PUBLISHED DAILY, PRINTED BY
C. P. WEISS, S. HARRY,
S. DUVIGNEAU, S. DUFOUR.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such language as the first insertion, and Half Dollar for each subsequent insertion of ten lines or less.

☞ Advertisements inserted otherwise will be charged in proportion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to the contracts entered with the firm of their best terms, and to payment every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, April 9, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore. The letters came through.

Appointments for Louisiana.

The first names of federal appointments for this State appeared in full in the last issue—although heretofore by that most venerous of messengers, the Telegraph. We take it that the operators at Washington were egregiously hoodwinked—or were well paid for sending fabricated news, by parties interested in blowing their cause hence. Be this as it may, three fourths of the reputed nominations were utterly unfounded. The names of the Congressmen of Executive bigness came over the wires. There day evening, but this time there is probably few errors in the account, although some discrepancy will exist in the minds of some of the different journals. All appear to agree that SOLOMON W. DUBOIS has received the appointment of Collector of the Customs. It means quite the fashion among the Locofocos, for ex-United States Senators to step into comfortable federal berths. Gen. DIX and the Hon. D. DICKINSON have both been rewarded in this way—the first for his rampant Free Soil sentiments, and the second for his opposite conservatism; and they have set an example of digging under opposition, in accepting office from the Administration. Gen. DOWNS is, therefore, decidedly in the line of safe precedents, and may descend from his seat in the U. S. Senate to the cushioned arm chair of the private office of the New Orleans Custom House, without forfeiting a hair's breadth of political consideration or personal respect.

Besides, Gen. DOWNS, it is understood, wishes to reside in New Orleans. His genius is cabined, cribbed, confined in the narrow limits of Ouachita. It lacks a broader theatre, and wider field action. New Orleans will such him admirably. The population of Gen. DOWNS might to be satisfactorily assured beat a match or to the Whigs as that of any other Democrat. Hospitality locos will take it does not cause the moment's anxiety. We rather like Gen. DOWNS. He behaved nobly on the Compromise question, and in many respects has proved a fair title to the esteem and honors of Louisiana. As a Senator, he conducted himself with good temper, discretion and fairness. Collision with them made rubbed away many narrow prejudices, and aided in expanding and strengthening his own intellect. As a slave of indefatigable diligence, careful, laughing and intelligent, he will no doubt make a capable Collector. Gen. DOWNS belongs to the Old Parties. Neither Young America nor Northern Rights possess the slight charm for him. He is a regular old fashioned Locofoco of the Jackson school.

Mr. GENIUS, the new Naval Officer, is at present Recorder of the Second District. He is in private life an excellent and fine-hearted gentleman. As a politician, we know of none more rabid and virulent. He is popular with his own party, and is some respects with ours. No one questions his probity, though few admire his proclivities. Mr. GENIUS is a warm advocate of Mr. SOULE, and we doubt not owes his appointment to the exertions of that gentleman.

Captain PORTER, the Surveyor, is a noticeable fogy, considerably yesterday a high reputation as a party man—always willing to do any thing for the Democracy—ready to work for it, fighting it, and be beaten for it. He is from the parish of Caddo, and among the rural Democracy has had some distinction as a shrewd and sensible politician. He will pass.

John M. BELL, to whom the Telegraph assigns the same office of Treasurer of the Mint, is a merchant of our city—a thoroughly practical man, but otherwise unobjectionable. He is entirely qualified for the post, and his appointment will give great satisfaction to his friends, who are numerous enough, even among the Whigs. CHARLES BIENVENUE, the rumored Superintendent of the Mint, is quite a young man, who was a Whig three years ago, but embraced Democracy in 1848, and became a special favorite of PIERRE SOULE, to whose friendship he is probably indebted for his nomination. Of his talent and capacity we know nothing.

E. W. MOORE, the U. S. District Attorney, is a Union Democrat—a man of decided talent—the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one of the ablest, most popular and most influential Democrats in Louisiana. Mr. MOORE is a gentleman of high character and standing, and aside from his politics, there are few lawyers at our Bar who could present stronger claims for the office, on the score of his talent, energy and professional skill. We look upon this appointment as extremely judicious.

