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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY Morning, March 4, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from Jupeau Charleston. We received, however, a few papers from New York and Philadelphia, of the latest dates.

THE MILAN OUTBREAK.

The complete accounts by the *Arabia*, although exceedingly interesting, remove little of the provoking vagueness, meagreness and uncertainty that marked the telegraphic news of the outbreak at Milan. All that is positively known is that a revolt or *emeute* took place; but whether or not it was completely crushed, the extent to which it proceeded, the numbers involved in the movement, and the amount of slaughter it occasioned, are mysteries yet to be explained. That some such insurrectionary rising had long been planned, is certain—that it was intended to burst forth in February seems established by the date of MAZZINI's proclamation. But circumstances favor the belief that the explosion was rather premature, and may have been precipitated by a report widely disseminated and for a while believed, of the death of the Emperor of France. It is a mere plunge into the boundless region of conjecture to arrive upon data so scanty and indefinite, and we must await further and fuller advices before venturing even a plausible guess at the result.

The New York journals are not however, of this opinion. Several of them noted for their familiarity with European politics, appear to regard to the affair at Milan as the initiative of a magnificent and wide spread struggle between the enslaved masses of Europe and the despots who have so long ground them in the dust. The *Courier and Enquirer* reviews the intelligence, seems it of high importance, and argues that the character of MAZZINI, "who is universally admitted to be the master spirit of the Europe an revolutionists, affords assurance that the movement was neither ill planned, nor ill timed," and the same journal, taking a wide view of things, expresses the belief that Hungary and France are nearly as disaffected as Italy. The *Express*—a well informed sheet—looks upon the movement as abortive, and holds the following language:

"It is easy to see what will be the immediate effects of an outbreak attended with success, if, in all probability, the leaders who receive safe in England, and the other in Switzerland. It will increase the vigilance of the governments on the Continent, and tighten the chains that already bind the people in fetters. England and Switzerland are not the places in which to revolutionize Italy or Hungary. The experiment of revolutionizing Cuba in the United States is an entirely too recent event to have the moral of it forgotten by men who pay forth such claims as Kossuth and Mazzini. The disastrous results of the Cuban Junta's proclamations here have had their counterpart there. The shooting down of fifty prisoners in Havana has been followed by a like massacre by the soldiery in the streets of Milan.—As in that case, so in this, the authors of the paper proclamations stand at home, and escape the fate which befell those who took their advice."

This is probably as extreme a view as that of the *Courier and Enquirer*. Most of the other papers seem disposed to think that the appearances of MAZZINI and KOSSUTH at Milan outbreak, and the absence of all telegraphic advices from the Austrian Government to England, justify the belief that the affair is far more serious than it appears. For ourselves, we attach no importance to KOSSUTH's figuring in the *emeute*. He is a mere agitator, restless, ambitious, intensely vain, and eager to add to his fancied importance and influence. His proclamation, which is a supplication of egotism, proves the fact. He, no doubt, has conceived the idea that he is the *sous et orace* of European liberty; and he is at all times ready to launch forth his paper pellets, with or without an adequate necessity. MAZZINI is really a patriot, and possesses both genius in council, and energy in action; yet his proclamation contains nothing to prove that the revolt did not begin before the insurgents were fully prepared. We hope, nevertheless, that those who behold in this rising at Milah the signal of Italian independence, and Austrian humiliation and overthrow, may not be disappointed. No government of modern times, has ever been signalized by a more execrable tyranny.

THE LATE FIRE.

The account which we gave yesterday of the disastrous fire on Wednesday night was substantially correct. On a careful enquiry we are inclined to believe that the amount of cotton destroyed was 17,000 bales, representing a value of $650,000. Of this sum we presume that nearly $150,000 was not covered by insurance, and of the remainder we have ascertained rates embracing in the aggregate about $400,000, leaving a loss of at least $100,000 to be accounted for in some shape or other. The heaviest sufferer is the Home Mutual Insurance Company, which loses $150,000, or whether we are glad to add that this is one of the most ably managed institutions in the city, so also are we happy to state that they are prepared to adjust on the spot, every dollar of their loss from the surplus capital. The Alabama Press itself was insured in the Merchants' Office for $14,000, which will not cover the loss by at least $8,000. The following is the reported insurance and we believe it to be nearly correct:

Home Mutual	$150,000
Sun Mutual	50,000
Royal Liverpool	30,000
Liverpool	30,000
Crescent	45,000
Tennessee	17,000
Merchants	14,000
	$366,000

The Orleans has, as we understand a small risk.

