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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

Monday Morning, March 1, 1852.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile. That due on Saturday came through.

UNIONISM AND DEMOCRACY.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, a member of Congress from Georgia, has written a letter to the editor of the Augusta *Chronicle*, in which he takes strong ground against the recent action of the Union party of that State, by which delegates were appointed to represent it in the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Stephens is the ablest man in the Georgia delegation, and his influence with the people of that State is deservedly great. He seems in the missive in question to have discovered at least half the truth, though he stops short on the high road to more important developments. His reasons for condemning the policy of an affiliation between the Unionists of Georgia and the Democratic party, are strongly and shrewdly put. After saying that the Baltimore Convention, before it can consistently claim the support of the Union men, must purge itself of the free soilers, and put up a candidate wholly unobjectionable to the South, he continues as follows:

"Whether that convention will come up to these conditions, is one of the problems that future developments only can solve. My apprehensions are, that it will not. Upon what others found more favorable expectations, I am at a loss to conjecture. Is it from the fact that Col. Polk's resolution was rejected in the Congressional caucus at the beginning of the present session? Is it from the fact that Mr. Bartlett, whose name appears as one of the committee who called the convention, was elected to the seat he now holds in the House of Representatives as an open and avowed Freesoiler? Is it from the fact that Mr. Rantoul, the champion and defender of that most unprincipled of all coalitions in the annals of political profligacy in Massachusetts, is one of the members of that convention? Or, is it from the fact that the Union newspaper in this city puts down the most ultra men of the south and the most rabid Freesoilers at the north, now in Congress, as all good Democrats and equally entitled to membership and fellowship in the great party of which it professes to be the sole organ?

It is, I have only to say, that these and other indications which I might mention, have quite a contrary effect on me. That convention, therefore, so called and constituted, as well as all other national conventions whether Democratic or Whig, must be put on ... the record, as a condition precedent before asking to me for any support or countenance. I speak only for myself. The Constitutional Union party can speak for itself when its convention assembles. But I can say one doubt that the moral power and influence of our position upon the Baltimore Convention would be much ... outside than inside of its deliberations. Would they be less likely to comply with our demands ... than to be controlled by our wishes after a voluntary surrender? If we go into that organization without the condition precedent of a recognition and endorsement of our principles, shall we not be in the condition of veteran troops, ... disarmed into the camp of the enemy. The idea of men thus situated ... is simply ridiculous. Captives may be allowed to beg for quarters, but who ever heard of them dictating terms?"

This is all true as Gospel. We showed some time since, that the movements of the Union party in Georgia and Mississippi were directed towards the entire absorption of that party into the Democratic fold. Mr. Stephens appears to think ... demonstrate ... that the Democratic party are so tainted with the corruption of free soil, that the Union men of the South cannot safely or honestly ... with them. Mr. Stephens places the question in its real light when he says that ... to the fusion of the Union party with either the Whig or Democratic Convention, the ... of the compromise must be ... With his views of the right and duty of the Union men who stand aloof from the party conventions until this great principle be settled, we find no particular fault. The Union party may possibly be bound by consistency and by a reverence for the doctrines they profess, to observe a species of armed neutrality in the Presidential contest, withholding its support from the nominees of either convention ... compromise. But when Mr. Stephens goes further, ... a separate organization and a Union Presidential candidate, he ... the more remarkable in a gentleman of his decided ability and usually sound judgment. If the compromise were an open question, such a course might be fairly practicable; ... the present aspect of the matter, it can lead to nothing save a ridiculous abortion. At all events, no separate organization will alienate the Democratic element of the Union party from its first love—and thus Mr. Stephens has already ... to the persevering efforts made to ... place the entire party under the ... wing of the Baltimore Convention.

WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of the several Wards assembled on Saturday evening and appointed delegates to the City Convention. As far as we have been enabled to learn, the nominees are as follows: Second Municipality, *First Ward*, James Ross and R. Prendergast. *Second Ward*, J. B. Robinson and James Golding. *Fourth Ward*, W. C. Lytle and C. H. Noble. *Fifth Ward*, ... H. Avery and ... Goodrich. *Sixth Ward*, ... J. Young, R. H. Bennet and J. A. Reigart. ... *Ward*, J. Warrell, Chas. Riddle and ... M. Farcay. First Municipality—*First Ward*, Richard Hueson, P. Walton, M. C. ... *Second Ward*, W. Fleming. *Third Ward*, E. Gepel, J. Lenats. *Fourth Ward*, A. Brusle, P. Blanque. *Fifth Ward*, ... Mooney, J. B. Sorapuru. *Sixth Ward*, ... H. Hildebrant, A. Larose. Third Municipality—*First Ward*, St. J. Ducoing, E. A. ... Delbouva. *Second Ward*, V. Leblanc, P. Ma... and O. Congot; *Third Ward*, ... J. A. Boulet, J. Laidlaw, M. Hernandez, J. Wilson.

The Whigs of the Third Ward, Third Municipality, likewise appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the Whig State Convention in Baton Rouge:

Delegates to the Baton Rouge Convention.

G. De Feriet	Wm. Salzman
D. Veau	I. S. Walton
B. F. Flanders	Henry Getal
M. R. Chew	John Laidlaw
Felix Forstal	B. Boutestaine
L. Le Beau	J. R. Vienne
G. De Salve	C. R. Fagot
Louis Bacer	W. C. Raymond
Thos. B. Hart	M. Amo, Jr.
H. Cantrelle	B. Westley
H. Lawrence	Aux Dalon

EXPLOSION OF THE TOWBOAT MARY KINGSLAND.—The towboat Mary Kingsland, Captain Phillips, on her way up the river, having in tow a ship and bark, two brigs and a schooner, when at Poverty Point this morning, at ... o'clock exploded her three starboard boilers, killing George Handy, the 2d engineer, also two firemen and one deck hand. Mr. John Swing, one of the bar pilots, was seriously injured. Capt. Phillips slightly, also one fireman and two deck hands slightly injured.

The Mary Kingsland ... the hull and upper decks ... was broken. The towboat Storm ... immediately to bring up the wreck. The Ocean brought up ... Mr. W... deck hand and Mr. Jas. Watt... also two of the wounded, Capt. Phillips and Mr. Swiler.

FOUR CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—It is said that a lady residing in West Feliciana, on Wednesday week, gave birth to four children, two girls and two boys. At the latest accounts, both mother and little ones were doing well.

POETIC ... —A clerical gentleman of Boston, on hearing of Jenny Lind's ... exclaimed: "She stoops to conquer." ...

KOSSUTH CONTRIBUTIONS.—On Monday Kossuth received $400 from a German association of Cincinnati, $800 from Pittsburgh, $... from the young ladies of Cooper Seminary, at Dayton, ... $50 from Heron's Seminary, $... from a French association, and $50 from Davis ... of Cincinnati.

A fatal accident occurred at the Naval School, Annapolis, on Wednesday week, whilst Prof. Lockwood and Gunner Frederick Cobert were engaged in the instruction of a class of midshipmen in gunnery, and whilst in the act of giving a practical demonstration of the manner of blowing the impediment from the vent of a spiked gun, by means of a trail of loose powder from the chamber to the muzzle inserted by means of a scoop with a long handle. The gun had been spiked, but unfortunately particles of burning cartridge were left in the chamber, and as soon as Mr. Cobert inserted the scoop of loose powder it ignited, causing his death instantaneously.

KINKEL AND KOSSUTH.—Some of the journals devoted to Kossuth, says the Pittsburg Journal, have made a desperate war on Kinkel, with his scrip, his plan of revolution, &c. The New York Times has been especially active in "exposing" Kinkel, and showing how much better Kossuth bonds are than Kinkel bonds. It appears, however, that the two revolutionary fiscal agents have come to an understanding. The editor of the Cleveland True Democrat, writing from Cincinnati, says:

"I stated that Kinkel was here. He had an interview with Kossuth last night. What transpired we do not know; but the genial countenance of the German, and the calm yet expressive smile of the Hungarian, were enough to satisfy us that they were together—one in purpose and hope."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 19th, after the presentation of petitions, among which were the usual quantity from assistant marshals, asking additional compensation for their services in taking the late census, the House bill in relation to the mileage of the delegate from Oregon was taken up.

Messrs. Badger, Chase, Bright, and others, spoke on the subject; after which, on motion by Mr. Mangum, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The Iowa land bill was then taken up, and Mr. Underwood concluded his remarks on it. Without taking a vote on the question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Orr, by leave, introduced a bill to provide for classifying the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States, in order to facilitate the attendance of counsel at Washington, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The House then proceeded to the further consideration of Mr. Hale's bill to grant the right of way and a portion of the public lands in aid of the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Missouri rail road, and the rail road from St. Louis to the western confines of the State of Missouri, which was debated by Messrs. Miller, Rantoul, Moore of Louisiana, and Ficklin, all speaking earnestly in favor of the bill, and the House then adjourned.

In the SENATE on the 20th, Mr. Seward introduced a bill to incorporate the Sisters of the Visitation of Washington City, D. C.

Mr. Rhett submitted a resolution directing an enquiry into the propriety of increasing the salary of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. Adopted.

The private calendar was then taken up.

