THE DAILY BEE.

DAILY PAPER, [illegible]

OFFICE 88 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 10,040.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

Subscription by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscription by the week, at the rate of 15 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL comes through yesterday with the usual dates.

THEIR VIRTUES AS LAST.

The N. Y. Tribune, in an article on the morals of New York, has the following precious confession:

Gambling, lotteries, policy-playing, brothels, and every form of public or social vice, were never before more active and prolific than now. And as by unanimous, public and universal confession, we appeal to our police records in support of our averment that these were never more "prominent" in our city than they now are. Robbery in Broadway by daylight, an average of two homicides per week, only any amount of half heinous outrage and criminal; this is "the reign of order and security," what a delightfully secure and orderly place Pandemonium must be! There is not, in all Europe out of Italy—we think there is not even in Italy—a city wherein life and property are less safe than in New York.

The slanderers of the North who are systematically engaged in preaching homilies on the corruption and depravity of New Orleans; the Pharisees who look aghast and horrified because theatres are open here on Sunday evenings; the malignant traducers who impute to us every crime that can debase human nature, and then coolly ascribe them to the prevalence of slavery, may glean a profitable lesson from the above careful disclosure. We are neither the apologist nor the defender of social vice, whether it exists at New York or New Orleans. We admit that offences against the laws, immorality and infamy are to be found amongst all densely populated communities but we regard with unutterable loathing that base sectional spirit which can discover evil passions and foul deeds only where domestic servitude is recognized. It is well occasionally to condemn the blisters out of their mouths; to show them by their own admissions that they are not a whit better of at home, where the hated institution is unknown, than we are, living in the midst of it, and subject to all its influences.

New York, we will venture to say, is, due allowance being made for the difference of population, far more exposed to crime and outrage than New Orleans. The corruption of its public men has passed into a proverb. Its Aldermen are under indictments for stealing; its Council is treated by the press precisely as if it were composed of a gang of robbers. The administration of that city is notoriously bad. But even were all this otherwise, New York, from its position, must be a nucleus for every species of crime and vice. It is the great receptacle of rogues and ruffians, as well foreign as domestic. It receives every week an almost countless host of strangers from abroad, and from various portions of our own country, and amidst these swarms of newcomers there must be a certain number of men of desperate fortunes, outlaws, felons, ready and unscrupulous speculators, blacklegs and rogues of every possible description. To weed the city of New York of these elements of pollution is not the work of a man, or of a day; and though Herculean labor might accomplish it once and again, the evil is continually subject to renewal, and the task would have to be repeated.

These things are the result in part of circumstances inseparable from a leading commercial seaport, with a heavy, mixed, and constantly augmenting population. We do not censure New York for misfortunes beyond her control; but they should at least teach her charity towards others. Now, New Orleans is in some respects situated like New York. A seaport—a centre of population—with a perpetual afflux of strangers during the business season—she is necessarily exposed in a minor degree to the same sources of crime, disorder and violence. But always, so far from increasing or intensifying the evil, tends materially to its diminution. The mosterderly, the most quiet, the least troublesome portion of the community are our slaves. They take the place of turbulent whites, who in the North give a vast deal of trouble, and are under very imperfect control. If an illustration of the tranquillity and good order of a slaveholding city is needed, look at Charleston, which being exempt from the disturbing effects of crowds of strangers and immigrants, exhibits the system in its perfection. A more moral, well-conducted, peaceful city cannot be found. Riots are unknown, brawls exceedingly rare, murder never witnessed. This is the legitimate operation of slavery, when unaffected by other influences.

We think that as the *Tribune* has at length admitted the awful condition of public morals in New York, and laid upon it responsibility that there is not in all Europe a city wherein life and property are less safe, it would be better fulfil its assumed mission as a reformer, were it to quit abusing and reviling other cities several hundred leagues distant, and devote its energies and exertions to the melioration of New York morality. There is a spacious field open to it, in which the white-robed philosopher and philanthropist of the *Tribune* might reap to his heart's content, without fear of exhausting the harvest. There he might appropriately lavish those gushing sympathies, which he has heretofore poured out in paternal abundance upon the South. There the white man might enlist those keen sensibilities and that ardent humanity which have thus far been unwisely and unnecessarily confined to those only whose complexion are sable, hair kinky, lips crooked, and odor peculiar. Instead of being a public nuisance, the *Tribune* would be entitled to a benefactor to society, were it merely to obey that precious maxim, "mind your own business."