The fire continued to burn the whole of yesterday, and two or three engines were stationed on the ground to play on the flames.

We are happy to say that there were no lives lost at the fire, though two or three persons received severe injuries, among them Mr Daguite a fireman whose leg was badly shattered.

THE FIREMEN'S ANNIVERSARY.—The fourth of March being the anniversary of the institution of the Fire Department of New Orleans, the members of this patriotic and eminently disinterested Association will celebrate the day in a becoming style. From the Programme published in another column, it will be perceived that the various Companies of the city, as well as those of Gretna, Algiers and Carrollton, comprising thirty-two in all, will assemble on the Canal street at 9 o'clock, from whence they will proceed in a body through the principal thoroughfares, accompanied by the Military and civil authorities. J. M. Vandegrift is the Grand Marshal of the day. The oration for the occasion will be delivered by J. L. Matheweson, Esqr.

At the hour of writing the weather promises to be fine, and should such be the case, the celebration will be every way worthy of New Orleans, and worthy of the enviable reputation which our noble Fire Department has acquired.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due A. Hartpublishers, through J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

The Obligation of the Sabbath—a discussion between Rev. J. Newton Brown & Wm. B. Taylor, on the propriety of observing the Seventh day. This is a subject we are content to leave to theologians. The work before us appears to be replete with all the biblical learning, and peare to be replete with all the biblical learning, and the question at issue is thoroughly discussed by both the controversialists.

The Curse of Clifton—A tale of expiation and redemption, by Emma D. E. N. Southworth. This lady writes very interesting romance—full of passion and power—deficient in delicate discrimination, except when sacrificed to sensuality, for their heroines, but abounding in incident well conceived, and skillfully unfolded. She improves progressively in her productions.

THE TWO MERCHANTS, OR SOLVENT AND INSOLVENT.—We are indebted to T. B. Peterson, for a new novel by Arthur, bearing the above title. Mr. Arthur's stories are always interesting and well sustained, and he invariably inculcates a sound and wholesome moral.

☞ We tender our acknowledgements to the Hon PIERRE SOULE, for copies of highly interesting public documents. Among other works of value for which we have to thank is the Report of Whitney Geological Survey of the Lake Superior Shore—a production of great scientific interest.

☞ Mr. HAWTHORNE, of the House of Representatives, has our thanks for various favors.

SENATOR BENJAMIN.—We perceive in the list of passengers by the *Black Warrior*, which arrived at New York on the 23d ult., the name of the Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

CHIROPODIST.—This useful branch of minor surgery has never been practised by such an able operator before, as Dr. LEVY of No. 129 Carondelet street. The nice precision, the delicate touch, the quick eye, and the steady hand of the officiating genius or humbug, have completed even professional puzzle, to any meaning of the gratified patient who has followed professor—Consult the Doctor by all means, if you suffer from such disorders.

☞ Call and examine Specimens of an Exquisite Assortment of Business Clothing, with and without Sleeves, &c.—We are requested to call the attention of the city and country trade to the choice and extensive assortment of summer Clothing, white and watered fabrics, &c., which will take place, without reserve, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. Hache & Co's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms, Steam, at sale.

THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

Interesting Intelligence.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at New York on the evening of the 23d ult., having left Liverpool on the 12th. The leading intelligence by this arrival relates to the revolt at Milan. We copy the particulars:

ITALY—INSURRECTION IN MILAN.—The following appeared in the London papers of Wednesday evening:

"PARIS, 9th, 5 A. M.—An insurrection broke out on the 6th, at Milan. Five men have perished, but order is re-established. An Austrian proclamation announces the fact.

The Milan train had not arrived on the 8th, at the Swiss frontier.

