O. P. WEISSE, Proprietor.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1851. } No 1652 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXX—Whole No 6701.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, Nov. 28, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE PRESIDENCY—MR. WEBSTER.

A correspondent in the *Picayune*, which refers to the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency by a Convention assembled at Faneuil Hall, on the 25th, concludes with these words

"President FILLMORE positively declines being a candidate for re-election."

We do not know how far this is to be received as an authoritative expression of Mr. FILLMORE's views, but from the phraseology of the sentence one would imagine that the President had addressed the Convention on the subject, and had openly stated his determination not to be a candidate. At all events, the announcement tallies with current rumor, which for some time has assigned to Mr. FILLMORE a fixed resolve to withdraw from public life at the expiration of his term. We frankly confess that, though not surprised, we are exceedingly sorry for it. The Whigs of the South especially were emphatically in favor of MILLARD FILLMORE, as the nominee of the National Convention. They desired to offer him a manifestation of their cordial approval of his noble and patriotic course on the slavery question.—He was by long odds their first choice. His popularity among the Whigs of the South was unbounded. It overtopped that of all others, and left him almost without a competitor in their affections. There is hardly a doubt, had Mr FILLMORE consented to run, that he would have received the unanimous vote of the South in the Whig National Convention, and we believe he would have carried every Southern State which voted for TAYLOR in 1848.

As his candidature is now to be presumed out of the question, it behooves Southern Whigs to concentrate their preferences on the man of all others, who most truly reflects his policy and represents his principles. We need not say that DANIEL WEBSTER is the second choice of the South. That illustrious patriot and consummate statesman and orator, has claims upon the South, and upon the whole country that no patriotic Whig, no lover of the Union can disregard. Of all our public men none have sacrificed so much to the cause of justice, national harmony and the Union. In the darkest hour of the fearful struggle which now happily lives only in our recollection, when the country was convinced with sectional agitation, when the North seemed bent upon injustice and aggression, when the Union itself quivered to its very centre, when good men every where despaired, and traitors alone rejoiced at that perilous crisis, DANIEL WEBSTER raised his clarion voice in behalf of Southern rights—Invoking sectional prejudice on the holy shrine of patriotism; flooding not to Massachusetts, but to the whole nation; giving up the cherished popularity which he had acquired among his constituents; exposing himself to display resentment, reproach and political ostracism; exposing his party in Massachusetts to the dangers of discord and of consequent defeat; reckless indeed of all personal consequences, and mindful only of the welfare of the country and the maintenance of the Union, Mr. WEBSTER took his stand firmly and immutably by the side of the South. His great heart beat responsive to the appeal of a generous and disinterested patriotism. He planted himself upon the Constitution. He claimed for the South her rights under that sacred instrument. He wielded all the tremendous power of his rhetoric and his eloquence in behalf of truth and justice—and he triumphed. His labors faltered! He has trod a step backwards! He has "given up to party what was meant for mankind!" Not so. Unterrified by the howl of faction, the joy of the foes, the coolness of his friends, the whims that have rent his own party—Mr WEBSTER has remained unalterably disposed to the Constitutional prerogatives of the South.

There is a moral authority attached to the patriotic career of this great man, which the annals of politics are rarely present. Not one of the illustrious band, by whose efforts the Compromise was passed, sacrificed half as much as he. None of them were called upon as he was, to part with old associates and friends; to stir at all the favorite opinions of his own State; to meet unshrinkingly and defyingly the reprobation, and the censure of those with whom he had ever been accustomed to act. Neither CLAY, nor DOWNS, nor FOOTE, nor DICKINSON, in a word, had these cruel trials to encounter and endure. Mr WEBSTER had to give up all that the utmost ambition can crave, and he did not hesitate. Duty was paramount; patriotism appealed to him, and he clung to honor, to conscience and to right, with a tenacity that nothing could shake.

With what proud exultation would we see Mr WEBSTER obtain the Presidency—a fitting guerdon for his splendid services. Not that office could add a cluster to his stature. The evidences of his mighty intellect are scattered broadcast among the memorials of nearly half a century of public life, and have made their impress broad and deep upon the nation. They cannot perish. Whether Mr. WEBSTER attains the dignity of President or not, his fame is already immortal. He stands forth from the canvass on which are painted the images of the distinguished men of the present century, as the greatest of all—greatest in intellectual power, in eloquence, in statesmanship, in depth, breadth, scope and vigor of mind. Such a man should be made President, if only to prove that a republic will not always be contented with second rate men. We have had enough of these. Let us force relieve ourselves of the reproach of not appreciating the talents and services of our greatest minds. The name of WEBSTER is familiar to every civilized nation on the face of the Globe. He is looked upon as the embodiment of the hardy, massive, penetrating genius of the American people. As the best traits of our national character, all the strongest and most practical peculiarities of our race seem to be concentrated in him. Every inch of him is American.

