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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1855. VOL. XVI—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIX—WHOLE NO. 8000.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES STREET.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 21.

THE BEE.

We announce that we have at last our old establishment, No. 83 Chartres street, which has been thoroughly and extensively improved. Advertisers have their favors at our office.

We announce that at the request of a number of transient residents in this city we have authorized the carriers to receive subscriptions at the rate of $1 per week. Those who take the paper in this way must pay to the carriers.

The Mail landed yesterday from the United States and Great Britain.

The press in this country continues to speak of the menacing attitude the London *Times* in relations between the United States and Great Britain, appears to be altogether attributed to the termination of the Clayton Bulwer treaty. Several leading journals on the other side of the Atlantic speak broadly and distinctly, and positively declare that the quarrel between Mr. BUCHANAN and Lord Clarendon on the subject was of an impertinent character, and that we were forbearing with insulting language of the West India squadron, whose character and conduct is described for by the Philadelphia *American* and Washington *Union*, in the subjoined account

Regarding Mr. BUCHANAN receiving Department positives based upon an immediate communication of the British Government, in construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, with the understanding of Bladan and the British Government acquiesced in certain by the terms of the treaty.

The demand was unfortunate at the very time Lord Palmerston was triumphant over the Russians, a double victory both at home and their political opponents, which will succeed. They reply that they would send a force that would convince necessary attempt to take

Number of eight or ten men, sailed within a short order to act. Mr. Buchanan knew Mr. Clarendon knew the Ministry, which has been thoroughly and extensively improved. Advertisers have their favors at our office.

PARTIES IN CONGRESS.

The subjoined table shows that the Administration will be in a hopeless minority in the next House of Representatives. We are utterly unable to classify the members elect as "Administration" or "Anti-Administration" more specifically than as "Administration" and "Opposition," as numbers of them were chosen upon particular issues. Many of them are advocates of the American party; many others are Freesoilers; a few claim to be Democrats opposed to the Administration, such as the Hards from New York, and a still smaller fraction consists of old line Whigs. In the last House of Representatives the Administration numbered 161 adherents, and the Opposition 63. In the next House there will be 77 Pierce men, and 157 anti-Administration members:

States	New Congress Administration.	Opposition.
Alabama	5	2
Arkansas	2	0
California	2	0
Connecticut	0	4
Delaware	0	1
Florida	1	0
Georgia	8	3
Illinois	5	10
Indiana	2	9
Iowa	1	1
Kentucky	4	6
Louisiana	3	1
Maine	1	5
Maryland	2	4
Massachusetts	0	11
Michigan	1	3
Mississippi	4	1
Missouri	1	6
New Hampshire	0	3
New Jersey	1	4
New York	5	33
North Carolina	5	3
Ohio	0	21
Pennsylvania	6	20
Rhode Island	0	2
South Carolina	5	0
Tennessee	1	7
Texas	1	1
Vermont	0	3
Virginia	13	10
Wisconsin	0	2
	77	157

One vacancy.

It must be admitted nevertheless that, while the opponents of the Administration are in a large majority, they labor under disadvantages from which the Democrats are exempt. The latter being of one mind, will act invariably in concert, and on all questions will cast a united vote. The former, on the contrary, are broken up and segregated by diversity of sentiment, and constitute a heterogeneous body, losing a moiety of its strength by intestine feuds. This circumstance will increase the chances of the Democrats to organize the House by the election of one of their own kidney; for it is clearly out of the question for the 34 Opposition members representing the South to coalesce with any party which seeks to elect a Freesoil Speaker. Sooner than lead themselves to so disgraceful a consummation, they will vote with the Democrats for a presiding officer of National principles. It is of course in the power of the Opposition to organize the House, elect men upon their own choices, and shape the entire legislation of the popular branch of Congress, but we apprehend they will encounter insuperable difficulties, unless, fortunately for the country, they should cast aside sectional prejudices and come together in a harmonious and fraternal spirit. Should discord rule the hour, it is impossible to divine when and how the House will be organized, though we do not anticipate any serious difficulty. At least, we have no doubt the National members of the Opposition will shape their course so as to secure a Conservative in the Speaker's chair.