BEAUTIFUL HONEY.—Mr. J. A. BLANC, who takes great interest in that wonderful insect, the bee, and has a large number of hives at his place on Gentilly road, has handed us a specimen of the whitest, purest and most delicious honey we have ever beheld. It is in its natural state in the comb.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Louisa* for late Cincinnati papers.

We are indebted to the officers of the Memphis packet *Red River* for late Memphis papers.

The officers of the steamer *Compromise* have our acknowledgements for late Shreveport papers.

We are under obligations to the officers of the steamer *Ed. Walsh* for late St. Louis papers.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* ridicules as absurd the rumor which has been circulated that the American officers of the Crimean Commission were rudely refused permission to visit and inspect the fortifications of Paris by the military authorities of that city. No permission, says that paper, is necessary to visit any part of the fortifications; they are open to the public. It is, therefore, not likely, in the opinion of our French cotemporary, that any such permission was ever applied for, or that it was discourteously refused.

The Pennsylvania Know-Nothing State Council met at Harrisburg on the 13th.—The meeting repudiated the course of the leaders at the Philadelphia Convention, endorsed the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, and three times repudiated Gov. Johnston by a vote of two to one. The Governor and a baker's dozen of his followers seceded, held a meeting at which Hon. J. Ovrede made a speech, and subsequently endorsed the fusion State ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The anti-Pierce portion of the American party of Massachusetts, held a session on the 13th, which continued till midnight. Sixty delegates were present. Wilder S. Thurston, of Lancaster, presided. Resolutions were passed repudiating, on behalf of the Americans of Massachusetts, the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, as inconsistent with the Springfield platform, and the principles to which the Americans generally stands pledged. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention in New York, 12th June, and a State Central Committee was chosen.

The steamer *James Park* and two barges were destroyed in the Mississippi above Cairo, opposite Thebes. Particulars not known.

The municipal elections at Providence were carried by the American party—majority 350.

LATER FROM KANSAS.—St. Louis, May 14.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of the Pierced Governor, has arrived here and published a statement in relation to her husband's detention at Lexington, in which he denies that he was aware of an indictment having been found against him previous to leaving the territory.

The Lawrence correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, in a letter dated May 7, says that indictments for high treason have been found against Gov. Robinson, Lane, Roberts, Lowe and other Free State men. The correspondent intimates that these men have been brought to Lecompton by Sheriffs and have entered bonds to the United States Marshalship in the Kansas capital, where the people are warned against any attempt for defiance.

Washington, May 14, 1856.

I have recently published that the Administration, at a Cabinet meeting, recently held, determined, by a majority of one vote, to recognize the new Nicaragua representation whenever he shall appear and present his credentials. They will, of course, be recognizing the Walker government of the country. The fact is not yet made public officially, but I do not doubt its truth.

Mr. Buchanan arrived in this city last evening, and was received by his friends with all the demonstration of respect and enthusiasm they could get up; but it was, on the whole, a failure. Perhaps 25 Men were assembled about half-past nine o'clock, called out and made a speech; but the chosen orators and statesmen did not appear to be given with a will and a gush. The Union of this morning contains his arrival in about these terms: "Yesterday, Mr. Buchanan was received at Baltimore, and made quite a stirring speech. The speech of Mr. Fuller of Pennsylvania, it is believed, gave him the idea that it certainly did some of his friends. Hum."