After a long debate on the bill for the relief of Thomas P. Leggett, of New York, it was postponed.

A bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill granting arrears of pension to the widow of Brevet Brigadier General McNeil was debated and ordered to be engrossed.

Then the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday.

In the SENATE, the bills reported on a former day for the relief of the heirs of John Jackson, who served as pilot on board the Bon Homme Richard, and of Gustavus A. De Russey, late an acting purser in the navy, with an amendment deducting the interest included in the bill, were read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the private calendar, Mr. Olds, of Ohio, in the chair, when four or five bills granting invalid pensions were referred favorably to the House.

Among the other bills taken up was the one for the relief of Charles S. Matthews, Charles Wood and James Hill, contractors of marble for building the Custom House at New York and whose workmen, horses, &c., were unnecessarily detained at the quarry, owing to the failure of the government to supply the requisite models, &c.

Mr. ... of N. C., said the committee on ... had referred the subject to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who, after hearing evidence on both sides, had reported in favor of allowing the parties relief. The committee, however, thought the estimates upon which this report had been founded were too extravagant, and had reduced the amount to $12,120—the sum mentioned in the bill, which he moved be laid aside, with a recommendation to the House that it pass, which was agreed to.

Considerable time was taken in discussing a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Gen. James C. Watson, late of the State of Georgia, arising out of a transaction connected with the Seminole war. Finally, a motion was carried that the committee rise, and the chairman reported progress.

Mr. ... moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn until Monday; to which Mr. Florence, of Pa., moved an amendment to substitute Tuesday, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was carried—yeas ..., nays ...

The business on the Speaker's table was then taken up, consisting of messages from the President of the United States, among which was one transmitting the correspondence between Captain Long and Louis Kossuth, which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. There was also one relative to the delay in taking up the representation caused by the absence of returns from California, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Among the reports from the Heads of the Departments was one from the Secretary of the Interior, calling for an appropriation to defray the expenses of Indians who are now in Washington.

The reports of departments having been disposed of, the House adjourned till Tuesday next, previous to which a communication was submitted by the Speaker from Louis Kossuth, and a motion having been made to print it, Mr. Evans, of Maryland, said he intended to speak an hour against the motion to print, which had the desired effect, and the communication was laid on the table.

The decree of Louis Napoleon, confiscating the Orleans estates, it is known to our readers, has created no little dissatisfaction in France, and especially among those whom the usurper had called to his confidential counsels. The Washington Globe supplies the following statement of facts in reference to this matter, which will be read with interest:

"*The Orleans Family.*—Louis Philippe, who was an ambitious man and fond of power, was still fonder of money, and always kept an eye to the main chance. On the day before he mounted the throne, in August, 1830, he executed a deed of gift—a *donation* the French call it—in favor of his children, of all his vast property, amounting to about two hundred millions of francs, reserving to himself the usufruct of it, by which the conveyance remained inoperative until after his death. The reason for the deed of gift was this: By the laws and usages of France, for a long time back, a person coming to the throne ceased to own private property, and all that he was in possession of previously became, *ipso facto*, vested in the Crown, that is, it was annexed to the sovereignty, let that sovereignty be where it might. This law Louis Philippe disregarded, and thought that by his donation he would secure to his family all his enormous wealth. There was some discussion about his proceeding at the time, but no resistance to it, as the "Citizen King" was then too powerful and too popular to be resisted. And so things went on during his reign of seventeen years and a half. When he went into exile in 1848, his dispositions with regard to his property were respected, and continued so to be until the 22d of January last, on which day Louis Napoleon, by a decree of about a dozen lines, confiscated to the use of the State the whole of the estates of Louis Philippe included in his donation, on the ground that that act was illegal, and that on his accession his estates vested by operation of law in the sovereign, without respect to the person. The lawyers differ about this, but the usage as to precedents are against the donation. Henry the Fourth attempted to do the same thing that Louis Philippe did, but his designs were frustrated by the Parliaments; they induced tribunals ... and he finally acquiesced in their decision."

THE MAINE LAW IN NEW JERSEY.—The Maine liquor law, with several modifications, has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature, with a provision submitting it to the popular vote. Liquor may be manufactured under it, but not for sale, and it can only be sold by persons appointed for the purpose, for medicinal and mechanical uses. Unauthorized persons are fined $10 for the first, and $20 for every subsequent offence. Manufacturers are fined $100 for the first, and $200 for subsequent offences, and a limited imprisonment. Private houses cannot be searched, except on affidavit that there is reason to believe that liquor is sold there. Notes, bonds, &c., given in payment for liquor are void.

Mr. PAUL F. COOPER has written a letter in which he says the proposition to raise a fund for the family of the late Mr. Fenimore Cooper is not in accordance with the wishes of the family, as they were not left in necessitous circumstances.

City Intelligence.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES.—This charming vocalist ... consented to give one or two more concerts in New Orleans. Her musical entertainments ... will take place at the Orleans Theatre, and will be enhanced by the powerful aid of the splendid Orchestra of that establishment. Among the ... attractions of the evening, we perceive that Signor Novelli, a baritone of great excellence, ... and the *Largo* ... of Rossini's Barbiere di Seviglia. Miss Hayes will ... some of her favorite pieces.

MUSIC. BISHOP.—The Second Lyric entertainment of Madame Anna Bishop, is announced for this evening ... The programme embraces ... admirably adapted to the ... expressive performance ... the cantatrice. Among the pieces which Mdme. Bishop will sing ..., are the "Casta Diva" ... "O Love! For me thy Power" from the Sonnambula, ... Roberto Devereux, in which she appears in the costume of Queen Elizabeth, and the ... sleep-walking scene from the last act of the Sonnambula. In the execution of the rondo ... Mdme. Bishop will introduce the brilliant variations of Bellini ... never been sung by any vocalist save herself.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON.—The series of entertainments in ... magic, natural magic, optical delusions, and ... the wonders of necromancy to be given by Professor Anderson, will begin this evening at Armory Hall. Professor A. is no common juggler. He is unsurpassed in his art. His tricks are the most extraordinary and inexplicable of any we have seen. Many of them are entirely novel, and peculiar to himself. Those who wish to be mystified, amused and delighted, will certainly go and see Professor Anderson.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The new ballet of the *Maniac* will be presented to-night, and will be preceded by the laughable piece of *Shocking Events*. The performances of the evening will conclude with the burlesque extravaganza of *Lola Montes*.

A SUSPICIOUS NEGRO.—John Jackson, f. m. c., was ... Recorder Genois yesterday morning and required to pay a fine of $20. Jackson was found parading the streets at a late hour on Saturday night armed with a razor and a slung shot.

LARCENY.—Patrick Rodgers was taken before Recorder Genois yesterday, charged with larceny. He was remanded for further examination.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the past week there were 164 deaths in the institution. The Hospital now contains over 1000 patients.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The rule for a new trial in the case of William Davidson, charged with abstracting a letter from the post office, has been discharged. A motion in arrest of judgment was then made. The motion will come up for argument on Saturday next.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Patsy Lyons, convicted a short time since of a charge of manslaughter, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

James Wilson, for assault and battery, was sentenced to ten week's imprisonment.

Patrick McInerney, for assault and battery, was sentenced to four week's imprisonment and fined $50.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The Committee on Federal Relations to whom was referred the message of the Governor enclosing a copy of the memorial of the City Council of New Orleans, addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the establishment of a Navy Yard at New Orleans, and the correspondence of the Mayor with the Secretary on that subject, have had the same under consideration and report as follows:

Your Committee have read with great care the papers submitted to them, and from the forcible views presented on the memorial of the Council, and the correspondence of the Mayor, have come to the conclusion that of all the relations of the State of Louisiana with the General Government there is none of higher importance than that of requiring from the latter the establishment of a Navy Yard at New Orleans—and that too—without further delay.

The documents referred to having clearly demonstrated the necessity of invoking the action of Congress on the subject, your committee have thought it proper to investigate what course the Federal Government has hitherto pursued in this matter. They find from the earliest day of the existence of Louisiana as a member of the Union, the most anxious solicitude manifested as to what should be proper defences for the maritime frontier of the States bordering on the Gulf. As early as 1806, President Jefferson in his annual message of December 2, of that year, called the attention of Congress to the subject of the defence of the Mississippi, on which occasion he said that "the possession of both banks of the Mississippi reducing to a single point the defence of that, its waters and the country adjacent, it becomes highly necessary to provide for that point a more adequate security. Some position above its mouth, commanding the passage of the river, should be rendered sufficiently strong to cover the armed vessels which may be stationed there for defence and in conjunction with them to present an insuperable obstacle to any force attempting to pass."

This extract from Mr. Jefferson's message is quoted, not only for the purpose of showing that the defence of New Orleans excited the solicitude at that early day, but also for the purpose of showing that the main defences to be relied on were to be naval in their character permanently stationed there, and that an important object of the fortification was to protect their naval defences. In Mr. Jefferson's special message of February 10, 1807, and January 6, 1808, the same idea of Naval forces being required for the defence of New Orleans is held out and insisted on.

During the eight years of Mr. Madison's administration, the attention of Congress was called to the general defences of the country, but without any particular allusion to this region of country, the result of which was that the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, suffered most severely in consequence of this neglect, which left the maritime frontier of these States entirely defenceless.

