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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1866.

THE STAR INSURANCE COMPANY.—Elsewhere will be found the sixteenth annual statement of the Star Insurance Company. The institution is evidently progressing. It has declared a handsome interest on its scrip, which speaks favorably for the present condition and the continued improvement of its affairs. The Company has been recently reorganized, and we much mistake if the amount of its premiums will not more than quadrupled between this time and the date of its next annual statement. The Direction is composed of intelligent and upright gentlemen, full of energy, and of high commercial standing, who will doubtless place the Company whose administration is entrusted to them among the number of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in the city.

THE BOWEN HOUSE, BAY ST. LOUIS.—It is seldom in these days, when the traveller or excursionist can enter hardly any house which is not a temple of the Almighty Dollar, can taste or touch barely anything which is not redolent of money, and can almost nowhere escape from the awful presence of commerce, that one can feel in a mood for appreciating Shenstone's eulogy of the "Inn," as the place where he had met the warmest welcome and enjoyed the most repose and comfort. To induce a frame of mind favorable to such an appreciation, we can think of nothing better than a visit to the Bowen House at Bay St. Louis. While quite convenient to the landing, being one square from the second wharf, it has at the same time a retirement and an air and reality of home comfort, of which most public hotels are totally destitute. It may also be said with assurance that its rooms are well ventilated, its table excellent, and its prices very moderate.

THE MOBILE QUARANTINE.—The example of the Mobile authorities in establishing a quarantine of fifteen days against vessels from New Orleans is one of those which have so much tended to bring the whole system of quarantine in disrepute as a relic of the barbarous and superstitious. It is preposterous to set up such a barrier against the cholera after it has skirted the entire sea-coast and ascended or descended all the large rivers. History attests that those oriental districts and cities of the countries where quarantine has been most constant and rigid have also been most afflicted with all manner of pestilence. Its effect is often no more than a useless and cruel aggravation of evil. The Mobile quarantine will put an end to mail and commercial communication between the two ports, and will thus only produce inconvenience and discomfort, and injure commerce, without the least sanitary benefit. The Mobilians would do much better to employ the means devoted to quarantine to the work of making their city clean and wholesome and making people as comfortable as possible, travelers and citizens alike.

PRICE CURRENT ANNUAL STATEMENT.—On Saturday, September 1st, we shall issue our *Annual Statement of the Commerce of New Orleans* in circular form for transmission to all parts of our own and other countries.

Merchants and others will please send in their orders as soon as possible.

YOUNG, BRIGHT & Co.,
Price Current Office,
Nos. 129 & 131 Gravier street.

THE TOBACCO CROP OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.—The Richmond correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

The tobacco crops of Virginia and North Carolina for the present year is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads, but it will be no matter of surprise if it should largely overrun this estimate, and approximate more nearly to the ante-war crops of 80,000 hogsheads. From every quarter of the tobacco-growing portions of the State come the same flattering accounts, both of the amounts planted and the condition of the crop. One chief reason why the yield will probably overrun the estimate is the fact that many of the small planters, for the reason that it will yield more money and is more certain than any other crop, have this year waived the objection of damage to the land, and planted tobacco more largely than before. This fact, in connection with the other that the Southern tobacco counties such as Halifax, Mecklenburg, Patrick and Henry, are good for their full average yield, makes it certain that this single industry will show very per a large per cent toward repairing the ravages of the war in Virginia.

The grain crops this year are also fortunately yielding full returns. Oats have been harvested and the universal testimony is that they never better, either as to quantity or quality, the former, of course, in proportion to breadth of ground planted in comparison with former years.

Smaller Crops of Cotton and Cotton Manufactures at the South.

The Galveston *News Price Current* of the 11th, has some noteworthy observations in the above connection, as follows:

Nothing less than several very large crops in succession can give our cotton control of the European market, and no such crops will ever be made in the South. The uncertainty of the crop, the destruction of slavery, the three years tax, the high wages, and the diversity of pursuit essential to the changed condition at the South, will conspire to make next year's cotton yield a great deal feebler than that of the present year. This may be regarded as an extra effort. The only fear is that our planters may not realize the changes as soon as they should, and may keep trying to raise cotton on a large scale, to be convinced only by experience that it cannot be done. If they would begin to diversify their crops at once, and give attention to the improvement of their farms and dwellings, and to combine where they can for manufacturing purposes, we feel certain that the improvement of the State and of their own comfort and wealth, would be much more rapid and certain. Our information from countries where the manipulation experiment has been tried, is to the effect that freedmen get worse and worse as agricultural laborers.

