The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, April 18, 1848.

The Influence of the Revolution upon England.

The British press does not seem to be greatly alarmed at the progress of free principles and revolutions in Europe. So far as England is concerned, it views the subject with all possible coolness. The London *Times*, for instance, which, even with its prejudices, is a quick and keen observer, and without them, a most astute and able thinker, assigns the following reasons for the immunity of England from the shock under which all Europe is reeling:

The State is wise, and good, and great in the eyes of the humble men. They fear it, they worship it, they love it. What childlike confidence does the honest laborer repose in "the gentlemen" who rule the destines of his little sphere! The British laborer is taught from his childhood to look up for counsel and aid. For our part, we have constantly urged that it is the duty of the State to fulfil such expectations. We have rejected and denounced the system of leaving things to take their course, and the people to shift for himself, as utterly inapplicable to our social state. Amid much obloquy, we have impressed upon the State the duty of supplying work to the willing and fit to be destitute, of protecting the more helpless sex or age, of effecting by law the dictates of humanity and common sense, on adopting legislation to the facts of the case, of laying the chief pressure of our fiscal burdens on those the most able to bear them, of helping industry by timely expenditure. We cannot better denote the spirit of our advice than by referring to the chief thing we have had to endure. A bill which has passed for many a long year without a rejection of the charge that we were falling into the errors of communism. The smallest intelligence with wages, or even with employment, was computed to the frame demands of a mere demagogue. That was our offence. We aimed no much at a domestic, a paternal, a protecting legislature.

Now, we do not hesitate to say that much of our present peace and security arises from the extent to which the union has complied with these principles, imperfect and partial as that compliance has confessedly been. The proposition of these islands knows, and confesses in more or less readiness, that it is under a kind and thoughtful governorship, anxious to avoid the weak and to exercise the power. Every child of poverty knows that there are laws and institutions of charity, with a powerful section in the press and the Senate labouring to give them more efficacy and scope. The vast population of the factory and the mill feels that it has a share in the common benefit and stock, providing for the sick and aged from the funds of wealth and strength, and securing the week from excessive competition. The British empire is a great friendly society. We have often described it in that character, and done our best that it should act up to the responsibilities implied.

Hence it is that we alone stand when power is shaken, and revolution, like the sea-coal fire, glances from throne to throne. In one month the whole of Central Europe has been totally quailed, but succumbed. Why need we count up twenty States? *Austria has capitulated!* That speaks for the rest. Austria, with her united empire, was for hundred and fifty thousand men to spare for Italy, with her gigantic levy, won her undisputed ascendency, with her Metternich, has subjugated to the counsel as to policy, the Italian element.

Art thou also become weak as we? Art thou become like unto us?" There is scarcely aught left for revolution. But its course is from the east. When next? If Vienna has its Hungary, its Poland, its Venice, and Milan, has not St. Petersburg also its Moscow, its rebellious Poles, its Teutonic tributaries, its Siberian exiles, its Circassian hordes? Nay, the capital itself should one more victory. Meanwhile Britain England pursues the even tenor of her course. Revolution shrinks from a metropolis where it cannot find one respectable nay gigant. It sinks at once into a contemptible nullity. Nine hundred thousand armed men could not do in Paris, has been effected in London by a few pocket constables. In the winter season two mouthing tirades have been vouchsafed to the public by the ministers, and have done their best to make Dublin a suburb of Paris. The bloody design passed at a hollow as instant a dream. Solemn revolution in the United Kingdom, and so as of fare as long as the legislature anticipates its demands.

The argument of the *Times* must of course be taken *cum grano salis*, because it presents to us a readers only one side of the medal. This moon may, however, be considered even by those who like ourselves, entertain a rooted aversion to all monarchical institutions—that England is the freest monarchy on earth. Her people enjoy liberty of speech in almost as great a measure as in our own country, and the right of the franchise is exercised by four times the number who possessed it in France under Louis Philippe, though the population of France is larger by seven or eight millions than that of Great Britain. Give to men accustomed for centuries to the stringent rule of a Kingly Government, the privilege of talking, the right to say what they please, and add to this something like a liberal concession in the way of voting and they will submit cheerfully to a thousand restraints,—such as in a Republican country would not be tolerated for an instant. The laws of primogeniture, a hereditary nobility, the union of Church and State, the civil disabilities of many classes, and other evils of a Government unsuited to freemen, are borne even contentedly by John Bull, because he has the imperceptible privilege of grumbling at them as loudly as he thinks proper. His tongue is free to patter treason, and he is satisfied to have his hands tied.