MARDYVILLE MARIGNY, the nominee for United States Marshal, is a highly respectable member of the Democratic party, identified to some extent with the SOULE wing of the Democracy. We have little personal acquaintance with Mr. MARIGNY, but he comes from a good stock, and is greatly beloved by the ancient population.

J. C. BEATTY, Surveyor General, is a lawyer of Lafourche, of some ability, who has enjoyed few opportunities of making himself known, as the inveterate whiggery of the Lafourche kept the wings of his political ambition thoroughly clipped. He was, however, at one time a member of a State Convention in Louisiana where he made a respectable figure.

W. G. KENDALL, the new Postmaster of Orleans, is a party man up to the hub, and has always taken a prominent share in our political contests. If he makes half as efficient a Postmaster as Morgan the citizens of New Orleans will be agreeably disappointed.

Of the minor appointments little need be said. They are neither better nor worse than we expected. In looking over the list, we are struck with the impartiality and skill displayed by the President. He has distributed office almost equally between Union Democrats and free-soilers. If the latter have a slight preponderance in numbers—the former have received the most lucrative and honorable stations. DOWNS alone, as the head of the Union Democracy of the State, is a host within himself, and MOORE has capacity enough to qualify half a dozen office seekers.

GOTTSCHALK'S SECOND CONCERT.

This gifted American artist drew another splendid audience at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening. He played several pieces, and was greeted with the most unmistakable evidence of enthusiastic admiration. GOTTSCHALK is emphatically one of those musicians who gained by hearing often heard—for it is only by close attention that the highest is enabled gradually to comprehend the genius of the performer, and to recognize the occasional evidences of light and shade, the brilliant grace, the occasional deficiency of touch and the perfect finish that distinguish his execution. The intense vigor and majesty which he throws into his performances can be alone appreciated and appreciated, but beauties of a higher order and of a more evanescent character can be seen and alone by patient analysis, or by a thoroughly refined and cultivated ear. The "Jerusalem," for instance, is an astonishing and triumphant *tour de force* which extorts admiration and universal admiration; but fully to relish the delicacies purity of the Sevanne or the Bamboula, one must hear them again and again, for every successive repetition dramas the ear to some delicate grace, some novel brilliancy which had escaped it before. Thus it is that GOTTSCHALK's greatness is scouted disregarded by amateurs and artists, whose tutored organization enables them at once to measure its calibre.

MINISTER TO SPAIN—Senator SOULE has earned his new dignity. He worked very hard for PIERCE, and claims the honor of having nominated him. As he is somewhat *Alabamizing* in his notions, Young America will be delighted at the appointment, though how Spain will relish it is another question.

☞ The Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, according to the Telegraph, declines the mission to Central America. He would rather succeed Mr. SOULE as United States Senator. Mr. SLIDELL should remember the old proverb "a bird in the hand, &c." He has refused one honor; he may fail to obtain the other.

Mr. MEAGHER lectures to-night at the Odd Fellows' Hall on the eventful revolution in Ireland in 1848. Himself a prominent actor in those days, his discourse will be the most interesting that has yet been delivered, and we have no doubt that the spacious Hall will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

WHITE'S CONTERFEIT DETECTOR.—Mr. ALEXANDER BARNETT, the traveling agent, has placed on our table the April number of this valuable publication. It is printed at Louisville, monthly, by W. Lee White, and is compiled with great care, and corrected with the utmost accuracy. Each number contains lists of the genuine and counterfeit banks, with illustrations of the plates. This publication ought to be in the hands of every business man.

A book recently published in England under the title of the "Autobiography of an English Soldier in the U. S. Army," gives a description of a revolting and inhuman mode of punishment styled the "hook and rag," which the author alleges is constantly inflicted on the soldiery. The Philadelphia Ledger pronounces the story absurd, and cites the following testimony:

On conferring with a Field Officer who has been for forty years in commission in the American Army, with great pleasure he assured me that a punishment called the "hook and rag," or any such infliction in the army as that described in these statements. We therefore believe which has, that the whole story, from beginning to end, is false.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The participate of bulkiness of business is called to the Extensive sale of dry goods, this day, at 10 o'clock, by Messrs. Leeds & Co., at auction, given by order of the United States Bankrupt Court, of a large assortment of damaged goods, in consequence of the fire at the Port Wardens, at 10 o'clock.

