# The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1848.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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## The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, May 5, 1848.

### Mexico.

All the intelligence derived from Mexico seems favorable to the speedy action of the Congress of that republic on the Treaty of Peace. Thus far no quorum of deputies has assembled, and it is feared that the requisite number will not be obtained before the expiration of the period assigned for the ratification of the Treaty. To-day, however, even should a quorum be not gotten together, a report is stated in the Mexican papers to have been made to the Chamber of Deputies, which will be insufficient to carry the measure against the virulent opposition and strong antipathies of the adversaries of war.

Should Mexico really be indicated enough to accept the olive branch, we trust that it will be no longer tendered. The sense of the country seems to be clearly in favor of the forcible possession and occupation of the important portions of territory, which are ceded to us by the terms of the Treaty. This would be the most effectual mode of terminating the war, and we hope the slightest concession to an enemy alike besotted and imbecile. We feel entirely persuaded that Mexico would not make an effort to prevent the permanent occupation of California and New Mexico, or to reconquer those provinces. He cannot do it. Nothing more than an aimless intermingling of a sort of guerilla, collect community, that will grow more so, though it offer no obstruction to our taking everything.

In the interior, it is curious to remark how perfectly Rui, sance, and unprofitable Mexican news has become. It has ceased to furnish food for public excitement. The palate of the quidnunc must be tickled with spicier condiments than are to be gleaned from the tedious investigations of Courts of Enquiry, the profitless speculations on affairs at Queretaro, or even the occasional episode of a terrible murder, or an expedition against Guerillas. As small things are absorbed and forgotten in the interest inspired by events of greater magnitude, so has the Mexican war lost all its piquancy and pungency, in the superior richness of European affairs. What is a Guerilla fight to a revolution —What is a Mexican *pronunciamento* to the overthrow of a monarchy—What is a skirmish with banket coated *lepers* to the prospect of a general war in Europe? Nor is it likely that even the rejection of the Treaty will make Mexico the theatre of an interest as engrossing as that which she erewhile excited, because we see exactly what may, she has fought her last battle. She has no more armies to bring into the field—no active resistance to offer. She is crippled and helpless, and though her stupid arrogance may hasten her doom, it is not backed by a particle of strength and courage, to gild her fading fortunes with a parting halo of glory.

### Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, April 24th, 1848.

Accounts from Mexico, received by the President directly and at the Department of State, do not encourage the hope of immediate ratification of the Treaty, though they do not forbid its prospect. It is quite apparent, that the existing Government did not contemplate any serious amendments in the body of the Treaty and it will not be forgotten by my readers, that, when the consideration of the money stipulation, limiting the payment to four annual instalments, was crossed through the Senate by Mr. Jefferson Davis, I expressed much apprehension as to its effect upon the Mexican Congress, from the embarrassed condition of their affairs. That surprise seems to mission the Government, and the consideration fixed in the Treaty as afforded them the only immediate resource of satisfying claims of creditors, of raising a respectable army, and of suppressing factious opposition. I have always regarded Hargus as the principal influence. The rejection of the proposition of *Limpia comm* Grants, offered the Government absolutely, the modification of the boundary which could have been procured by a little more conciliation, but money was absolutely necessary to her, it is the sinew of war—and it is the sinew of wars.

But these suppositions of information have proceeded from Mexico *before* the amendments of the Senate could have been officially understood—and with the extraordinary sagacity to divine the case for their sudden reconsideration. The suspension of Gen. Scott from command, and the pressed notice of the Court of Inquiry, may be heard of in the enemy's country, as some answer to every question as to the reasons for his unexpected change of opinion. If the enemy has been encouraged, if new hopes have been suggested, and delusive expectations have been created, who is responsible for the error but the administration? They struck down and disgraced the victorious General, whose name was a terror to the enemy, and the means of peace in a treaty, from his landing in Vera Cruz to his entrance into the capital. They dragged him in chains before a Court of subordinates, in the presence and hearing of the enemy which he had conquered, and have thus brought to discredit his talents and to impair his reputation.