England pursues a somewhat similar policy with respect to Ireland. The patriots of that unhappy country are rarely interfered with, so long as their demonstrations are confined to the eloquence of the hustings, the harangues of the bar room, or even the noisy and fervid appeals employed at monster meetings. The Government is content to keep a careful watch over the proceedings, and sternly to tighten the bonds which encircle the island. Overt acts of insubordination are promptly punished; while the utmost license of speech is tamely conceded. This is one of the reasons that prevent open rebellion in Ireland, though a still stronger reason exists in the fact we have recently seen exemplified, that the people of that country are not united. The royalists and adherents of the British Government are quite numerous enough, while acting in concert with the powerful military force stationed in Ireland, to suppress incipient revolt and defeat plots for the overthrow of British domination.

It would be absurd to imagine that in this era of revolutions, England is to remain intact, and unaffected by those inroads of popular freedom upon despotism, which in other countries have discrowned monarchs and substituted new forms of Government. Reforms must take place in Great Britain as in France, Austria, Prussia and Italy; but in our opinion they will be effected by peaceful and constitutional means. We look not for evidence in the land, where the subject is already participates largely in the work of legislation, where the Sovereign is beloved and where a considerable portion of the press energetically advocates liberal principles. England is too wise to resist the will of her people. She yields gracefully and with consummate tact, whenever she perceives that the effort to breast the influence of public opinion would be fatal. The designations of the first CHARLES and the dethronement of the second JAMES, have inculcated lessons which she is likely never to forget.

THE HIBERNIA'S NEWS.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th, says: We have nothing of consequence to add to our intelligence by the *Hibernia* published yesterday. A prime despatch, with a sight of which we were favored yesterday, states that Upland Cotton had fallen 3 8ths of a penny, and New Orleans 1-4d. This decline it is apparent, as stated by us yesterday, combines the reduction of 1-4d per Mississippi, and 1-8d. by *Hibernia*. The Telegraphic missive of which we speak, states that Revolutions and confusion were increasing throughout the whole of Europe, with the exception of England. We must patiently await the reception of full accounts, which will probably reach us to-morrow, should the mail come through.

HOMO.

A VOICE FROM NEW ENGLAND.—GENERAL TAYLOR.—The New York *Courier* publishes the following letter from one of the most practical and influential gentlemen in New England. The editor speaks of the writer as one who employs *thousands* of operatives, has reason to know not only the sentiments of the people, but what is of more importance, the sentiments of the operatives, and he pronounces it as his opinion, that the sentiments of the latter are more correctly represented by their employer than by the noisy demagogues who assume to be their leaders and representatives:

BOSTON, March 20th, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: I owe you an apology for not answering at an earlier day your letter. I have been watchful of the condition of the country, and the feelings of the people in regard to the next Presidential election. It appears to me, that the question is narrowed to one—shall we have Polk, Woodbury, Cass, Buchanan or Gen. Taylor? Mr. Clay *cannot* be elected, in my opinion; and Gen. Taylor is the only man in the Union that can be chosen. *I go, therefore, for Gen. Taylor.* There is much locally now bringing forward any other man. I have no doubt, that Gen. Taylor will obtain the vote of Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island—all the Southern states—and I hope, New York, Penn., and Ohio, &c., &c. In regard to the Vice President, there doubtless will be many candidates. I did not suppose that Mr. WEBSTER would entertain the idea of running upon the ticket with Gen. Taylor, if so, Massachusetts will, of course, be for him. This state will speak out through the press in due time. We have all sorts of people here, many of whom are daily coming to the conclusion, that *our only security is in* GEN. TAYLOR. You and I have always been the best friends of Mr. Clay, and my *feelings* now would prompt me to run him a *fourth time*, but my *judgment* is against it. You may rest assured that all will come right here by and by.