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, his special friend, undertook, yesterday, to reply to Mr. Fuller; but the effort was adjourned, dull and flat. Mr. F. made a very short rejoinder, in which, by his peculiar power of humor, he put the House in equally good humor, and brought members around him. Mr. Jones had spoken two hours, and appeared to be exhausted in 1817 on the subject of slavery, by a committee of which Mr. Buchanan was a member, because it did not appear that he approved of them. Mr. F. then read from a Democratic paper in Pennsylvania, which copied and deliberately upon them with much severity. He also read an extract from Mr. Buchanan's 4th of July oration of 1855, in which he denounced foreigners and foreign influence in good set terms, which, Mr. F. remarked, was very good Americanism. He said he had understood that the Republicans were talking of running Mr. B. in case he should be defeated at Cincinnati, and he was a good Democrat and good American, he thought this the most available man for all parties, if he would stand up to all he had said. This remark seemed to be well received, and to create much amusement.

Gen. Cass is looking much better than a day before upon the Kansas affairs, squatter sovereignty, and kindred subjects, defining more particularly than heretofore his own views upon these subjects, and taking exception to some of the views expressed by Mr. Douglas in his report, as well as to some of those expressed by Mr. Douglas in his late speech. When he had closed Mr. Sumner obtained the floor, and will speak on Monday next.

Mr. Clayton yesterday spoke upon the subject of the Sound Dues, in controversy between the United States and Denmark. He sustained the position of the government on this subject.

The Committee on Public Lands to-day reported a bill granting about 2,000,000 of acres of public land to the State of Florida for three railroads which traverse the State in various directions, alternate sections along the roads, to the distance of fifteen miles, are given for every branch. One of the roads is to run from Pensacola to Montgomery, Alabama.

This is a liberal grant, but a just and reasonable and judicious one, and from the easy manner in which it was carried, I think it probable that others of a similar character will be made by this Congress.

The House has been engaged in a contest, and a pretty hard-fought one, upon the Washington City Railroad bill. The Know-Nothing Republicans were found battling shoulder to shoulder with the Democrats; but they were thus far defeated. The House adjourned pending the subject, which will come up again in the morning. It is a contest between the Administration, or anti-Americans of this city and the Corporation. We shall see who comes off victorious.

MAISON ROUGE.

MR. BUCHANAN reached Washington on the evening of the 13th inst., attended by a committee of the Baltimore city Councils, and others. The *American Organ* says:

When he arrived here there seemed to be no larger number than usual in the depot. There was no carriage provided for him, or committee in waiting to receive him, and he trudged off on foot to the Metropolitan hotel, where he was greeted by a few faint cheers. No formal speeches were made or formal reception given.

While there seemed to be much enthusiasm among those who were gathered to receive Mr. Buchanan, the Democrats seemed to have a difficult task on their powers to make be before their eyes to prevent them from showing it, and, in consequence, it was the coldest reception that the old veteran has yet received.

About 11 o'clock last night a serenade was given, and Mr. Buchanan was called out. A short speech was then delivered by him, which he in turn replied to; but there seemed to be a formality and lifelessness about the whole affair that would lead one to suppose that all concerned were hired to go through these performances and were doubtful about getting their pay.

This want of warmth we consider disgraceful to the city Democracy. Where was the Junior Association? But we are sure that Old Buck would have been much better treated were it not for a fear of the consequences. Those who did take part in the affair are already branded by their friends as they have received official notification that Franklin Pierce is still in power. This shifting the political currency is quite material to the feelings of honest Old Buck than upon sanity. It would be more honorable for the Pierce men to openly attack him, than

"To dance with false praise, accost with civil lies,
And without meaning, others teach to sneer."

Washington Gossip.

The correspondent of the *Herald* writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1856.

Mr. Buchanan arrived here this evening, accompanied by a committee of the Baltimore Councils. A large number of persons received him at the railroad station, and escorted him to the National Hotel, where he was greeted with most enthusiastic cheers. No formal speeches were made. Mr. Buchanan will be serenaded to-night. He reaches here ten days before the time.