Will they Mexico take courage from these exhibitions. Will may she suppose that the army would resent this outrage upon its gallant commander. Will may she infer that disaffection would run through the ranks, and taking rest from the disgust of a chief, whose genius and skill had accomplished so much, determine at once to live, suspicious conspicuous, to urge upon the last chance for a desperate effort—Next to the irresistible collision with Santa Anna—a crime on the part of the executive which will be seen the page of American history—less unpardonable and ominous proceeding against Gen. Scott, has relieved the enemy to a degree of "aid and comfort," which no other event in the chapter of accidents, could have furnished. If the administration had solicited his resignation, it would have been cheerfully granted by their despondency and encouraged to new enterprises, this suspension and court would have been the method adopted.

I pretend not to penetrate the designs of the Executive, but, after the bargain with Santa Anna, in time of war, after his restoration from exile, after the consequences which followed his return to Mexico, and the attitude that were marshalled in the field under his command, any suspension of the movement of the administration, however qualified or justified. No crowned head in Europe, or he King of Dessot, could have made the same experiment, and tried to have justified his cession or temerity—backed by a reckless party. Mr. Polk has dared to violate the Constitution, to usurp power, and to defy public opinion.

It is understood that letters were received from Gen. Butler yesterday, calling for more men. This may be a hint on the part of the President, to carry the Ten Regiment Bill through the House, and to secure to himself the benefit of the augmentation of patronage, in time to operate upon the Baltimore Convention. The recruiting service is in a miserable condition, and with all the inducements of money and land bounties, the regiments now in the field, cannot be kept at their full numbers and efficiency. Why then should this Bill be passed? What prospect is there of supplying the material proposed? I SEE whatever, or else, the official reports of the Adjutant General are false, which no one will venture to affirm. There is a larger force now in Mexico, by one hundred per cent, than has been at any time, during the period of active war, and yet with her armies disbanded, with a large party and the Governments in favor of peace, with her castles and fortifications, and ports disposal, in our possession, Mr. Polk has the effrontery to demand Ten Regiments of regular troops, for no other purpose under Heaven, than to appropriate that vast patronage to his personal advantage.

Nobody denies that as a precautionary measure it may be well to place a sufficient force at the discretion of the Executive; but, let it be in the shape of Volunteers. Thus, the Militia are ready and anxious to die; but, the Administration will hear of no such amendment, because the troops will have the election of *their own officers*, as they ought to have, and Mr. Polk will be thwarted in his selfish scheme. To the Volunteer forces, we owe most of our great victories in this war—they have shown the courage and the endurance of Veterans in every engagement. Unless the President denies them their prowess then, why should he insist upon regular *Army*, unless it be for the specific object, I have indicated?

The is good reason to believe, that instructions have been despatched to Gen Butler, to protract the sitting of the Court of Inquiry, and thus to permit its immediate removal to the United States." It is doubtful whether the Court will have reached Mexico before the Court will have decided that question for itself. Should the passage the Administration, was early to prevent the return of Gen. Scott, the meeting of the Locofoco Convention, the interference of the popular enthusiasm which he would be greeted, and its pernicious effect upon the pretensions of Mr. Polk.

HOMO.

FAILURE OF THE WASHINGTON.—The steamship *Washington* left New York again on the morning of the 25th ult., with six additional passengers and $50,000 37.

### BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

**Reported for the New-Orleans Bee.**

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, }
MOBILE, May 4th—7, P. M. }

Sales of Cotton to-day, 1500 bales, Middling, at 4-3-4c. per lb.

No news by mail.

Exchange, at sight—Northern, 1 per cent. premium.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the fast running steamer Andrew Jackson, for Louisville papers of the 28th ult. They contain no later despatches from the North than was received by the regular mail yesterday.

ALABAMA.—The Whig Convention of the First Congressional District of Alabama, passed resolutions unanimously in favor of Mr. Clay, for the Presidency, and nominated D. C. Anderson, Esq., of Marengo, as candidate for Presidential Elector for that District, and appointed Clay Delegates to the National Convention, unanimously.

The Whig Convention of the Fourth District nominated Wm. M. Murphy, of Greene, as elector, and Messrs. Porter, Whitfield, Baldwin and Sandicot as Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—two for Taylor, and two for Clay.