It is well known as a part of the history of the events during the war of 1812, that the inhabitants of the above named States, were harassed by the Indian tribes within their borders, incited to their acts by daring adventurers who gained access to the interior by means of the coast that the Gulf was infested by pirates, who preyed upon our commerce, and who sought and found shelter for their vessels in some of the many islands and inlets in the Gulf of Mexico. Their piratical depredations on our commerce and the lives of our fellow citizens continued down to Mr. Adams' administration. It is the confident belief of the committee that had there been in the first instance a sufficient naval force of the proper kind, these piracies never would have occurred.

Finally, the British finding the city of New Orleans entirely defenceless by sea and by land, and knowing that here they could give the severest blow to the Union, made it the point of their most energetic attack. Had there been at that time an adequate naval force, the landing of the British troops might have been altogether prevented, or at all events, their movements could have been checked; for it is a remarkable fact, that Gen. Jackson commences his dispatch of Dec. 27, 1814, with saying, that "the loss of our gun boats near the pass of the Rigolets, having given the enemy command of Lake Borgne, he was enabled to choose his point of attack." The great advantage thus gained by the British might and could have secured possession of the most important section of the Union, had it not been for the skill of Gen. Jackson, aided by the valor of his brave troops.

These events, demonstrative in such a strong light the defenceless condition of the maritime frontier on the Gulf, again brought the subject to the notice of the government, and caused the most anxious solicitude for the future defence of this section of the Union. Under the personal inspection of Gen. Bernard, a distinguished Engineer, who had served with the highest credit under Napoleon, and who had been invited to his country at the suggestion of Mr. Monroe, a careful reconnaissance of all the various points on the Gulf was made, with the view to the erection of suitable fortifications for the defence of New Orleans. Year after year these examinations were prosecuted with zeal, energy and skill. The subject of the defences of the Gulf continued to occupy the watchful attention of Mr. Monroe. In nearly every one of the eight annual messages, which he sent to Congress, the subject is brought to the notice of that body, with an earnestness which showed the deep anxiety he felt on the subject. So deeply impressed was this subject on his mind that a most emphatic reference is made to it in his second inaugural address.

In Mr. Monroe's special message of the 20th March, 1822, exclusively devoted to the defence of the Gulf, he alludes to the important interests at New Orleans requiring the protection of the Government in the following manner: "It is known that no portion of our Union is more exposed to invasion by the numerous avenues leading to it, or more defenceless by the thinness of the neighboring population, or offers a greater temptation to invasion, either as a permanent acquisition or as a prize to the cupidity of grasping invaders, from the immense amount of produce deposited there. ... It is known, also, that the seizure of any part of our Union could affect so deeply and so vitally the immediate interests of so many States, of so many of our fellow citizens, comprising all that extensive territory and numerous population, which are connected with and dependant on the Mississippi, as the seizure of that city."

These views of Mr. Monroe as to the absolute necessity of suitable defences for the city of New Orleans, present the subject in its true light as founded on the important interests concentrated there, and in which so many States are interested. Its defenceless condition ... the subject of the deepest solicitude and ... its defence was placed on a secure footing. On this point Mr. Monroe's views are those of the enlightened statesman, when he says: "Should another war occur before it is completed, the experience of the last marks in characters too strong to be mistaken, its inevitable consequences; and should such war occur and find us unprepared for it, what will be our justification to the enlightened body whom we represent for not having completed these defences?" That this system should not have been adopted before the late war cannot be a cause of surprise to any one, because at no time was it to avoid every expense, the necessity of which might be in any degree doubtful. But with the experience of that war before us, it is thought there is no cause of hesitation."

If the city of New Orleans had at that time such a strong claim on the attention of Government, for its protection, by establishing suitable defences, how much more so now? Then her annual exports and imports amounted to $14,...,000; now for the year 1851, according to information obtained from the Treasury Department, the exports and imports amounted to $...,307. Then the American and foreign tonnage amounted to ...,908. Now, according to the Custom-house returns ending June 30, 18..., and which no doubt greatly increased for the year 1851—the amount of American and foreign tonnage entering and departing from New Orleans, amounted to 720,590 tons. It is not too much to estimate the elements of commerce arriving at and departing from New Orleans and in the Gulf near to its coast, at $200,000,000.

Since then, three new States have been formed out of the extensive region watered by the Mississippi, besides the territory of Minnesota, to which will soon be added the territory of Nebraska, both of which before long will become States. In addition to this, two new States bordering on the Gulf, viz: Florida and Texas, the latter capable of making four—have been admitted into the Union, and whose maritime frontier eminently require protection at the hands of the Government. Six States then in their infancy have grown into the full vigor of manhood and contribute yearly to swell the vast amount of products which find their way to New Orleans. Then the territory watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries amounted to 1,...,000 square miles. Since then the area of country by the acquisition of Texas and whose products seek an outlet by the Gulf, has been increased to the extent of 325,520 additional square miles. Then the States bordering on the Gulf had a maritime frontier extending only from the Sabine to Cape Florida, as Florida, then recently acquired by the United States from Spain. Now the frontier line on the Gulf extends from the Rio Grande to Cape Florida. Then the shore line of exposed coast along the Gulf, including bays, sounds and other irregularities of the main shore, amounted to 2,5.. miles, now since the annexation of Texas, to 3,467 miles.

Such, then, is a condensed view of the extent of territory whose vast products find their way to the markets of the world, through the Gulf of Mexico, and to which, by every consideration of national obligation, protection in the most efficient and suitable form, is eminently due from the General Government, as a matter of clear right.

The committee think it their duty to enter into some more detail, to show how many States of this Union, are interested in this matter. From their geographical position, the following States are directly interested in securing suitable defences *for the Gulf coast, and for the protection of the commerce* in the waters of the Gulf itself. They are all of them capable, also, of supplying every material necessary for a navy yard, as your committee will hereafter show. The States thus interested are Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, whose second city is on the head waters of the Ohio, and whose skillful manufacturers of iron reach the city of New Orleans, to a large amount, Virginia, whose large front on the western waters contains the valuable mineral productions of coal and iron, which, with the timber of her forests, also seek in New Orleans a market. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, whose two rivers, the Flint and the Chattahoochee form in Florida the Appalachicola, and by means of which many of the products of her soil seek a market beyond the Gulf, through the town of Apalachicola, which is on it, to which is to be added Florida, equally exposed, from the nature of her coast, with the other States. Here, then, are sixteen States of this Union, besides Minnesota and Nebraska, the outlet for whose products is through the Gulf of Mexico, and which are entitled to that protection at the hands of the Government which the commerce of the country so amply receives in other seas, and at other points.

But it will be a very mistaken and extremely contracted view of the subject, to suppose that the States just enumerated, and which are immediately connected with the Gulf, are the only States of the Union interested in having a suitable and adequate protection for the commerce passing through it. All the Atlantic commercial States are as directly interested in the protection of the commerce in the Gulf, as those who inhabit the States, whose rivers flow into it, and on which their productions are borne to market. It is well known, that of the large amount of American tonnage, which is employed in carrying to the Atlantic and foreign markets of the world the rich productions which concentrate at New Orleans, the largest part is owned by northern ship owners. Besides this, a heavy amount of northern capital is embarked in the various channels of commerce at New Orleans, growing out of its immense exports. The great southern staple of cotton being the foundation of a large portion of the domestic and foreign exchanges, nearly all of which staple passes the Gulf, it would follow that any serious hostile invasion or interruption—even though temporary—which would interfere with the usual channels of commerce, would be felt disastrously throughout the commercial world, bringing ruin to many, and causing dismay to all. To this possible contingency in unsettled times, the commerce of the Gulf is particularly liable, and your committee think that nothing but an adequate naval force having its home at New Orleans, can prove a safeguard to our interests.

Recurring to what has been the action of the several Presidents, on the subject of the proper defences for our maritime frontier, the committee find that during the four years of Mr. Adams, the subject was more or less brought to the notice of Congress, as it was in nearly every one of the eight annual messages of General Jackson. Both of these Presidents placed the greatest stress on the navy, as the surest protection to our commerce, and as the best plan of defence for the coast, extracts of which the committee will place before you. The same may be said of the views of Mr. Van Buren and of President Tyler.

The system of fortifications on the Gulf was suggested by the painful experience of the defenceless condition of the Gulf frontier, which the war of 1812 so fully disclosed, and which, at the time, caused such universal anxiety throughout the whole country. Laws commencing in 1816 were from time to time passed, making appropriations to carry out the recommendations of President Monroe, and of the Board of Engineers acting under him. Under this system some additional protection, in the shape of fortifications ... one of them, Fort Pike, a very important one but the committee, taking in consideration the peculiar physical formation of Louisiana, with its numerous bayous, connecting the Gulf with the Mississippi believe New Orleans is still vulnerable, and in a manner which would be more than all others most sensitively felt by its people. It is true, also, that an appropriation has been obtained for the purchase of a site for a naval depot, which the committee believe is due to the energetic exertions of our late indefatigable representative, the Hon. Mr. La Sere, to whom the thanks of the community are due for his vigilance in this respect.

