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THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such language as the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent insertion. No Advertisement inserted for less than TWO lines.
☞ Advertisements inserted continuously will be charged for only the first and last insertion, at the rate of TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privileges of a Annual Advertiser is limited to a strict business notice of his trade, or the business of the firm of the Head of his house, and he cannot be allowed to advertise any other day.

Wednesday Morning, July 20, 1853.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived yesterday with the latest dates.

We have seldom witnessed so profligate and shameless an attempt to pervert the truth and misrepresent facts at that of the Bee to render Democrats in the last legislature responsible for that section of the Act which assigns five per cent commission to the Assistant Attorney of the City on the bills collected by him. That Act was passed by the whig Legislature of 1852. The democratic Legislature of 1853 amended that Act—but the amendment does nothing more than change the time of payment. The Act of 1852 made the City taxes payable between the first day of May and the first day of July of each year—the Act of 1853 made the said taxes payable from the first day of March to the first of May, both acts grant a delay of fifteen days for notice to be given to tax-payers before proceedings shall be commenced against them for other bills shall be handed to the Clerk of the Court. And this is the only difference (since the change of time) between the Act of 1852 and the Act of 1853. The enactment relative to the 5 per cent commission allowed to the Assistant Attorney is the same, word for word in both Acts—in the original act of the whig Legislature, and in the act of the democratic Legislature. We defy the Bee and its correspondent, "A Tax Payer," to point out any other difference whatever than that which states to time.

The foregoing paragraph contains the pith and marrow of a long and very abusive article in the *Courier* of yesterday. We have given our contemporary's charges in his own language. We have, in order to disprove them. But for the importance of the subject, we should take no notice whatever of the article.

The very first sentence in the article is a misstatement. We do not seek to render the late democratic Legislature responsible for the section of the act which assigns five per cent commission to the Assistant Attorney of the City on unpaid city bills. The commission is not an unreasonable one. It was based upon the supposition that about one fifteenth to one-twentieth of the taxes would be unpaid, and that the Assistant Attorney would obtain an annual compensation of from twenty-five hundred to four thousand dollars by his commissions. This provision forms part of the City Charter passed by the whig Legislature of 1852, and not of a separate act, as might be inferred from the language of the *Courier*. But what we seek, and intend to make the Locofoco Legislature of last year responsible for, is the section of the act of 1853, which compels the State Treasurer on the first Monday in July, to hand over to the Assistant Attorney, over to the Assistant Attorney, who adds five per cent to the amount payable to them in County. The act virtually abrogates the wise and salutary provision of the charter which enabled tax payers to settle within fifteen days after the first Monday in July, without being mulcted in the additional sum of five per cent. The difference between the City charter and the amendatory act adopted by the Locofoco Legislature of last year will best be understood, by contrasting the provisions of the original act, with those of the amended charter.

Original Act of 1852. Amended Act of 1853.

On the first Monday in July of each year, the Treasurer shall put in a Court of competent jurisdiction, all unpaid bills for taxes, and shall by an affidavit-attest publication in the official newspaper of the Council, to all defaulters to appear in fifteen days from the date of the first insertion of said advertisement, before the respective Courts of competent jurisdiction, all such unpaid bills, and answer to the demand contained in said tax bills, no petition shall be necessary but the tax bill shall be considered as a petition filed against the defaulter, and shall be considered as a citation, and no other service of citation shall be necessary, and advertisement shall contain the names of all the defaulting tax payers, together with such subsequent costs, as may accrue in the suit, as soon as the delay for answering expired in said advertisement shall have expired, then the Treasurer shall give to the Assistant Attorney for the city, a list of all the tax payers still remaining in default, and the said Attorney shall conduct the further proceedings necessary to enforce the payment of said bills, and there shall be added to the amount of each bill thus collected by the Assistant Attorney for collection a commission of five per cent on the amount of the bill, which commission shall be paid by the defaulting tax payer, and shall be received by said Assistant Attorney in full compensation for his services, and no other fees or commissions of five per cent, on the amount of said bills shall be allowed to the Assistant Attorney except a commission of five per cent on the amount of all fines and penalties collected by him for account of the city, under the authorization of the Common Council.