Further advices state that the fighting has recommenced.

[The *Journal des Debats* says it is thought that the fighting has recommenced, &c.]

A proclamation of MAZZINI is posted up.

Later in the evening an additional despatch was published, as follows:

"PARIS, Wednesday afternoon, 5 P. M.—The Government has received a message, dated Turin, Feb. 8th, which announces the entire suppression of the insurrection in Milan. Turin and Piedmont are tranquil."

The message referred to were dated respectively, Bellinzona, Feb. 8th, half-past 4 P. M., and Bale, 9 P. M.

Another statement says that the Austrians in the arsenal were unmasked, from which we infer the people supplied themselves with arms. The *emeute* broke out simultaneously in three parts of the city.

The following is the despatch received at 3:50 A. M., 9th, by the Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, from the British Minister at Berne, for transmission to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at London:

"A telegraph message from Bellinzona, of the 9th instant, at 4:30 P. M., announces that the gates of Milan were shut, and it was supposed the insurrection, which had been suppressed, was recommenced. A proclamation from MAZZINI was placarded."

The Morning Advertiser says editorially—"Our intelligence respecting the insurrection which broke out at Milan on Sunday, is necessarily scanty, owning not only to the fact of its not being telegraphed, but to the channel through which it has reached us. A distinguished Italian exile, writing to us last night, expressed his conviction that it is a more serious affair than would appear from the brief notice which that telegraph gives.

"He mentions that Kossuth has addressed a warm proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in Radetsky's army, exhorting them to join the Italian insurgents. Our correspondent points to the curious coincidence that the day, the 9th of February, on which the intelligence of the insurrection reached England, was the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic at Rome, and deprecates the omen. No Nation yet rewarded its brave sons so liberally as the Hungarian nation will reward hers. After the victory, the State property will be distributed among the army, and the families of the victims of patriotism, but the coward and the traitor shall die.

And I, therefore, make it known to you, soldiers, in the name of the nation, that whoever brings you this my order is expressly sent to you, that he may report to me the favorable or evil disposition of your minds, and that, he may tell you in my name, how you should organize yourselves.

Accept the benedictions that are forwarded to you by the nation through me, and follow them. Let it be so in every town and district of our own country and everywhere.

Brave ones! The Hussars and the Hussars have covered with glory the name of our nation. The world looks upon the Hungarian flag as the banner of liberty. We will preserve that glory, and satisfy that expectation.

It is principally on you that the eyes of the world are turned, for your number is great—The arms are in your hands. The world is fixed in your veins; the love of the country, and the thirst of vengeance on her executioners is in your breasts. Your name is immortality, and for you are among a nation which will give its own millions of combatants against Austria.

From Rome to the island of the Sicilians—from the Sava to the country of the Rhine—all the people are unanimous in a cry joined to the clang of millions of arms. Let God be our judge. Down with the tyrants! Long live the liberty of the people! Long live our country!

Brave ones! By this cry your voice will be the Joshua's trumpet—the bidding of which the Jericho of tyrants shall fall.

So I order, in the name of the nation. Let every one obey. I will shortly be among you.—*Ils errore!* Long live Italy!

February, 1853. KOSSUTH.

ENGLAND.—Both Houses of Parliament met on Thursday, the 10th instant, after the recess.

LORDS.—The business before the House of *Lords referred* to the Criminal Law Proceedings, Law Reform, Suitors in Chancery Relief Bill, Lunacy Bills, Bankruptcy, and Criminal Law procedure; there Lord the Earl of Derby urged Lord Aberdeen to lose no time in laying before the House a statement of the measures which the Government intended to introduce.

COMMONS.—Lord John Russell intimated the course which the Government meant to pursue with respect to the measures which would form the principal business of the present session. They intended, he said, in the first place, to bring under the consideration of the House the various estimates for the year as soon as they could be prepared. They intended to add a number of men for the army, navy, and ordnance, there would be no increase of the number voted before Christmas, but the sum to be voted would exceed that of last year's estimate, for which increase satisfactory reasons would be given.