The committee, then, from all facts and views presented, think that they are safe in saying that there is no portion of the Union which at this time, more emphatically requires the establishment of suitable defences than the city of New Orleans, and the whole maritime frontier of the Gulf, for it must be evident to every one, that in the event of an European war, the Gulf coast and the commerce passing through the Gulf, will be the point and object of assault by our enemies. The next point is to ascertain what will be a suitable defence for this portion of the Union.

The committee have already quoted from Mr. Jefferson's message of December 2d, 1806, to show that he considered vessels of war the principal reliance for the defence of New Orleans. They propose now to give some extracts from the messages of other Presidents on the value of naval armaments for the defence of *our coast*, and for the *protection of our commerce*, the importance of which cannot be overrated, so far as it affects all whose products pass through the Gulf, as it concerns all the States who border on it.

General Washington, in his eighth annual message, says: "To an active external commerce, the protection of a Naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a State itself is a party. But besides this, it is in our own experience that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of Nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized and ready to vindicate it from insult and aggression. This may prevent even the necessity of going to war, by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party as may, first or last leave no other option. These considerations invite the United States to look to means, and to set about the gradual creation of a Navy. Will it not, then, be advisable to begin without delay to provide and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ships of war, and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable, without inconvenience, so that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state in which it was found by the present?"

His successor, Mr. Adams, in a special message under date of May 16, 1797, says: "A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence of the United States. The experience of the last war would be sufficient to show that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the Union, would have been sufficient to have baffled many formidable transportations of troops from one State to another, which were then practised. Our sea coasts, from their great extent, are more easily annoyed and more easily defended by a Naval force than any other."

In his fourth annual message he says: "While our vast extent of sea coast, the commercial and agricultural habits of our people, the great capital they will continue to trust on the ocean, suggest a system of defence which will be most beneficial to ourselves. Our distance from Europe and our resources for maritime strength will enable us to employ it with effect. Seasonable and systematical arrangements, so far as our resources will justify, for a Navy adapted for defence in war, and which may, in case of necessity, be quickly brought to use, seem to be as much recommended by a wise and true economy, as by a just regard for our future tranquility, for the safety of our shores, and for the protection of our property committed to the ocean."

Mr. John Quincy Adams, in his first annual message, after speaking of the necessity of a permanent squadron on the West India station, on the ground that "our immensely valuable commerce in those seas cannot navigate in security, without the steady continuance of an armed force devoted to its protection," goes on to say: "It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe that in the present and probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist and be pursued in safety, without the continued support of a military marine, the only arm by which the power of this Confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent Naval peace establishment, therefore adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the Nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations."

In General Jackson's second annual message, he speaks as follows: "Our position in relation to the most powerful nations of the earth and the present condition of Europe, admonish us to cherish this arm of our national defence with peculiar care. Separated by wide seas from all those governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquest. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce and harassing inroads upon our coast, against which we have to guard. A naval force adequate to the protection of our commerce always afloat with the accumulation of the means to give it rapid extension in case of need, furnishes the power by which all such aggressions may be prevented or repelled."

In his sixth annual message he says: "When we reflect upon our position in relation to the other nations, it must be apparent, that in the event of conflict with them, we must look chiefly to our Navy for the protection of our national rights. The wide seas which separate us from other governments, must of necessity be the theatre on which an enemy will aim to assail us, and unless we are prepared to meet them on this element, we cannot be said to possess the power requisite to repel or prevent aggressions. We cannot, therefore, watch with too much attention this arm of our defence, or cherish with too much care the means, by which it can possess the necessary efficiency and extension."

In his seventh annual message General Jackson again refers to these views with great earnestness, as does Mr. Van Buren in his second annual message. Mr. Tyler's first message says: "The report of the Secretary of the Navy will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defence. Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient Naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for supremacy on the ocean, but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the people of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to conflagration and pillage. Economy in all branches of the public service is due from all the public agents to the people, but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means for the protection of our domestic firesides from invasion and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress to abstain from all appropriations for objects not absolutely necessary, but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitancy, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea with its victories and spread an imperishable glory on this country."

Again, in his third annual message, Mr. Tyler says: "I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary for information in relation to the Navy of the United States. While every effort has been and will continue to be made to retrench all superfluities and lop off all excrescences which, from time to time, may have grown up, yet it has not been regarded as wise or prudent to recommend any material change in the annual appropriations. The interests which are involved are of too important a character to lead to the recommendation of any other than a liberal policy. Adequate appropriations ought to be made to enable the Executive to fit out all the ships that are now in the course of building, or that require repairs, for active service in the shortest possible time, should any emergency arise which might require it. An efficient Navy, while it is the cheapest means of public defence, enlists in its support the feelings of pride and confidence, which brilliant deeds and heroic valor have heretofore served to strengthen and confirm."

These concurrent views of the different Presidents from whose messages the preceding extracts are taken, all bear testimony to the great value of naval forces for the protection of our commerce, and as the only defence for our sea coasts. Their opinions on this subject are of high value, not only on account of the distinguished character of those who expressed them and the responsibility they must have felt in doing so, but also because they were no doubt the result of previous consultation with the highest professional services in military and naval matters.

These views presented by the various Presidents, running through a period of more than fifty years, as regards the defence of our coast in general are entertained every where and by every one in the land. But they are words of wisdom which ought not to be forgotten, but which seem to have been entirely overlooked so far as concerns New Orleans and the Gulf, in which a naval force *permanently* stationed in its waters is indispensably necessary for the protection of the great interests at stake there, and the only one which can give a feeling of security to the inhabitants of that portion of the Union. The peculiar geographical formation of Louisiana, subjects it to the liability of invasion from lawless banditti, who in time of war could make sudden descents on the inhabitants, carrying with them the destruction of life and property. Even a legitimate enemy would find strong inducements from the facility of access, to carry on a harrassing predatory warfare. On the east of New Orleans there is a chain of lakes, extending from the Gulf far into the interior, which connect with the Mississippi by bayous which enter those lakes. The waters of one of those lakes approach to within a few miles of the city of New Orleans. On the west, there are numerous deeply indented bays, which are united with the Mississippi far above New Orleans by the various bayous connecting these estuaries in the Gulf with the river. This peculiar feature in the physical formation of Louisiana makes it very assailable by an enemy, and rendering land fortifications of very little value against his incursions.

The Gulf, too, is dotted with numerous islands of a size so insignificant as scarcely to be worthy of the notice of the geographer, which on this very account, induce pirates in unsettled times to seek resort there as a secure hiding place, from which they issue to make attacks on the commerce of the Gulf and even to make inroads on the inhabitants bordering on it.

English, French and Spanish cruisers are to be found in the Gulf and the neighboring seas. In the event of a war, the Gulf would be the first, because the most vulnerable point of attack. It would be so sudden, that all the evil would be accomplished before relief could be had from our many navy yards at the North, and hence the necessity of having always a permanent fleet in our waters. Our great commercial naval rival—at the distance of more than three thousand miles from our shores, is better supplied with resorts for her vessels of war in the neighborhood of the Gulf than we are ourselves. England has her naval stations to the Southern waters, beginning at Bermuda, dotted along through the Bahamas, the Leeward Islands, and finally at the important island of Jamaica. This great naval power, with consummate wisdom, makes it a point at whatever cost to have in the neighborhood of the cruising ground of her fleets all over the world, naval stations to which they can resort for the purpose of supplies, of repairs and refitting, from which they can sally for the purposes of attack. The committee think it would be the part of wisdom in us to follow her example in this respect.

The committee think that the facts and views which they have presented, clearly demonstrate the necessity of having a permanent naval force in the Gulf for the protection of its commerce and of its coasts. They are equally convinced, that this will never be secured to them until a navy yard is established at New Orleans. The only existing navy yard on the Gulf is insufficient to accommodate the increased naval force which the wants of the Gulf so clearly demand at this moment, and which the signs of the times clearly indicate will still more be required in the future. An increased naval force without the necessary appendage of a navy yard to which it can resort to supply all the wants of repairs, munitions of war and provisions in the immediate neighborhood of its cruising ground, would be worse than useless, for it might cause it to fall an easy prey to an enemy, having these facilities near at hand, as is the case with the English naval forces in the Gulf. Any increase of a naval force in the Gulf must in the nature of things, therefore, be preceded by the establishment of a navy yard near to its waters, and this portion of the Union need never expect that protection from the Government, which they have a right to claim, until this preliminary step is first adopted.