The Niagara to Have

The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston on the 1st inst., with the foreign mails.

ENGLAND.—The Parliamentary business is very unimportant. Lord John Russell stated in the House that the Ministerial government had reduced the duty on printed railroad and paper, and measures referring thereto would soon be submitted.

Mr. Mills drew the attention of the government to the fact, that the only winter route of the British troops to Canada, is through the United States, and asked if the government intended to facilitate by guarantee or otherwise, the completion of the Halifax and Quebec railway.

Mr. Peel, for the government, was unable to state.

Lord John Russell spoke of Austrian proceedings towards Sardinian subjects, in consequence of the Milan insurrection. The Sardinian government had requested the British government to interfere against sequestration and Great Britain had written a stiong letter to Vienna, but, in the meantime, the Austrian authorities had stated that it was their intention to remove sequestration from parties proving themselves innocent.

Lord John Russell also stated that the government had recieved notice that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had liberated the Modena family, and allowed them to leave Tuscany.

The Canada Reserves bill proceeds slowly through the committee. It has been ordered to a third reading.

The Jewish Emancipation bill has been postponed till April 11.

Petitions against the Maynooth grant still pourin.

The Bishop of Quebec and Archdeacon of York petition against interference against the reserves.

The estimated import of gold for the next three weeks is about £2,800,000.

The mail steamer Austrian, after four attempts, has given up the voyage to Australia.

The ship Dernice has been burnt by mutineers of seamen and Manilla men, and the captain and officers murdered, in the Straits of Gaspar.

FRANCE.—The French Emperor's policy at the present moment seems to preserve a quiet aspect towards all governments, until after the coronation, political news is scarce in France.

Great anxiety is manifested for the Pope's visit to Paris. It is likely, but not certain that he will come.

On dit—that the Emperor of Austria insits on the Pope coming to Vienna to crown him, but to this Napoleon will not assent.

It is very doubtful, too, if Napoleon will concede anything in spiritual affairs to the Pope, if he does come.

General Canobert has been again offered St. Arnaud's post idle, but declines unless Changarnier, Lamoricière, Bedeau and Leflo be assorted.

An entertainment is to be given on the 24 of April, by the city of Paris, to the Emperor and Empress.

Dr. Orfila, the eminent chemist, is dead, aged 70.

The Paris exhibition will open on the first of May, 1855.

The pensions heretofore paid by Government to Polish refugees, have been withdrawn. No compensation has been assigned for the act.

All employers in public works have been required to take the oath to uphold the present Constitution.

PORTUGAL.—The news from Portugal is of some importance. Under date of Lisbon, March 13th, we learn that Fontes, Minister of Finance, had laid before the Deputies a bill, authorizing the Government to annul the monopoly of tobacco and snuff.

Twenty new Peers have been created to carry through the new Government measures.

The price of provisions has advanced.

BELGIUM.—The Chamber of Deputies have voted an annual income of two hundred thousand francs to the Duc de Brabant, their presumptive to the throne, and 12 thousand francs for outfit, on several articles have been reduced.

GERMANY.—The convention between France and Wurtemberg, for the mutual extradition of criminals, has been officially published.

DENMARK.—The Diet opened on the 7th inst.

SWITZERLAND.—The old Switzer spirit seems roused against Austria. The Swiss Diet is reported that Austria, without occupying Tuscany, will maintain the blockade indefinitely—but no answer has yet been given to the note of the Federal Council. Private accounts tell and stories of suffering and banished Tuscans—women and children perishing by the way, &c.

AUSTRIA.—The Kuperer has completely recovered, but his physicians have recommended him to travel in Tyrol. The church ceremony, in honor of the Emperor's escape, passed off quietly, on the 1st instant.

The Government is understood to be extremely dissatisfied with the recent statements in the British parliament, to the effect that England would not expel the Refugees. The Austrian Government thinks it would be quite useless to prosecute Mazzini or Kossuth in England, as juryy would be sure to acquit. The Vienna advices furnish no particulars of the death of Marshal Haynau.

The firm of McLane, Sels & Co., of Vienna, has failed for 200,000 florins.

Late accounts from Moldavia state the Reigning Prince had left Jassy, and that a Ghovernor General had been appointed.