We have no doubt that the same experience will be enjoyed in Texas; and where a precarious crop, like cotton, requires much for the profit it has been found that free negro labor costs more and more costly with each succeeding year—if not by the actual rise of wages, then by the exactions of the laborer, in one way or another. The experience of the West Indies and the planters have passed from some delusive hopefulness, caused by the attempt to regulate labor by law, to the utmost hopelessness, caused by accumulating evidence that the attempt to raise their money crops only puts them wear by year farther and farther behind. One of the complaints is that they have to use many expedients to get the negroes to work at what they never can tell what they are paying for labor at any time, and only find out by the results of a considerable period that they have been doing a losing business on a large scale. Besides, our planters cannot stand the wear and tear of raising cotton largely on the new system. It is evident to any observer that this last effort has been such as men cannot make a year with another for any length of time in succession. Men cannot stand up to it constantly. Something must be done, and we believe it must begin in giving up the hope of large crops of cotton. And we hope our planters will look at the situation fairly, and take the best advantage of it voluntarily, but waiting to be driven by their necessities.

It is worthy of remark that the best informed readers, who look at the cotton raising in the South more hopefully than others, base their expectations on a large white immigration. And looking to Southern property in general, such intelligent economists speak of the necessity for Northern manufactories near the fields. It is believed by them that the North will soon have to take up the coarser manufacture of cotton to the South and West, and betake herself to a commerce with Europe in the finer articles of manufacture. Already New England is sending agents to England to get teachers of the finer work. With her usual wise foresight, where dollars are concerned, she sees that the change we have referred to is inevitable. Late a Yankee appeared in Nottingham on that business, and boldly told his base manufacturers there to pick out for him a few of their best operators, to avoid the excitement which he would create by going among their workmen. They selected the men for him without a word. This is what the New Englanders call "peaceful warfare" against England. The English and the Northern States of this Union are certain soon to be the greatest manufacturers in the world of all fine machinery and fabrics, and we call special attention to the fact again—in spite of a repetition—that New England is now making provision against the day when the coarser manufacture of cotton will be taken at the South. Should not we, also, accept the situation?

THE LAND AND SEA FORCE OF EUROPE.—The following is a statistical table of the land and sea forces which all Europe can now place on a war footing:

France, 903,617 men; Prussia, 660,000; Italy, 124,000; Russia, 1,300,000; Spain, 274,000; Portugal, 64,118; Holland, 82,000; Sweden and Norway, 139,000; Denmark, 41,400; England, 95,000 (including 230,000 volunteers); Austria, 640,000; Germanic Confederation, 407,361; Turkey, 341,000; Egypt, Mobile Wallachia, Montenegro, and Servia together, 152,000; Belgium, 100,291; Switzerland, 80,656; Roman States, 12,000. All these figures added up give a total of 5,675,261 officers, sub-officers and soldiers.

THE CHOLERA.—The London *Metropolitan* says:

The only way to avoid it is to keep clean and live on wholesome food. The disease is no more contagious than the toothache. All vendors of green apples, and other unripe or rotten fruit, should be promptly arrested. There ought to be 5000 "special constables" sworn in at once to look at the nuisances of London. In 1849 the city of Baltimore employed 2500 men, who hunted the cholera down in twenty-four hours.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, has decided that the only protection to the owner against the payment of a bond or Seven-thirty note than may have been stolen is by entering a *caveat* in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,892

THE MEXICAN PROBLEM.

The Mexican problem would seem to be emerging from the obscurity attending the Imperial experiment of Maximilian, only to be plunged into darkness so utter as almost to defy the imagination to hazard a conjecture of the shape which it is taking or will ultimately receive. If once Mexico may have been called the opprobrium of republics, it has doubtless now earned the title of a satire upon all government. For it has tried, and been tried by, every form of government, and every modification of every form; and all have proved unfit for it and it has been found unfit for all.