A TAYLOR STATE CONVENTION was held at Baltimore on the 26th ult., at which strong resolutions were adopted in support of the Hero of Buena Vista.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN ALBANY.—On the 25th ult, a fire broke out at Albany, which consumed thirty dwellings, mostly inhabited by the poorer classes, some sixty families having been rendered houseless by the calamity. The day previous, a fire had occurred which did considerable damage, and a third, which took place likewise on the 25th, destroyed a large number of stores on both sides of Green, as far as Hudson street. The total amount of damage by these fires, will, it is thought, exceed $100,000

UNION OF REPEALERS AND CHARTISTS.—The Dublin correspondent of the London *Standard*, says:

It is believed that the Repealers of Ireland and the Chartists of England are so far united in common cause, that whenever a day is appointed for striking a blow in Dublin, she Charters will strike a blow in London. The Board of the 11th, will probably be the great day here, according to present arrangements. That blood will be spilt appears to be no longer a matter of doubt.

CANADA.—A London letter to the New York *Courier* says:

"In the midst of all these changes and eventualities, people begin to ask, 'How long will Canada be contented under the rule of Great Britain?' Should she revolt and establish her own independence, the West Indies, who have every possible sympathy with the ruling powers at home, (whether whig or tory,) will not be long in following a successful example—Amid the destruction of thrones in Europe, the fall of the colonial power of this country would not occasion much surprise. This subject is freely discussed at the clubs, and among the merchants."

SUICIDE.—It becomes our unpleasant duty to record the fact that one of our citizens, Mr. B. Wise, put an end to his existence on Friday last by throwing himself in the river. He was seen to plunge in, and efforts were speedily made for the purpose of rescuing him, yet the body was not found for several days. Mr. Wise was a single man, a native of this neighborhood, and for several years past a citizen of our town. He was an orderly, quiet citizen, of melancholy temperament, subject to slight fits of derangement, which was no doubt the cause of this rash act.—*Hombure, (S. C.) Republican.*

### By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April, 27th—6 P. M.

A fair business is doing in stocks, and all sound securities are in good demand, with an improving tendency. Exchange on London, 9 1-2a10 per cent premium.

Flour continues in fair demand. Sales of 1700 bbls at $6.00a$6.10 for common *Genesee* and $6.12 1-2a$6.25 for Howard street and Georgetown. Sales of fine Genesee at $6.62½.

Cornmeal is in better demand, with sales at $2.43 for Jersey. Rye flour dull at $3.62½a3.81.

Sales of 1000 bushels Wheat at $1.37 1-2 for prime Genesee, and $1.37 for mixed.

About 8000 bushels of Corn have been taken at 51 to 53 cts. for yellow, and 50 to 51 cts. for mixed.

Oats are unchanged.

Provisions are a little firmer, but there is no change in prices.

Groceries are steady as last quoted. Cotton is dull. Sales have been made of some five hundred bales Louisiana at yesterday's rates.—Whiskey, 22c.

The steamer America has now been out 12 days, and is looked for with much interest.—*Commercial Times.*

### City Intelligence.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—The Rev. Dr. Albert Lange, charged by the Rev. Charles Ritchie with swindling him out of $100, will be examined on Tuesday next.

William Wilson was arrested for stealing, he has not yet been examined.

Several vagrants picked up in the streets were committed for thirty days to the Workhouse.

RECORDER SEXTREAU.—George Perrin, the cab driver who committed, on the 15th April last, the highway robbery on two individuals named Edward Brennan and James Pattinger, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Sexteneau, who, after a careful investigation of the case, committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

On motion of Mr. Biret, the Council proceeded to the election of a Secretary. Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. Duverger. Mr. Allen nominated Richard Hagan. Messrs Rice and Bernard having been appointed tellers, it appeared that of 12 votes, Mr. Cuvillier had obtained 4; Mr. Hagan, 8.

Consequently Mr. Hagan was declared duly elected Secretary of the Council.

Mr. Wilder offered the following protest:

The undersigned members of the General Council do hereby solemnly protest against the election this day had, of Secretary of this body, whereby Richard Hagan, Esq. has been elected to that office, on the following grounds, to wit:

That the said Richard Hagan was, at the time of such election, and is still, an Alderman of the Second District, Fifth Ward, in the Council of Municipality No. One, having and exercising the right of deliberating and voting on all questions and in all elections in said Council.