If Mr FILLMORE refuses to be a candidate, the next choice of the South is undoubtedly Mr. WEBSTER, and we trust that every southern State that sends delegates to the Whig National Convention will take especial care to express its preference for DANIEL WEBSTER, in case MILLARD FILLMORE should decline a nomination.

THE WEATHER.—For a specimen of throat-cutting weather—being a delicious compound of rain, mud, mist and murkiness—commend us to yesterday. Fortunately such abominable weather is rare in New Orleans, or we hardly know what would become of our side-walks.—They would certainly float away, or be buried deep beneath a superfetation of mud.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Hardly has the ship *State of Maine* arrived, with the French Opera corps than we are called upon to announce the opening of the Orleans Theatre. No time is to be lost, as the public is impatient to hear the new artists, and judge of their merits. On Monday, 1st December, Donizetti's opera of "La Favorite" will be introduced to us. Madam Widmann, prima donna contralto; Mr. Tessetti, tenor, and Mr. Biguet, baritone, and bring back our old acquaintance and excellent bass, Mr. Gembini.

☞ Hon. JOHN MOORE, Whig Representative elect from the Fourth Congressional District, reached our city yesterday on his way to Washington. He is in good health and spirits. We understand that Mr. MOORE's exact majority over MOSES is 478; but as the official vote of De Soto had not been received at Baton Rouge, it is his intention to wait a day or two, before applying for his credentials. We believe that the vanquished, as well as the victor, in the severe canvass in the Fourth District, are both in our city at present.

☞ A shipping list containing the names of vessels cleared, sailed and up for this port, will be found on our second page.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS AND FOR 70 BARRE GRAHIER'S BLANKETS.—The particular attention of Buyers is called to the Catalogue Sale of 200 lots of Seasonable Dry Goods and of 70 bales Grahier's French Blankets, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Pettipain's Auction Room, No. 8 Canal street.

☞ Terms liberal at sale.

☞ Yesterday we received by way of New York a considerable portion of the California mail of the 15th October, which should have reached here nine days ago. This is the second time that the blunders of mail agents either at Chagres, or in transferring the bags at Havana, have subjected our community to infinite inconvenience and delay. We hope that the attention of the authorities at Washington will be diverted to this gross abuse and dereliction of duty. It is bad enough for the citizens of New Orleans to be compelled to await the tardy operation of a voyage first from Chagres to Havana, and then from Havana to this city, without suffering from the further annoyance of receiving their correspondence via New York, more than a week after it is due. These are evils that should be speedily corrected.

☞ The weather yesterday was emphatically of the cat-and-dog order, and although it was Thanksgiving-Day, but few thanks, we imagine, were returned for the bountiful supply of rain which continued to pour down without intermission during the whole of the day. So far as the outward observance of the day was concerned, nobody could distinguish any difference between it and other week days. If Thanksgiving be not more strictly observed, we think it would be better to dispense with its fruitless celebration. Its only effect seems to be to prevent the regular transaction of business, and holidays in name only, are very inconvenient at this time of the year.

The police courts were closed, and the few arrests made, were for trifling offences, requiring no particular notice.

VIRGINIA.—Governor Floyd, of Virginia, has issued his proclamation announcing the acceptance by the People of the new Constitution of that State, and directing a general election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and members of the Legislature to be held on the 8th of December next. It appears that the majority on adopting the new Constitution is 57,529, in the small vote of 77,495. In 1848 the whole Presidential vote was upwards of 92,000. Sixteen counties are not heard from, viz: Amherst, Bedford, Caroline Charles City, Gilmer, Greene, Hancock, King George, Lewis, Mason, Ohio, Pleasants, Powhatan, Tazewell, Wetzel, and Wyoming. Only five counties are reported as having given a majority *against* the Constitution, viz Amelia, Nottaway, Prince George, Southampton, and Warwick.

The first election for State officers, under the new Constitution, will take place on the 8th December next. Mr. SUMNERS is the Whig, and Mr. JOHNSON, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A few nights since, says the Madison (Ga.) *Journal*, during a high wind, the shanty occupied by Mr. Lauchlin Phillips, on the island just below New Carthage, was blown down, and a pole falling across the neck of Mr. Phillips, fastened him to the earth. In this situation, his shanty took fire, and burned him so badly that he died in a few hours.—Mr. Phillips was a sober, industrious man, and had resided in this parish several years. We believe he was formerly from Alabama.