There was once a very general opinion outside of Mexico, and one which took hold of the minds of some of the most thoughtful and honest Mexicans, that the prevailing elements of the population of that country were more adapted to monarchical than to republican institutions; and it was extensively believed in both Europe and America that, if Maximilian could have the assistance of foreign arms to an extent that would enable him to formally inaugurate a monarchical government and make its power felt and its symbols visible in all important parts of the country, he would then have such assurance of native and permanent foundations of his empire as would dispense with all necessity for extrinsic aids and guarantees. For a time circumstances seemed well calculated to sustain this opinion, and Maximilian planned and acted upon it with an ability, an energy, and an earnestness that could not but be admired by those who approved and those who condemned his mission, by those who anticipated its success and those who predicted its failure. Strenuous efforts especially were made to build up throughout Mexico a conservative party, in the interest of Maximilian's government, embracing the commercial classes, the large land proprietors and the industrial rural population, the ecclesiastical order in general, and all those opposed to perpetual agitation and revolution and in favor of political stability and law and order. Such efforts were certainly demanded, for, in the event of the withdrawal of the French army, everything depended upon their results. Nor was there wanting a flattering promise of the speedy formation of the party desired in such scope and strength as would stabilitate and fortify Maximilian's position beyond present danger or future paradventure. But this promise seems to have been about as delusive as the mirage that paints fountains and lakes in the desert plain and embroiders the arid sand with phantom palms.

As soon as it became certain that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Mexico in a stated period, and as soon as a definite programme of withdrawal began to be developed, the great conservative party counted on as the base and prop of Maximilian's throne, suffered a collapse that was strongly suggestive of almost utter non-existence from the beginning. At all events, it is now evident that Maximilian can not safely rely upon its support to make good the loss of foreign aids and guarantees. He has been compelled, in consulting his safety, to dismiss the natives whom he had taken into his cabinet, and his government is forced to be purely exotic in its constitution. It may be remembered that Gen. Wm. Walker underwent a similar experience in Central America. The latter, attempting to found an administration on a friendly native party, made his cabinet a mixed one of natives and immigrants. But he soon found it a nest of conspiracy against his rule and his life, and from that moment his government was of necessity purely American or "filibuster." The sequel is suggestive. Central America rose almost en masse against him, and as soon as he lost the means of obtaining reinforcements from abroad, his doom was sealed. The situation of Maximilian, with no Mexican party which he can rely on, and about to be abandoned by foreign assistance both in men and money, is sufficiently analogous to that which ended in the defeat and expulsion of Gen Walker from Central America to bode a like unfortunate issue.

At present Maximilian is temporarily benefiting by the jealousies, rivalries and distrusts among his opponents, and as long as Juarez, Ortega, Santa Anna, Alvarez, Escobedo and others are struggling for supreme power, and as long as a Liberal victory shall be won only to be followed by the revolutionary and anarchical condition which is now seen on the Rio Grande border, he may have hopes of indefinitely prolonging his tenure. But should some chief among his opponents gain the acknowledged ascendency over the rest, then the prospect of his being able, without aid from abroad, to maintain himself, if now not bright, will be reduced to the vanishing point.

But, supposing Maximilian out of Mexico—what then? Is the leopard at once to change his spots? Are the Mexicans and their leaders to be entirely different to-morrow from what they were yesterday, from what they are to-day? An affirmative answer is a logical impossibility. If the Mexican chiefs are now quarrelling on the strength of the probability of speedy rid ance of the common enemy, what will they do when this enemy is actually out of the way, and the field is open for the display of their long pent up and deadly animosities? The future of Mexico would look positively black if we had to suppose it remitted to the exclusive keeping of the Mexicans, or rather of those restless factions and faction chiefs with whom politics mean only civil war and brigandage on a larger or smaller scale according to circumstances. Most surely, therefore, it shall be true that the abandonment of the French and Maximilian experiment to give to Mexico a stable government, along with conditions of commercial and industrial development, has been directly or indirectly caused by the opposition of the United States, a very grave responsibility will devolve upon the latter in relation to that country. The good which it would not have done by others, it could not properly refuse to do itself. It would be chargeable before the world, before civilization, for the anarchy, decay, and ruin from which Mexico can only be rescued by a powerful hand extended from without. It is idle to talk about maintaining the principle of non-intervention in regard to that country. Salvation for it must come either from Europe or from the United States, no matter how greatly Mexicans may detest foreigners and foreign rule. If they would rather for their country to be swallowed by the American anaconda than by the boa constrictor of the Old World, they should frankly manifest their choice. It must be swallowed by one or the other, or go to perdition.