Most faithfully, your friend, &c.

GEN. QUITMAN.—The ceremony of the presentation to Gen. Quitman of a splendid sword tendered to him by the citizens of Adams county, took place at Natchez on Tuesday. The address accompanying the presentation of the gift was delivered by the venerable Col. Jas. G. Wilkins, the veteran commander of the Rifle Corps, during the British invasion of Louisiana. Gen. Quitman's reply was exceedingly feeling and appropriate. At the termination of the ceremony the crowd separated after repeated cheers for Quitman, Wilkins, the army in Mexico and the ladies.

CONDOR.—On one point only, there exists the most perfect harmony in the Democratic ranks, and that is the eager desire that Mr. CLAY should be the Whig nominee. All their presses wax eloquent upon the subject of his claims. How very disinterested their advice is!

NEWSPAPERS IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.—At a meeting in New York, on Monday, the Rev. Mr. Calhoun, from Syria, stated that in all that country, with a population of a million and a half, not a single newspaper is published.

In the entire region in which the Arabic language is spoken, comprising Syria, Arabia, Egypt and the Barbary states, including a population of about forty millions, there is, he believed, only one, if indeed one, newspaper in the language, and only three or four in Persian and English. In Turkey, there is but one in the Turkish language, and that, conducted by an Englishman.

☞ We are obliged to the editor of the monthly *Courier*, Salisbury, for the advance sheets received last evening, for publication in the next number. We notice highly of the articles therein, however, in them.

Congressional.

On the 8th instant the SENATE did not sit.

In the HOUSE, Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, asked the unanimous consent of the House to the consideration of the Senate joint resolution of sympathy and congratulation toward the French people, on account of the success of the late revolutionary movements in Paris.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, objected to this, as he would to any other motion at present, because he desired the House to go into committee on the private calendar: and he made a motion to that effect; which was agreed to by report of tellers—affirmative 75; negative 48.

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the private calendar. After passing several bills the House adjourned.

☞ The annexed extract from a late letter of our Washington correspondent, which was excluded yesterday, through lack of space relates a nonsensical, piquant incident, which occurred recently in Washington:

On Monday night the representatives of the press now assembled in this city, held a large and enthusiastic meeting, without distinction of party, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the people of France, in the recent glorious revolution. Mr. SEATON, the Mayor of the city and one of the editors of the *Intelligencer*, presided. A Committee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions, which were accepted without a dissenting voice. Subsequently, various gentlemen were called upon to address the meeting, and this respectable demonstration was about to close in a manner, honorable to the occasion and all who were engaged in it, when Mr. RITCHIE came forward and threw an apple of discord into the harmony of the proceedings. There had been in the morning an excited debate in the House of Representatives, growing out of an amendment unexpectedly proposed by Mr. ASHMUN, declaring that the emancipation of the slaves in the French Colonies, afforded special cause of congratulation.

This subject was seized upon by the official editor and hurled like a firebrand into the midst of a meeting, originated and designed for the most patriotic purpose. To prevent confusion or any appearance of division in the deliberations, he was permitted to go on, without being called to order, and no reference was made by other speakers, to the gross insult, which had thus been offered to the prosperity of the meeting.

Emboldened by this forbearance, he subsequently offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Richard Rush, for his conduct in recognizing the existence of the Provisional Government. At this stage he was opposed to, from various quarters to withdraw the proposition, as it was calculated to create discord and to enlist feelings that might disturb the unanimity, which it was desirable to exhibit on such an occasion. Mr. RITCHIE would not yield, but, endeavored to invoke the support of the audience, most of whom were spectators and not connected with the press, for the purpose of carrying *per fas aut nefas*, his partisan scheme. In this movement he was seconded by a low scamp rejoicing in the name of Cunningham, a clerk in one of the departments, and a creature of the official editor or any body of the whig party in the throne of power. As all efforts to induce RITCHIE and his gang to withdraw this bone of contention failed, it was then proposed to amend it, so as to include all the Americans at Paris, who had joined in the recognition of the Provisional Government. This was debated for some time, and then before the question could be put, a motion to adjourn was offered, insisted upon and carried.