The other measures would include, first, a bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the Clergy Reserves; secondly, a pilotage bill, in introducing which the President of the Board of Trade would state the views of the Government regarding the various matters affecting the shipping interest; thirdly, the consideration of the disabilities of the Jews, with a view to their repeal. Fourthly, a proposal upon the subject of education, which would tend to effect great improvement.

One million three hundred and seventy thous and pounds sterling is in the vessels reported to have sailed from Australia for Britain. A mint is to be established in Australia as speedily as possible.

The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society have presented medals to Captain NYE and the crew of the boat belonging to the Harwich Pilots, for their gallant conduct in the rescue of the men from the wreck of the brig Jessie, of St. John.

Mr Ingersoll, with several other ambassadors, dined with Lord John Russell Feb. 8th.

The first snow of the season fell at Liverpool Feb. 11th, about one inch and a half in depth; and at Southampton on the day preceding, for the first time in two years.

Extensive alterations are to be made in the Postoffice service, amounting in fact to a remodelling of the whole department.

The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company have notified Mr. Foy, U. S. Consul, that they will forward, free of charge, from Dublin to Liverpool, all packages and goods from Dublin and surrounding district, for the New York Exhibition.

FRANCE.—The Minister of Finance announces in his report that the revenue receipts of the present year will meet the expenditure, without the imposition of any new taxes. This announcement was favorably received on the Bourse.

There is a rumor, but not to be relied on, that there will be no exclusive concentration of the French transatlantic packet service, either at Cherbourg or elsewhere. The New York line, they say, will be granted to Havre, that of Chagres to Bordeaux, and of the Brazils to Marseilles. The Lisbon line to Nantes.

Several arrests have taken place in the Ardeche, and other parts of the country, of persons charged with seditious songs. Several of the journals in the Departments, suspected to be the rendezvous of the disaffected, have been closed by the authorities.

The annual report of the Bank of France has just been issued, and is of the most favorable character.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid, 4th instant, says the Government had a majority from all the electoral districts of Madrid.

NARVAEZ refuses to be exiled to Viznes, and claims to be himself both a court-martial of any imputations that can be brought against him.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—From Berlin it is stated, of date 7th, that all the Prussian ambassadors have been officially informed, that a treaty of commerce has been concluded between Austria and Prussia. It is to M. Manteuffel that this result is attributed.

TURKEY—MONTENEGRO.—A telegraphic message from Vienna of the 7th instant, announces that "it is hoped, now that the negotiations have commenced, to arrange amicably the Montenegro affair, that it will be happily concluded." Previous accounts stated that Omer Pasha had given the Vladika until 31st of January to come to terms, failing which he threatened to march his military force into the heart of Montenegro. It is said that discussion manifests itself in the Montenegrin Councils, one party being for Prince Danilio, and the other for his uncle Peter Petrovitch.

Omer Pasha has issued a proclamation, promising to the Montenegrins that he will respect their property if they will at once lay down their arms.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 10.

We have just received, per French boat, the following dates from India, Calcutta, Jan. 5; Madras, Jan. 10; Bombay, Jan. 13,

A proclamation, dated December 30th, says that now and for the future the provinces of Pegu will form a part of the Eastern British territory.

Three thousand chests of indigo were sold from 45 to 55 rupees dearer than last year.

Exchange in Calcutta, 2s. 3d.

We have since received the following more detailed despatch by telegraph, via Trieste—

"The treaty for the annexation of Pegu, dated December 20th, concludes with the intimation that, in case the Burmese Emperor should refuse to make an immediate peace, or should molest our new territory, the whole empire will be subdued, and the Emperor dethroned.

"The Burmese, however, make no sign of acceding to this proposition, and an advance on Ava was considered inevitable.

The advance will probably take place as soon as the necessary means of transport have been collected.

"There is no other news of importance.

"The money market was easy.

"Exchange—Calcutta, 2s. 1d., and sending to a rise.

"From Canton we learn that 120 rebels were hanged during the month of November."

THE LAUNCH AT THE GUILLOTINE AT MILAN.

LONDON, Wed. morning, 12th Feb.