☞ The following statement in Hunt's Magazine, according to the writer, shows the average period of duplication of the population of principal towns during the forty years from 1810 to 1850:

	Years.		Years.
Cincinnati,	7	Hartford, Ct.,	19½
Louisville,	8	Providence,	19½
Buffalo,	8½	Baltimore,	21
Detroit,	8½	Savannah,	21
St. Louis,	9	Portland,	21
Pittsburg,	9½	New Haven,	21
Boston,	10	Charleston,	22
Wheeling,	10½	Richmond,	28
Utica,	12	Schenectady,	30
Troy,	13	York, Pa.,	32
New Orleans,	14½	Lancaster, Pa.,	35
New York,	15	Carlisle, Pa.,	43
Albany,	16	Charleston, S. C.	46
Washington,	16½	Norfolk, Va.,	50
Worcester,	17	Salem, Mass.,	55
Washington,	17½	Portsmouth, N. H.	64
Newark,	17½	Newport, R. I.,	120
Philadelphia,	18	Newburyport,	140
Boston,	18	Alexandria, Va.,	200
Reading Pa.	18		

TEHUANTEPEC.—In reference to the statement (since contradicted that Gov. LAMAR had informed the Mexican Government that the American authorities would not sustain the proceedings of the Tehuantepec Company, Mr. B. FATON has addressed the subjoined note to the New York Herald:

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1851.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.—

Dear SIR—The news from Mexico, touching the interests of the Tehuantepec Company, published in the morning's papers as received by telegraph from the South, appears to me so incredible—acquainted as I am with the company's business, and the reliable grounds which they have to consider their interests in perfect safety, and to entertain implicit confidence in the final and equitable settlement of any point in dispute—that, on account of my connection with the company, and being accidentally here, I consider it a duty to make this declaration, to avert any injury their interests might sustain in public opinion if credence were given to unfounded reports, and wish to avail myself of your widely circulated paper to have this notice known.

The company in New Orleans may deem it opportune to give a fuller statement and further to develop the position of matters; but time must soon bring out and make public the whole connected history of past facts and proceedings.

Allow me further to declare, that no party has been authorized to compromise with the Mexican Government for the rights of the company. The report by telegraph says this was in process of action.

Hoping you will favor me by the insertion of this communication in your columns,

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

B. FATON,
Secretary Tehuantepec R. R. Co.

THE CROPS.—The Concordia *Intelligencer* a well informed journal, has the following remarks on this subject:

Great damage has been done to the cotton crops, in this and the adjoining Parishes, by the recent rains. We have been credibly informed, that the loss in this Parish and the Parish of Tensas, will not fall short of fifteen thousand bales. A gentlemen residing in the Parish of Tensas tells us, that he estimates the damage done to his crop, upon a single plantation, at not less than 150 bales; and these disastrous rains have been, we have been sullenly told, have not been partial rains. So far as we are able to learn, they have extended over the whole of the low-land cotton region of this state. We are confident, that the loss has been so great, that a very marked impression will be made by it, upon the market, before the close of the season. We are aware that the merchants in N. Orleans are constantly writing to planters to sell immediately, but notwithstanding that we should advise them to hold on for better prices. We still believe that great over-estimates have been made of the present crop. It is true that, owing to the low stage of the water in many of the small streams throughout, the cotton of some sections of the country has not reached the market, but it is the cotton of the uplands which finds its way out through these channels, and there has been, confessedly, not more than half a crop made in the hill lands. We have seen of the receipts and sales of cotton at New Orleans, up to this time, over the receipts and sales of last year, we do not look upon as indicative that the crop will be larger. We have had a remarkable season for gathering and shipping cotton—one of the most remarkable ever known. Cotton matured early, and has been gathered and shipped early. We cannot calculate upon a continuance, throughout the remainder of the favorable weather which has attended us so far. Taking into account the known shortages of the crops in the uplands, and the damage which, it already has been done to the crop in the low lands, we do not believe that the crop of '51 will exceed that of '50. We shall only be convinced when we see the "figuring up" which makes it so, at the close of the season.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 19—5 P. M.

The anniversary procession of the Firemen to-day was the most imposing display of the kind ever seen in Baltimore. The weather proved highly favorable, and the turn out was immensely large. The procession, I think, was not much less than a mile in length.