Thus was this attempt to convert a liberal and patriotic movement into a party contrivance, to glorify Mr. POLK and his Ambassador, smothered in its put down. Several members of the democratic party came forward in the meeting and denounced this impertinent interference as it deserved. A greater outrage upon propriety never before perpetrated in the presence of a respectable assemblage, and it called down upon the head of the offender from all sides a storm the mere mention of which will cause each favorite, the most unqualified indignation and contempt. What had that meeting to do with Mr. Rush? He was responsible to the government for his conduct and if it merited approbation, that was the source from which commendation should have emanated. His action on the memorable occasion of the revolution was not distinguished by any superior merit than I or any dozen of my associates, more than any other American representative could have done under the same circumstances, and therefore he is entitled to no peculiar distinction.

But the official editor could not permit the opportunity to pass, of appropriating for his base ends, whatever glory or advantage was to be derived in a political aspect from the enthusiasm of the meeting, and hence the movement. He was created just as he ought to have been, and Mr Richard Rush, formerly a Black Cockade Federalist, as an old whig knaggs, did not get a dog's chance of being thanked as was desired.

While this storm was raging in one quarter, another, and even a fiercer one, was in motion in a different direction. Since Mr. RITCHIE has prostituted for a Campaign paper in opposition to the design of the Jackson Association, and in violation of its implied faith as a member to sustain that object, the society has been in a constant uproar. On Monday night they met and denounced in violent terms, this conduct of Forestall their purpose, and expressed a determination to carry out the intention of making a Campaign paper, despite the effort of the *Union* to circumvent the object, by taking an unworthy advantage.

The intelligence from Mexico in connection with the Court of Inquiry, has occasioned no little surprise in the circles of the initiated in the War General Worth seems, after preferring charges against his superior officer, and assuming a Court to investigate them, by withdrawing them, to have acquired unduly popular ready to contend him under the plea of consulting the *welfare of the service*," something which we have failed to appreciate. Reflection and prudence and propriety, might have recommended this course *before* he submitted his accusations, but not *after* they were preferred. It is generally to be regretted, that General Worth should have taken the course he has, in this controversy with one who has been his most faithful and serviceable friend.

The argument of the *kolens ex-post* case before the Circuit Court was concluded to-day. The Judges will probably deliver their opinion to-morrow.

HOMO.

In advance of the Mail.

The Louisville papers bring us the proceedings of Congress on the 10th inst. They are as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 10, 11 A. M.

CONGRESSIONAL.—*Senate.*—At the usual hour, the Vice President called the Senate to order.

Mr. Hale presented sundry abolition petitions, which were laid on the table.

Several petitions and memorials relating to various subjects, were presented by different members.

The amendment of Mr. Hale, to the Naval pension laws, after much discussion, was adopted.

Mr Case moved to take up the bill relating to the California claims, which was agreed to.

Mr Dayton has the floor on this question tomorrow.

A message in writing was received from the President, with a statement of the number of troops in Mexico, and the number killed or wounded.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

House.—The French resolutions were taken up and discussed. Messrs Burke and Ashmun spoke in favor of them, and Messrs Stevens and Berrien followed in the opposition. The question on the adoption of the resolutions was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative by yeas 174, nays 2.

Mr B ed moved to suspend the rules in order that he might call up the Senate bills; objections were made to the resolution. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, by yeas 93, nays 99.

Mr Andrew Stuart moved to take up the bill he had previously introduced.

[The remainder of this despatch was so confused as to be unintelligible. In fact, the whole of it was very unsatisfactory.]

More of the Hibernia's News.

By way of Louisville we received yesterday further accounts of the intelligence brought by the steamship *Hibernia*. The following is the despatch:

The people of Lombardy, doubting the promises of the emperor, revolted at Milan, at which place a fight occurred between the military and the people. The citizens raised barricades. The enemy led the Austrian troops, who were entirely defeated by the people.

The financial measures of Garnier Pages are generally approved.

The King of Bavaria has abdicated the throne.