On the first Monday in May of each year, the Treasurer shall put in a Court of competent jurisdiction, all unpaid bills for taxes, accompanied by a sworn certificate that he has not retained the names or bills of any delinquent tax payers, and on the receipt of said unpaid tax bills, it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Courts, which such unpaid bills may be brought, by an advertisement in the official newspaper of the city, to cite all delinquent tax payers to appear in 15 days from the date of the first insertion of said advertisement, before the respective courts, in which said bills are put in suit, and answer to the demand contained in said tax bill. No petition shall be necessary, but the said bill shall be considered as a petition, and the said advertisement shall be considered as a citation, and no other service of citation shall be necessary, and said advertisement shall contain the names of all defaulting tax payers, and the amount claimed from each. Each defaulting tax payer shall pay twenty-five cents for the cost of the citation by advertisement, together with such subsequent costs, as may accrue in the suit, and no other fees or commissions shall be allowed to the Assistant Attorney, except a commission of five per cent on the amount of the bill, which commission shall be paid by the defaulting tax payer, and shall be received by said Assistant Attorney in full compensation for his services, and no other fees or commission of five per cent, on the amount of said bills shall be allowed to the Assistant Attorney except a commission of five per cent on the amount of all fines and penalties collected by him for account of the city under the authority of the Common Council.

"Changed by a supplemental bill to the first Monday in July.

And these two acts the *Courier* pronounces "the same—word for word," except the change in the time of payment. And that journal defies us to point out any other difference! Let the public read the two acts attentively, and they will discover an immense, vital and all important difference. In the original charter passed by a Whig Legislature, the Treasurer is required to give FIFTEEN DAYS notice to delinquent tax payers from and after the first Monday July, during which fifteen days, they can pay up, adding only twenty-five cents to their accounts, for the cost of advertising their names. It is not until the expiration of the fifteen days notice, that the tax bills remaining unpaid, are to be placed in the hands of the Assistant Attorney for regular prosecution and recovery; and it is only AFTER the fifteen days notice, that that officer becomes entitled to five per cent commission on each account. By the amendatory act adopted by the *Locofoco* Legislature of 1853, the Treasurer does not retain the tax bills one moment, but is compelled to place them in possession of the Assistant Attorney forthwith; and whether the delinquent tax payers pay up or not, within the fifteen days following, the Assistant Attorney is empowered to exact from them the sum of five per cent additional. Hence it is that the Assistant Attorney now claims his five per cent, upon all tax bills remaining unpaid on the first Monday in July—it claims that no judicial tribunal can gainsay, for it is deduced from the language of the amended act of 1853. Had the original provision been left intact, the Assistant Attorney would not have been entitled to his commission on any tax account settled between the 4th (first Monday) and the 19th of the present month—a period sufficient to have enabled seven eighths of the delinquents to liquidate their indebtedness, and to have saved the city from ten to fifteen thousand dollars of commissions to the Assistant Attorney.

It is seen by reference to the two acts, that the Assistant Attorney is authorized to claim five per cent commission on each bill thus collected by him; but the act of 1853 does not confide to him the tax bills until AFTER the expiration of the fifteen days notice; while the act of 1852, places the unpaid tax bills in his hands on the first Monday in July. Herein lies the essential difference. Locofoco legislation deprived the people of the fifteen days grace, or rather deluded them by preserving the form and withholding the substance—for while the Assistant Attorney cannot obtain a judgment of arrears against delinquent tax payers, before the lapse of these days, the tax payers escape by paying their bills within the fifteen days, escape the extortion of an additional five per cent.

This is the essential difference between the two acts, and a Democratic Legislature is wholly responsible for the aggravating and tyrannical enactment of 1853.

The lime yard of Messrs. Sanford & Lapham in New York, and the carpet warehouse of Higgins & Co. adjoining, were destroyed by fire on the 14th inst.