All the companies were fully represented.—Those from Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Cumberland, and other places, made a very fine appearance. The several engines and apparatus were beautifully ornamented. Some were literally covered with wreaths of flowers and boquets which had been presented. The several streets through which the procession passed were completely crowded with spectators. Every door and window was filled.—Ladies were seen waving white handkerchiefs at every point, and distributing boquets to the firemen as they passed along in procession.—Many of the engines were drawn, some by four, others by eight, and one or two by twelve horses. The whole scene was decidedly beautiful and imposing. Good order prevailed throughout.

The procession proceeded to Monument Square, where a most eloquent and appropriate address was delivered by Judge J. C. Legrand. Several entertainments take place to-night.

The Fair of the Mechanics' Institute will close its public exhibitions to-morrow.

MONTPELIER, VT., Nov. 19th.

THE VERMONT HABEAS CORPUS ACT.—The bill repealing our habeas corpus act was rejected this afternoon by a vote of 136 to 55.

THE AFRICA'S NEWS.

The royal mail steamship *Africa*, Captain RYRIE, arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 19th instant. She brings news to the 8th instant.

A failure was announced in Mincing-lane, on the 7th, the house being that of Messrs. Forman & Hadow. Their liabilities are not large, but in the present state of the colonial markets every circumstance of the sort creates excitement.

Steamship *Atlantic*, from New York, 26th October, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock.

KOSSUTH had decided to sail in the steamer *Washington*, from Southampton for New York, on the 14th inst. On the 4th, he had an interview with Mazzini.

Lord DUDLEY STUART had waited upon KOSSUTH at his residence in Eaton-place, and he consented to receive addresses from the metropolitan boroughs, which was to be on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and would be the last occasion he would address the English people.

It was intimated to the illustrious exile that as he had seen the demonstration of the working men, they were most desirous that he should also witness a middle class demonstration, composed of residents in the metropolitan boroughs, which, in fact, comprise nineteen-twentieths of the population of the metropolis, the city forming only one-twentieth.

On Monday, KOSSUTH addressed the working classes in Copenhagen Fields, where he received an address from the Trades' Unions. There were about 40,000 persons present, including all the native and foreign socialists and republicans in the metropolis, who bore a multitude of banners inscribed with ultra-democratic mottoes and sentiments.

Copies of the Times were also suspended from a miniature gallows, and burnt in the course of the day. M. KOSSUTH, whose presence at the window had been hailed by tremendous cheering, waving of hats, sticks, banners, &c., which were renewed again and again, and lasted for nearly three minutes, took the address, *pressed* it to his heart, his aid-de-camp, proceeded to reply to it, after some preliminary remarks as to the state of his health, &c., for the most part reading his speech from a MS., which he held before him.

His speech was, to a very great extent, a repetition of his former eulogies on England and America, mingled with denunciations of Austria and Russia, but more diluted with democratical sentiment to suit the class he was addressing.

Disclaiming the character of a revolutionist, and declaring that England wanted no revolution at all, M. KOSSUTH demanded that England should not interfere with the domestic concerns of any other country, and should not allow any other power to interfere.

The actual receipts of the Great Exhibition were £500,000, and the surplus, after paying all expenses, £250,000. The Royal Commissioners have announced that they will not be responsible for the retention of the Crystal Palace, and if the Queen does not interpose it will be taken down.

FRANCE.—The Assembly met on the 4th and received M. Dupin President. The message of Louis Napoleon was cordially attacked and its sentiments treated with incredulity and irony. The majority of the Assembly could not believe the President had any intention of so departing from his oath, at the very moment he asked them to disavow the most important act of their parliamentary lives. The President was also accused of personal ambition and conspicuous vacillation.

The electoral law, proposed by the President, is, at most, a complete return to the old law, as drawn up by the constituent Assembly. The Journal des Debats, and the organs of the Legitimists and Orleanists, are particularly severe on the President, and represent the effect of his message on the Assembly as most deplorable.

The new law proposed by the President requires but a six months' residence to constitute a voter. The journals of the majority are all condemning it, while the Republican journals are pleased with the prospect of universal suffrage, which the Siècle says will avert a civil war. The President represents the financial condition of the country as unfavorable, and asserts that a vast demagogical conspiracy exists not only in France, but throughout Europe, the object of both is the overthrow of society as at present constituted.

Louis Napoleon describes himself as free from personal interest, a firm friend of order, and an honorable observer of his oath. In his message he says, "I will shortly present the project of a law which preserves those elements of the law of May 31st, which redeem universal suffrage from its impurities, but even when adopting that law I always considered it would be my duty to propose its abrogation." The Minister of the Interior has therefore presented the project of a law requesting its almost entire abrogation. The regulation as to residence qualification reduces the term to six months.