That in the discharge of the duties of our said functions, that members of one deliberative body should be officers under another. That it is detrimental to the public interest and injurious to the public service, being well known that at the time the said Richard Hagan was elected, two or more members of this Council were candidates for office before the Council of Municipality No. One, whereof said Hagan is a member: and without pretending to any influence therefrom, we merely state the fact and leave it to public consideration, and desire it to be recorded on the minutes of the Council.

That Leufroy Surgi, Esq. who has voted on said election, was at the time and is still Surveyor of Municipality No. One, an officer elected and to be elected by said body, who has also an absolute control over the fees of.

That the salary of the Secretary of the General Council, though fixed by this Council, is to be paid by the Treasurer of the three Municipalities, and therefore under the control of said Richard Hagan as an Alderman in the Council of Municipality No. One.

That the records of this Council are by law and by the rules thereof, to be kept in the French as well as the English language, and that the said Hagan is altogether a stranger to said French language.

We, therefore, hereby tender this, our solemn protest, that it may be recorded, as by law it is our right.

(Signed) W. H. WILDER.
P. A. BERNARD.

Mr. Day moved to return the protest to the members who presented it.

Mr. Wilder called for the yeas and nays on this motion, when the result was as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Allan, Benit, Dupuis, Johnson, Rice, Smith, 6. Nays—Messrs. Bernard, Beebe, Vandegriff and Wilder. The motion was carried.

Mr. Surgi was excused from voting on the above question, having alleged that he was interested in it.

On motion of Mr. Surgi the Council proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. E. A. Michel.

Messrs. Rice and Bernard being appointed tellers, it appeared that 15 votes had been cast, and that Mr. Michel had obtained 12.

Consequently, Mr. E. A. Michel was proclaimed duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Council.

On motion of Mr. Wilder the Council proceeded to the election of an Attorney. Mr. Allen nominated Mr. P. S. Warfield; Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. W. W. King.

Messrs. Bernard and Rice were appointed tellers, and it appeared that of 12 votes, Mr. W. W. King, had obtained 4; Mr. P. S. Warfield, 8.

Consequently Mr. P. S. Warfield was proclaimed duly elected, Attorney of the General Council.

On motion of Mr. Wilder the Council proceeded to the election of a keeper of the Powder Magazine.

Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. Dubuisson, Sr.

Messrs. Bernard and Rice were appointed tellers, and it appeared that of 12 votes, Mr. Dubuisson had obtained 8; Mr. Baptiste, Vandegriff, and Wilder—4.

Consequently Mr. Dubuisson, Sr. was declared duly elected Keeper of the Powder Magazine.

The following resolution, which was adopted, was offered by Mr. Wilder:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Council be authorized to procure the publication of the proceedings of the Council in the French and English languages, in pamphlet form, and that he be authorized to contract for the same, not exceeding $5,000.

On motion, the whole Ordinance, as amended, was adopted.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Smith introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the salary of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, for the next two years, be hereby fixed at five thousand dollars per annum, and that the amount of four thousand two hundred dollars per annum, for the year ensuing, is hereby fixed as the allowance for the Clerks in the Mayor's office.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Smith introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That there shall be four standing Committees of this Council, each to be composed of three members, to be appointed by the President, viz: On Finance; on Court Houses and Prisons; on Claims, and on Police Jury Affairs.

The President appointed the Committees as follows:

Committee on Finance—J. W. Smith, J. J. Day, J. Beebe.

Committee on Claims—J. Benit, J. Molaison, J. W. Vandegriff.

Committee on the affairs of the late Police Jury—P. A. Bernard, C. Roselius, W. H. Rice.

Committee on Court Houses and Prisons—L. Surgi, G. Allan, W. H. Wilder.

Mr. Wilder moved to be excused from serving on the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, on account of his intended absence. Said motion was refused.

The following Message from the Mayor, was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, }
May 1st, 1848. }

To the Honorable the President and Members of the General Council of the City of New Orleans—

Gentlemen—This being the day appointed by law, for the assemblage of your honorable body, it affords me more than ordinary pleasure to renew again, in my capacity of Mayor of the City of New Orleans, the relation that necessarily subsist between myself and your honorable body. To your sound discretion, the municipal charter of our city, has confided high duties, and I am too fully persuaded that in the discharge of these duties, you will need but little, if any aid to direct your Council. Custom has however, made it the province of the Chief Magistrate of the City, communicating in the shape of a message, some leading topics calling the attention of the General Council to them; and, I have the honor of transmitting herewith some few remarks in relation to the General interest, and would beg leave to invite respectfully your careful consideration of them.