Meanwhile the political complexion of the House establishes the weakness and unpopularity of the Administration, and while it is a rebuke to the Democracy for adhering to such principle and enunciation, purely for expediency, it is a lesson which will not probably be lost upon them for the future.

In a recent inquest in England, Mr. Dabbs, hospital surgeon to an institution in London, said he had frequently discovered the prisoners in the act of removing the dressings from the sores, and irritating them, with a hope of continuing longer in hospital. The doctor cited one case of a prisoner, for whose disease he could find no remedy, and who appeared to be daily wasting away. He at last ordered him to be stripped naked, and to spread out his arms, when a vein in his arm squirted blood, and he then discovered that he had by some means obtained a lancet, with which he frequently bled himself down to death's door, in order to remain in the hospital. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died by poison administered by his own hands, with the view to gain admission into the infirmary, and not to occasion his own death.

At the meeting of the descendants of Israel Putnam, recently, a number of articles were exhibited which served as reminiscences of bygone and perilous times. The original commission issued by order of the Continental Congress, dated 19th June, 1775, and signed by John Hancock, was brought from Mississippi by W. W. Putnam, and was an object of much interest. The military coat which the General wore in the war of the Revolution was forwarded by A. W. Putnam, Esq., of Tennessee. A bullet mould was exhibited, and also a powder horn of curious workmanship, on which were delineated the route of the army from Albany to Fort William Henry, together with all the stations between these points; and it bears the following inscription:

W. A. R.

Capt Israel Putnam's Horn, made at Fort William Henry, Nov. 3rd 1756. R 1775.

When bows and weighty spears were used in fight, Twere perverse limbs declared a man of might; But now empowder'd words with strength to own, And heroes not by limbs, but souls are shown!

By the officers of the steamer *D. S. Stacey*, from Ouachita, we learn that the yellow fever still prevails at Columbia.

Reasoning Cats.

Southey, in his "Doctor," gives a curious chapter upon the cats of his acquaintance—a chapter in which humor and natural history are agreeably mingled together; he was of decided choice over all the habits of poor puss, and took much delight in the whims, frolics, and peculiarities of his favorites. Proofs of the humanization and strong attachment of the cat might be adduced *ad nauseam*. The story of M. Sommini and his favorite cat may be recollected, as a case in point: "This animal," he writes, "was my principal amusement for several years; how vividly was the expression of her attachment displayed in her countenance! how many times have her tender caresses made me forget my troubles, and consoled me in my misfortunes! My beautiful companion and companion at length perished after several days of suffering, during which I never forsook her; her eyes, constantly fixed on me, were at length extinguished; and her loss has rent my heart with grief." Amongst the admirers of the sleek and gentle cat may be mentioned Mohammed, Rousseau, Petrarch, Johnson, Cowper, and we know not how many other illustrious and learned men. Madame Hallvine had a favorite cat, which, at the death of her mistress, wandered about her chamber, mewing most piteously; and after the body was conducted to the grave, it was found stretched upon the tomb, lifeless, having expired from excess of grief. The Earl of Southampton, governor of Essex in the fatal insurrection—having been confined some time in the Tower, was one day surprised by a visit from his pet cat, which is said to have reached its master by descending the chimney of his apartment. The following anecdote of combined attachment and sagacity, rivals any of the Elephants has told of the dog, and places poor pussy in a much more favorable light than current opinion would allow. In the autumn of 1598, a physician of Lyons was requested to inquire into a murder that had been committed on a woman of that city. He accordingly went to the residence of the deceased, where he found her extended lifeless on the floor, weltering in her blood. A large white cat was mounted in the place of the cupboard, at the further end of the apartment, where he seemed to have taken refuge. He sat motionless, with his eyes fixed on the corpse, and his attitude and look expressing horror and affright. The following morning the animal was found precisely in the same state; and when the room was filled with the officers of justice, he still remained, apparently transfixed to the spot. As soon, however, as the suspected parties were brought in, his eyes glared precipitately from the room. The countenances of the assassins were disconcerted, and they, not for the first time during the whole course of the horrid transaction, felt their atrocious audacity forsake them.