☞ The attention of purchasers is called to the sale at auction, THIS DAY, by A. B. Sykes, of a stock of Wines, Brandies, Pipes, &c., &c., 9 Bonville Street. The sale will commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ In view of the proposed extension of our territories at home, and the frequency of such things as Chinese exhibitions abroad, the New York *Times* calls upon the Geographers to settle themselves. The editor wants,—

"First, a map of California on which we can recognize all the familiar towns, mines, and bars, and the counties distinctly laid down; Second, a map of that portion of the country about which Young America was anxious to fight a week or two ago, lying between Texas and the land of gold—the land which a late public officer proposed to our Government to abandon, as the cheapest way of disposing of it; and Third, a map of China. It is very desirable, when we read of city after city taken, and one province after another captured, to form some idea of the captured city's warehouses, and judge for ourselves whether the rebel army ought to strike terror to the hearts of Chinamen, and whether or not it would be good policy for us to lay in a supply of Young Hyson and Souchong before the prices rise."

As Young America expects shortly to acquire Cuba, it would be well for the Geographers to give us a better map of that beautiful Island, than any we now possess. We deem it, moreover, advisable, in view of anticipated acquisitions from the next Mexican war, to have a correct and faithful chart of Sonora, and of all those gold yielding territories watered by the river Gila—a region almost as mysterious to ordinary travellers as the interior of Ethiopia. Although Young America has not struck for the annexation of either Russia or Turkey, the detailed geography of those countries becomes quite interesting, in consequence of the probable outbreak between them. Unless, therefore, we have good maps and study them well, we are likely to be profoundly bewildered by the perpetual recurrence of names of towns, villages, military stations and rivers. We are just old enough to remember with what perplexity we pored over the English papers in 1827—28, during the last Russo-Turkish quarrel, and how the Balkan, and Rajchik, and Kriepost, and Varna, and other Heathen names puzzled our organ of locality. First rate maps of these countries would be highly acceptable, and would pay well.

THE COUNCIL.—At the sitting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen last evening, Mr. WRIGHT introduced resolutions providing for the impeachment of the Street Commissioner. One of the reasons cited for this step, was that Mr. JULIUS had called some of the Assistant Aldermen very naughty names. According to his interpretation it becomes a felony to abuse an Alderman. It is well for officials to know this. In New York you may call an Alderman any thing from a highwayman down, but here they must be called gentlemen, whatever people may think to the contrary.

It was refreshing to see reviving the long lost feud falling simultaneously on a single political opponent. The drift of the resolution was to make the Street Commissioner responsible in case of the occurrence of an epidemic. But the people are not so green as the Locofoco Alder men imagine. They and they alone, will be held responsible for any shortcomings.

LOUISIANA COLLEGE.—We have received from Mr. LOUIS DUPAC, Principal of the Louisiana College, in Dauphin street, a courteous invitation to attend the annual Exhibition of the College, on Thursday next, 21st instant.—Mr. DUPAC's Institution is one of the best conducted in the State, and enjoys an extensive and well merited popularity. It numbers considerably over 200 pupils, and the plan of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and solid education.

DON CALDERON DE LA BARCA AND MR. SOULE.—The New York Mirror is far from regarding the appointment of Senor Calderon de la Barca to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs as a satisfactory one. It certainly issues to Mr. Soule's choice. The *Mirror* says:

Now, we happen to know that this same de la Barca, though a most amiable and accomplished gentleman, is nevertheless true to his Spanish character, and that he is false at the same time—that while professing the warm est friendship and regard for Mr. Soule, he has been assiduously and secretly sapping him, and undermining his influence, so that his appointment to the Cabinet is calculated to work the reverse effect from that supposed by our correspondent.