It will be borne in mind, that the last summer, was one of deep affliction to our city, as far as its sanitary condition was concerned, so much so that the Legislature at its last session, passed an Act for the preservation of the Health. This Board has been established and organized, and some of the features of the Law those it necessary for your body to make some provisions to carry into effect the laudable objects embraced in it, and I particularly recommend to your favor and co-operation, this important measure.

An Ordinance approved December 19th, 1807, "relative to Foreigners coming to New Orleans, and other persons therein mentioned," contains a clause requiring such persons to make at the Mayoralty office, a declaration of their arrival in the City, which is to be sworn to before any of our Notaries Public, and subscribed in a book kept for that purpose, and the penalty annexed for the non-performance of the duty is twelve and a half cents. This amount has been received by my predecessors in office, as a part of the emoluments of the Mayoralty Office, and was considered as part of the expenses of the Office, and in Public Charities, would recommend that this Ordinance be either repealed, or the revenues arising from it, be specially appropriated by the General Council. Should the Ordinance be repealed, the sum hereto fore appropriated out of it to the necessary and absolute expenses of the Office, will have to be provided for otherwise by the Council. The whole matter is, however, submitted to your decision.

I would recommend a revision of all existing Ordinances of a general nature, in order that such as require any alteration, may be acted upon as soon as practicable.

Herewith, transmit to you, the report of the Comptroller of the Municipal Sinking Fund, and statements furnished by the different Treasurers, which I lay before you as the basis upon which the quotas to be paid by the several Municipalities are to be fixed.

In conclusion, I have to congratulate you and the inhabitants of our flourishing City upon our unprecedented prosperity and rapid growth in every respect—we have become a great commercial emporium, and hope that it may be well upon its continued prosperity. Our commercial relations are such that of necessity, we must feel the influence of the great events now transpiring in Europe, but I indulge the cheering hope that the blessings that will follow in their train will far outweigh the passing commercial inconveniences they may subject the commerce of our city to for the time.

I am respectfully, &c.

A. D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Vandegriff presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to examine and fix the quota to be paid by the several Municipalities on the General Sinking Fund, and report at the next sitting of the Council.

The President appointed on said Committee, Messrs. Vandegriff, Day and Surgi.

A letter was read from W. W. King, Esq., late Attorney of the General Council, containing a statement of his professional services since his last report.

On motion, said letter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Smith introduced the following Ordinance, relative to the Secretary of this Council:

SECT. 1—Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of New Orleans, that the salary of the Secretary of this Council be hereby fixed at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, which shall be in full compensation for all services to be rendered by him.

SEC. 2—Be it further ordained, that in addition to the duties of said Secretary under existing ordinances, he shall forthwith demand and receive from the Collector, the Treasurer, and other officers of the Police Jury of the city of New Orleans, all the books, papers and vouchers of every description, and all the property, monies, notes, evidences of debt, and other effects whatever appertaining to said Police Jury, and perform all such duties and exercise all such powers as said Collector, Treasurer or other officers now perform or exercise; and said Secretary shall give his bond, with security satisfactory to this Council, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance by him of all the duties imposed on him by the second section of this Ordinance.

The rules being dispensed with, the Ordinance was taken upon its second reading, section by section.

The first section was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Allan, the second section was amended by striking out $2,000 and inserting $5,000.

On motion, the whole Ordinance, as amended, was adopted.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Smith introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the salary of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, for the next two years, be hereby fixed at five thousand dollars per annum, and that the amount of four thousand two hundred dollars per annum, for the year ensuing, is hereby fixed as the allowance for the Clerks in the Mayor's office.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Smith introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That there shall be four standing Committees of this Council, each to be composed of three members, to be appointed by the President, viz: On Finance; on Court Houses and Prisons; on Claims, and on Police Jury Affairs.

The President appointed the Committees as follows:

Committee on Finance—J. W. Smith, J. J. Day, J. Beebe.

Committee on Claims—J. Benit, J. Molaison, J. W. Vandegriff.