Frightful Affair in Kansas.

The Jacksonport, Arkansas, *Era* of the 11th says that a man named McKinney, an overseer hired by a planter in that county, was stopped on his way to the plantation by twelve negroes for purposes by four men, who robbed, blindfolded and tied him to a tree. The *Era* says that as soon as released, he went to Cotton Plant and obtained a State warrant for the twelve recognized—Strasener and Berry were their names—who were arraigned before Justice Lentz, of Cotton Plant. The evidence for the State was in substance the above stated facts. But one of the accused parties—Berry—adduced evidence by which he proved that he was at another place at the hour the outrage was perpetrated. It is believed that the witnesses who deposed this testimony were the accomplices of Berry. Upon this evidence both parties were released.

When the trial was concluded, McKinney and his friends left Cotton Plant for their homes—some in wagons, and some on horseback. About five miles north of Cotton Plant, the Strasener and Berry party overtook them. One Eli Staggs, a brother-in-law to Berry, and a citizen of Jackson County, Missouri, then commenced abusing him, and finally challenged him to a pistol conflict or duel on the ground. McKinney readily accepted, and, leaping from his wagon, stepped back about 20 feet apart, the firing between the parties commenced. Each party fired three shots, any one of which would have proved fatal. Staggs was shot through the mouth, the ball entering at the throat, and the third in the breast. When these shots were fired, the parties turned their backs upon each other—walked about the same distance from the scene, and both fell almost the same instant—one upon his back and the other upon his face—and died with pistols in hand. This occasioned a good deal of pleasantness among the twenty random shots—between the respective friends of both parties. But, fortunately, no other damage was done.

ANECDOTE OF LAFITTE.—At a meeting recently held at St. Louis, for the purpose of forming a historical society, the elders of the city related many reminiscences, among which was the following story of the pirate Lafitte:

In those days were three men in the village who used to recount their adventures with the pirate as members of his crew. They were once chased by an English man-of-war. Boardside after broadside was fired at the purpose—every inch of canvass was spread to the wind—and every manœuvre known to accomplished seamanship was executed in vain—the Englishman was fast overhauling them, and their shot and grape told fearfully.

Lafitte himself was wounded in the leg. He jumped into a barrel half full of flour to staunch the blood, and from that position waved his sword above his head in defiance, and in encouragement to his men. Still the chase of war was gaining on them, and pouring storms of iron into them and their rigging. Soon the shot gave out. "Charge the guns with dollars and doubloons!" cries Lafitte from the flour barrel, and in they went, for there were plenty on board. The Englishman received the dose, and amazed and confounded at the extreme novelty of the missiles, wore around and quit the action. The pirate escaped.

Among the victims of the cholera in Cincinnati was Mr William Holmes, the sole leader of Trimble's Varieties in Pittsburg. He died in the office of W. C. Smythe's Palace Variety in Cincinnati. The man who carried his death notice to the newspaper offices died three hours afterwards. A friend of Holmes, named James Maley, became alarmed at the sudden death of Holmes, took to drinking brandy, became intoxicated, fell out of a fourth-story window, and was killed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

N. O. and Mobile Mail via Meridian and Jackson.

Disatisfaction with the Quarantine in Mobile.

Alabama Cotton Crop Ravaged by Worms.

From Washington.

Further by the Cable.

Russia and the European Equilibrium.

Return of Maximilian Predicted.

Commercial and other News.

Washington, August 22.—There are rumors that Judge Advocate General Holt is to be removed.

Queen Emma left to-day for Niagara Falls.

Col. Thomas, Collector for the Port of Philadelphia, who at first refused to surrender his office, has abandoned his purpose of contesting the right of W. F. Johnson, appointed by the President.

Gen. Dick Taylor and Hon Chas. M Conrad, of Louisiana, were among the President's visitors to-day. Mr Conrad has been pardoned.