Another reason, and which the committee think an important one, for the establishment of a navy yard on the Gulf is this. The improvements of the day have made steam the great element of the propelling power of naval armaments. With vessels of this description, our principal rival on the ocean—and indeed the other lesser powers—are well provided. We can only successfully cope with our enemies by being well provided with vessels of similar construction. Steam vessels of various sizes are peculiarly adapted to the Gulf, and it is what is most required. The power to move with such rapidity from point to point, which steam now gives to vessels of war, has multiplied the modes of attack, that sailing vessels and land fortifications cannot now afford that protection which they formerly did. For defence we must, as a natural result of this state of things, rely on naval armaments. Without these, the committee, though reluctant to avow the fact, are nevertheless compelled to say that New Orleans is now nearly as much exposed as it was in 1814. On account of its defenceless condition the British were induced to invade our shores. ... the deep anxiety which was once manifested ... the whole Union. The committee have shown what was done after the war, by the recommendations ... by Mr. Monroe. The committee think the subject is ... the consideration which ... the Government at Washington can bestow on it, and that too, without any further delay. ... navy yard ... the proper kind ... should be stationed on these waters ... decided on, in order that all its arrangements should be made in view of the particular kind of force which would be best adapted to the ... In the opinion of the committee, it is not only important that an additional naval force should be permanently stationed in the Gulf, and an addition of a navy yard established, it is a matter of the highest importance that it should be done without further delay. ... Europe ... no doubt that the contest between liberal opinions on the one hand and despotism on the other will involve all the principal powers of Europe. The experience of the world and our own lead to the conviction, that however sincere may be our efforts to preserve a strict neutrality, we will be drawn into the contests of the old world, and that experience admonishes us to be prepared before hand. It is equally clear that should collisions occur with other nations, the ocean will be the great arena of conflict, and the first to be attacked will be the exposed coast of the Gulf and the commerce passing through it. The rich treasures from our possessions on the Pacific, passing through the Carribean Sea and the Gulf, amounting to millions of gold, will offer, as of old ... to the Buccaneers, the strongest inducements to the cupidity of an enemy.

A timely precaution will save us millions, and thus will protect the interests of our fellow citizens, and at the same time will preserve the honor of our flag untarnished.

The position of New Orleans points to that city as the proper place for a navy yard. Perhaps there is no locality in the whole Union so admirably adapted to the purposes of a navy yard for steamers as New Orleans. This, as the committee have already stated, must be the force to be employed in order to give an efficient protection of the Gulf. All the wants required by this description of vessels are to be found there in the greatest abundance, and of every variety. What is remarkable too, is that nearly all the States bordering on the Ohio and the Mississippi can supply respectively all the different materials required for naval steamers. Western Pennsylvania can furnish the iron in all its varieties of workmanship. Western Virginia, timber and coal. Kentucky and Missouri, hemp, Illinois, lead, Ohio and Indiana, flour and pork. Tennessee from her foundries can supply cannon and ball. At New Orleans too, all the persons required for steamers can always at the shortest notice be procured from the coal heaver ... including deck hands, to the engineers who direct the machinery. The numerous steamboats on the Mississippi, afford the best school for training persons to all the various duties required on board of steamers. These men are known to be the bravest, hardiest any where to be found. Even for the purposes of building vessels of war, New Orleans is most advantageously situated, for she is in close proximity to the live oak of Florida, and the western parts of Louisiana can furnish the best kinds of cedar and other varieties of wood useful in the construction of vessels.

Hitherto many difficulties existed at New Orleans, which were unfavorable for the purposes of a naval station, and probably this is one cause why that city has been overlooked by the General Government. But these difficulties have passed away, and the committee cannot possibly conceive any reason why New Orleans should not be a naval station, but on the contrary they think there are strong and controlling considerations why there should be one there. Formerly the insalubrity of the climate was one reason operating against the establishment of a navy yard at New Orleans, now it is different, for not only is the city not annually visited with the usual yellow fever, but the disease when it does appear is robbed of its former terrors by the skill of the modern practitioner. Formerly it was difficult to obtain even ordinary laborers except at very high rates of wages. The difficulty of obtaining mechanics was still greater, and some species of that kind of labor could not be procured at all. Now laborers can be procured not only in abundance, but also at very low rates of wages. Artisans too, of every variety of mechanic skill, can be obtained at prices probably comparing with northern cities.

Formerly the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi presented a difficulty which is now obviated, for modern skill has applied to naval architecture, the happy combination of increased capacity of hull, with diminution of draft. This remark particularly applies to steamers, of which many have entered New Orleans—crossing the bar with ease—of sufficient size to bear all the armament required in a war steamer. Formerly the distance of New Orleans from the seat of Government was a serious objection on account of the length of time required to communicate from Washington to that city. Now that difficulty is removed, for by means of railroads already in operation, and by means of others in process of construction, which will soon be finished, New Orleans can be reached in four days from the seat of Government. Besides which we have that greatest of modern inventions, the telegraph—by which the orders of the Secretary of the Navy can be instantaneously communicated to the officers in the station at New Orleans. The advantages of the telegraph ought of themselves to suggest the immediate establishment of a navy yard at New Orleans, for many occasions may arise—as have already occurred—where promptitude of action in relation to our affairs with Cuba—with Mexico and with other powers having possessions in the Carribean sea, would be every thing to accomplish the objects of the Government. With a permanent naval force in the Gulf, and with a navy yard at New Orleans for its rendezvous, a few hours only would be required to communicate the orders of the government, a few hours more would be all sufficient to place our vessels at the required point. The committee have reason to think that it can be satisfactorily demonstrated, that had there been a navy yard at New Orleans during the late war with Mexico, the saving alone in the cost of transporting munitions of war would have been more than sufficient to have established a navy yard there, besides the great advantage of giving more efficiency to our naval military forces employed against Mexico.

In connection with this view of the subject, there is another, which is well set forth in the memorial of the councils, but which cannot too frequently be impressed on the attention of the government. It is the great advantage which our naval force in the Pacific would derive from the establishment of a navy yard at New Orleans. There cannot be a doubt that war steamers will be the kind of naval force which before long will be the one which will be mainly relied on for our purposes in the Pacific. The government very wisely has already ordered two or three of our steamers there. From New Orleans, whence as has already been shown by the committee, supplies for victualling, for repairs, and in the shape of munitions of war, can be had in full abundance of every variety, our steamers could be readily supplied. From the Pacific terminus of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec information can be transmitted to Washington via New Orleans in less than five days. On this point, the memorial very properly says: "It is difficult to over estimate the importance to the government of this facility connected with the operations of our naval forces in the Pacific, for in the event of additional forces being required there, which will have to be sent from this side, or for supplies, or for articles of repair, orders can be immediately transmitted from Washington on the same day to New Orleans, and from the supplies there, the wants of our Pacific squadron will at once be met. Over this very same route of Tehuantepec, which brought the quick intelligence demanding relief, can the materials required in the Pacific be transported in a short time at reasonable cost."

This view of the matter alone, without any other consideration, ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be sufficient to induce the government to establish forthwith a navy yard at New Orleans. But when it is borne in mind, that in a very short time a large amount of trade from the Asiatic world, and of great value, will pass over the various Isthmus routes, and will concentrate in the Carribean sea and the Gulf, the necessity for an additional naval station in these waters will be apparent to all.

In other respects New Orleans is most advantageously situated for all the purposes of a navy yard. Her distance from the Ocean is sufficient for protection from sudden attack, and sufficiently near for prompt and efficient action to the vessels stationed there; in fact a naval force stationed at New Orleans would prove the best protection to this city. A war steamer placed at the English Turn below the city would successfully defy the approach of an enemy in that quarter.

There are many other considerations of great weight, clearly demonstrating the necessity of a navy yard at New Orleans. They are well set forth in the memorial of the city councils, to which the committee respectfully refer all who desire full information on the point discussed in it. For reasons set forth in the memorial, and also facts and views presented by the committee, it is clear that a naval depot is entirely insufficient for the present, and still less for the future wants of the Gulf. Nothing short of a navy yard can ever ensure that *permanent* naval force in the Gulf to which we are entitled.

The committee think the time has arrived when it is the imperative duty of this section of country to demand from the General Government an increase in the Gulf of a naval force, and of the kind suited to the improvements of modern naval armaments, with a navy yard at New Orleans. It has been the aim of the committee in the previous part of the report to show that it is not only the States of the valley of the Mississippi and those bordering on the Gulf, which are interested in a navy yard at New Orleans, but that all the Atlantic commercial States are equally interested with them.

Vast amounts of the public money have been expended in the North for the Navy, for the Navy Yards, dry docks, floating docks, marine railways, fortifications, &c., while comparatively little of the public revenue has been spent in the South and South West. This injustice is the more striking when it is remembered, that the States of the valley of the Mississippi are the great exporting States of the Union, and that it is their products, which form the basis of the revenue of the general government. The entrance to Northern harbors and cities is fortified in a manner to give ample protection against a foreign attack. At the North, there is constantly present a naval force, and ... Navy Yards can rally forth at any moment for the defence of their coasts ... of the commerce which ... along it. With a shore line of coast from Cape Henry ... exclusive of bays, rivers, &c., to the North Eastern boundary of ... miles only, the Northern States have seven Navy Yards—within a few hours of one another. The length of the shore line exclusive of bays, rivers, &c., from Cape Florida to the Rio Grande is 1,6.. miles with only two Navy Yards. They have a Navy Yard in the proportion of one for every ... miles of sea coast. The Gulf has only one Navy Yard for every ... miles of its coast. This disparity is so manifest as to need very little comment to show the marked inequality in the protection given to the North and to the South West. It is made apparent still, when we come to consider that the commerce ... [illegible] ... On the other hand, the products from the exporting ... of the valley of the Mississippi have all to pass through the gulf. The consequence is, that the commerce of the gulf is concentrated within a ... comparatively small ... an enemy ... facility to do serious injury in a small space of time. A bold and daring enemy could make more valuable captures in the gulf in a day, than he could on the widely scattered commerce of the Atlantic coast in a month. ... [illegible] ... frequently happened that vessels of our own Navy have had to leave the gulf for the North to get repairs, while the vessels of European powers have found all the facilities ... required at Navy Yards in close proximity with their cruising ground. The consequence of this is, that these powers can and generally do keep a large naval force in the Carribean sea and the gulf. During the last fall, France, Spain and England ... the gulf a fleet consisting of thirty ships of war. It is well known, too, that Jamaica is the resort during winter of the British naval force, usually in summer stationed at the English possessions of the North, ... the concentration of a large naval force in the waters near to the gulf. From all this, it would be well for our own government to learn a lesson of wisdom.