We might instance cases in which the reasoning process was evidently exhibited; but let the following, related by Dr. Smellie, in which ingenuity of performance was combined with sagacity, suffice. A cat frequented a closet, the door of which was latched by a common iron latch; a window was situated near the door; when the door was shut the cat gave herself no uneasiness, for so soon as she was tired of her confinement, she mounted on the sill of the window, and with her paws dexterously lifted the latch and came out. This practice she continued for years. Many instances of the kind are upon record; and we personally know of one, in which a cat, having been neglected at the regular dinner hour, which was usually accompanied by the ringing of a bell, would agitate the bell wire. The sagacity of the feline race is so clearly evinced in the following anecdote, that we cannot help repeating it: "Mr. Tredgemm, the famous Saxon dentist, had a valuable tortoise-shell cat, that for days did nothing but mew. Guessing the cause, he locked into its mouth, and, sure enough, a decayed tooth, soon relieved it of its pain. The following day these were at least ten cats at his door—the day after, twenty; and they went on increasing at such a rate that he was obliged to lock up his cat to drive them away. But his toothache would come back, and for days did nothing but mew. It was some time before he could find a person who had the toothache would bring any number of miles to him. It would come down the chimney, open, and not leave the room till he had taken its tooth out. It gave quite a nuisance at last that he was never free from one of these nine patients. However, getting up one morning very nervous, he accidentally broke the jaw of his old tabby. The news of this spread like wildfire. Not a single cat ever came to him afterwards."

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—The Ohio is falling, with nine feet and one inch in the canal. The Niagara departed to-day for New Orleans.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, 20th, 12 M.—Flour. Prices are a trifle higher to-day, with sales at 99 81 for Southern. Wheat. Sales of Southern red at $2 15. Western red $2 05.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, (noon,) 20th.—Flour is firm at $7 90 a $8 00. Hogs. Sales of Hogs to-day at $6 87 to $6 92 per hundred. Whiskey is selling at 34 to 34½ cents.

New Jersey.—The Democrats have a majority of two in the Senate, and the Opposition of two in the Assembly—leaving a tie on joint ballot.

A despatch from Washington of the 15th says:

Commodore Paulding being regarded by the Secretary of the Navy as a prudent officer, has been selected to visit San Juan, Nicaragua, with his flagship the Potomac. He was closeted with the Secretary this afternoon relative to the course to be pursued by us in that quarter. Notwithstanding the avowed innocent object of the British fleets lately dispatched to the West Indies, the movement is regarded here with indignation. If not as an incipient hostile act—hence additional orders were sent to the naval stations to-day by the Navy Department with reference to preparation.

On the night of the 13th inst., the express train from Albany on the Harlem Railroad, (with the exception of the engine and tender,) was thrown off the track near Boston Four Corners, all the cars tarring bottom up!

Mr. Rathburn, a paper manufacturer at Boston Corners, and John Gaynor, a brakeman, were killed, and upwards of a dozen passengers were injured.

The accident is attributed to a sudden gust of wind, which caused the cars to turn over.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS IN THE CRIMEA.—In the general orders issued from the British head-quarters at Sebastopol, October 9th, by Gen. Barnard, chief of the staff, we find the following item, which we imperfectly reported by telegraph from Halifax:

No. 4. The undermentioned officers of the United States army will receive from the commissariat rations for themselves and servants, and forage for their horses, during their stay in the Crimea: Maj. Delafield, U. S. Engineers; Maj. Mordecai, U. S. Artillery; Captain M'Clellan, U. S. Cavalry.

A GOLD MEDAL CONFERRED ON PROF. MORSE. The New York *Herald* publishes an account of the presentation of "the great gold medal for science" to Prof. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, by the Emperor of Austria.

The gold medal is a massive and beautiful specimen of art. On one side is a medallion head of the young Emperor, crowned with laurel, with the inscription, "Franciscus Josephus I., D. G., Austria Imperator," and on the obverse a wreath of laurel surrounding the Imperial crown, with the inscription, "Literis Artibus." This is the fourth token of acknowledgment from European governments accorded to and received by Professor Morse.