The foreign affairs of Spain may now be said to refer almost wholly to the "scan of the Antilles," and in the language of the *Diario de la Marina*, to the "efforts of a neighboring republic to wrest it from her"—and this change in the Spanish ministry will probably make for the express purpose of having a man to send off Mr. Soule, whose diplomatic skill and energy were justly feared. No man in Spain could be so well fitted to succeed the present Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

He has resided here some years, and is well acquainted with our institutions and policy, and the views of most of our eminent men in regard to Cuba. His personal relations with many prominent men of both parties, and with the Washington will be amicably felt, even when he takes up his residence at Madrid. His friends at this latter place, loudly proclaim his capacity and tact, and the opportunities he will have of having a man to send off Mr. Soule, whose diplomatic skill and energy were justly feared. No man in Spain could be so well fitted to succeed the present Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

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MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

His reception at Washington and Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, July 13.—The committee of reception from Philadelphia arrived here this morning in the early train, and were met at the depot by the Delaware committee of reception, Dr. Askew acting as chairman, in the absence of Mayor Alderdice. The two committees proceeded in company at once to Elkton, Md., by a special train, where the President arrived from Baltimore at 10½ o'clock, accompanied by his aide, consisting of the following members of his cabinet: Hon. W. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. J. Davis, Secretary of War; Hon. J. Campbell, Postmaster General. Sidney Webster, Esq., the private secretary of the President, also accompanies him.

On reaching Elkton, President Pierce was introduced to the citizens, who were gathered in large numbers on the station, and responded to the State of Delaware by Dr. Askew, standing on the platform of the car. The President made an appropriate response, which was greeted with loud applause, and the train moved off, amid prolonged cheering, towards this city.

On reaching Wilmington, a national salute was fired in honor of the distinguished visitor, from a battery provided by the citizens.

The Republican, and mile were placed in carriages, and a procession was formed and proceeded to the City Hall, where the formal reception by the citizens of Delaware took place.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, July 13, 11 o'clock, P. M.—The procession, accompanied by music, and an array of national banners, is now passing through the streets, which are lined with people. There is much enthusiasm, and on every hand he is greeted with demonstrations of respect.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Twelve o'clock.—On reaching the city Hall, the President was introduced to the citizens by Dr. Askew, after which Mayor Alderdice welcomed him to the city in a cordial address, to which the president responded, returning thanks for the enthusiastic warmth of the welcome, but excusing himself from making a longer address, being prevented by a cold which he had contracted last night, whilst addressing the citizens of Baltimore.

He made a happy allusion to Delaware being the first State to adopt the Constitution, and said the people of the other States did not measure her by acres, but by the patriotism and intelligence of her citizens, and these gave a warranty that she would be the last to desert that Constitution, their loyal devotion to which cannot be too highly praised.

The President then retired, amid the cheering of the people, to the Indian Queen Hotel.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, July 13.—The boat with the Philadelphia committee of reception reached Wilmington shortly after 12 o'clock, and marched in procession up Market street; a portion of the committee patrolled of a collation at the Indian Queen, and the other returned to the boat, followed by the President and suite. The embarkation took place amid the firing of cannon and the huzzas of the multitude. After the boat reached Delaware City, the Mayor of Wilmington handed over his guests to the Philadelphia committee, with a few appropriate remarks. The President was received by the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, in a beautiful address, in which he highly approved of the conciliatory course by the President to the Industry of the country, in attending the opening of the Crystal Palace. President Pierce responded as follows:

"I receive with the deepest emotion this expression through you, on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia. I rejoice to hear you say, Sir, that it is with one accord that I am welcomed by assuring you. I know that my reception is to be regarded not of me as an individual but of me as their servant, and at a time when I have that relation, sir, I also recognize another and shall always that I am their representative—the representative of their interests and their honor. I intend, Sir, that neither shall suffer in my keeping. I am obliged to you also, Sir, for expressing your approbation of this short absence from the peculiar field of my duty. It was a matter of extreme doubt to me, Sir, what I ought to do, but I am satisfied now that I came to the right conclusion, because I have the approbation of the intelligent citizens of Philadelphia.—(Cheers.) During the few moments that we have been apart this morning, I have, with the shores of Pennsylvania on the one hand and New Jersey on the other, it is not with you so little with me, impossible to bring your minds to dwell on the moment and the hopes of the future? My thoughts are involuntarily backturned upon that great and noble past which your Mean and your citizens, sir, in 1776, and there were twenty men present who have not, since we came on this boat, recollected that in 1776, perhaps about 60 years since, the most remarkable movement of the whole revolution occurred in a moment of such darkness, when the cloud closed around the fathers and the army crossed the Delaware in winter, to a march, leaving their blood upon every foot track of the way, and changed the future necessary of our expectations. When upon all these things I dwell, at this moment, with an unusual degree of feeling, I remember the cherished memories of the revolution, and the sacrifices that were made for our liberties, the privations and toils and trials, sir, which purchased that glorious inheritance of which you have spoken, I make it dear to us all as long as we may live, (applause) and, sir, my hope to transmit to our children, not the mere belief, but the conviction that, love great as my State in the Union may be, it is nothing out of this Union. (Cheers) Every word I say, Mr. Dallas, is a knife in my breast. I thank you most sincerely, and feel a degree of pride and gratification in seeing Mr. Rush, Mr. Ingersoll, yourself and these gentlemen, who have contributed so much to the honor and fame of your country—much more than it will be in my power to express. I thank the city of Philadelphia for the reception which she proposes to give me, and thank her especially for the way and through the men she proposes to introduce me."