Committee on the affairs of the late Police Jury—P. A. Bernard, C. Roselius, W. H. Rice.

Committee on Court Houses and Prisons—L. Surgi, G. Allan, W. H. Wilder.

Mr. Wilder moved to be excused from serving on the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, on account of his intended absence. Said motion was refused.

The following Message from the Mayor, was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, }
May 1st, 1848. }

*Gentlemen*—I have the honor to hand you a list of the gentlemen elected to the City General Council, and who have been duly qualified to take their seats for the ensuing year; and would also state that A. D. Crossman has been elected Mayor of the city of New Orleans, and has likewise taken the necessary qualifications prescribed by law.

*First Municipality*—L. Surgi, J. Molaison, J. Benit.

*Second Municipality*—J. J. Day, W. H. Rice, I. W. Smith.

*Third Municipality*—Junius Beebe, J. M. Vandegriff, W. H. Wilder, P. A. Bernard.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. Benit, the President appointed a committee of three members, composed of Mess. Benit, Day, and Bernard, to inquire into the qualifications of the members elect.

After a short recess, the Committee, through its chairman, reported verbally, that the following members were duly elected, and qualified to take their seats, viz: Messrs. C. Roselius, J. Molaison, L. Surgi, G. Allan, J. W. Smith, W. H. Rice, W. H. Wilder, J. M. Vandegriff, J. Beebe.

On motion of the same, the President appointed a committee of three, viz: Mess Surgi, Smith, and Vandegriff, to inquire into the qualifications of the members of the former committee.

The committee brought in the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee appointed to inquire into the qualifications of Mess. J. Benit, J. J. Day, and P. A. Bernard, elected members of this Council, have the honor to report that they are duly qualified.

On motion of Mr. Benit, the Council proceeded to the election of a Secretary. Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. Duverger. Mr. Allan nominated Richard Hagan. Messrs Rice and Bernard having been appointed tellers, it appeared that of 12 votes, Mr. Cuvillier had obtained 4; Mr. Hagan, 8.

Consequently Mr. Hagan was declared duly elected Secretary of the Council.

Mr. Wilder offered the following protest:

The undersigned members of the General Council do hereby solemnly protest against the election this day had, of Secretary of this body, whereby Richard Hagan, Esq. has been elected to that office, on the following grounds, to wit:

That the said Richard Hagan was, at the time of such election, and is still, an Alderman of the Second District, Fifth Ward, in the Council of Municipality No. One, having and exercising the right of deliberating and voting on all questions and in all elections in said Council.

That in the discharge of the duties of our said functions, that members of one deliberative body should be officers under another. That it is detrimental to the public interest and injurious to the public service, being well known that at the time the said Richard Hagan was elected, two or more members of this Council were candidates for office before the Council of Municipality No. One, whereof said Hagan is a member: and without pretending to any influence therefrom, we merely state the fact and leave it to public consideration, and desire it to be recorded on the minutes of the Council.

That Leufroy Surgi, Esq. who has voted on said election, was at the time and is still Surveyor of Municipality No. One, an officer elected and to be elected by said body, who has also an absolute control over the fees of.

That the salary of the Secretary of the General Council, though fixed by this Council, is to be paid by the Treasurer of the three Municipalities, and therefore under the control of said Richard Hagan as an Alderman in the Council of Municipality No. One.

That the records of this Council are by law and by the rules thereof, to be kept in the French as well as the English language, and that the said Hagan is altogether a stranger to said French language.

We, therefore, hereby tender this, our solemn protest, that it may be recorded, as by law it is our right.

(Signed) W. H. WILDER.
P. A. BERNARD.

Mr. Day moved to return the protest to the members who presented it.

Mr. Wilder called for the yeas and nays on this motion, when the result was as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Allan, Benit, Dupuis, Johnson, Rice, Smith, 6. Nays—Messrs. Bernard, Beebe, Vandegriff and Wilder. The motion was carried.

Mr. Surgi was excused from voting on the above question, having alleged that he was interested in it.

On motion of Mr. Surgi the Council proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. E. A. Michel.

Messrs. Rice and Bernard being appointed tellers, it appeared that 15 votes had been cast, and that Mr. Michel had obtained 12.

Consequently, Mr. E. A. Michel was proclaimed duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Council.