NATIVE GEORGIA WINE.—A FAIR TRIAL.—On Monday, the 12th inst., quite a large party of gentlemen of this city and its vicinity, assembled at the store of Messrs. Dawson & Heinze, for the purpose of sampling some native wine, made by Mr. Charles Axt, at his vineyards in Wilkes county, Georgia. The wine offered was the pure juice of the Catawba grape, only about eight weeks from the press, and of the quality known as "Still Catawba." It was very impartially tasted, side by side with several older brands, from some of the most noted Ohio vintners, and the best judges present unanimously pronounced it superior in aroma and purity of flavor to any other samples yet presented to their notice; and predicted for it the highest degree of excellence, when it shall have attained proper age. If it were necessary to give weight to this decision, we might mention the names of several of the gentlemen present, who are no less favorably known for their judgment in wines, than for their capacity in all practical matters of business; but we forbear, as the occasion was altogether an informal and extempore one.

The business of grape growing and wine making may now be considered the most auspicious of any in Georgia and the South; and it only remains for those who prefer the pure and wholesome juice of the grape to the vilely adulterated mixtures of commerce, and who wish to aid in the successful development of a most important and promising enterprise, to give the native their countenance and support at the outset; and thus secure to the South, in a few years, an entirely new source of large income and profit. We published lately, from the October number of the Southern Cultivator, an article going more particularly into the details of this matter, to which our readers are referred.

Mr. A. still contracts for the planting and culture of vineyards and the making of wine, and will visit any neighborhood where he can engage twelve acres or more. His address is Charles Axt, Crawfordville, Georgia.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

DUTIES TO BE REFUNDED.—The authorities of Cuba, more than a year ago, required duties to be paid by citizens of the United States on certain descriptions of building materials and provisions, which, before that period, had been admitted to the Island either free, or on the payment of a mere nominal tax. The losses, in consequence, were considerable, and since that time the subject has been brought to the attention of the Spanish Government by the direction of the Secretary of State, through our minister at the Court of Madrid. The result is, as our correspondent has been informed, that the Spanish Government has signified to this, a disposition to refund these duties, improperly demanded by the Captain General, setting apart twelve months during which the claimants are to present their several claims to the Spanish authorities, on the adjudication or verification of which these duties will be refunded.

THE THREE LARGEST STEAMSHIPS IN THE WORLD.—In a late number of the *Scientific American* we find the following notice of what are destined to be the three largest steamships in the world:

"The *Persia* steamship, belonging to the Cunard line, recently launched at Glasgow; the *Adriatic*, belonging to the Collins line, and the *New York*, belonging to C. Vanderbilt, now building in this city, will be, when completed, the largest merchant steamers in the world. They will be about 5,000 tons burden each, and will afford ample opportunity for proving the quality of each in the contest for the mastery of the Atlantic. The hull of the *Persia* is clipper, and the engines are to be the side-lever kind. The *Adriatic* and *New York* are being built of timber. The former is to have the large oscillating engines, the latter beam engines.

"The keel of the *New York* is straight, and so are all her water lines, and her centre of displacement is amidships; the *Adriatic* has hollow water lines, and has her centre of displacement 20 feet abaft midships. The former is built much stronger than the latter, and has more capacity for cargo. It is believed that the *Adriatic* has the finest formed hull for speed, and that she will be the fastest steamer afloat. Time, however, will try them all; their comparative performances will be of great importance to the commercial and engineering classes of all countries."

GREAT SALE OF WILD ANIMALS.—The Zoological collection of Mr. Seth B. Howe, which has been on exhibition at the hippodrome in New York for a few weeks, was sold at auction on Tuesday, the proprietor, it is said, having amassed a fortune, and intending to retire from business. A number of showmen and circus agents from all parts of the States of the United States were in attendance. The following are some of the prices obtained: Wagon and cage containing a white bear, said to be the only one now alive in America, sold to R. M. Shields for $460. Original cost, $1,108. A wagon and cage containing a Royal Bengal tiger, sold to Henry Butler for $725. The animal originally cost $980. Three performing lions, which cost $1,000, brought only $475. Elephant has been used for performances in the ring, sold for $1,400. He eats 80 pounds of hay, 3 bushels of oats, and drinks 3 barrels of water every day. Two other elephants brought $1,000 each, and another $1,100. All of them originally cost $2,800 each. A lion and a hyena sold $75, and a Brazilian tiger for $110, a little over one-fourth of the cost.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The New York *Express* cites the following facts in illustration of the consistent conservative sentiment and feeling of the great city of New York. It says:

"The city of New York brought the State of New York into the Union; it adopted the Federal Constitution. The city of New York was the life and heart of the country during the war of 1812. The city of New York, in 1835, broke ground in Castle Garden against Disunion, North and South, and rallied the country to Union. The city of New York, in 1855, saves the State from a geographical, sectional,—and, therefore, (whether intended or not) *disunion* organization, of the North against the South, certain to be followed by an organization of the South against the North. It is our mighty American vote now, that puts down Fusion.

"When Masters, Miles, Lewis and others, delegates from the city of New York to Syracuse, remonstrated against converting the Whig party into a mere Abolition party,—they were laughed at and sneered at,—and told, "we don't care for New York, we don't expect her vote, and don't want it." That city of New York, however, gives the death blow to Fusion, and saves the State from the threatened sectionalization of the rest of the Union."

An Irishman, having been told that the price of bread had fallen, exclaimed: This is the first time I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend.

COMPLIMENTARY.—A letter passed through the New York city Post Office a day or two since addressed thus:

"The Right Somerable the
"Postmasterr
"Lord Earrem Yaxa
"Cornet 3d Regiment Lib Guards,
"Windsor, Eng."

A three-cent piece was secured in wax on a seal, and under it was written:

"I send you the smallest specimen of the coin of this nation beneath you are the smallest specimen of your own."

SPEECH IN ST. LAURENT.—The Quebec Mercury says: "A lady, with pretty little Lucy Stanton, on Thursday last, on his plantation. We do not know the cause of this desperate act.

A WEDDING RING IN DUPPLICATE.—In Chabaho, if a bride bake a cake with a ring in it, the person who gets the piece of the cake that contains the ring will be married. Last week, avers the Obeokite Chronicle, "a young man present took the piece of cake, without knowing the ring was in it, and bit both cake and ring." Now, we beg to ask of Notes and Queries, if a ring so taken may be considered in any way binding upon the party swallowing it? For, when a ring is so taken, may there not be the whole marriage chain "to follow?" We have often heard of simple young men swallowing wedding rings before they will know it; but it is one thing to swallow a wedding ring and another to digest it.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Grisette," with Mrs. Farren as the heroine of the play, will be again performed at the St. Charles to-night. We suppose the manager has thought it so infinite a gain this performance upon us, owing to the high fashionness of it which appeared yesterday in the columns of some of our contemporaries. The play itself is hardly worth wasting an evening upon, but the fashionness of it which appeared yesterday in the columns of some of our contemporaries. The play itself is hardly worth wasting an evening upon, but the fashionness of it in listening to an actress like Mrs. Farren in a drama of any sort. By the way, this is the last night but one of her engagement. "Toodles," in which Dollar is inimitable, will be played this evening for the after piece.

MASQUERADE BALL.—The ball season was inaugurated last evening by the Young Bachelors, who gave a masked and fancy dress ball at the Masonic Hall. The attendance was quite large, the costumes very gorgeous, and the whole affair passed off with great gayety.

PIFFLE PARTOUT.—The distinguished caricature, M'lle Teresa Parodi, who lately gave her last concert in New York, and is now on her way to Mexico via the West and the Mississippi, giving concerts on the route, will, we are informed, be in this city about the 15th of December, and will at that time, assisted by Maurice Strakosch, the pianist, M'me Strakosch (Amalia Patti) the contralto, and Signor Lorenzi, the distinguished baritone, give a grand concert at Odd Fellows' Hall. All who remember the performances of M'lle Parodi in opera and in concert, in this city, some years ago, will anticipate a rich treat in this promised musical entertainment.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—There was a regular meeting of this body last evening.

Mr. Converse, elected a member of the Board last Spring, took his seat for the first time.