A fearful tumult had occurred at Munich, between the students, tradesmen and police.

At Dublin the monster meeting passed off quietly. They adopted the address of the Merrick republicans, and petitioned the queen in favor of repeal. The next day Smith O'Brien and Mr Michael Meagher were arrested for sedition and put under heavy bonds for trial in April.

This arrest caused great excitement.

The countries of Scotland and England remain quiet.

The Rothschilds, in France, had suspended. A permanent guard has been tendered to the Rothschilds, and refused.

It is supposed that the people of Poland should rise to throw off the Russian yoke, and that France will interfere.

By a decree of the French Republic, all Russian and English workmen are ordered to quit the country.

A Republican form of Government has been proclaimed at Cracow. Four hundred political prisoners have been released. Fifteen hundred insurgents have been furnished with arms.

Republican principles are rapidly advancing in Germany, Holland and Denmark.

Great military preparations are making in Russia but no outbreaks have yet occurred.

The Pope has published a constitution for the Government of that country.

Portugal and Spain remain quiet.

English consols are quoted at 83 3-4 to 84; Bank of England never before experienced the presence of a respectable assemblage, and it called down upon the head of the offender from all sides a storm the mere mention of which will cause each favorite, the most unqualified indignation and contempt. What had that meeting to do with Mr. Rush? He was responsible to the government for his conduct and if it merited approbation, that was the source from which commendation should have emanated. His action on the memorable occasion of the revolution was not distinguished by any superior merit than I or any dozen of my associates, more than any other American representative could have done under the same circumstances, and therefore he is entitled to no peculiar distinction.

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HOMO.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 11—Noon.

The foreign news has had a depressing effect. Private letters are less favorable; and the markets, generally, are weaker. Rice 3 5 8c.

NEW YORK, April 11—11 A. M.

The steamer's news has unsettled the market. Cotton has declined 1 8 a 1-4. Small sales of Rice, prices steady. Sales of Genesee Flour 86 43 3-4.

TERRIBLE MURDERS.—Sunday's Mobile *Herald* says: We heard yesterday, a few particulars of some terrible murders committed last Tuesday night, at Garlandsville, Mississippi, on Dr. Longpon and family of that place. The bodies of Dr. Longpon and one of his children were found murdered in bed. The body of another child was fouded dead on the floor; and the body of the mother and wife lying dead at the gate in the yard. We have very imperfect details by passengers who arrived here yesterday of this terrible slaughter. It appears that the family employed a female negro servant, much against her will. The house of Dr. Longpon had been destroyed by fire two weeks before the murder, and it is supposed it was occasioned by this servant. In committing the terrible crimes above, it was supposed that she was assisted by two of her relatives, who lived in the vicinity of her master's house.

A NEW AMERICAN TRAGEDY.—Mr. Murdoch is about to produce in Philadelphia, a new five act tragedy. The *Inquirer* of that city says:—The field of our American history presents many incidents of exciting and dramatic interest, and the present plot, founded on the fate of JACOB LEISLER, one of the early patriot martyrs at the shrine of Liberty, is invested with every attribute which can lend to successful stage effect. The era of the play is about 1668, at the accession of William and Mary to the British throne. The people of New York had proclaimed LEISLER as their chief magistrate, but he was superseded by SLOUGHTER, who held the royal commission. At this the people rebelled, and a fierce struggle ensued, which developed the embryo of the spirit that, in the next century, trampled the regal authority under foot, and proclaimed a republic in the western continent. In the struggle of Leisler, might overcame right; his patriot band fought bravely, until overpowered by numbers, and then yielded to fatal necessity. His rival, Sloughter, signed his death warrant, and he perished on the scaffold.

The character of JACOB LEISLER will probably be rescued from the grave of history in the production of this play, and it is one which may be contemplated with pleasure. What Tell was to Switzerland; the Wallace and Bruce to Scotland; Hofer to the Tyrol, and Washington to America, was Leisler to the old colony of New Amsterdam, after it was under the English dominion. His patriotism was pure and fervent, without a selfish aspiration; he seemed to have lived in advance of his age, and would have inscribed his name high on the scroll of fame, had it been his lot to be contemporary with the struggle of our revolutionary fathers.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Thomas R. Holt, charged with larceny, was yesterday put upon his trial, and was found guilty. Nothing more before the Court. The trial of Hyppolite Labadie, for manslaughter, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until Monday next.