The Minister requests urgent action. The Republican Representatives had held a meeting, when it was decided that every measure having for its object the repeal of the law of the 31st May, should be supported. The President states that agriculture and commerce are in a flourishing condition. The message is very voluminous, and moderate and conciliating in its tone.

M. David has been appointed Minister of Justice, vice M. Cubin, dismissed. Louis Napoleon gives an account of each ministerial department, and of the favorable concessions made by railway companies. He denounces in severe terms those anarchical schemes, whose accomplishment are looked forward to during the ensuing year. The latest accounts from Paris state that the address had been unfavorably received by the Assembly and the people, and another change in the ministry was confidently expected.

The announcement that the President intended to appeal to the country for re-election on November next has been formally disavowed by the Patrie, apparently by prerogatory.

M. Acton has refused to postpone his motion for a repeal of the law by which the Bourbon family are prevented from returning to France.

The Bourse was animated and considerable advance had taken place in public securities.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices to Oct. 1st, state that the news received from the frontier continued very alarming and unsatisfactory. Capt. Oldham and many men of the Queen's regiment had been killed, and the 74th had also lost a number of men.

BELGIUM.—The Belgium Chambers were opened on the 4th by a speech from the King, in which he spoke favorably of the country in all its departments.

Reports relative to the King of Hanover's health continued unfavorable.

SPAIN.—The Madrid papers state several commercial houses in the South of Spain had been invited to fit out two steamers at their own expense, to protect merchantmen from the Moors.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

By Telegraph.

PARIS, Tuesday, 8.15 P. M.

The President's message says:

"I will shortly present a project of law which preserves to the law of the 31st May, all those elements which redeem universal suffrage from its impurities. Even when adopting that law, I had always considered it would be my duty to propose its abrogation."

The Minister of the Interior has, therefore, presented a project of law, requesting its almost entire abrogation.

The regulations as to residence qualifications is reduced to six months, and the minister demands urgency.

M. Berryer requested that, before deciding the question of urgency, the Assembly should nominate a committee, charged to hear the ministers, and to make a report to it on the posture of affairs. Girardin and Larochejacquelein spoke favorable to the urgency. The Assembly, however, rejected the 'prise en consideration' of the urgency.

☞ The *reorganization* of the Democratic party in Alabama is thus hit off by the Dallas Gazette, Fire-eater. The Gazette is facetiously cruel:

LOST, on or about the day of the last August election, in the State of Alabama, a small and almost imperceptible jewel, called the *distinction between Whig and Democratic acquiescence*, worn usually on the breast of the Master of Ceremonies, at the revival of old parties.

ALSO, a small vial of odoriferous compound, known as the *essence of political consistency*, much needed in the creation and preservation of new, but of very little value in the revival or support of old parties.

Any information respecting the above described articles will be thankfully received at this office, and if returned by the fortunate finder, in a good state of preservation, a liberal reward will be given.

The following on the union of the Democratic party, north and south, in convention, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, is also from the same paper, and in the same excruciating vein:

FOUND, a large package of *Democratic State Rights Robes*, made after the fashion of the Roman toga—large, loose and comfortable, and said to be of great value to Democrats, in hiding from the gaze of the curious, the nakedness of their consolidation members.

ALSO, a small roll of *northern Democratic salve*, the virtues of which are of recent discovery, and thought to be all powerful in healing the wrongs and insults of an injured people.

ALSO, a small, *Morocco-bound, gilt-edged pocket volume*, a work of great literary curiosity, containing, in hieroglyphics, the principles and policy of the present Democratic party.

Any or all of these will be given up to the proper owners, upon identifying property and paying for this advertisement.

Telegraphic Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19—10 P. M.

GREAT IRISH EXILE MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA—*Gov. Johnston Presiding.*—An enthusiastic meeting was held to-night, at the Chinese Museum, to express sympathy for the Irish exiles, O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchell, and others. Gov. Wm. F. Johnston presided. An address to the President of the United States was adopted, asking him to intercede with the English Government for the restoration of the exiles to liberty. Eloquent speeches were made by Gov. Johnston, Z. Collins Lee, of Baltimore, Martin McMichael, J. Cadwallader, Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19th.

EUROPEAN STEAMER ARRIVED, &c.—The steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool, passed the Delaware Breakwater at noon today, and will be up about midnight.