The company then sat down to an entertainment spread by Jones' Exchange Hotel, and spent an hour pleasantly in partaking of the viands.

Salutes were fired as the boat passed Chester, Fort Mifflin, Gloucester, Kaldna's Point and Camden. The boat took the Jersey channel on the way up, giving close to the Jersey shore, and turning opposite to Kensington passed close to the city front. Every wharf and vessel were covered with a mass of people, and the shipping were gaily decorated with flags. The United States steamer San Jacinto and Revenue ship Union were decorated with flags from the deck to the mast-head.

The President landed in Philadelphia punctually at 4 o'clock, and proceeded at once to the Navy Yard by Com. Read, and a large number of Naval officers to fell uniform. On landing a salute was fired from the Battery, and the Marines drawn up with presented arms.

A procession was then formed and the President, supported by Com. Read, marched up the yard and headed by the Band. The President retired to the Commodore's office until the military escort was ready, when he mounted a horse and passed out of the yard. The city troops formed a guard of honor and after review the President took position in the centre of the troops and the procession took up its line of march. Throughout the whole route the President was received with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, &c.

On the procession reaching Independence Hall, the President was officially welcomed to the city by Mayor Gilpin, in a brief but appropriate address. The President rose and was received was renewed enthusiasm, and responded as follows:

"*Mr. Mayor and Citizens of Philadelphia:* It grieves me that I am physically so unable to respond to this most hearty and touching welcome. Sir, my heart is full of gratitude to you, and full of gratitude to all this people who have placed you in the position which you occupy.—I did think that I had tried in my day to do some little for my country, but such a day as this makes a man's heart overrun with gratitude to a people like the inhabitants of Philadelphia. I have been much surprised—aye, sir, filled with the profoundest awe, at the situation in which you have received me. Philadelphia is a city of some mark. If your mountains and valleys did not tower with the monuments of your fort to your population, if your citizens in all time had not been foremost wherever the country has wanted their aid, if your institutions of learning were not among your proudest monuments, the single fact to which you adverted, sir, then from here was proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, would put Pennsylvania and Philadelphia on a pre eminence which, in the Providence of God, no other State or city can ever enjoy. [Applause.] Sir, I feel as you do that we must bow—we can hardly do anything else than bow—before these recollections and associations. I feel now I cannot in language, sir, and you also feel it when you come to speak of that period. Language don't reach it, sir. Our hearts beat in all depth, power and fullness, I hope. Those second wings you have spoken, who planted here the institutions of a free Government, let us remember were no holiday patriots—they were no scheming philanthropists—they were no visionary statesmen. They deliberated amid the difficulties that surrounded them here—they meditated amid the clamors of arms as though environed by peace and absolute security, and they solved that great problem which was a terror to despots and an inspiration to patriots, and as though the issue did not involve the question of their necks. Sir, I am obliged to you, I say to Mr. Rush, Mr. Ingersoll, yourself and these gentlemen, who have contributed so much to the honor and fame of your country—much more than it will be in my power to express. I thank the city of Philadelphia for the reception which she proposes to give me, and thank her especially for the way and through the men she proposes to introduce me."

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