RECORDER RYAN.—The case of Eugene Janson, charged with having committed a serious assault and battery on Mr. Jean Baptiste Bordas, Saturday last, near the St. Louis Exchange, was dismissed by Recorder Ramos at the request of the complainant, on the ground that the accused had left the city for France, to participate in the revolutionary movement of that country.

Mr. Jean Candecan stated, yesterday, under oath, before the Recorder, that on the 12th of April, in the night time, the trunk was broken open, and a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at about $200, was stolen from his room, from two individuals named Adrien Nogues and Francois Reymer. A warrant was issued against them.

Rachel Harris alias Cheps, charged with passing and uttering one Richard Tranby by using off a piece of his nose, was this day examined on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

RICHARD BALDWIN.—William Dyer was yesterday arrested on a charge of breaking open the trunk of Mr Hugh Kelley, and taking therefrom a gold watch, valued at $40. The case will be examined this morning.

Jeremiah Daily, charged with attempting to break open a house on Girod street, was ordered to give bond in the sum of $300.

Edward Starke, of the Canal and Banking Company, for stealing some articles of merchandise from the store of Israel Stack, on Tchoupitoulas street, will be sent before a Justice of the Peace to be tried according to the provisions of the black code.

RECORDER SEYMOUR.—Lieutenant Daniel Kennedy of the Third Municipality police, yesterday filed an affidavit before Recorder Seymour, against a certain individual whose name is unknown, charging him with having assaulted and knocked down, on the corner of Bourbon and Peter streets, the steward of said vessel, and warrant was issued for the party accused.

The slave Hannah belonging to Mlle Tereza Janvier was arrested on the affidavit of Mr James Clark, who charges her with robbing him out of sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Mr. Frederick Berry stated before the Recorder that on Saturday morning last, losing on Frenchmen street between Moreau and Villery streets, he was accosted by one Wm Thompson, who snatched away from complainant's person a purse containing about six dollars. Thompson was arrested on the spot and sent to the Parish Prison to await his examination.

FREE COLORED PEOPLE'S ELECTION.—The free colored people of the several Municipalities held an election yesterday, at the corner of Union and Greatmen streets, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the Public Schools of the free colored indigent boys of this City. The number of votes polled was very large.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—On Sunday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, a serious affray took place between several Spaniards who were at the time accompanying two Ladies. On arriving near the corner of Union and Craps sts., one of them drew a large knife and dangerously stabbed one of his companions in the left side. Recorder Seuzeneau being informed of the fact, went immediately to the house of the wounded man for the purpose of getting some information about this matter, but the Magistrate could not get any thing from the patient, he was still under the influence of the anæsthetic. This matter is solved in mystery.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—William Bolston Douglass, charged with entering on board the ship John Glenny, lying within the harbor of the Second Municipality, and with taking and carrying away a cloth sack coat and a beaver hat, worth about fifteen dollars, was yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin, and committed for trial before the First District Court.

SUICIDE IN THE WORK-HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon, at about half past two o'clock, a free man of color, named Coutrelle, committed suicide in the First Municipality work house, by hanging himself through the iron railing of his cell. The Coroner was immediately called, and held an inquest over the body. We did not learn the cause of his committing the rash deed.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—The Council met last evening at the usual hour—fourteen members present—Recorder Ramos in the Chair.

A Message from the Mayor was read, transmitting several communications and petitions. A communication from the Attorney of the Municipality, relative to a suit in the Fifth District Court, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A communication from Mr. Philip Wellman, the lessee of the sugar market, was read, in which he states that persons are in the habit of selling articles in the market which are prohibited by the ordinances. He therefore prays that the Council will take such measures as will prevent such violations of the ordinances. The communication was referred to the Committee on Markets.

A petition from Mr. Thompson, praying that the Council will take such measures as will prevent the obstruction of the gutters in front of his property, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A petition from Mr. Wm. Hall