The New-Orleans Bee.

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G. F. WEBB, Proprietor. No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 14, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

FREE BANKING.

We presume that the utility of Banking facilities will not be gainsaid. It may be announced as an incontrovertible postulate, that the commerce of a large city cannot be adequately sustained, without such aid. Credit is the chief aliment of trade. No important operation is transacted in the present age, without this great lever of commerce. Credit—wisely, soberly and judiciously employed—is the stimulus to enterprise, the patron of honest industry, the genial and constant friend of integrity, skill, perseverence and sagacity. As the dispenser of credit, Banks in some shape or other, have been found the most potent auxiliaries, and the result of all experience goes to show that the wisest legislation is not that which destroys and annihilates the source of credit, but that which purifies it, confines it within legitimate limits, and protects the community alike from its excesses, and its selfish and partial distribution. This much being admitted, the question arises, what is the safest, most equitable and most solvent system by which this leading principle of credit may be maintained, without exposing the community to those calamitous revulsions which have so often supervened from an injudicious administration of the monetary power of the country? We answer—*Free Banking!*—The soundness of the system has been already demonstrated. It has been shown that while *under* Free Banking offers the most satisfactory and most numerous guarantees, in practice it has worked admirably, affording healthy support to business, enlarging credit, sustaining and nourishing commerce, and adding materially to the substantial wealth and resources of those Commonwealths in which it has been adopted.

While, however, Free Banking is recommended by so many general arguments in its favor, there are peculiar circumstances which render its application to Louisiana indispensable to her continued prosperity. Under the Constitution of the State no banking corporation can be hereafter chartered. This provision was passed at a time when the minds of men were filled with an unhealthy excitement on the subject; when the pernicious administration of several of our own banks, and particularly that feeling mass of corruption—the United States Bank of Pennsylvania—had wrought so much mischief and created so vast an amount of misery and suffering, that it was deemed better to dispense altogether with chartered Banks, than to incur the danger of the recurrence of such formidable evils. The Convention may have acted with undue precipitation. It may have failed adequately to discriminate between the use and abuse of a principle. But we are not called upon to pass judgment upon statesmen. We have to deal with them as they exist. The constitutional inhibition is in full force. Under it already several banks have at the expiration of their charters, wound up their affairs, and their paper is no longer seen. There are now but three banks in active operation, viz, the Louisiana State Bank, Canal Bank, and Mechanics and Traders' Bank. The charters of all these institutions will expire within a certain number of years. We shall then be left without any incorporated banks whatever. It is almost idle to expect that the people will sanction the abrogation of the constitutional prohibition of banks; yet the absolute necessities of business will call imperiously for a paper circulation. What will be the consequences? Private banking houses will be established, and the community will be flooded with irresponsible shinplasters. In the multiplicity of such emissions, wise discrimination will become difficult, if not impossible. To-day Mr. A. issues his promises to pay; to-morrow Mr. B. does the same; Messrs. C. D. E. and so on, to know suit. Some of these private bankers are honest and reliable men—others base their circulation on a shadowy capital, and trust to good luck and impudence for their profits. The citizens are perhaps at first chary of receiving paper, but with the natural confidence that a few months of trial, without mischief, is apt to engender, they gradually take it and circulate it from hand to hand. Now what sort of a currency would this be? What element of security would it embrace? Would not one half of it be intrinsically worthless and liable to depreciation at the first revulsion in trade? Would it command out of the State anything like the value announced on its face? Of course not. As a local circulation, it would be uncertain and dangerous, and beyond the boundary line of Louisiana, it would, for all practical purposes, be worth nothing.

There is but one sure plan for avoiding the host of evils that would inevitably result, and that is by tendering to the people of the State a system of banking that combines the highest efficiency with the most undoubted responsibility. Free Banking offers every assurance of safety. It would supply the wants of trade, afford well timed and moderate credit, protect note holders from all possibility of loss, and in short accomplish all that banks upon the old basis were wont to do, and this too without exposure to fatal explosions, or the more insidious perils of monopoly and favoritism. Let the people be enlightened in regard to the merits of Free Banking. Let its excellent features be explained to them—let them learn all that it has effected elsewhere, and we hazard little in predicting, that they will cheerfully amend the State Constitution so as to allow its introduction into Louisiana.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—The January number of this capital weekly is one of the most brilliant and sparkling we have yet seen. It is filled to repletion with choice things, and both WILLIS and MORRIS have contributed largely, both in prose and verse, to the interest which attaches to its columns. The Home Journal richly merits universal patronage. It is conducted with uniform taste, rare talent and unfailing purity of tone.