The city is full of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and all sorts of contradictory statements are being made by the Southern friends are despending; Buchanan's are hoping for a reaction on his arrival; whilst Douglas's friends are all in high spirits. They are buoyant. Douglas's friends claim for him, in the North, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Vermont, leaving Pennsylvania and Maine doubtful. Although the latter State has elected Douglas delegates, Buchanan's friends claim that they will carry the Convention with ninety-four votes—the highest estimate. Pierce will get a large vote on the first ballot, but it is understood that it will be compliminentary. Douglas will have more than Douglas, though—or rather—Senator Slidell asserts it will go for Buchanan. It must be remembered, however, that Slidell, as the friend of Buchanan, was defeated, and Soulé, Douglas's friend, elected. Bright and his friends are active for Douglas. This sets at rest the idea that he would not get Indiana. Pugh, Medary, and other Ohio delegates, now here, assert that that State is for Douglas. Vermont is conceded to him. It is known that in all the Southern States, except Virginia, where Douglas is not the first choice, he is the second. Shrewd politicians, therefore, assert that after the first ballot Douglas will run ahead of Buchanan. Should the Convention conclude to drop the three prominent candidates, the names of Hunter, Marcy, Johnson, of Tenn., Houston, of Texas, and Wise, of Va., are mentioned. Hunter, being a strict constructionist, opposed to river and harbor improvements, lighthouses, &c., would have strong friends in the South, but would lose proportionably in the West. Marcy, on the contrary, is liberal in his views as to the powers of the general government. Johnson, of Tenn., being somewhat Pressilish in his tendencies, would be favorably regarded by the shaky in the North.

There is no doubt that a proposition will be submitted to the Convention to compromise between the hard and soft delegates from the South, by dividing the half of each division; and if this is not agreed to both sets of delegates will probably be rejected. No one outside of New York seems to deem it proper that the Convention should be called upon to adjust the quarrel there, except upon the basis of compromise or total rejection; and in the latter case it is believed that the Democratic masses of the State will refuse to split up at the citation of their so-called leaders.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 14th instant, Mr. Fish gave notice that he should at an early day introduce a bill providing for the removal of the obstructions to the navigation by large vessels of the Rest river, at Hurigate, and as a preliminary he moved that the Secretary of War report an estimate of the cost of the work. Mr. Cass concluded his speech on squatter sovereignty. Mr. Clayton spoke on the question of the Danish Sound dues. We should, so longer, he said, submit to such an exaction. The treaty with Denmark has been abrogated, and nothing can restore it. In the House, Mr. Campbell, of Pa., defended Mr. Buchanan from the charge of denouncing the Missouri Compromise. The Deficiency bill was reported by the Conference Committee, with the $200,000 appropriation for the Washington water-works stricken out. Both Houses accepted the report.

We have been informed that notice has been given to the Postmaster-General, by the President of the United States Mail Steamship Company, that the monthly Panamanian, which had been for some time past running between Havana and Aspinwall, has been temporarily withdrawn from the line for repairs, and that arrangements have been made to run the steamer *Daniel Webster* from New Orleans to Aspinwall, on the 20th of June, with the Southern and Southwestern mails for California. The California and South Pacific mails from this city will therefore be forwarded to New Orleans, and from thence on the 20th instant, to Aspinwall, and from thence on the 20th instant by the way of Panama.—*Charleston Courier.*

We take the following from the *Philadelphia Bulletin* of Saturday:

Shanghai.—John Wistarbaldier, a German watchmaker, was found dead in the Commercial hotel, yesterday morning, by a friend, who had called, and, finding it Wistarbaldier, on Monday last, it is supposed he committed suicide. It appears he was greatly with most enthusiastic cheers. No formal speeches were made. Mr. Buchanan will be serenaded to-night. He reaches here ten days before the time.