On motion of Mr. Wilder the Council proceeded to the election of an Attorney. Mr. Allen nominated Mr. P. S. Warfield; Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. W. W. King.

Messrs. Bernard and Rice were appointed tellers, and it appeared that of 12 votes, Mr. W. W. King, had obtained 4; Mr. P. S. Warfield, 8.

Consequently Mr. P. S. Warfield was proclaimed duly elected, Attorney of the General Council.

On motion of Mr. Wilder the Council proceeded to the election of a keeper of the Powder Magazine.

Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. Dubuisson, Sr.

Messrs. Bernard and Rice were appointed tellers, and it appeared that of 12 votes, Mr. Dubuisson had obtained 8; Mr. Baptiste, Vandegriff, and Wilder—4.

Consequently Mr. Dubuisson, Sr. was declared duly elected Keeper of the Powder Magazine.

The following resolution, which was adopted, was offered by Mr. Wilder:

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The President appointed the Committees as follows:

Committee on Finance—J. W. Smith, J. J. Day, J. Beebe.

Committee on Claims—J. Benit, J. Molaison, J. W. Vandegriff.

Committee on the affairs of the late Police Jury—P. A. Bernard, C. Roselius, W. H. Rice.

Committee on Court Houses and Prisons—L. Surgi, G. Allan, W. H. Wilder.

Mr. Wilder moved to be excused from serving on the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, on account of his intended absence. Said motion was refused.

The following Message from the Mayor, was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, }
May 1st, 1848. }

*Gentlemen*—I have the honor to hand you a list of the gentlemen elected to the City General Council, and who have been duly qualified to take their seats for the ensuing year; and would also state that A. D. Crossman has been elected Mayor of the city of New Orleans, and has likewise taken the necessary qualifications prescribed by law.

*First Municipality*—L. Surgi, J. Molaison, J. Benit.

*Second Municipality*—J. J. Day, W. H. Rice, I. W. Smith.

*Third Municipality*—Junius Beebe, J. M. Vandegriff, W. H. Wilder, P. A. Bernard.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. Benit, the President appointed a committee of three members, composed of Mess. Benit, Day, and Bernard, to inquire into the qualifications of the members elect.

After a short recess, the Committee, through its chairman, reported verbally, that the following members were duly elected, and qualified to take their seats, viz: Messrs. C. Roselius, J. Molaison, L. Surgi, G. Allan, J. W. Smith, W. H. Rice, W. H. Wilder, J. M. Vandegriff, J. Beebe.

On motion of the same, the President appointed a committee of three, viz: Mess Surgi, Smith, and Vandegriff, to inquire into the qualifications of the members of the former committee.

The committee brought in the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee appointed to inquire into the qualifications of Mess. J. Benit, J. J. Day, and P. A. Bernard, elected members of this Council, have the honor to report that they are duly qualified.

On motion of Mr. Benit, the Council proceeded to the election of a Secretary. Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. Duverger. Mr. Allan nominated Richard Hagan. Messrs Rice and Bernard having been appointed tellers, it appeared that of 12 votes, Mr. Cuvillier had obtained 4; Mr. Hagan, 8.

Consequently Mr. Hagan was declared duly elected Secretary of the Council.

Mr. Wilder offered the following protest:

The undersigned members of the General Council do hereby solemnly protest against the election this day had, of Secretary of this body, whereby Richard Hagan, Esq. has been elected to that office, on the following grounds, to wit:

That the said Richard Hagan was, at the time of such election, and is still, an Alderman of the Second District, Fifth Ward, in the Council of Municipality No. One, having and exercising the right of deliberating and voting on all questions and in all elections in said Council.

That in the discharge of the duties of our said functions, that members of one deliberative body should be officers under another. That it is detrimental to the public interest and injurious to the public service, being well known that at the time the said Richard Hagan was elected, two or more members of this Council were candidates for office before the Council of Municipality No. One, whereof said Hagan is a member: and without pretending to any influence therefrom, we merely state the fact and leave it to public consideration, and desire it to be recorded on the minutes of the Council.

That Leufroy Surgi, Esq. who has voted on said election, was at the time and is still Surveyor of Municipality No. One, an officer elected and to be elected by said body, who has also an absolute control over the fees of.