The Board of Assistants reported concurrence in a resolution authorizing repairs to the First and Second District Court rooms.

The same Board asked concurrence in a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint commission, from both Boards, of three each, to "recommend a suitable and permanent memorial to the late Samuel J. Peters." Concurred in. Messrs. Culbertson, Bullay and Tompkins were appointed on the part of the Upper Board.

A resolution relative to certain repairs to the City Hall, was referred to the committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution of the Lower Board, to memorialize the Legislature upon certain imperfections in the City Charter, with a view to sundry amendments in the same, then came up. The President, however, pronounced the resolution out of order, as the same, and it was therefore returned without any action.

A resolution of the Lower Board ordering the payment of the following bills was concurred in:

A. E. Shaw, work done in the city workhouse $150

L. J. Hurst, salary as under keeper of the city workhouse for one month and ten days $116 22.

S. Mellour, salary as superintendent in as keeper for one month and ten days, rent of house for the month of October, $200 22.

Surveyor's department pay roll for the month of October, $271 75.

Estate of R. Herriman, for eight months' rent of property used as Third District police station.

E. H. Chase, for medicines furnished to boys' house of refuge from May 23, 1855, to August 28, $106 74.

Street Commissioner's department, pay roll for October, $4,818 94.

F. Blanchard, keeper of police jail, for services and rations for slaves for October, 1855, $555 75.

Wharfinger's pay roll, First, Second, and Third Districts, for the month of October, $296.

F. A. Nott, clerk Fifth District, bill taxed costs to July 20, 1855, $1,264 26.

J. Marigny, sheriff, for expenses of holding elections for the 1st August, and conveying the returns to Union Hotel $121 50.

Pay roll for the house of refuge for October, $1,202 62.

Orphans' pay roll for August, $217.

Louisiana Republican for advertising $78 50.

Sundry other bills, thirty in all, $10,519 30.

The matter of memorializing the Legislature relative to the city charter, was then again taken up, and after a brief discussion, referred to a committee appointed some time ago, for a report.

An ordinance concerning the city sidewalks, and the relations existing between the city and property holders, regarding their construction, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution authorizing the sale of a contract for cleaning the canals of the city, was also referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

An ordinance of the Lower Board, for the re-establishment of the chain gang, for persons committed to police jail, was laid on the table subject to call.

A letter from the Sanitary Commission appointed by the former Council was read. It was to the effect that the commission represent that they were appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of the epidemic of 1853, and that, after fifteen months of arduous labor, they have produced a book upon the subject, upon the merits of which they would not speak. Accompanying the letter was a bill of $10,000, in full, we believe, for the above work. The matter was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Culbertson, Bailey and Durell.

A petition was read from a citizen living at the corner of St. Louis and Villere streets, praying the Council to indemnify the petitioner for damage done recently caused to his house by water thrown into it by Fire Company No. 7. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of adopting a resolution to pay the expenses of the city workhouse for the month of August, amounting to $1,600. Adopted.

The Police Committee reported an ordinance in favor of leasing out the city workhouse for a term of three years. The matter was made the special order of the day for the next meeting. The Committee also submitted an ordinance for the re-establishment of the chain gang. Which was made the order of the day for the next meeting. The same Committee reported a resolution directing the owners of certain cotton jackets to take them away. Adopted.

The question of allowing Mr George Purvis the privilege of putting up a steam engine on his property near the corner of St. Charles and Clio streets, which occupied so much of the time of the last Board of Aldermen, was then again brought before the Board by Mr. Culbertson, who said that he had examined the locality and was satisfied that there was no considerable danger from the proposed erection of the steam engine, and did not deem that it would properly be a source of annoyance to any of the residents in that neighborhood. He therefore moved that the Board grant Mr. Purvis' request.

Mr. Nott, who again opposed the passage of the resolution. He said the quarter was the heart of the city, and that several of the most splendid residences of New Orleans were in that locality, and that it would be a perfect nuisance to the owners of them to have a steam engine plying and blowing its shrill whistle.