The city is full of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and all sorts of contradictory statements are being made by the Southern friends are despending; Buchanan's are hoping for a reaction on his arrival; whilst Douglas's are buoyant. Douglas's friends claim for him, in the North, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Vermont, leaving Pennsylvania and Maine doubtful. Although the latter State has elected Douglas delegates, Buchanan's friends claim that they will carry the Convention with ninety-four votes—the highest estimate. Pierce will get a large vote on the first ballot, but it is understood that it will be compliminentary. Douglas will have more than Douglas, though—or rather—Senator Slidell asserts it will go for Buchanan. It must be remembered, however, that Slidell, as the friend of Buchanan, was defeated, and Soulé, Douglas's friend, elected. Bright and his friends are active for Douglas. This sets at rest the idea that he would not get Indiana. Pugh, Medary, and other Ohio delegates, now here, assert that that State is for Douglas. Vermont is conceded to him. It is known that in all the Southern States, except Virginia, where Douglas is not the first choice, he is the second. Shrewd politicians, therefore, assert that after the first ballot Douglas will run ahead of Buchanan. Should the Convention conclude to drop the three prominent candidates, the names of Hunter, Marcy, Johnson, of Tenn., Houston, of Texas, and Wise, of Va., are mentioned. Hunter, being a strict constructionist, opposed to river and harbor improvements, lighthouses, &c., would have strong friends in the South, but would lose proportionably in the West. Marcy, on the contrary, is liberal in his views as to the powers of the general government. Johnson, of Tenn., being somewhat Pressilish in his tendencies, would be favorably regarded by the shaky in the North.

There is no doubt that a proposition will be submitted to the Convention to compromise between the hard and soft delegates from the South, by dividing each division; and if this is not agreed to both sets of delegates will probably be rejected. No one outside of New York seems to deem it proper that the Convention should be called upon to adjust the quarrel there, except upon the basis of compromise or total rejection; and in the latter case it is believed that the Democratic masses of the State will refuse to split up at the citation of their so-called leaders.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 14th instant, Mr. Fish gave notice that he should at an early day introduce a bill providing for the removal of the obstructions to the navigation by large vessels of the Rest river, at Hurigate, and as a preliminary he moved that the Secretary of War report an estimate of the cost of the work. Mr. Cass concluded his speech on squatter sovereignty. Mr. Clayton spoke on the question of the Danish Sound dues. We should, no longer, he said, submit to such an exaction. The treaty with Denmark has been abrogated, and nothing can restore it. In the House, Mr. Campbell, of Pa., defended Mr. Buchanan from the charge of denouncing the Missouri Compromise. The Deficiency bill was reported by the Conference Committee, with the $200,000 appropriation for the Washington water-works stricken out. Both Houses accepted the report.

We have been informed that notice has been given to the Postmaster-General, by the President of the United States Mail Steamship Company, that the monthly Panamanian, which had been for some time past running between Havana and Aspinwall, has been temporarily withdrawn from the line for repairs, and that arrangements have been made to run the steamer *Daniel Webster* from New Orleans to Aspinwall, on the 20th of June, with the Southern and Southwestern mails for California. The California and South Pacific mails from this city will therefore be forwarded to New Orleans, and from thence on the 20th instant, to Aspinwall, and from thence on the 20th instant by the way of Panama.—*Charleston Courier.*

We take the following from the *Philadelphia Bulletin* of Saturday:

Shanghai.—John Wistarbaldier, a German watchmaker, was found dead in the Commercial hotel, yesterday morning, by a friend, who had called, and, finding it Wistarbaldier, on Monday last, it is supposed he committed suicide. It appears he was greatly

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

IMPORTANT BILL VETOED.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Adams. The President sent a message vetoing the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river and St. Clair flats, giving as a reason that the principle of the bill recognizes taxing the River and Harbor bill of 1852.

The Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to despatch a vessel to the Cape de Verde Islands with provisions previously contributed.

CRAMPTON NOT DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Mr. Crampton did not receive his dismissal on Saturday. The Cabinet are awaiting the arrival of the *Asia's* mails.

[By the Mississippi Line.]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—The river is falling slowly, with three feet channel over the bar of the Falls and six and a half feet in the Canal.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Flour 85 85 a 85 70. Whisky is better, and is quoted at 21c. Sugar Port is selling at 9½ c.

New York, May 20.—Straight State Flour 85 85 a 86. Western mixed Corn 87 a 90c. Mess Pork $19 75. Whisky 27½ a 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The Pennsylvania passed down at 10 this morning, and the *Natchez* at 9 this evening.