Gen. A. M. Slocum, of Kentucky, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Patent Office.

Washington, August 22.—The Navy Department is informed that the U. S. steamer Mahasset left Pensacola on the 14th for Tampico to protect American vessels, in accordance with the declared policy of the administration respecting Maximilian's paper blockade.

New York, August 22.—After a separation of nineteen years the Grand Odd Fellows' Lodges of Southern and Northern New York have re-united and held their regular annual meeting under the old name of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in Odd Fellows' Hall. There were about 150 Lodges in attendance.

New York, August 22.—The Democratic State Committee has called a convention of all the supporters of President Johnson to nominate candidates for State officers for the fall election. The Conservative Republican Committee unite in the call.

New York, August 22.—Arrived, steamship Veteran, from Beaufort.

The brig Alfonso capsized off Sandy Hook and was towed to the city today.

New York, August 22.—Cotton closed dull at 1200 bales—Middlings 36c to 36½c. U. S. 5-20s, 1865, 106½ to 106¾. Gold closed at 139¼. Flour heavy for Southern sales; sales 9000 bbls at $10 to $16. Wheat dull. Corn firmer and scarce. Oats unchanged. Pork steady at $42 50. Meas at $44. Lard 18½ to 21½c. Whisky dull and quiet. Turpentine 68 to 70c.

Mobile, August 22.—The following is published in the *Register* News:

POST OFFICE, MOBILE, AUG. 22, 1866.

T. W. G. Clark & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—During the continuance of the present quarantine regulations, I will send the mail to New Orleans via Meridian and Jackson, Mississippi, closing each day at 11 a. m.

(Signed) L. B. HUTCHINS,
Special Agent Post Department.

Accounts from the counties of Lowndes, Dallas, Greene, Marengo, Wilcox and Perry, the richest lands in the State, represent the cotton crop ravaged by caterpillars. Factors have received orders from planters to withdraw their cotton from sale for consignment.

The quarantine of New Orleans vessels creates general dissatisfaction and has already caused pecuniary disadvantage.

Harrisburg, August 22.—The labor convention in session here decided it inexpedient to attempt to enforce the eight hour labor rule until the organizations are thoroughly organized throughout the country.

Savannah, August 22.—Forty interments occurred during the week. Nineteen were from cholera, of which five were whites and four teen blacks.

Louisville, August 22.—Sales 148 kinds leaf Tobacco at full rates. Flour superfine $8. Wheat—red $2 35. Corn in bulk at the Mess Pork $43. Bacon Shoulders 15c. Clear Sides 21½c. Lard 21c. Whisky $2 25.

St. Louis, August 22.—The cholera report for the twenty-four hours ending at four o'clock this afternoon, gives 94 cases and 55 deaths. This probably does not comprise more than half the cases. The Board of Health still fails to make official reports.

Flour dull, the better qualities are dropping. Wheat steady and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky unsettled.

Cincinnati, August 22.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat no for demand at $2 35 to $2 45 for new red. Corn dull, prices a little better at 76c. Oats dull at 40 to 50c. Pork unchanged and firm. Pork Eam at $43. Groceries firm. Gold 138.

BY THE CABLE.

London, Wednesday, August 22, noon.—The report of the closing of the peace negotiations between Austria, Bavaria and Prussia is premature. The negotiations are still in progress, but it is believed they will soon be brought to a satisfactory and successful termination.

Liverpool, August 22.—The steamship City of Boston arrived here to-day.

London, August 22.—It is stated with some degree of credibility that the Emperor Maximilian will soon return to Europe. The Empress of Mexico, it is also stated, has failed to get French aid.

London, August 22, evening.—Official quotations of American securities at the close of business—5-20s 70¾.

London, August 22, evening.—Console declined ¼. The official figure at the close was 88¾.

The Moscow *Gazette*, a journal which ever cises a great moral power over the Russian Government, publishes an article of serious import, in which Prussia and Bismarck are plainly assured that Russia does not fear their needle gun, but does not like the territorial aggrandizement of that kingdom. The writer advises the Czar to seize the Grand Duchy of Posen and retain it as a pledge for the proper maintenance of the European equilibrium.