The Shackamazon got safely off and proceeded on her voyage.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19th.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.—*The Chagres Difficulties.*—The Illinois, which left Chagres on the 8th, arrived ahead of the Philadelphia.—The latter vessel had 600 passengers. A few passengers were left at Havana, owing to their own neglect. Some 300 men at Chagres waiting transit to New York.

The difficulties at Chagres were reported to have been amicably adjusted.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18th.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKE.—Another gale has swept over the Lake, doing much injury to the shipping. The schooner Talcott capsized about twelve miles from port. The crew were rescued by the steamer Hudson. The brig Ruggles, bound for Cleveland, with 100 tons of merchandize and a locomotive and tender, has put back a complete wreck, having lost the locomotive overboard. There is an insurance on it in New York for $3,000. The lower lake schooner Patriot Henry has been dismasted, and the brig Caroline is ashore.

ALBANY, Nov. 18th.

ERIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—The proposals for contracts upon the Erie Canal Enlargement were opened to-day. The number of bids for work submitted is over two thousand, and they cannot be canvassed and the work awarded in less than a week.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18th.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION—*Accepted, &c.*—The contest have elected the whole Senatorial ticket in Middlesex.

The crew of the schooner Harriet Neal, tried at Provincetown for the murder of the Captain, have been acquitted.

A large company of missionaries left here this morning, on the Esther May, for Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—8 P. M.

SETTLEMENT OF THE SPANISH DIFFICULTY—*Sickness of Mrs. Senator Gwin.*—There is a report, which I entirely endorse, here in Washington among the best informed circles, that the Spanish difficulty is entirely and satisfactorily adjusted.

Mrs. Gwin, wife of Senator Gwin, from California, is, I regret to state, still suffering from the Chagres fever, which prevents her coming to the city of Washington.

NOVEL PROJECT—*A Steam Palace.*—A very singular and expensive project is entertained by some gentlemen of this city in regard to steam navigation on the Ni-ith river, as opposed to the land conveyance along its eastern shore by the railroad. Whether it will commend to a realization, we cannot guess; but it has been so far entertained that plans have been prepared and estimates of the expense for building a mammoth steamer have been actually entered, and in length, breadth and depth, on a scale of unusual size, and to be in every way equal for comfort and accommodation to the best hotels on New York. In a word, it is a project on to place ease and luxury in competition with a moderate gain of time for the northern travel.

"ALL FLESH IS GRASS"—Bishop Hughes, in a sermon to his parishioners, repeated the quotation that "all flesh is as the grass." The season was late, and a few days afterwards he encountered Terence O'Gallen, who appeared to have something on his mind. "The top of the morning' to yer reverence," said Terence, "I did I fairly understand yer reverence to say all flesh is grass, last Sunday?" "To be sure you did," replied the Bishop, "and you're a heretic if you doubt it." "Oh not the bit do I doubtin anything your reverence says," said the wily Terence; "but if yer reverence plaze, I wish to know whether in this lean time I could not be after having a small piece of *hay* by way of a salad".

Council of Municipality No. One.

Meeting of Monday, 24th Nov., 1851.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment.

The members present were—

Hon J. Genois Recorder and President—Aldermen Bass, J. Bonil, Clark, Derbes, Gaget, Lanata, Roquet, Perot, Richardson and Stickney—9.

Absent—Aldermen Bonneval, Van Benthuysen, Harris and Ramos—5.

Absent on leave—Aldermen Hatha—1.

On motion, the reading of the Journal of the last sitting was dispensed with, and the Proceedings thereof stand approved.

LETTERS AND PETITIONS.

A petition was read from Louisiana Fire Company No. 10, asking five hundred feet of new hose. Referred to the Hose Committee.

A petition was read from Eagle Fire Company No. 7, asking 600 hundred feet of new hose. Referred to the Hose Committee.

A petition was read from Karl Ginner, stating that Gertrude Bortlas is insane, and in indigent circumstances, and asking to be sent to the Asylum at New York for $3,000. The lower lake schooner Patriot Henry has been dismasted, and the brig Caroline is ashore.

Mr. Richardson presented a report against watchman Gonzales, acting as Corporal of Treme Port, for tearing out a page from the "Report book &c., and falsifying the report sent to the Recorder. Referred to Police Committee:

CASE OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Clark, on behalf of the Improvement Committee, presented a report and resolutions, ordering sundry improvements. The whole report was withdrawn after being read, as it was objected to on the ground that it was not signed by a majority of the committee

Mr. Derbes, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented the following reports and resolutions, which were adopted after suspending the rules:

The Judiciary Committee to whom were referred the hereinafter named claims and petitions, beg leave to report on the same, and to offer the following resolutions for your approval.