TEXAS.

By the steamship *Petrel* we have received Texas papers to the 17th instant. They contain little of interest.

A terrible and destructive storm passed through Dallas county a few days ago. At Cedar Hill, a small village fifteen miles west of this place, it seems to have attained its greatest power, and its destruction was terrible. Nine persons were killed almost instantly in that small village, and a great many wounded. Every house in the village was leveled with the ground, and some of the houses were entirely blown away.

The Corpus Christi *Valley* has accounts of the killing of two Mexicans by Indians, about thirty miles west of that town. The Indians, in parties of five or six, have been discovered on several occasions not far distant from Fort Merrill; the breaking up of which post has rendered them bold and insolent. Stealing seems to be their object, and it is believed that they are abetted by both Americans and Greasers.

Victoria, as appears by the *Advocate*, is advancing in the means of transportation, education and grace. Schools are flourishing. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Lutherans, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, all have churches and preachings. The Masonic and Odd Fellows societies are organized. Capt. Bryans and Capt. Dugmore have started to New Orleans, after the steamer *Little Lake*, which is to be put immediately into the trade between that town and the bay. Judge Hanna has already removed the raft that had accumulated at the mouth of the river. "Things is working."

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI.—This noble ship, under command of Capt. Pendergrast, went to sea from Hampton Roads on Friday last. She sailed "sealed orders, supposed bound to Havana and Aspinwall, although a letter from on board to the Norfolk *Argus*, says that on leaving Havana she will sail for England with her trade. Leaving Hampton Roads, it is stated she sailed at the rate of nearly ten and a half miles per hour, with only a small quantity of steam, and top-sails and top-gallant sails set, the tide at the time being strong against her.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.—The powder mill at Gorham exploded yesterday morning at a quarter to nine o'clock, killing one person, Mr. Alfred Allen, who leaves a family. The *Are* took in the mixing mill, and the loss of property was not great. The mill was owned in Manchester, Me. We are indebted for the information to the Gorham express.—*Portland Argus, Wednesday.*

The Memphis *Daily News* of the 16th has the following:

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Last night we learned that a young man who has for some time past been stopping at the Commercial hotel, near the Worsham House, attempted to commit suicide. The facts, as we heard them, were as follows: He hails from Louisiana, and is the son of highly respectable parents. He came here a few weeks since with a considerable sum of money, which he lost gambling. Having lost all his money, he determined to kill himself. He jumped over the bluff into the river, just below the steamboat landing, but was pulled out by some of the men who were standing near, and saw him make the attempt. He then attempted to cut his throat with a pen knife, but was prevented after having made three severe gashes. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Taylor, and he was conveyed to the Hospital. He expresses his determination still to make way with himself, and says that he has disgraced his family, and will not live to bear the shame.

OUR DEFERENCE TO WOMEN.—A remarkable evidence of the American's veneration for women has just been exhibited in Indiana. The women in the town of Salem, in that State, mobbed the grog-shops of the place, spilled their liquors upon the early, and literally smashed the business of dram-selling. No resistance was made to them and no serious than barring doors and uttering humble entreaties. As a man, an unlucky he-owner of a newspaper, pacified their fury by the use of "*True American Flag.*" Presto, change; The liquor dealers flew at that *Flag*, struck it forthwith, and made a hashed pi of its cases, types, stands, and presses.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF NEW ORLEANS *Thursday Evening.* A Message was read from the Mayor, in which it was stated that White's slave depot on Gentilly street was complained of by a number of our merchant citizens as being a nuisance. Referred to the Committee on Police.

A communication from the City Attorney, the result informing the Board, among other things, of the set Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, to wind out, Report to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution, emanating from this board, was reported as adopted by the Lower Board, authorizing the City Treasurer to purchase a $1000 bond of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Association of New Orleans, with the money of the legacy of the late W. Vance, which bond is to be handed over to the Treasurer of the Union as cash. Another, in relation to repairing the plank roads on Calliope street, was also reported as concurred in.