The Morning Chronicle of this morning, says that a despatch from Milan "of late date," announces that tranquility is quite restored, and that executions have been made, and there perhaps more, and that also citizens took no part in the outbreak.

THE INAUGURATION BALL ABANDONED.—The Presidential Inauguration Ball has been abandoned, in deference to the feelings of Gen. Pierce.

TRIBUTE.—The remains of Charles Fisher, who fell in the late duel with Mr. Keyes, were followed to the grave from the residence of Mr. Keyes, in Royal street, on Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock. The pall bearers were friends and fellow-citizens of the deceased, and were selected from Mr. Keyes's circle. On the strength of this evening's paper, Gen. Gentils committed him for trial before the First District Court.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 23d, the announcement of Gen. Pierce's appointment of the Presidential cabinet was followed by a resolution directing the appointment of a Committee to make arrangements for his inauguration. Some private bills passed, and the Army Appropriation bill came up. The topic of debate was the proposal to place the National Armories again under civil superintendence, as was the case prior to 1849. It was decided to let them remain as at present under the Superintendence of Officers of the Ordinance Corps. The large appropriation was made for fortifying the harbor of San Francisco. A bill was then introduced and passed, authorising Consul Sharkey, at Havana, or any Judge of the United States, at Key West, or otherwhere, to administer the oath of office to Hon. W. R. King. Some other business was transacted, but the Army bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. JONES reported that Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, accepted the office of President of the United States, which acceptance was duly recorded upon the journal. The Reciprocity bill was further debated by Messrs. Tuck, Clingman and Townshend until the close of the morning hour. The Indian Appropriation bill was then debated until the adjournment. The amendment pending was to pay the Creeks for lands taken formerly from them and never paid for. The amendment passed with a proviso, offered by Mr. Toombs, that $336,167 of the sum be paid to citizens for depredations committed upon them by those Indians.

TEXAS.

By the steamship *Perseverance* we have received Texas papers to the 1st instant, inclusive. They contain little of interest. Mr. Tankersley, the member of the Legislature accused of procuring the defeat of the Charter of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Texas Railroad by neglecting to have it enrolled in season, has published a long card defending his conduct, and showing that the bill had been as materially altered by pencil interlineations that he was compelled to have it re-enrolled, and that when submitted to the House, no quorum was present, and his report could not be adopted. Mr. Tankersley was very severe upon Col. Buckner H. Payne.

I. O. O. F.—ANSON JONES, D. D. G. S. G. Lodge U. S.

J. W. Moore, M. W. G. Master.
S. C. Swan, R. W. Deputy G. Master.
J. F. Wood, R. W. G. Secretary.
E P Hunt, R W G Secretary.
C R Hogbee, R W G Treasurer.
Oscar Parish, R W G Marshal.
J J Barnett, W G Marshal.
W M Carper, W G Conductor.
Jacob Sasse, W G Guardian.

MASONIC.—The following is a list of the principal officers of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Texas, for the ensuing year:

A Niel, of Seguin, G Master.
F B Sexton, of San Augustine, D G M.
J J Taylor, of Marshall, S G W.
W P Brittain, of Galveston, J G W.
E B Nichols, of Houston, G T.
A S Ruthven, of Houston, G S.

A fight occurred in Rastrop, on the 12th ult., between Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Woodward, in which the latter was wounded in the neck. He was living when the last letter had been received, but the physicians despair of his recovery. The affair originated from an old quarrel.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The citizens of Holly Springs, Mississippi, we judge from their papers are greatly and rightfully excited at a horrible murder which occurred in that city, a drinking saloon there on the 16th ult. A clever, industrious man, named Christopher Cothran, the father of a large family of orphan children, was murdered in the most foul, cowardly and cold-blooded manner, by a man named John M. Rossel.

Rossel, it appears, had given offence to many in the bar-room, by his quarrelsome, fighting, and bad behavior generally, and he was ordered out of it by Cothran. Notwithstanding this, he invited Cothran to take a drink, which the latter refused, saying he could pay for his own liquor. Cothran then stepped to the bar, with a friend, and while drinking was approached stealthily from behind by Rossel, who reached across the friend's shoulder, and with a pocketknife cut Cothran's throat nearly across, severing the jugular vein. Cothran lived only a few minutes.