☞ News has been received at Baltimore of the wreck of the ship *Toronto*, bound to New Orleans. She is a total loss—the crew were saved.

HEAVY RECEIPT OF COTTON.—There was received at this port yesterday, 18,555 bales of Cotton, the largest receipts of the season.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SALAPIN.—A despatch from Cairo, dated Jan. 3d, says: The steamer Salapin, bound for Louisville, struck a log at Degtooth Bend last night, and sunk immediately. She now lies in about eight feet water, and will doubtless prove a total loss. She had but a little freight on her hold; that on deck will be saved. Captain Coleman and his crew arrived here this morning. The Captain has taken out a protest.

Steamer Mary Stephens, ran against a snag at Big Eddy, on last Tuesday, and was materially injured. Her entire larboard guard was torn off, and the wheel-house considerably damaged. She will leave this port for Cincinnati to-day.

MISSOURI.—After 22 ballotings in the Legislature, Watkins, (Whig,) was elected Speaker; secretary, W. Houston, (anti-Benton); doorkeeper, B. B. Jackson, (anti-Benton); assistant clerk, W. D. McCracken, (anti-Benton.)

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—This body met at Indianapolis on Monday last, the 30th ult., and organized by electing Hon. E. Dumont, as Speaker of the House, and W. R. Bower, as principal Clerk, and Emerson [illegible] principal Clerk of the Senate—all Democrats.

TENNESSEE.—Seven counties in west Tennessee exhibit an increased population of 17,[illegible] over the census of 1840.

MISSOURI.

Gov KING's message is a long and prosy document, much of which possesses no interest in this quarter. The financial condition of the State is prosperous. The revenue of the State exceeds $500,000; the amount of taxable property is set down at $79,456,541 87. They State owes the Bank of Missouri $124,986 47. The Governor proposes a reorganization of the Bank and the adoption of such measures as will entirely disconnect the State from it. He recommends the State to sell her interest in the Bank, and to withdraw from the Bank, as stock, the University and Common School funds. It is believed that this object "cannot be accomplished unless some inducements be offered to private individuals to buy out the State stock."

The State debt is $956,251, but from this two sums are to be taken which will reduce it to $922,261 40; and from this may also be deducted 272,263, 30, amount of State Stock in the Bank, the interest on which is paid by, and the Bank is responsible for the principal.

During the year 1851, $265,261 of State indebtedness falls due, and this has to be provided for by the Legislature. The message argues in favor of a Homestead exemption, of draining the swamp lands of the State, of Internal Improvements, and of establishing a school of mines.

Gov. KING concludes by devoting some space to the Slavery question, and says: "It was hoped by the lovers of the Union, every where, that an end was put to this agitation, by the measures adopted by the last Congress." He expresses his disappointment at this result. He approves of the passage of the "Fugitive Slave Law—says it "was a duty enjoined by the Constitution, from which Congress could not shrink without a total disregard of an imperative obligation." "In insisting upon the rigid execution of that law, and its continuance in full force upon the statute book, the people of the slaveholding States assert only a plain constitutional right, guaranteed to them when they entered the Union, and of which they cannot be deprived as long as the Constitution and the Union stand."

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.

The river is receding. The weather is mild, with indications of rain.

The large steam and hollow-ware foundry of Gould, McCracken & DeGroff, was burned last night. Loss $300,000; insurance $15,000, as follows: Lexington company, $4,000; City, $4,000; Merchants and Manufacturer's, $4,000; Protection, $3,000.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 3, 1851.

The steamer Jamestown got aground at Harpeth shoal yesterday; boats were dispatched to her and she was got off this morning. There were but 5 1-4 feet on the shoals, and the river continues to fall rapidly. The weather is cool with no indications of rain.

Steamer Nashville was unable to get up, and is unloading at Clarksville.