Mr. Durell said it was strange to see such attempts to hamper the erection of manufactories, which were the very basis of the prosperity of the city. The place which Mr. Purvis proposed to erect would be no nuisance. Each of the citizens who protested against it had a house built by his property. Have these citizens, when a plan of a steam engine, if the negative Sybertine who had spoken had been there, Mr. Purvis could not erect the noise of the engine, they should move out into the Piney Woods, on the Jackson Railroad, where alone, they would be free from annoyance.

The question was then put, and the resolution carried.

After considerable discussion, it was finally decided to take from the hands of the Committee of Conference upon the subject, the bill of the Steam and Exchange Railroad Company and the city, the resolutions for a compromise between the city and the company. The Resolutions, as we have seen, have passed. They have already passed the Lower Board. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the Mayor now a litigation pending between the city of New Orleans and the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and the Steam and Exchange Railroad Company of New Orleans of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, under the provision of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, of the 1st day of March, 1855, and the ordinance of this city of the date of the 16th June, 1855, for the purpose of enabling the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to construct a railroad from New Orleans to Mobile; and whereas, it is believed to be the interest of the city of New Orleans, and of the stockholders of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, that said litigation should be terminated, and the connection between the city and Bonfouca Harbor be directed. And whereas, a proposition has been made by the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to return to the city three hundred of its bonds for one thousand dollars each, issued to and received by said Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the city of New Orleans, in consideration that the Pontchartrain Railroad Company will return to the city of New Orleans three hundred bonds for one thousand dollars each, with interest coupons attached to the same, issued and received by the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and also repay to the city of New Orleans the amount of interest paid on said bonds, will release to said Pontchartrain Railroad Company from any other claims it may have.

Be it further Resolved, That in consideration of the return of said three hundred bonds and all coupons, and all interest, and the full and complete release between the city of New Orleans and the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, it will be deemed, and for the purpose of deciding said dissolution, that a judgment in the suit now pending, embracing the conditions of this preamble and resolution, be entered in favor of said Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and provided further that the city shall not be held liable for any moneys due on instalments on stocks subscribed for in the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company.

Resolved further, That this ordinance shall become null and void if it is not approved by the President of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, within two weeks after its promulgation; and resolved further, that said Directors of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company do not return to the city the three hundred bonds with interest paid, and all coupons, with interest, and all other claims, then this ordinance shall become null and void.

The Board then adjourned amid great excitement, among the spectators and outsiders, at the sudden and unexpected passage of the Pontchartrain Railroad resolutions, which it was thought, would cause a protracted struggle.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening. A quorum present and Geo. Tracy in the chair.

A communication from the Treasurer showing a balance in his hands, for the month ending the 17th inst., of $1,458 68, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the President of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad Company asking the concurrence of the Board in the Pontchartrain Railroad, in the foot of St. Louis street, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from the Chief of the Fire Department insisting on the necessity of supplying the Fire Department with an additional quantity of hose. And praying for an appropriation of $600 to purchase four more hoses, was referred to the special Committee appointed on the memorial of the Fire Department.

A communication from the Board of Aldermen was then read. It informed the Board that several resolutions originating in their body had been rejected. On motion, however, the original resolutions were purchased in. One of the resolutions was in favor of paying the sum of $600 17 for expenses incurred by the city during the last session of the Southern Commercial Convention.

The Committee on Finance was then, on motion of Col. Smith, requested to act on behalf of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in joint session on the matter.

A resolution was then adopted in favor of allowing the payment of $88 68 to D. Crow, for work done on the Artesian well, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report of the Committee on Finance recommending the payment of several bills, was read and adopted.

An ordinance relative to the farming of the city markets and revenues of the corporation, was read and referred. It was taken up and adopted after some discussion.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and adopted.

An ordinance relative to the farming of the city markets, and a lease of certain quiet houses, was read in three consecutive times, and was read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Landings was read adopted. Accompanying it was a resolution in favor of paying the sum of $1,000 for dredging in front of City Hospital, which was concurred in. Adopted.

Resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to repaving of the Fourth Municipal plank roads by contract, at a price not exceeding, two pounds and two cents per foot, was read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Landings was read adopted. Accompanying it was a resolution in favor of the repairing of the Fourth Municipal Levee