Liverpool, August 22.—The sales of cotton to-day comprised ten thousand bales. Middling Uplands 13¾d.

There is no other change to report in commercial matters with the single exception that pork is advancing.

Southwest Pass, August 22.—The steamship Harlan, from Galveston, passed up at 2 p. m. The steamship Morgan went to sea at 6 p. m. Weather clear and warm. Wind southwest—blowing very fresh.

Two tugs are inside the bar and one alongside the Lone Star. The ship South America and bark Michael Montagne are still inside.

The tide is very low.

Vicksburg, August 22.—The Fashion was detained until 9 o'clock this morning. Passed up, Nicholas Longworth, at 11 a. m. River fall ing.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Foreign News by the Persian—Expected Abdication of Maximilian—The War in China—Foreign Commercial News—From Southwest Pass—Gold and Cotton in New York.

New York, August 22.—The steamer Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 12th, has arrived. News anticipated by the cable.

Advices from China, through the French papers state that the rebels had been surprised, their encampments burned, and leaders killed.

The early abdication of Maximilian is regarded probable in France. The Empress of Mexico, however, denies the report.

There had been large arrivals in United States 5-20 bonds in London, prior to the 11th, and considerable sales for Germany and Holland.

The official quotations for cotton on Friday by the brokers circular were: Orleans fair 16d, middling Orleans 14¼d, Mobile fair 15¼d, middling Mobile 13¾d.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool comprised 898,000 bales, including 362,000 bales of American. American flour advanced 1s to 1s 6d per sack; wheat advanced 2d; red corn easier; beef and pork dull; bacon active, at a shilling decline; turpentine 37s to 38s.

Cincinnati, August 22.—There were fifty-three deaths from cholera yesterday.

New York, August 22, 1 p. m.—Gold 138¾. Sterling exchange 108½.

Cotton rules quiet at 36c for middling uplands.

Southwest Pass, August 22.—French bark Michel Montaigne arrived down in tow at 6 A. M.

The steamer Young America went to sea at 5 A. M. Bremen bark America was towed out to sea at 7:30 A. M.

Steamship Austin, from Brazos Santiago, the 17th inst., crossed the bar at 5:30 A. M. Steamship Mazeppa, from New York the 11th inst., arrived at the bar last evening at dark and crossed this A. M. at 7 o'clock.

Manifest of steamship Austin, from Brazos Santiago, 40 Passengers—J Capdeville, P Caillet, C Grosjean, Mr Robias, A J Laughlin, P H Lydon, Capt Sterrill, C C Berition Mrs Salvian, Capt Hallister, H Wild and lady, H Mayer.

Consignees—Texas Express Company, one chest; Griffin & Porch, one barrel; Cramer & Co, four boxes specie; P H Lydon four barrels ink; Avendano Bros, eight boxes specie; T C Payan, five cases merchandise; Blanchard & Guitet, nine barrels soda, fifty one coils rope, six bales bagging; Goldenhow & Lesparre, three sacks and a lot of bagging; C Chapotel, one iron safe and one box tools; Hoffman & Marx, three cases merchandise; McQuoid, Meklo & Co, eighty three beeves, fifty-eight calves and yearlings, order twenty two turtles.

High tide at 6 A. M. Wind southwest—fresh.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Joint Committee of Councils.—The Committees on Finance and Streets and Landings met Tuesday at 4 o'clock. Through the courtesy of Mr. Labarre, the Secretary, we are permitted to present the subjoined record of their proceedings:

A communication from Mayor Monroe, informing the Councils that a mandamus has been issued, directing the Controller to show cause why he should not issue a warrant on the city for $5000 in the case of A. Marchand and McKenzie against R. B. Bell, was referred to the City Attorney, with instructions to protect the interest of the city.

A communication from the Street Commissioner asking that a committee be appointed to visit the Water Works, to ascertain what steps are necessary to obtain a beautiful and healthy supply of water, the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. Smith, McKnight, Langes, Keyes and Paisley.

A petition from Mr. J. G. Abbott, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Commercial newspaper, asking permission to erect a steam engine at No. 54 Baronne street, between Gravier and Common streets, was granted.

A petition from D. Graham, Esq., to lay a tug boat at the landing, between Julia and Notre Dame streets, was granted.