DEPLORABLE.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 9th inst., Yesterday as a squad of the Washington Guards were firing National salute, and were about to fire the nineteenth gun, a premature discharge took place, blowing the right hand of Mr. John Lisenby, who was ramming home the charge, completely off, and rendering him for the time, completely insensible. Mr. Craft, who was holding vent, had his thumb considerably injured. This is not the first time that an accident of precisely the same nature, has happened while using this very gun. The inference is, there is some defect in the gun. If so, who is to blame for the accident? Let the thing be looked to. At all events, let no more lives be sacrificed or endangered.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 9th, gives the following particulars connected with the melancholy suicide of Mr. Cobb:

Mr. O. B. Cobb committed suicide early on the morning of the 7th instant, at the residence of his brother-in-law, M. C. Folkes, Esq., in this city. He shot himself through the head with a pistol, and died in a few hours. Mr. Cobb was for many years a large cotton planter near Milliken's Bend, La., but was sometime since compelled by pecuniary embarrassments to leave his plantation and engage in other business. He mind was often depressed by these embarrassments; but he always struggled actively and manfully to repair his broken fortunes, until recently, when the sudden death of his wife drove him into a state of settled despair. He was absent at New Orleans when that afflictive event took place, and on his return exhibited the most frantic and uncontrollable grief for a number of days. This was succeeded by a deep and constant melancholy, under the influence of which he was driven to the act which we are now called upon to record, and which has thrown a deep gloom over this community, where he was generally well known and esteemed for his excellent moral habits. We hope some one of his numerous intimate friends will do full justice to his memory in our columns. A warm friend, an excellent husband and father, a man of fine mind and almost indomitable industry, should not be permitted to pass thus away without some chronicle of his life, which may make those who read it more kind to the sorrows of their fellows, more ready to appreciate their excellencies, and to deal charitably with their frailties.

"BORN TO GOOD LUCK."—The Mobile *Tribune* says: The $12,000 prize in the last Havana lottery was drawn in this city—one-half of it by F. Colin, a worthy Creole, and one-fourth each by two very respectable printers, compositors in the office of the *Advertiser*. In this instance, fortune does not appear to be the blind goddess she is usually represented to be, for her favors were given to persons who know how to use them usefully.

MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Peoria (Ill.) Republican, contains the following startling account of murder and highway robbery, and the killing of two of the robbers:

"We have just been informed that a Mr. Jesse Funk, an extensive cattle-dealer of Funk's Grove, McLean county, was murdered and robbed on the 9th inst., a few miles from his residence. The circumstances, as related to us, are as follows: Mr. Funk and his son left home with a considerable amount of money, intending to purchase cattle for the Chicago market, and on Tuesday last were overtaken and attacked by three men. He shot one of his assailants dead, and wounded another; the third man, however, fired and killed him. The son of Mr. Funk, who had been detained on the road, arrived at the scene of the affray a short time after the death of his father, and obtained from the wounded robber a confession of the crime and a description of the villain who had escaped. Young Funk then shot the robber and started in pursuit of his confederate. We have not learned what amount of money was obtained from Mr. Funk.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE."—*Extravagance Culinaire à la Alderman—The One Hundred Guinea ($500) Dish.*—This phenomenon of gastronomy, which has yet never been known in the annals of cookery, was placed before his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor of York, and the Lord Mayor of London, at the grand civic banquet given in the Guildhall of the city of York last week, containing the following articles, viz:

3 Turtles' heads, part of green fat, fand fins	£234	0 0
24 Sapons, (the noix, or nut from the middle of the back only used,)	8	8 0
18 Turkeys, the same,	8	12 0
18 Poularder, the same,	5	17 0
16 Fowls, the same,	9	18 0
40 Woodcocks, the same,	8	0 0
110 Snipes, the same,	5	0 0
3 Dos. Pigeons, the same,	0	14 0
45 Partridges, the same,	3	7 0
10 Dozen Larks, whole,	0	15 0
20 Pheasants, do	3	0 0
6 Plovers, do	0	9 0
3 Dozen Quails,	3	0 0
Ortolans, do	5	0 0

The garniture, consisting of cocks' combs, truffles, mushrooms, crawfish, olives, American asparagus, croustades, sweet-breads, quenelles, de volaille, and sauce, 14 10 0

£105 5 6

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER COMET AT THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—We understand that last evening, at about half past seven o'clock, Mr. Bond, the Director of the Observatory, whilst sweeping with the Great Refractor, discovered a very faint nebulosity, whose Right Ascension was 22h. 33 1-2m., and its South Declination 4 deg. 36m. The Comet was so faint that it could not be seen through a four foot Telescope.

This Comet is supposed to be the same as that seen by M. Faye, Nov. 22d, 1843, as the calculation of Petersen and Leverrier assigned to it a period of 2,71768 days, with an eccentricity of 0,5596, and an inclination of its orbit to the Ecliptic of 11 deg. 22 31 mins.