Facts like these are much stronger than any arguments, which the Committee could use to show on what just grounds we can now claim at the hands of the general government, the establishment of a naval force in the gulf and Navy Yard which we ask. In Congress we have a right to expect from the representatives of the Northern States an efficient and strong support in behalf of our just demands. Our financial affairs are in the most prosperous condition, and present now the most favorable opportunity of establishing a Navy at New Orleans, the benefits of which will be felt by every portion of this Union, from distant California, which through our seas sends freights of gold, worth to each steamer millions, to Maine, which will build vessels ... seek in New Orleans their cargoes, from which to remunerate her enterprising citizens.

Under all this inequality in the expenditure of the public money, which the Committee have pointed out; under all the injustice which has resulted from it by leaving the gulf, and its maritime frontier comparatively defenceless, the South has been quiet and unmurmuring. The time has arrived though—in the opinion of the Committee,—when it becomes a duty of this section of the Union, for the vindication of their rights, and for the protection of their interests, no longer to remain quiet, but to bring boldly before the general government their claim to protection, to which the South Western and Gulf States are, on every principle of justice, clearly entitled. The Committee have the strongest hope, that if this stand is taken, success will follow it; for, in the course of their investigation, they have ascertained, that some of the Navy Yards and fortifications of the country owe their origin to memorials from the Legislatures of States, in other cases, applications by the Municipal authorities of cities, and in some instances to the sole exertions of Representatives in Congress. The Committee express their conviction, that no duty at the present session of Congress, is more worthy of the serious and energetic attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress than that of securing a Navy Yard to New Orleans, and by this means—which can alone secure it—of obtaining an increased and *permanent* naval force in the gulf. It will be a satisfaction to our Senators and Representatives to know that their success will be hailed with universal satisfaction by their constituents throughout the whole State. The Committee indulge the hope too, that the President and the Secretary of the Navy will take this matter into their serious consideration, and will second by their sanction the able efforts, which we feel confident our Senators and Representatives will make in our behalf.

As a result of all views taken by the Committee, they offer the annexed resolutions. The whole is respectfully submitted.

ZENON LABAUVE, Chairman.

1. *Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, that His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of this report to the President of the United States, to the Secretaries of the Navy, War and Treasury Departments with an expression of such views as will be calculated to impress on the President and Cabinet the importance of a Navy Yard at New Orleans as it affects this State, the great valley of the Mississippi and the whole Union.

2. *Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to use every proper exertion for the purpose of procuring the establishment of a Navy Yard in New Orleans.

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor be also requested by proper communications to our sister States of Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida, to invite their co-operation in the effort now made to secure additional protection to the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico.

4. *Resolved*, That one thousand copies of the foregoing report and resolutions be printed.

LOLA MONTEZ AS A POLITICIAN AND A PROPHETESS.—The editor of the Richmond Enquirer has had an interview with Lola Montez, whose position, touching several important governmental matters, he defines. Doubtless the reader will consider the country safe for a while after reading the following announcement:

"She is sound on the intervention question, and seems to belong to the Southern school in her advocacy of a conservative system of checks and balances. She commended with much animation Mr. Calhoun's work, just published, which she has sent to Eugene Sue, to have translated into French. She speaks in the highest terms of the doctrines of this country, and predicts that we shall have two Presidents or Executive heads, as recommended by Mr. Calhoun."

A letter from the Mexican Boundary Commission, published in the Providence Journal, gives an account of the abandoned mission of Cocospera, once the richest in Sonora, with its old church, a fine ruin, full of niches for statues and two towers, now tenanted by bats and owls. The orchard still flourishes, and here, on the 5th of October, were apples, pomegranates, peaches, and quinces; the latter, both sour and sweet, in the greatest profusion. The sweet quince is a most delicious fruit, eatable in its raw state, and has all the rich flavor of the sour variety. Further on, in a gorge among rocks, was seen the great cactus, the *cereus giganteus*, which is thus described:

"This monster of the cactus family assumes various forms, sometimes rising in a single fluted column to the height of thirty or forty feet; others, at eight or ten feet from the ground, divide into two or more branches, which turn upward like the prongs of an inverted fork; others again throw off four or more arms, disposed with great symmetry, appearing like giant candelabra. These covered the rocks on both sides for miles, and among them grew numerous humbler species of the same family, some loaded with red fruit, others trailing their snaky branches over the rocks, altogether forming a striking and peculiar vegetation, unlike any thing we had before seen."

Council of Municipality No. One.

Extra Sitting of Friday February 27, 1852.

The Council met this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Members present—Honorable J. Genois, Recorder and President; Aldermen Blake, Bonneval, Barthe, Victor Benit, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Pecquet, Peire, Richardson, ...

Absent—Aldermen Jules Benit, Gopel, Hagan, Labarre and Stuckey ...

On motion of Mr. Bonneval, the absence of Alderman Benit was excused.

On motion, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The following message from the mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, February 27, 1852.

To the Hon. President and Members of the Council of Municipality No. One.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to hand you herewith copy of Professor Espy's meteorological report made under the direction of the General Government, received by me from the Honorable Pierre Soulé, Senator, for the use of Municipality No. One.

The ... of Municipality No. One informs me that he now has on hand bonds due in 1856, issued in 1842, under the act of 1847. Paid in anticipation, to the amount of two thousand two hundred dollars. Also, thirty-one thousand dollars of the bonds issued to John McDonogh, due in 1862, making a total of ... thousand and thirty three thousand dollars already paid in anticipation.

I would suggest to your honorable body whether it would not be well to have said bonds destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

On motion, the donation of the copy of Professor Espy's meteorological report was accepted, and ordered to be deposited in the archives of the municipality.

That portion of the message in relation to bonds paid in anticipation was referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

With leave Mr. Fabre presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That this Council have seen with pleasure that the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the State vs. The Orleans Navigation Company has been given against the defendant.

Resolved further, That we consider that the effect of said decision will be beneficial to Municipality No. One.

With leave Mr. Bonneval presented a letter from George Crozon, contractor for paving the levee, informing the Council that his work is now completed, and that $22,1... is due him ... and stating also, that he had applied to the controller for the amount, and was told by him that there was only a fraction over $3... and asking the Council ... some means by which this matter could be arranged.

On motion of Mr. Clark, said letter was referred to the Finance Committee, with instruction to pay the amount with the first funds coming in the Treasury.

Mr. Bonneval presented a letter from W. C. C. Claiborne, Esq., informing the Council that ... property at the corner of Conde and Barracks street, he ... to be permitted to build ... Conde street so as to occupy the vacant space ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Barthe, chairman of a special committee, presented the following report and resolution, viz:

The special committee to whom have been referred the resolution presented by the Alderman of the 6th ward, on proposed improvements, beg leave to present the following report:

The contemplated improvements are valuable and of public utility, but in the present condition of our municipal government, and in view of the early consolidation of the city, your committee are of opinion that ... [illegible]

1. *Resolved*, That the Mayor of the City of New Orleans be, and he is hereby authorized to sell at auction to the lowest bidder, after ten days notice in the official paper of the Corporation:

First, The contract for paving with square blocks St. Louis street, from Levee to Royal street.

Second, The contract for ... with round stones taken from Levee, Royal, Conti, Chartres and St. Louis streets, and in the ... order, all that portion of St. Philip, Esplanade, Conti, Orleans, St. Ann, Ursulines and Barracks streets, comprised between Rampart and Claiborne streets, or so much of said streets as said round stones shall be sufficient to pave.

Resolved further, That said work shall be made under the direction and according to the specifications of the Surveyor of the Municipality, and that said work shall be paid cash after the completion of each and square of paving.

Several members of the Committee dissenting.

Be it Resolved, That the Mayor of the city of New Orleans be, and he is hereby authorized to sell at auction, to the last bidder, and after ten days notice in the official paper of this Municipality, the contract for the construction of an iron bridge across Canal Claiborne, on Bayou road, the work to be done according to plan and specifications at the Surveyor's office. Payment cash after the completion of the work.

(Signed) E. BARTHE, Chairman. J. L. FABRE, T. N. BLAKE, GEORGE CLARK, R. RICHARDSON, J. A. BONNEVAL.

On motion, the above resolutions were separately taken into consideration, and all those relative to the paving of the streets, were successively adopted—

Mr. Fabre moved to amend the resolution providing for the construction of an iron bridge by limiting the cost of the work to three thousand dollars—said amendment was accepted, and the resolution so amended was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bonneval, Barthe, Victor Benit, Derbes, Fabre, Peire, Richardson and Ramos—8.

Nays—Messrs. Blake and Pecquet—2.