Rossel was immediately arrested, and committed to jail on a charge of wilful murder—Bail was refused.

Meetings have been called in the town of Holly Springs to put down the low grocery shops; and some of them have been expressed that possibly the order and quiet of the town might be infringed upon There appears to be little doubt but that the horrible murder alluded to, will cause the passage of an ordinance entirely prohibiting the retailing of liquor within the corporation limits. Public sentiment appears to be very strongly bent that way.

City Intelligence

MEMORIAL OF THE COMMON COUNCIL TO THE LEGISLATURE.—The following is a copy of the memorial adopted by the Common Council in relation to the contemplated changes in the City Charter by the Legislature:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

The memorial of the Common Council of the city of New Orleans respectfully sets forth:

That they have been informed that certain bills have been introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana having, for their object a radical change in the present charter of the city, organizing a new system of police and municipal government, and abolishing the present legislature. That your memorialists have ascertained that among the amendments proposed is one providing for the complete alteration in the organization of the Police Department and to so abolish the present Board of Police, as to vest the entire municipal police of the city of New Orleans and province for the government and administration of its affairs," appointed from 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th districts, and all police officers, Policemen and Watchmen, to be appointed by the Governor of the State, and made responsible to him alone, who may suspend, remove or discharge such Police Officers, Policemen or Watchmen, and decide on all Police matters finally and without appeal.

Your memorialists would beg to point out to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, that the present city charter has not been in operation a sufficient length of time during the brief period of its existence and the difficulties inseparable from the entire alteration in the whole municipal system of government, to enable it to be satisfactorily tested, and bids fair to accomplish all that its most ardent friends desired—the election of officers by the people, and the appointment of officers by the Governor, on a sure and durable basis; and not the least gratifying result of successful election has been the great improvement of the sectional feeling which had its origin in parting interests, rival corporations, and *divided powers and responsibilities*.

Amongst the most important changes effected by the act of consolidation, was that which made the chief magistrate of the city the responsible head of the police, and which, as such, conferred upon the Mayor the power of appointing the entire police force, subject to the control of the Common Council, restricting his powers so far, however, as to make the nomination of police officers dependent upon the approval of the Board of Aldermen, and rendering it imperative on him, in case of the discharge of any police officer, to report the cause of such discharge to the Common Council, together with his reasons for the same. Under this system of government, the police of the city has been organized and is now working

It is not within the province of your memorialists to refer to the manner in which the powers of the act are have been used, nor is it a matter of much concern to the General Assembly of the State to know how the police force of the city maintains the Police now is more efficient, more active and more energetic than it ever was before. Your memorialists may also be their duty to apprise the Legislature that the system under which the Police is now appointed, has been found necessary by the majority, by which the Police was made accountable to sundry Councils and Recorders, and the Mayor was divested of all but a nominal control or authority over the members of the Department. The result is the present efficient and concentrated organization, so that on occasions of great emergency, requiring the undivided energy of the Police, they could act promptly and to act in concert.

A similar system as your memorialists conceive is sought to be foisted on the city by the bills which contemplate the abolishment of the 25th section of the Act of Consolidation, and the creating a Police Board, composed of the most dangerous and deceptive party privileges of *divided powers and divided responsibilities*. A police appointed in this way would, in the opinion of your memorialists lack efficiency and unity, inasmuch as the inevitable effect would be to partition the appointment of Police Officers, Policemen and Watchmen equally, and to make them accountable in a great measure to that head, the Police Board being used as a nominating power only, and the power of appointing subject to a system, that to the minds of your memorialists, would render the Police a discordant and disorganized body.

But the most dangerous power attempted to be conferred on the Police Board to be created by the bills now before the Legislature, your memorialists consider to be that which invests the five individuals who are to compose the Board, with the power of removing from office, at will, every officer in the city, from the Mayor down. It might they are to be without a single exception, the appointees of the present Council and to be without a single exception, the appointees of the present Council and to be without a single exception, the appointees of the present Council and