This Comet is, we believe, the eleventh first seen at Cambridge, before any information thereof had reached this country. We are glad to see, in the "Notices" of the London Astronomical Society of the 8th of November, that the Comet discovered at Cambridge on the 29th of August last, one week before it was seen in Europe, is called "Bond's" Comet, especially as in this country it has been by some constantly designated as the "Second Comet of 1850."

Boston Courier.

A man has been discovered in Kentucky who takes many newspapers and always pays for them in advance. The printers of several States are already arranging to contribute blocks of marble to his monument.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND THE ODD-FELLOWS.

We find the following interesting correspondence in the National *Intelligencer* of the 3d—

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1850.

To the President, Officers, and Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society.

Gentlemen—The undersigned, committee were appointed by a recent convention of subordinate Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, for the laudable purpose of causing to be prepared a suitable block of Pennsylvania marble, with an appropriate inscription, motto, and emblems, &c., for the "National Washington Monument."

This very pleasant duty having been accomplished in a satisfactory manner in behalf of seventy-two contributing Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, we herewith present to you this beautiful block, that it may be assigned its proper place in the stupendous edifice now being erected to the city of Washington to the memory of the man "first in fame," whose "like the world will never look upon again."

This offering is from a very respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, who are proud of an opportunity to show their veneration for, and to evince a grateful acknowledgement of, the exalted virtues and deeds of him whose fame has shed such a halo of glory over this western continent.

Washington, like Joshua of old, has established another Canaan, "flowing with milk and honey," under the broad eyes of freedom; whose people are destined to be as numerous "as the stars of the heavens, and as the sand which is upon the sea shore;" whose language and whose principles shall pervade the uttermost parts of the earth, and in which "all the nations of the earth shall be blessed." For out of its capitol shall eventually "go forth the laws" for the proper government of mankind; causing nations to "beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, for nation shall not lift sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Therefore, through coming ages, "all nations, kindreds, and peoples, and tongues" shall say, let us go view this mighty monumental pillar that towers above all others, which records the glorious deeds and perpetuates the fame of him who, under the approving smile of Heaven, was the happy instrument to prepare the way for ridding the world of tyrants, and restoring to man his original dignity and equal rights.

It is, then, a matter of no amazement that States, counties, cities, associations, and individuals vie with each other in occupying a conspicuous niche as a monument which is a voluntary tribute of the whole American people, and an ever durable expression of their veneration, love, and gratitude for one who never drew the sword but for the cause of liberty and justice. This lofty sentiment, too, will emphatically demonstrate the patriotism of those who highly prize the great privileges they now enjoy and which no earthly power can wrest from them, so long as they are true to themselves.

Hence we look for the finishing of the proposed obelisk with deep solicitude, because we believe it will be an additional link to bind more closely together our constitution of free, sovereign, and independent governments, the perpetuity of which is the sincere and anxious wish of every good Odd Fellow.

We cannot omit, on this interesting occasion, to congratulate you on the auspicious prospect of a speedy completion of the great work which you have the honor to supervise; and we trust that no obstacle will intervene between your judicious efforts, and the consummation of so important an undertaking; and one, too, that centres for its successful accomplishment the ardent hope of every patriotic heart.

With sentiments of the most profound respect we remain your most obd't servants.

PETER FRITZ,
JOHN C. YEAGER,
OLIVER N. THATCHER,
WM. P. STREET,
WM. STEDMAN,
Committee of I. O. O. F. of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter addressed to me as President of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society was handed to me this evening by Peter Fritz, Esq., from whom, as well as from Elisha Whittlesey, Esq., I learn that the block of Pennsylvania marble for the Washington Monument, prepared by order of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the city Philadelphia, has arrived safely in this city, and would be placed in a suitable position in that splendid monument, which is to commemorate for all time the disinterested patriotism and lofty virtues of the Father of his Country.

This monument, consecrated to the illustrious dead, will, when finished, be a fit emblem of a nation's gratitude. States, societies, and individuals have contributed to its erection, and have inscribed upon its walls in enduring characters their reverence and devotion to the character of Washington.

I am happy to perceive from the patriotic sentiments of your letter, that not only the societies whom you represent, but also Pennsylvania, as a State, are true to the Union and that Government, to establish which Washington and his compatriots peril every thing but honor. They left this glorious inheritance to us. We are bound by every obligation, human and divine, to transmit it unimpaired to our posterity. With many thanks for your kind and esteemed for his excellent moral habits congratulations, I remain with high respect your fellow-citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Peter Fritz John C. Yeager, Oliver N. Thatcher, Wm. P. Street, and Wm. Stedman, Committee.