Mr. Pecquet offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was lost.

Resolved, That all the above contracts shall not take force and effect until the sales of the same are approved by the Council.

With leave, Mr. Pecquet, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of Municipality No. One be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to C. T. Robinson, Esq., the sum of thirty six dollars, for seven days of services as wharfinger of this Municipality.

Resolved, That the different Collectors of the Municipality, except the Collector of the Special and Paving taxes, be and are hereby authorized to receive in payment thereof, all the obligations past due of the corporation.

With leave, Mr. Ramos offered the following preambles and resolution, which on motion, were adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

Whereas, it is necessary to complete the road intended to improve the rear of this Municipality, by the opening of Bienville street from Claiborne street to the Metairie Road; to extend the means of communication.

Whereas, there are daily complaints from the inhabitants of suburb Jackson, Metairie Road, and from persons attending funerals to the several cemeteries, coming from the First and Third Municipalities, of the condition of the roads, which, though densely inhabited, are not practicable the greater part of the year.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to sell, after ten days notice in the official paper of this Municipality, to the lowest bidder, the grading, ditching and paving with lake shells, the ... Road, from Canal street to the Bayou bridge, and also Washington street from the Bayou St. John to meet the paving of Bayou Road.

The whole to be done according to the Surveyor's specifications. The property holders paying two thirds of the cost of the work.

With leave, Mr. Clark offered the following resolution, which, on motion was adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary measures to have the Place D'Armes lighted with gas.

With leave, Mr. Derbes, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report and resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

The Judiciary Committee beg leave to report that they have taken into consideration the petitions of Messrs. Alex. Hill, Wm. L. Cockerille, and Bellman, complaining that they have been aggrieved by the assessment roll, your committee have repeatedly given their reasons for refusing demands of similar character, and since their last report on the subject, nothing has changed their opinion.

Therefore they beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of this subject.

Your Committee have examined the manuscript submitted to the Council by George W. Harby, Esq. ... [illegible]

Resolved, That the manuscript containing the proposed questions on the Constitution of the United States, by George W. Harby, Esq., be accepted by the Council.

Resolved, That one thousand copies in pamphlet form be printed, for the use of the Public Schools.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Council are tendered to George W. Harby, Esq. for the valuable work, and that the Secretary be requested to forward to that gentleman a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

(Signed) A. DERBES, PAUL PECQUET, E. BARTHE.

The said gentleman, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

Aug. Devron claims the reimbursement of the sum of $73 90, being the amount erroneously paid by him to Geo. Palcer, for the construction of sidewalks in front of his property on Ursulines street, stating that he has paid two-thirds of the cost of said sidewalks, when in reality he was bound to pay only one-third. Mr. Devron refers to a decision of the Honorable the Fifth District Court in the case of G. Poles vs. Rock.

The decision is correct, but your Committee has been informed that the Supreme Court has lately decided adverse, and accordingly the owners of property on each side are bound to pay the two thirds and the Municipality the other third.

Therefore, your Committee report contrary to this claim, and beg leave to be discharged from further consideration of this subject.

(Signed) A. DERBES, Chairman. PAUL PECQUET.

Mr. Derbes, in his capacity of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report which, on motion, was adopted:

G. Poitese, who was formerly the contractor to construct the sidewalks in Ursulines street, in his letter of the 7th of December, 1851, informs this Council that he is unable to obtain from the owners of property their proportion of the costs of said sidewalks, and calls on the Municipality for the payment of the sum of $1,621 and 21-100 due by them, for which he is ready to deliver the bills unpaid, and refers to the case of Claude Fournier vs. Municipality No. One, decided by the Supreme Court, and a later decision of the Fifth District Court in the case of Poles vs. Rock.

The decision referred to is not applicable to the present case, and therefore, considering that according to contract the petitioner has bound himself to collect from the property holders, your Committee are of opinion that the demand of the petitioner ought to be rejected.

(Signed) A. DERBES, Chairman.

On motion, the Council adjourned till Monday next, the 1st of March, at 6 o'clock P.M.

JOSEPH REYNES, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department of New Orleans, with those invited to assist in the celebration of their Fifteenth Anniversary will assemble at 9 o'clock A.M. on THURSDAY, 4th March, on Canal street, in the following order:

David Crockett Fire Company No. 1, of Gretna
Franklin Fire Company No. 1, of Lafayette
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Lafayette
Jefferson Fire Company No. 2, of Lafayette
Washington Fire Company No. 4, of Lafayette
Carrollton Fire Company No. 1, of Carrollton
Pelican Fire Company No. 1, of Algiers
Milneburg Fire Company No. 1
Volunteer Fire Company No. 1
Mississippi Fire Company No. 2
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2
Vigilant Fire Company No. 3

Will form on the south side of Canal street, right resting on St. Charles street and extending west.

Neptune Fire Company No. 4
Columbia Fire Company No. 5
Louisiana Hose Company
Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6
Eagle Fire Company No. 7
Phoenix Fire Company No. 8
Eagle Fire Company No. 9

Will form on the north side of Canal street right resting on Royal street and extending west.

Louisiana Fire Company No. 10
Liberty Hose Company
Irad Ferry Fire Company No. 12
Perseverance Fire Company No. 13
Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14
Jefferson Fire Company No. 15
Red Rover Fire Company No. 16

Will form on south side of Canal street, right resting on St. Charles street and extending east.

Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3
James Gulick Fire Company No. 17
Jackson Fire Company No. 18
Protection Fire Company No. 19
Orleans Fire Company No. 20
Tom Thumb Fire Company

Will form on north side of Canal street, right resting on Royal street, and extending east.

PROGRAMME:

SAMUEL G. RISK, Grand Marshal.

AIDS:

Geo. W. Shaw, No. 1	E. L. Bower, No. 10
D. C. Brown, No. 2	John Adams, No. 5
George Clarke, No. 3	M. Lyons, No. 6
D. M. Philips, No. 4	B. Wheelan, No. 6
John H. Gale, No. 5	H. Lowry, No. 20
A. Moulton, H. & L. No. 1	Creole Aids, No. 14

Dr. Thorpe, No. 2 of Lafayette.

Orator of the Day, WILLIAM H. HUNT, Esq.

Music.
Exempt Firemen.
Governor, Lieutenant Governor and suite.
Major General Lewis and Staff.
Brigadier General Tracy and Staff.
Brigadier General Augustine and Staff.
Brigadier General Crozat and Staff.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Mayor and Recorders.
General Council.
Aldermen of the three Municipalities.
Mayor and Council of Lafayette.
Editors and Compositors of Public Journals.
Benevolent Societies.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Judges and Clerks of Courts.
U. States Collector and Surveyor of the Port.
Naval Officers and United States Marshal.
Citizens and Strangers generally.
David Crocket Fire Company No. 1, of Gretna.
Franklin Fire Company No. 1, of Lafayette.
Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Lafayette.
Jefferson Fire Company No. 2, of Lafayette.
Washington Fire Company No. 4, of Lafayette.
Carrollton Fire Company No. 1, of Carrollton.
Pelican Fire Company No. 1, of Gretna.
Milneburg Fire Company No. 1.
Volunteer Fire Company No. 1.
Mississippi Fire Company No. 2.
American Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.
Vigilant Fire Company No. 3.
Neptune Fire Company No. 4.
Columbia Fire Company No. 5.
Louisiana Hose Company.
Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6.
Eagle Fire Company No. 7.
Phoenix Fire Company No. 8.
Creole Fire Company No. 9.
Louisiana Fire Company No. 10.
Liberty Hose Company.
Irad Ferry Fire Company No. 12.
Perseverance Fire Company No. 13.
Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14.
Jefferson Fire Company No. 15.
Red Rover Fire Company No. 16.
Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.
James Gulick Fire Company No. 17.
Jackson Fire Company No. 18.
Protection Fire Company No. 19.
Washington Fire Company No. 20.
Orleans Fire Company No. 21.
Tom Thumb Fire Company.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The procession will pass up St. Charles to St. Joseph, down St. Joseph to Carondelet, up Carondelet and Apollo to Thalia, up Thalia and Estelle to Magazine, up Magazine to Washington avenue, up Washington avenue to Levee, down Levee to Nuns, down Nuns and Felicity Road to Prytania, down Prytania and Camp to Canal, down south side Canal to Royal, down Royal to Esplanade, up south side Esplanade to Victory, down Victory to Enghien, down Enghien to Casacalvo, up Casacalvo to Elysian Fields, down Elysian Fields to Greatmen, up Greatmen to Esplanade, down Esplanade to Rampart, up Rampart to Canal, up Canal to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Gravier, where the several companies will leave their apparatus, and proceed to "Placide's Varieties," where an Oration will be delivered by Wm. H. Hunt, Esq.

The Exempt Firemen are requested to assemble at "Bartel's & Collins," City Hotel, at half past 9 o'clock, A.M., from whence they will be escorted into line.

Ladies and heads of families are informed that Placide's Varieties will be opened at 1 o'clock, P.M., to accommodate them with seats.

The Marshals and Foremen of the various companies are notified to be punctually on the ground, as the procession will positively move at 10 o'clock.