The inhabitants of Milan have been relieved from the order to illuminate their houses at night, but on a signal of a certain rocket from the Castle the whole city must be illuminated, the doors be closed, and the streets be deserted. The military are employed in stretching the fortifications around Milan. The state of siege is still regularly enforced, and no officers can not with out a court. *The Lloyd* states that the value of the confiscated property is five millions sterling. *Lloyd* states that the new Genoa Steam Ship Company, with a capital of 30 millions, designed to open steam communication between the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, was progressing with a fair prospect of success.

TUSCANY.—The conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Tuscany, has been officially announced.

TURKEY.—The Turks have evacuated Montenegro, and Omar Pasha had retired into Albania. Rus Pasha, to Nieutich, and Dervis Pasha, to Kowine—the Montegrins having attacked the retreating General, and cut off a portion of his men. Prince Mentschikoff, Russian Envoy, had an interview with the Sultan on the second inst. Fuad Effendi had resigned, and Riffat Pasha, had been appointed to fill his office.

The following dispatch depressed the British and French funds:

MARSEILLES, 18th.—The steamer *Cacadoie* arrived from Constantinople, with Mr. Mitchiffe, the Russian Minister's ultimatum, is repelled by the Divan, and the Sultan invokes the assistance of France and England. The British fleet have been ordered from Malta to the Archipelago.

A new ship has been established at Constantinople for French speculators.

RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburgh letter of the 26, states that immense embarkaments have been discovered in the Army and Navy Administrations. The Adjutant General and other officers, were under trial.

EGYPT.—Alexandria letters of March 9th announce a commercial crisis there—over a dozen mercantile houses had failed. They were chiefly second rate Greek houses, and the failures were owing to speculation in grain. Confidence was reviving.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape to February 8th, say that arrangements are making for a declaration of peace. A commission had been appointed as Graham Town to investigate claims for losses sustained in war.

Guerilla bands of Caffres still infest Zonsberg. The chiefs Moshesh and Bankate seem friendly. Kriel's alarm was a false one, and the United States steam frigate sailed February 2d for Japan.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Buenos Ayres dates are to February 2d. The civil war was still raging, but accounts are rather unconnected. An attack on the city was looked for on the 3d, and full preparation had been made for resistance. The *Times* says the foreign residents generally, the bulk of the Yankees excepted, wish well to the cause of the city.

Mr. Gore, the British Charge, had been expelled. Business in Buenos Ayres was dull, it was almost a blank, excepting for food and nutriment. There was no price list published.—Freights light. The stock of wool had accumulated, and there were but few hides and a small quantity of tallow on the market.

Rio Janeiro dates of February 17th, had been received. The weather was sultry, and there had been frequent cases of fever. Henry Souther, the British Minister, died January 26th, at Rio. Coffee was dull, with ample receipts.

The acknowledgement by Great Britain of the independence of Paraguay was officially published at Assumption on the 22d of Feb.

Latest News.

PARIS, Friday evening.—The reported entrance of the English fleet into the Dardanelles had caused a sort of panic on the Bourse. Towards the close, however, all sorts of securities recovered. The 3 per cents. finished at not 30 —4 by per cents. 103f. 60c.

5 o'clock, P. M.—The *Patrie* contradicts the news of the passage of the Dardanelles by the English fleet. The President of the Senate announced he had received from the Minister of State the budget of 1854, giving a surplus revenue of 9,000,000 francs.

Several candidates for the dignity of Hospodar of Moldavia had already been proposed.

Extra Session of the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1853.

Mr. Mason asked and obtained leave to withdraw the memorial and accompanying papers of Francis W. Rice, late United States Consul at Acapulco, relative to certain outrages committed on him and other Americans by the Mexican authorities. These papers, he said, show that great and cruel oppressions were practiced upon them, and the design was to present the documents to the Executive for the purpose of obtaining redress.

Mr. Brodhead submitted the following resolution which, he said, he intended to call up in a day or two:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to procure, so far as practicable, and furnish the same to the Senate, at the commencement of the next Session of Congress, the following information, viz: The aggregate amount of interest, State, city, county, national, canal and other stocks, bonds, stocks, or foreign securities, on the 12th of June, 1839, specifying separately, so far as the same can be ascertained, the amount of each of the above description of bonds and stocks.