(The magnificent block referred to above is of a handsome fine-grained clouded marble, six feet long, four feet high, and two feet thick, weighing about four tons. It is from the quarry of Major Frutz. The following inscription is cut upon it in neat characters, finely gilded:

"A tribute of veneration and gratitude from the subordinate Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in commemoration of the devoted patriotism, the exalted virtues, and the illustrious deeds of him whose memory is an adamantine link in the National Union." The inscription, in the same style, is engraved the name and number of seventy-two subordinate Lodges of the city and county of Philadelphia. Near the top of the block is carved in bas relief the words "I. O. O. F." At the head and bottom of each column of names is carved in this manner the three links of Odd-fellowship; the date, A. D. 1850; and the motto "Equality our platform, benevolence our duty, universal fraternity our aim."

MONSTER LUMP OF ZINC ORE.—An enormous mass of Zinc ore, from the mines of the New Jersey Ship Lead and Mining Company, Sussex County, N. J., passed through this city yesterday to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to be sent to the great London Exhibition. It is the purest and rarest of Zinc, which is found no where else in the world but in Sussex County, N. J. The dimensions are five feet long and between three and four feet broad and deep, the weight being 16,000 pounds, or nearly eight tons. We understand it took a week to bring it over the mountains from the mines to Dover on one of the largest trucks, with a twelve-horse team, and in coming down the mountains blocks and tackles, fastened to the trees, were required to hold it back. In coming down from Dover on the Morris and Essex Railroad on Saturday, the car it was on broke down and it did not reach Jersey City till yesterday morning. We rather think it will take the premium at the World's Fair.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW VOCABULARY—The Montgomery *Journal* furnishes the annexed list of words and expressions, with their significations in the purlieus of that town. It is well for strangers to learn the language, before they attempt to converse with the natives:

"*Cider*"—Means, champaign wine.

"*Running an extra*"—Drinking "cider" and eating bivalves.

"*To keep your "chimneys knocked down," or to "run into the woods*" Is to be "tight."

"*Swizzle*"—Means any kind of liquor, good or bad, but especially signifies bad liquor or ale.

"*Spoiler*"—Means money; and if a man should say that his friend was a devilish smart fellow, but he had been "swindled out of $50,000 in clean spoiler," the uninitiated would be surprised to learn that the man was hardly ever worth 50 cents, and that he owed the same friend for "spoiler," loaned to buy "swizzle."

"*How is your institution?*"—Means, how is your health? and the reply is unanimous."

"*How much will it pay?*" and "*Is she pious?*"—Has reference to the amount of "spoiler," or moral character which a young lady may be possessed of.

"*Is she sound on the Southern question?*"—Means the same as above, or how many negroes has she?

"*He's a brick*"—Means that the person alluded to is a "good fellow."

"*He's some*"—Means, "he's some pumpkins." (To appreciate this compliment, the party using it should know its origin.)

To say of a man, that "*he sleeps in the lion's den*"—Means that he is badly lodged and worfed, at least the "moulings" are after him.

"*My word is as good as my bond*"—Means that his "bond ain't worth a d—n," and that the maker could not get credit for "swizzle."

"*Fighting the tiger*"—Means betting against a faro bank.

☞ A medical gentleman in Plymouth has adopted the excellent plan of fixing a gutta percha mouth-piece by the side of his bell-handle at the street door, and attached to the mouth-piece is a long gutta percha tubing, which reaches to his bed. In the night, when the bell is rung, the tube which hangs suspended by the bedstead, is immediately resorted to, and a conversation is carried on without the necessity of the doctor even rising from his pillow. This is a very great convenience, and prevents the necessity of that exposure to a cold atmosphere which most frequently proves very prejudicial to medical men.—*Plymouth (English) Journal.*

City Intelligence.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—This body held a meeting last evening, Recorder Genois in the chair and Messrs. Ferrier and Lanata present. A message from the Mayor under date of the 6th January was read calling the attention of the Council to the necessity of carrying out the provisions of the act of John McDonogh, by electing one Commissioner for the management of the general Estate, and one Commissioner from the Fifth Ward to administer the Asylum for the Poor. The message also informs the Council that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Board of Legislators vs. Municipality No. One, which virtually restores the act of the 6th May, 1847, requiring the Municipalities to set apart a certain sum from the revenues of the wharfage and market rights towards the redemption of the principal and interest of the bonds issued by virtue of said act. The Mayor therein enclosed a communication from M. Broderick in reference to the adjudication upon iron railing around the *Place d'Armes*.