A communication from the Street Commissioner asking additional forces to clean the gutters, streets, etc., throughout the city. On motion, he was directed to cause the contractors to perform the work—failing to comply with their contracts, they would be placed in default and the work done at their expense.

A petition from Mr. A. Nelson, asking that the fine of $50 imposed on him by the Recorder of the First District for violation of article 91 of City Ordinance No. 3192 be remitted, was read, and, on motion, the Recorder was requested to remit the fine.

A petition from J. H. Hedges, asking permission to erect a steam engine and machinery on Tchoupitoulas street, for the purpose of ginning cotton, was granted.

At a meeting of the Committees, held Wednesday, the following record of the proceedings were ordered to be published:

A petition from Messrs. Stanley & Co. and others asking for repairs on Richard street was referred to the Street Commissioner.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, requesting that a shed be placed at the First District nuisance wharf for the protection of the keeper was referred to the Surveyor with power to act.

A communication from John F. Rost informing the Council that he had transferred his contract to John Beitry, to fill with sand the lot ture property from Canal street down, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from Mrs M. A. Sergent stating that owing to an error of the City Surveyor, in '49, in failing to properly define her lots property belonging to her she has suffered a material loss and requests to be relieved. On motion, she was allowed $250.

A report from the Controller was read, stating that he had sold contracts for keeping in repair Tyrone, Washington and Lafayette market. The adjudications were rejected, on the ground that they were too high, and the Surveyor ordered to make the necessary repairs to the markets.

Another report of the Controller was read, informing the Council that he had adjudicated the following contracts:

1st. To Make alteration to Breton Market.

2d. For the erection of a schoolhouse corner of Mystery and Grand Route St. John.

The adjudications were both rejected as being too high.

A petition from J. Alfred Swift, asking permission to build a warehouse on the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Levee and Washington streets, the same to be a one story warehouse, all above the brick work to be wood and the roof iron and slate—granted.

A petition from Mr. Wm. A. Co, on behalf of the St Charles Street Railroad Company, asking that lights be placed on Baronne and St Peters streets, was referred to the Surveyor.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, informing the Council of the necessity of building bridges on Levee street, from Tchoupitoulas to the Upper Pontoon, which was referred to the City Surveyor, who was authorized to have the bridges built.

A communication from the Controller, informing the Council that an injunction had been served on him to prevent the adjudication of the contract for building a foot bridge across the New Basin at the foot of Liberty street—was referred to the City Attorney, with instructions to endeavor to set aside the injunction.

Board of Police Commissioners.—The Board met for the first time last evening, under the decision of martial law by the military authorities. Mayor Monroe presiding—and four members present.

Officer J. Grommer charged with neglect of duty in lying down on his beat, was suspended for ninety days.

C. F. Davis, First District police, charged with sitting down on his beat, was suspended for thirty days.

Officer Hall, with being asleep on duty and allowing his coat to be taken from his back, was dismissed from the police force.

J. Kiernan, was restored to duty after a protracted suspension.

J. O'Mealey, First District police, charged with being found asleep on his beat, was restored to duty.

A resolution was adopted, that in future any policeman found drunk or asleep while on duty, shall be at once dismissed from the police force.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Regulations.—The numbered men of the Police Department have been ordered to report to Davis and Jackson at once, and leave their transfer for after dark.

The reserved payment for uniform will commence upon the 1st September, and will continue for three months. Should any one be dissatisfied or resign after any payment has been made, those so doing will forfeit sufficient of his pay to pay for the uniform.

The Legislature at the law creating a permanent police was to give the city the benefit of an experienced and disciplined force, and when a resignation is accepted after this date, it will be considered equivalent to a dismissal, and the party resigning will not be again appointed. The First District police will be mustered on the 23d inst., the Second District on the 24th, the Third District on the 25th, and the Fourth District on the 27th. Those failing to leave their measure will be considered as desiring to resign.

Mortuary Report.—There were 42 deaths reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, being 6 less than the previous day's report. Of this number 24 were whites, 17 blacks and one not stated.

Included in the total we find 28 cases recorded from cholera, being the same number as the day before. Of the cholera cases 15 were white, 12 black and one not stated.

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