Upon motion of Mr. Bissell, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the House of Representatives of the fact that the Senate had concluded its business for the time being and adjourned till Monday.

The Senate met into an Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

Major General Scott has arrived at N. York, and is now at Union Place Hotel. Dr. Kane, of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, and G. P. R. James, the Novelist, and the English Consul at Mobile, are also at the Union Place Hotel.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New York *Express*, has association with those who have good opportunity to know, that "Long Lind does indeed appearing again in opera; that she is a great solstice of America, and may possibly visit it again, but has not determined when; and finally, that her relations with her husband are the very reverse of romantic, paper reason is a good deal among more modern exchanged between them, since their marriage." This is described as coming direct from Madame herself, in a letter to a friend.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 6th, says—A fire broke out this morning about three o'clock, in a small building in the rear of the residence situate in Kings four doors above Mary street. Owing to the prevalence of a high wind the flames spread on the west side of King street, from Mr. Levy Moses' house, at the corner of King and Mary, north, crossing King street.—As we go to press, the fire is raging fiercely, with the prospect of a still further serious loss of property.

The editor of the St. Paul Minnesotian writes: "We were at one time one of the only three white men residing within the limits of the present State of Iowa, which now has a population of over 400,000. In our own beautiful Territory we have made many trips between Prairie du Chien and St. Peters, and from St. Peters to Traverse des Sioux, when the hotels we lodged at were in the open air, and our table furnished from the supply we carried, or from the game killed on the route. Yet, with the blessing of God, we hope yet to travel in a railroad car on a continuous route from the Minnesota river to New Orleans, and very probably to San Francisco."

The net amount subject to draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the 28th ult., was $18,624,927 90; of which $12,109, 64 was in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in this city.

In Lowell, the other day, the better-half of Mr. Evans got angry with him, and sought satisfaction by cutting off the head of his portrait. The indignant husband flew to the law for satisfaction, and the result was, that Mrs. Evans was fined for cutting up her tantrums as aforesaid, and—Mr. Evans had to pay the fine!

The sufferers by famine at Madeira were very grateful for the provisions sent from Boston by bark Nautilus. It was the first succor that arrived, and they return their acknowledgements through the U. S. Consul.

Halifax and St. Johns papers, of the 30th ult., bring late news from Newfoundland. One hundred and seventy-five vessels, manned by 7,000 men, had sailed for the seal fishery.

The schooner Hard had been burnt near Halifax. One man was burnt to death, and another will die.

A dispatch of the 1st April from New Bedford says: The extensive oil and candle establishment of Messrs. Sandford & Howland, together with the wharf and lumber yard of Mr. Wm. Wilcox, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The total loss is estimated at $80,000 Partly insured.

The Boston Post states that Governor Stevens, the newly appointed Governor of Washington Territory, is to be put in charge of the three surveying parties which will be sent out to explore the several routes for the Pacific Railroad.

It was stated sometime since that a man, named John Neald, who died in England last year, had left a will bequeathing all his property, worth £250,000, to Queen Victoria. The relatives of the deceased, in notice by late Liverpool papers, has been duly confirmed, according to law, without opposition.

Capt. Crocker, of the ship Hornberg, arrived at New York, on Tuesday, from Shanghai, reports speaking the bark Keoraiora, on the 1st March, in lat. 149, long. 35 45, out twenty days from Hio for New Orleans, who stated that the yellow fever was raging fearfully when he left that port.

Seven hundred hands are at work, raising and widening the levee, at Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for the protection of the city against inundation. These levees will be raised twelve feet above the point reached by the flood of 1844, and eighty feet wide on the top.

The Legislature of Wisconsin have created a new county in that State, from St. Croix, which has been named Polk county.

The N. York Times announces the death of Henry Franklin, a blind sailor, in that city, on the 21st, whom most of the citizens and visitors of New York, for years past, will recollect having seen selling cigars from the steps of public buildings, led and guided by his faithful dog Jack, who, with the most devoted attachment to his master, would permit no one picked up the coppers or the silver which the charitably have thrown to him for his master's dependent family. He died of a disease with which he had been afflicted for years past, aneurism of the heart. His death was peaceful and happy, his faith in God firm and unflinching. He remarked to a friend but a few hours previous to his death, "I am waiting quite well and all right; my anchor is in the right place; it holds good." The writer of the paragraph from which we quote bade him farewell, he said, "I shall be gone before you return; but I will see you on the other side. Once I was blind, but now I see." His funeral took place from the Sailor's Home, No. 190 Cherry street, Tuesday, 22d, largely attended by his former shipmates and friends.