In connection with the paragraph of the message relating to the Sinking Fund, Mr. Lanata presented a preamble and resolution authorizing the Treasurer to set apart, out of the revenues of the wharfage and the markets, the sum of $115,000 towards the redemption of the principal and interest of the Bonds issued under the act of 1847.

Mr. Laughlin, the chairman of the finance committee, objected to this resolution, and desired to introduce one of his own, which on being read was word for word the same as that offered by Mr. Lanata. It was then with the Council to adopt either, and to appease Mr. Laughlin's *amour propre* which appears to be extremely susceptible, the Council passed the resolution proposed by the late chairman of the finance committee, who sat down considerably relieved by the compliment thus paid to the originality of his conception.

The Council then proceeded to the election of a commissioner for the general estate of the late John McDonogh. Messrs J. Benit, F. Labatut and J. W. Zacharie were put in nomination. Mr. Benit obtained seven votes, and was elected.

The following gentlemen were then elected commissioners for the management of the Asylum for the Poor under the will of the late John McDonogh: J. W. Zacharie for the 1st ward; W. T. Thompson for the 2nd; J. M. Lapeyre for the 3rd; H. L. Faire for the 4th; Victor Wiltz for the 5th; F. Correjolles for the 6th, and J. Robert for the 7th.

A very prolixe discussion arose on the appointment of a commissioner for Macdonoghville, in which the powers of the General and Municipal Councils were extensively debated, and incidentally, also those of the General Sinking Fund. Finally the matter was laid on the table.

The letter from M. Broderick, in which he complains that Mr. Pilie, the Surveyor, was a competitor in the bid for erecting the iron railing around Place d'Armes, gave rise to some animated remarks. Some gentlemen desired to lay the letter on the table, while others were in favor of referring it to the Mayor, with power to act. The question to lay on the table was carried by a vote of 11 to 4.

A message from the Mayor was read, advising the Council that two Commissioners for the administration of the School Fund accruing to the City under the McDonogh bequest, have to be appointed on the second Monday o January. Under the act passed the 10th of March last, the Council, in association in the City Councils, and to carry out which a general census has to be taken, His Honor recommended to the advice and consent of the Council, F. Correjolles, B. Hartig and L. Cotera, Jr. to act as commissioners, for taking the census of the Municipality of New Orleans. The Mayor also transmitted a communication from Frederick Hart, in relation to the erection of an Engine House, for Vulcan Fire Company No. 3. His Honor likewise announces officially the death of Captain A. Ref. fel, late Collector on Steamboats, and pays a deserved tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, who during many years was a trustworthy officer of the Municipality.

The choice of Collector on Steamboats to replace Capt. Refel deceased, was postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

Messrs. E. Bauny and G. Legardeur, were elected commissioners for the management of the School Fund accruing to the city of New Orleans under the will of John McDonogh.

The nominations made by the Mayor, of Commissioners to take the census of the First Municipality were approved by the Council.

After some further business the Council adjourned.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO.—This Council met last evening. Present, His Honor, the Recorder, and Messrs. Sholes, Rashaw, Monsaye, Hawthorn, Pykes, Marks, Pride, Johnson, Hale, McCormack, Howard, Yancy, Hooper, and Sewell.

A message from the Mayor, was read announcing the death of Mr. Dunbar, the late Surveyor of the Second Municipality, also, informing the Council that Commissioners were required to be appointed on the second Monday of every January, in compliance with one of the requirements of the late John McDonogh's will. The Mayor further nominated three Commissioners for taking the census of the Second Municipality. The part of the message referred to the taking of the census was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed the following exhibit:

Balance on hand last report,	$5 49
Received this week,	4,479 02
	$4,484 55
Disbursed this week,	843 77
Balance on hand this day,	$3,640 78

Several unimportant petitions for the emancipating of slaves, &c. &c., were read, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. James Trigrock, contractor for paving Felicity street, presented a petition for further time for the completion of his contract. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Mr. Rashaw from the Committee on Streets and Landings, reported in favor of having a portion of Common street planked; of having the steamship landing extended; and of the adoption of an ordinance Second Municipality kept in repair during the period of the rules, to carry into the power of the committee.

Mr. Hale, from the Police Committee, reported in favor of dismissing Watchman Washington from the police, for improper conduct, reported by Capt. Orme. Report adopted.