Your committee having minutely examined the various claims presented to this body by persons claiming to be unfortunate occurrence of the 31st of August last, beg leave to submit to you the propriety of referring the whole of them to the First Attorney of the Municipality for the purpose of obtaining his written opinion on this most important subject.

C. Brugnot applies to the Council for the purpose of obtaining the withdrawal of a certain suit instituted against him by the Municipality for the recovery of a Tax of three hundred dollars for keeping a junk shop; your committee is of opinion that the demand of the petitioner ought to be rejected, the matter is being now tested by our courts, and it is proper to await their decision of this subject.

On the matter of Louis Soupi, informing the Council that he has transferred his contract for the shelling of Bienville street, your committee deem it proper not to take action upon the same, and consider the propriety of giving his notice of transfer the archives of the Municipality.

On that part of the Mayor's message relative to the letter of L. Burgi, concerning the tax imposed on property holders of Bienville street, your committee present the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby required to settle in the name of the Municipality with L. Burgi for the shelling of Bienville street, and to give him a certificate when completed according to his contract for the whole work so done as to the completion of the whole work required.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorised to issue such warrants on the Treasurer of this Municipality for this work, in favor of L. Burgi, on the presentation of the Surveyor.

Resolved, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby required to make out all the assessments of property for the shelling and payment of Bienville street, according to the provisions of the Fifth District Court, and to have them collected as soon as practicable, and report to the Council that P. Marquez, the contractor for the said contract, shall complete the settlement by a notarial act, releasing them all claims or recourse against the Municipality which might prevent or delay the same. It is further understood, that the above resolutions, or any of them, shall take effect only in case the Surveyor shall have completed the resolutions of the Council, relative to the said contract, and the said P. Marquez shall have complied with the resolutions of the Council, relative to the supervision of Robt. Boyce, under the authority of this municipality.

Resolved, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby authorised to issue a certificate in favor of the Finance Committee of Municipality No. Two, for the sum of $1,747, being the balance due by this municipality, according to the report of the law committee of the Board of Aldermen, dated April 21, 1850.

Your committee recommend the claims of Bernard Bayonne to be discharged from the further consideration of this Board.

(Signed) J. DERBES, Chairman.

Mr. Richardson, Chairman of the Committee on Education, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby authorized to sell at public auction, after ten days notice in the official paper, the contract for building a school house in the second ward, on the lot of ground purchased for that purpose, and situated at the corner of Bienville and Robertson streets, according to the plan and specifications in the Surveyor's office.

Mr. Blake moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Education. Paid motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Blake, Derbes, Giquel and Lanata—4.

Nays—Messrs J. Bonil, Clark, Pecquet, Peirce, Richardson and Stickney—6.

On motion, said resolution was adopted by the following vote

Yeas—Messrs J. Bonil, Clark, Pecquet, Peirce, Richardson and Stickney—6

Nays—Messrs. Blake, Derbes, Giquel and Lanata.—4.

Mr Clark, as chairman of the Internal Improvement Committee, presented the following report and resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted, the rules being dispensed with

The Internal Improvement Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Railroad Committee of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, asking for an appropriation for the survey of said road, beg leave to report as follows:

That your committee, duly impressed with the benefits our city must ultimately derive from the construction of a railroad through our interior parishes and into Texas, deem it of the utmost importance that every encouragement should be afforded by the general corporations of New Orleans, towards carrying out objects of such great consequence and importance, when contemplated by our citizens. In view of the necessity of a railroad from New Orleans to Opelousas your committee recommend an appropriation of five hundred dollars for the survey of the route.

The committee would beg leave to call the attention of the Council to another road, projected from Donaldsonville to Franklin, La. a distance of only forty miles. The Legislature, in 1840, passed an act granting certain privileges to a company for a road from Donaldsonville to Grand Lake, a distance of twenty miles. It is now proposed by parties interested to continue the road to Franklin, a further distance of twenty miles. This portion of the road is located but is known to be practicable. The Railroad, when completed, can unite with the New Orleans and Jacksonville railroad, opposite Donaldsonville, thus affording quick and easy access to the Attakapas parishes at all seasons.

The above road your Committee hope should also receive the support of the city, and the Committee would respectfully request that an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars be granted for the survey of the same

The Committee report the above for the consideration of the Council, with the resolutions annexed.

(Signed) GEORGE CLARK, Chairman
J. DERBES
H. L. PEIRE.