That the salary of the Secretary of the General Council, though fixed by this Council, is to be paid by the Treasurer of the three Municipalities, and therefore under the control of said Richard Hagan as an Alderman in the Council of Municipality No. One.

That the records of this Council are by law and by the rules thereof, to be kept in the French as well as the English language, and that the said Hagan is altogether a stranger to said French language.

We, therefore, hereby tender this, our solemn protest, that it may be recorded, as by law it is our right.

(Signed) W. H. WILDER.
P. A. BERNARD.

Mr. Day moved to return the protest to the members who presented it.

Mr. Wilder called for the yeas and nays on this motion, when the result was as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Allan, Benit, Dupuis, Johnson, Rice, Smith, 6. Nays—Messrs. Bernard, Beebe, Vandegriff and Wilder. The motion was carried.

Mr. Surgi was excused from voting on the above question, having alleged that he was interested in it.

On motion of Mr. Surgi the Council proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. E. A. Michel.

Messrs. Rice and Bernard being appointed tellers, it appeared that 15 votes had been cast, and that Mr. Michel had obtained 12.

Consequently, Mr. E. A. Michel was proclaimed duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Council.

On motion of Mr. Wilder the Council proceeded to the election of an Attorney. Mr. Allen nominated Mr. P. S. Warfield; Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. W. W. King.

Messrs. Bernard and Rice were appointed tellers, and it appeared that of 12 votes, Mr. W. W. King, had obtained 4; Mr. P. S. Warfield, 8.

Consequently Mr. P. S. Warfield was proclaimed duly elected, Attorney of the General Council.

On motion of Mr. Wilder the Council proceeded to the election of a keeper of the Powder Magazine.

Mr. Wilder nominated Mr. Dubuisson, Sr.

Messrs. Bernard and Rice were appointed tellers, and it appeared that of 12 votes, Mr. Dubuisson had obtained 8; Mr. Baptiste, Vandegriff, and Wilder—4.

Consequently Mr. Dubuisson, Sr. was declared duly elected Keeper of the Powder Magazine.

The following resolution, which was adopted, was offered by Mr. Wilder:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Council be hereby authorized to procure the publication of the proceedings of the Council in the French and English languages, in pamphlet form, and that he be authorized to contract for the same, not exceeding $5,000.

On motion, the whole Ordinance, as amended, was adopted.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Smith introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the salary of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, for the next two years, be hereby fixed at five thousand dollars per annum, and that the amount of four thousand two hundred dollars per annum, for the year ensuing, is hereby fixed as the allowance for the Clerks in the Mayor's office.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Smith introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That there shall be four standing Committees of this Council, each to be composed of three members, to be appointed by the President, viz: On Finance; on Court Houses and Prisons; on Claims, and on Police Jury Affairs.

The President appointed the Committees as follows:

Committee on Finance—J. W. Smith, J. J. Day, J. Beebe.

Committee on Claims—J. Benit, J. Molaison, J. W. Vandegriff.

Committee on the affairs of the late Police Jury—P. A. Bernard, C. Roselius, W. H. Rice.

Committee on Court Houses and Prisons—L. Surgi, G. Allan, W. H. Wilder.

Mr. Wilder moved to be excused from serving on the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, on account of his intended absence. Said motion was refused.

The following Message from the Mayor, was read:

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Very respectfully, &c.,

A. D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. Benit, the President appointed a committee of three members, composed of Mess. Benit, Day, and Bernard, to inquire into the qualifications of the members elect.

After a short recess, the Committee, through its chairman, reported verbally, that the following members were duly elected, and qualified to take their seats, viz: Messrs. C. Roselius, J. Molaison, L. Surgi, G. Allan, J. W. Smith, W. H. Rice, W. H. Wilder, J. M. Vandegriff, J. Beebe.

On motion of the same, the President appointed a committee of three, viz: Mess Surgi, Smith, and Vandegriff, to inquire into the qualifications of the members of the former committee.

The committee brought in the following report, which was adopted:

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That in the discharge of the duties of our said functions, that members of one deliberative body should be officers under another. That it is detrimental to the public interest and injurious to the public service, being well known that at the time the said Richard Hagan was elected, two or more members of this Council were candidates for office before the Council of Municipality No. One, whereof said Hagan is a member: and without pretending to any influence ther