The same Committee reported in favor of allowing Jas. Merger & Co. permission to erect a small storehouse on Bienville street. Report adopted.

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, reported in favor of making appropriations of $1,000 to the Workhouse, and $500 to the House of Refuge, both payable on the warrants of the Mayor. The report and accompanying resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Marks, an election was ordered on the first Monday in February, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Municipality Surveyor. The usual number of clerks and judges to be appointed to superintend the election.

Mr. Marks moved that Mr. A. D. Banchard be appointed to superintend the public works until the election of a Surveyor. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. J. W. Stanton and Dr. Carey were elected commissioners, to take charge of certain revenues bequeathed to the city by the late John McDonogh.

A petition from the proprietor of Hewlett's hotel, asking permission to erect verandahs around the hotel, was referred to the Committee on streets and Landings.

A petition of sundry citizens asking to have the Bienville street railroad extended to the proper grade, from Baronne to Philippa streets, was referred to same committee.

A petition asking for the improvement of John street to Galvez's Canal, was also referred to the committee on Streets and Landings.

The Council then proceeded to the election fill to vacancies in the Police—W. E. Titton was elected in the night-watch; several supernumerarie were also elected. The Council then adjourned till Tuesday evening of next week.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge McCaleb.*—The argument in the case of General Henderson, charged with having received stolen goods, in question, commenced yesterday morning. Mr. Benjamin addressed the Jury and will be followed by Mr. Pohlmann, after which Mr. Hunton will close for the prosecution.

COMMITTED.—P. Coyle was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having on Sunday last attempted to shoot Bernard Bailiques and a watchman with a loaded gun. The examination proved that the accused was in a fighting mood, and was therefore committed for trial and bail at the time. The Recorder sent him for trial before the First District Court.

TRIED.—Michael W. Lovan was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having stolen a coat with $10 in money from James Ryan, in Julia street. After hearing the evidence the accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lea.*—The manslaughter case against Jas. Pitts, for killing Jas. Ryan, St. Cyr, was rejected yesterday on the ground that the plaintiff had not furnished a bond to the Clerk of Court, at the time he demanded possession of the office as keeper of the Court Houses. This, however, does not prevent him from renewing the application for possession, provided he furnishes proof of having given the requisite bond.

FIRED.—About half a dozen persons were fined $5 each yesterday, by Recorder Caldwell, for fighting and disturbing the peace. In most instances the fine was paid, and the others were locked up for a day or two to cool off.

ARRESTED.—Whilst Louis Beaulieu, a colored man, was, according to his own representations, walking peacefully through St Bernard street, between Conti and Bienville streets, he was attacked by two colored women named Mary Hinson and Josephine, who attacked him most violently, one with a hammer and the other with a brick or several of them. The complainant represented to Recorder Genois that he had been very badly hurt, and a warrant was accordingly issued for the arrest of these pugilistic females.

VAGRANTS.—John Nichols and Edward Adams, two deliriously dangerous and suspicious characters, were arrested on Sunday, by Corporal Bernard, of the First Municipality police. When brought yesterday before Recorder Genois, they could render no satisfactory account of themselves, and were accordingly committed before the First District Court.

STEALING BOOTS.—A man named Antonio, was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois, with having some time since gone into a shoe store for the purpose of buying a pair of boots. After trying on the articles, they fitted exactly, and he concluded to experiment on them by running off. The accused is in prison, and will be examined shortly.

ASSAULTS, &c.—About half a dozen persons comp plained yesterday before Recorder Genois that they had been unprovokedly beaten and assaulted. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the offending parties.

ROBBERY ON BOARD OF A STEAMBOAT.—A man named M. Mandrola was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality and committed to jail on the charge of having stolen from on board the steamer Patrick Henry, a quantity of articles, such as shoes, leather, corn, coffee, &c. Two boxes of shoes that were carried off, were found in the possession of the accused, who is now awaiting an examination.

LARGE ROBBERY.—The premises of Mrs. Orilat in Canal street, were entered on Sunday last while the family was at church, and robbed of the sum of $1900 in money and several articles of jewelry. No clue to the robbers has been discovered as yet.

STEALING JEWELRY.—The residence of Mrs. Freeman, near the corner of St. Charles and Poydras streets, was entered on Sunday by means of false keys, and robbed of a considerable amount of jewelry. The robbers not yet been discovered.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—A Captain of a ship was knocked down on the Levee on Saturday night within the limits of the Second Municipality and robbed of a gold watch.