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay, on the warrant of the Mayor, to the Executive Committee of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, five hundred dollars for the surveys so far made.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to issue his warrant on the warrant of the Mayor to the Internal Improvement Committee, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of having surveys made of the route proposed by Capt. A. J. Forman, for a Railroad from Donaldsonville to Franklin, Louisiana.

Mr. Derbes, Chairman of a Special Committee presented the following report and resolutions, which were adopted after suspending the rules

The Special Committee, to whom has been referred that part of the Mayor's message relative to markets, beg leave to report the following resolutions to be added to the existing ordinances regulating the Police of the Markets within the limits of this Municipality.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of January, 1852, no sawyer or sawyers shall be allowed or shall be sold or offered for sale in the Treme Market in Levee street, and that said market shall be subject to the sole control of the Municipal Inspectors, to the other markets in this Municipality.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1852, no person or persons who shall sell or expose or offer for sale, or shall cause to be sold or exposed or offered for sale, any articles of food in the Vegetable Market any game, fish, crabs, oysters or other food, or fish special or unusual sale, shall be allowed therein, but shall be compelled to a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

Resolved, That any person or persons found selling or lying on any of the tables of the market known as the Vegetable Market, shall, on conviction before the Recorder, be subject to a fine of from two to five dollars.

4. *Resolved*, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1852, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, or cause to be sold, bread, meat of the markets of this Municipality, under the penalty of twenty dollars for each offence, to be recovered before any Court of competent jurisdiction, for each and every daily violation of the present ordinance.

5. *Resolved*, That after the 1st day of January, 1852, all persons engaged in the sale of liquor, coffee and chocolate in said markets, be and they are hereby prohibited from selling after 8 o'clock at night and during the hours defined by the present ordinances as market hours. Provided, however, that the present institutions shall not be construed as repealing other ordinances permitting the sale of liquid coffee and chocolate in the evening. And any person or persons who shall commit any indecency or be guilty of any scandal by exposing their persons shall be openly violated, by word or action, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars, or imprisoned during ten days, at the discretion of the Recorder.

6. *Resolved*, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to offer for sale at public auction, in the official paper of this Municipality, the privilege of collecting the dues on the sale of oysters on the levee between the two Markets and on board of pirogues or other crafts.

7. *Resolved*, That the Farmer or Purchaser of said privilege be and he is hereby authorized to demand and receive the following rates of dues and no more, to wit: From any wholesale or retailer of oysters on the levee, or the battery, no more than one dollar for each and every day, and from captain, owner or agent of any water craft loaded with oysters, for the privilege of selling his cargo by wholesale or retail on said craft or pirogue, whether the said captain, owner or agent dispose of the same by wholesale or retail in one or more days, one dollar and no more.

8. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of enabling the said farmer or purchaser of said privilege to collect the said dues, he is hereby authorized to use the name of this Municipality in any suit required by him to enforce the payment of said dues, before the Justice of the Peace in the Parish of Orleans, or the left bank of the river, at being well understood that the Municipality shall, in no case be made liable for the payment of any costs accruing therefrom, before said Justice of the Peace, or in any other Court or Courts.

9. *Resolved*, That this Municipality reserves to itself the right of withdrawing the privilege granted in the above resolution, whenever deemed necessary by the Council, on returning to the contractor the moneys for the unexpired time of the lease. It being well understood that in no case whatever shall the Municipality be responsable towards the farmer or lessee of this privilege, for any damages in consequence thereof, or for other causes.

Resolved, That all ordinances and resolutions contrary to or conflicting with any of the foregoing resolutions be, and they are hereby repealed.

(Signed.) A. DERBES, Chairman.
E. BERGER.
H. L. PEIRE.

Mr. Lanata moved that the whole ordinance relating to the Police of the Markets within the limits of this Municipality, between the Levee and Broad street, shall be taken up and put in the pound, and the owner or owners of the same shall be liable to the penalties as prescribed by said ordinance and any ordinance or ordinances conflicting with the above be and the same are hereby repealed.

Resolved, That the Mayor publish this notice in the official gazette during fifteen days.

With leave Mr. Clark offered the following resolutions, which on motion were referred to the Improvement Committee.

Resolved, That it is made the duty of any owner or owners of lots or squares of ground situated between Rampart and Rocheblave streets, in this Municipality, to have the same enclosed or fenced in, within ninety days after the promulgation of this ordinance, with good substantial boards or pickets, and to be at least seven feet high above the line of the sidewalks, under a penalty of Five dollars per lot for each and every day said lot or lots shall remain unenclosed, after the expiration of said ninety days, to be recovered before any Court of competent jurisdiction.

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