Barnum is putting up a tower in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, 300 feet high, to the top of which visitors are to be lifted by a steam engine.

Ex-President Fillmore, and son and daughter, reached New York on Thursday evening, 31st ult., with the remains of Mrs. Fillmore. They were escorted to City Hall by a number of their friends, and proceeded to the Astor House.

Louis De Corn, of the firm of Girard & Co., dealers in butter, who shot Eugene Melville dead on Thursday, has been arrested. The deceased was formerly a teacher in Cincinnati, and is alleged to have been crazy. De Corn says he was afraid he was about to attack him when he shot him. A female, it appears, is mixed up with the affair. The prisoner was committed without bail for murder.

John S. Hathaway, Brevet Major of the First Artillery, U. S. A., was found dead on Thursday week, in his room at the Astor House, having cut his throat with a razor. He returned on Monday from California and Oregon, where he had been stationed for three years, and no cause is assigned for the rash act of self-destruction.

City Intelligence.

THE RACES—To-day's race over the Metairie course commences with a sweepstake for two year old—safe heats, for which there are four entries, out of which two will positively start. For the second race, two mile heats, there are five entries, the stake being $3000, and it is expected that all the horses will start. This will turn out to be one of the best day's sport of the season.

PLACIDE VARIETIES—The entertainments tonight commence with the favorite drama of "Rob Roy," after which a benefit by Mlle Rose Hare, and in conclusion the Extravaganza of "Fortunio."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The Revel Family still continue to play nightly to crowded houses. The performances commence this evening with the new and renowned of "The Secret Marriage," in which the entire Revel Family appear. After which the wonderful light rope exercises, and in conclusion the grand Chinese Pantomime called "Kim-Ka."

ORLEANS THEATRE—To-night, Rossini's grand opera of Semiramis will be performed. And on Tuesday evening the beautiful opera of Moses in Egypt is to be represented.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening in the room commonly occupied by the Assistant Board.

The committees on finance, streets and landings reported in favor of sundry resolutions of small importance, all of which were adopted.

A resolution was adopted requiring such branch of the city government to furnish such documents as are now or may be published, in the French as well as the English language.

The resolution adopted by the other Board in relation to the Fire Library was concurred in.

The resolution requiring parties, who ordered changes in the building recently purchased by the city from Mr. Walton, to pay for said changes them selves, was unanimously rejected.

The ordinance from the other Board fixing the annual tax at half of one per cent on the value of real and personal estate in the city, came up for action.

Mr. Claiborne spoke lengthily on the wrongs of the 3d District; the unusually unequal amount which it has been forced to contribute to the current expenses of the consolidated city and concluded by moving that a proviso be added to the tax ordinance, to the effect that all moneys paid by any District over and above its fair proportion be charged against the Districts which have paid less than their fair proportion of the half of one per cent imposed by the ordinance in question. The proviso also requires the amounts received by the consolidated city from the Commission, Bank, the shifting fund, the third of net proceeds of the Metairie sales, regulating wharf all moneys which shall be received from the Sinking Fund, when the transition of the Commissioners of the debt for the payment pro rata of the debts of the former Municipalities.

After a very lengthy discussion, the proviso was adopted.

Mr. Burke moved that all the unsettled contracts existing in the several Districts and Lafayette, at the time of Consolidation, be ratified and confirmed by the others ordered them. Adopted.

A resolution was then adopted, fixing the tax of $ of one per cent, which was adopted.

The Board then other resolutions rate of thanks to the President, adjourned sine die.

PERSONAL.—E. Willmot, a shoemaker, about 35 years old, yesterday afternoon, went into the Old St. Louis Cemetery, in Bayou St. John, and hung himself. It is supposed the remains of a friend in his mind, and pulled the trigger while in that position. The ball passed through the right temple, lodged in the wall and opened, and lodged in the brain, death instant death. Papers the facts developed on the body