A resolution from the Lower Board, approving an adjudication made to J. Levy & Co. on the 25th of April last, for furnishing certain printed blanks for the city offices, was concurred in.

A resolution from the Lower Board, fixing the Sheriff's fees at 20 cents per day for arrests, was amended at 25 cents, and returned for concurrence as amended.

Mr. Logenbuhl tendered his resignation as President of the Council, to take place at the close of the present sitting. Accepted.

F. M. Crunk's securities as Warden of the city workhouse, were accepted.

A resolution for fixing the election precincts and appointing commissioners of the approaching election in June, was acted upon, the precincts being fixed and commissioners selected.

The Board was informed that an Ordinance passed had proposed to transfer to the city property to the value of $600 in consideration of his recent liability, and that the City Attorney had recommended that the city accept the proposal. Nothing was done in the matter, however, the proposition being regarded as indefinite.

The Board adjourned below to meet the Assistant Aldermen for the purpose of electing Commissioners of the House of Refuge.

The Fire Committee reported in favor of certain appropriations on behalf of the old Fire Department, as passed by the lower Board; also in favor of advertising additional fire plugs throughout the city. Concurred in.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board also met last evening.

The unfinished business was taken up, and the ordinance leasing out the Workhouse for five years, was read and adopted by a vote of 14 to 2.

The resolution from the upper Board fixing the sheriff's fees at 25 cents, as above, was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying sundry bills. Concurred in.

The appropriations for the Public Schools made last year were ordered to be continued till further provision be made for their support by the Council.

The City Comptroller was directed to sell the contract for lighting the oil lamps of the city for one year; also, to contract for cleaning out the public sewers.

The bonds received back from the Pontchartrain Railroad Company were ordered to be canceled in the presence of the proper officials.

The City Attorney informed the Board that the Railway suit had been decided in favor of the city by the United States Supreme Court.

A resolution of this Board remitting the fines of the City Lamplighters, was returned from the Upper Board without concurrence.

SUPREME COURT.—The following decisions were rendered on Monday last:

No. 2782. John Fitzpatrick, vs. Patrick Fox, appellant. Yerkins, J. Judgment of the Fourth District Court affirmed.

No. 2921. Antoine Trezille et al. vs. Manuel Trezille, appellant. Merrick, C. J. Associate Justices Lea and Slidell on a re-hearing dissenting. Ordered that the judgment heretofore rendered, be amended so as to read "Our Court remains unalterable. Appeal taken originally from the Fifth District Court of the Parish of Assumption. Judge Spofford, in the decision appealed from, rendered, says: "A clear consideration of the pleadings and the evidence satisfies me that the plaintiffs have not thereby assumed the burden of proof of John Trezille to such an "unparalleled number" on his decision their experience in accounts of being young and simple. Their language, as quoted, is: "Had our parents been merely guardians for the purpose of trusting their rights to inherit from Jean Trezille, through his professional brother, Jean. The executor of Jean does not seem to have had a mere principle."

No. 2344. Wilson J. P. Robert, testamentary executor of Leon Labeau, appellant, vs. E. Alphonse Rate and Andre Rouzan, defendants. Merrick, C. J. On a re-hearing, ordered that the judgment already rendered remain in force. Appeal taken from the Fifth District Court. Judgment of the Second Judicial District Court of New Orleans, sitting in the Fifth District Court, rendered in favor of the plaintiff, Wilson J. P. Robert, testamentary executor of Leon Labeau, appellant, vs. E. Alphonse Rate and Andre Rouzan, defendants, on a re-hearing, ordered that the judgment already rendered remain in force. Appeal taken from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment of the Second Judicial District Court of New Orleans, sitting in the Fifth District Court, rendered in favor of the plaintiff, Wilson J. P. Robert, testamentary executor of Leon Labeau, appellant, vs. E. Alphonse Rate and Andre Rouzan, defendants. Merrick, C. J. Judgment of the Fourth Judicial District Court affirmed.

No. 2344. Merrick, C. J. Judgment of the Fifth