On Sunday night a man knocked was down in Common st., and robbed of his purse containing $15. Neither of the miscreants who committed the above robberies have been apprehended.

L. HINCHES,

30 Chartres street, corner Customhouse.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies, that he will open on MONDAY, December 30th, the balance of his Winter GOODS, consisting in rich Silk, Ribbons, silk Muslin, and every kind of embroidered Goods, just received per ship Arcadia, and for sale at very moderate prices. d31 tf

SARDINES—5000 boxes in whole Halves and Quarters, Delfin & Co brand; 5000 do Canova brand, for sale by J. & J. FARROW, d30 31 Old Levee.

QUININE—2000 ozs, for sale by the case, by d27 E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13th, 1851.

Both buyers and sellers of Cotton seem disposed to await further news from Europe, and as a consequence, the market is flat, with sales of only 4,500 bales, at feeble prices.

The Sugar market is heavy, and the stock on the Levee large. Sales, 300 hhds, at 4¾@5¾c ⅌ lb. for Fair. Of Molasses, 1,100 bbls. were sold principally at 24½c ⅌ gallon. The market is not as firm as on saturday.

The Flour market is drooping; sales 9,800 bbls., including about 1,500 bbls. Ohio, at $4 22½@$4 31. Small sales of Corn were made at 65@67c ⅌ bushel.

In Provision, we have no change to notice. Small sales of Mess Pork are made at $12. A lot of 150 bbls. was sold at $11 87½. Lard is in fair request, with sales of about 250 bbls. and 1,000 kegs, in various lots, at a range of 7¾@8¼c ⅌ lb. Nothing of note was done in Bacon.

Whiskey is selling at 27@27½c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchange is in good demand, and Saturday's rates are steadily maintained.

There is nothing new in Freights.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

☞ We are requested to announce Col. WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, as candidate for State Senator for the Parish of Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Junius Beebe.

Jan14 MANY VOTERS.

MARRIED.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev Father Rouller, Mr. LOUIS MOREAU to Miss MARY COYLE, both of this city.

☞ The ship HELEN & FRANCES, from Bordeaux, is now landing in the First Municipality—Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

Goods which shall not be permitted within five days, will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees. Jan14 G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING ACADEMY, No. 56 Canal street—Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit my new establishment. Lessons daily in Book-Keeping and Penmanship. Ladies are taught an elegant and fashionable style of writing in a few easy lessons.

Several young gentlemen will be qualified as Teachers of Penmanship this winter.

Pupils from 7 to 10 years of age are received.

Jan14 RUFUS DOLBEAR, 56 Canal st.

FOR SALE—At the subscriber's store, corner of St. Peter and Royal streets—

800 lbs Lyme sausage, 1st quality;
4,000 boxes Tiger Oil, 400 do Dry Mushrooms,
600 boxes Green Peas, preserved,
25 dozen Round Cheese,
65 large Gruyere Cheese,
40 large Roquefort Cheese,
100 cases St. Felicien Mosselle Wine,
30 casks old Mateau Lafour Wine,
38 bbls White Wine,
25 tierces Gloria Cognac Brandy;

Jan14 JEAN FISSE.

IN store, for sale by the subscriber—
7 casks Monferrand, good ordinary Wine,
30 do do do family do,
25 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine,
500 baskets Assisesd, 200 boxes Maraschino,
500 do superior do, 25 do Eau de Vie,
800 do superior do, 80 do Dantzic,
150 boxes Curacoa, 75 baskets Guignolet,
191 do assorted Liquors, 60 boxes Brandy Fruits,
75 do superfine do, 150 boxes Absynthe,
150 do do do, 150 boxes Claret,
Brandy, Cognac of every description, Gin, Madeira, Whisky, Rum, Maraschino, &c.

F. ROMIPIT,

Jan14 St Louis st, between Chartres and Levee.

LANDING—Ex ship Helen and Frances, from Bordeaux, 50 boxes Kirsch, 100 do Pauxpiol Brunion & Co. Absynth, for sale by

Jan14 E. LAMBERT, 86 Magazine st.

HAVANA COFFEE—250 bags landing ex schr. Perry, for sale by

Jan14 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee st.

INDIGO—Genoma Indigo, landing ex schooner Ferry, from Havana, for sale by

Jan14 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee st.

RICE—50 tierces prime South Carolina Rice, for sale by JOSEPH MITC