SAM'L G. RISK, Grand Marshal. mr1

60 CAMP STREET 60

NEW LAW BOOKS
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS, vol. 3, edited by E. H. Bennett and Chauncey Smith, Esqrs., Counsellors at Law.
PUTNAM'S United States' Digest, vol. 10, or 4th Annual, for 1850.
KENT'S Commentaries, new edition.
SCHMIDT'S Spanish and Mexican Law.
ROCKWELL'S Spanish and Mexican Law.
JOHNSON'S Chancery Reports, 4 vols. complete in 3, without abridgement and at less than one third the price of the old edition.

—ALSO—

Angell on Water Courses, etc.; Angell on Corporations; Arnould on Insurance; Bettes' Admiralty Practice; Blackstone's Commentaries; Bouvier's Law Dictionary; Brown's Civil and Admiralty Law; Burlamaqui's Nat. and Political Law; Burge on Suretyship; Civil Code of Louisiana, 1808; Civil Code of Louisiana by Upton; Code Napoleon; Collier on Partnership; Conkling's U. S. Admiralty; Conkling's Treatise; Cooper's Justinian; Digest of N. Y. Reports; Domat's Civil Law, English; Duer on Insurance; Gordon's Digest Laws U. S.; Emerigon on Insurance; Gow on Partnership; Howard's U. S. Supreme Court Reports, 11 vols.; Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws; Phillips on Evidence; Pothier on Obligations; Roscoe's Crim. Evidence. All the works of Judge Story.

FRENCH LAW BOOKS—CIVIL LAW.

Rogron, Code Civil, Expl.; Troplong, Priv. et Hyp.; Pothier, Œuvres compl.; Duranton, Contrat de Mar.; do Obligations convent; do Traité de la Vente; &c. A. de St. Joseph, Concordance entre les Codes; Sirey, Lois et Arrets; Merlin, Répertoire Jurisp.; do Questions de Droit; Faillet, Manuel de Droit; Mackeldey, Droit Romain; Pardessus, Cours de Droit Commerciale. For sale by
mr1 J. B. Steele, 60 Camp Street.

Fashionable Store,
44 Camp street (up stairs.)

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the city and country merchants, that he has just received a general assortment of Straw Hats for ladies; Straw Hats for children; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers; Garnishment, &c.—which he offers for sale at reduced prices, for cash or good paper.
ISAAC SAWIN,
mh1 44 Camp street, up stairs.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—Now on hand, 2,000 cases, comprising a fresh, well selected, and complete assortment,—Country merchants would do well to examine this stock before making their purchases.
mh1 e&d G. W. DUNBAR, 5 Magazine st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Now landing per ship ..., a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's fine goods, from the most celebrated manufacturers in Philadelphia, and suitable for the season, for sale by G. W. DUNBAR, 5 Magazine st.
mr1

TOBACCO LEAF.—Wrappers and fillers landing on ship Fairy, and for sale by QUADRAS & CO., 16 Customhouse st.
mh1

FOR sale by Y. Quadras & Co., Aguardiente Cana. For casks for sale by Y. Q. & Co.
mr1 No. 16 Custom House st.

[illegible] SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO. 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1852.

COTTON—The demand today has again been active, and the sales reach fully 6,000 bales. Middling 7¾ a 7⅞. Good Middling 7¾ a 8c.

TOBACCO—Sales 250 hhds.; ... 22 at 6½; 19 at 5¾; 9 at 5; 21 at 4; and 4 at 4 ...

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Quiet with sales of 400 hhds. sugar, at steady prices, and 250 bbls. Molasses, at 21 a 21½ for fair to choice lots.

FLOUR—Sales 1,500 bbls. including 1,750 Ohio at ... not part damaged, at $4 85, and 700 superfine at $4 ...

CORN AND OATS—There was a good inquiry for Corn, but a small supply, and the sales were limited to 4,000 sacks, at 52 a 55c. for Prime, and 38 for ordinary lots. 900 sacks Oats sold at 38 a 40c. for Ohio, &c., and at ...

PORK—Dull, with one or two sales at $15 for Mess and $12 for Rump.

BEEF—100 tierces prime Mess, in two lots, sold at $15 ...

LARD—Sales 1,000 bbls. and tierces at 9 a 9½c.

BACON—Market firm, and at sales of ... for Sides and 6 for Shoulders.

COFFEE—Sales 500 bags Rio at 9 ... and ... damaged, at ...

WHISKEY—A lot of 30 bbls common sold at 17½c.

EXCHANGE—Demand good, at our quotations.

FREIGHTS—We heard of no new engagement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Collector's Office on Real Estate and Slaves of the 1st Municipality.

THE Tax Payers are hereby informed that the ... will commence from and after MONDAY, 2d February 1852.
fe1 1m CHARLES CLAIBORNE, Collector.

Office, Agency Sun Mutual Ins. Co.,
New Orleans, ...

THE dividend ... Stock ... for the year 1851 ... payable at this office.
fe2 1m J. MATTHEWS, Agent.

Treasurer's Office, Municipality No. One.

NOTICE is hereby given that ... thousand dollars in the Sinking Fund created for the redemption of Bonds issued under the act of the Legislature approved 4th May 1842, entitled an act to provide for the payment of the debts of the Municipalities of New Orleans, ... to be applied to the redemption of the same, and that sealed proposals will be received by me till 11 o'clock on Saturday 25th March 1852, at which hour I shall proceed to open the same in presence of the Committee of Finance, for the sale of any number of said Bonds and those offered at the largest discount will be purchased to that extent.

The proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for sale of Bonds of First Municipality."
J. A. DUREL, Treasurer.
New Orleans, 27th Jan. 1852. fe26

THE following ticket will be supported by the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank for Directors at the election to be held this day, viz:

James Reed,	Wm. Newton Mercer,
P. N. Wood,	C. T. ...,
Pierre Poutz,	A. E. Jones.

mh1 1t

THE following gentlemen will be supported by the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank at the ensuing election for directors on Monday next—the 1st of March, viz:

Wm. ALLING,	M. W. HOFFMAN,
... SMITH,	Wm. HENDERSON,
J. D. DENEGRE,	A. ...,

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Mayor.

Editors of the Bee: ... J. T. W. COLLENS ... as a candidate for Mayor ... Convention ...

For Recorder.

Editors of the Bee—Please announce Mr. ... as an independent candidate for Recorder of First District. Election 25th March 1852.

... Please announce ... FABRE ...

For City Surveyor.

We are authorized to announce ... as a candidate for City Surveyor of New Orleans. ...

For Comptroller.

Editors of the Bee.—The friends of good government desire to testify at the election next month, their appreciation of the talents and integrity of Mr. JOHN CALHOUN, by causing him to be elected Comptroller, for which you will please announce him as a candidate.

The undersigned is a candidate for the office of Comptroller of the city of New Orleans and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens. ADOLPHE LAVET.

Please announce ... the present Comptroller of Municipality No. One as a candidate for the Comptroller of the City of New Orleans ...

For Treasurer.

Please announce W. EMERSON as a candidate for Treasurer of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. CHAS. H. ... is a candidate for Treasurer of the city of New Orleans at the ... election.

J. A. DUREL ...

WM. H. GARLAND is a candidate for Treasurer of the City of New Orleans.

For Street Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce THOS. J. SPEAR as a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner subject to the Convention.

To the Editors of the Bee: Please announce ... J. CORREJOLLES the present Commissioner of Streets of the Second Municipality as a candidate for the same office for the city of New Orleans. ... Election 25 March 1852.

A. Sturzenegger & Eternod
44 Bienville street, corner of Chartres street,

RECEIVED by the last arrivals, Swiss ginghams ... [illegible]

Stagg & Shay's and C. Duffield & Co's American Westphalia Hams.

THE Subscribers have on hand and will receive during the season ample supplies of the above very superior hams, cured and packed expressly for their trade, which they offer to consumers with entire confidence of satisfaction to the purchaser.
mr1 1m CONVERSE & CO. ... Tchoupitoulas street.

SWISS CHEESE—... boxes Swiss Cheese; ... Sardines ... A. STURZENEGGER & ETERNOD, 44 Bienville ...

THE undersigned have on hand ... Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, ... Goods of every description ...
mh1 MALARD & ARMSTEAD, ... Canal st.

LANDING ... [illegible] ... MONSSEAUX ... Corner ... and Robertson sts.

HAVANA CIGARS—... [illegible] ... DELVAILLE & MORENO, Importers of Havana Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, etc. 34 Old Levee,
mr1 1w between Customhouse and Bienville.

HAVANA COFFEE—Prime green, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
mr1 1w 34 Old Levee st.

SHELLED ALMONDS—In boxes, in fine order, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
mr1 1w 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA STARCH—In boxes, a superior article, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
mr1 1w 34 Old Levee.

SWEETMEATS—Jelly and Paste, in half bbls. from the manufactory "La Dominica," Havana, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
mr1 1w 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA & CUBA LEAF TOBACCO,—Of superior quality, for wrappers and fillers, constantly on hand, and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
mr1 1w 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA Sugar, White, Yellow and brown in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

WINE—50 cases fine Claret, ... Chateau Latour and St. Julien Medoc, in store and for sale by N. LAMBERT,
mh1 2w 62 Magazine st.

WINE—60 casks old family claret, sundry brands, in store and for sale by N. LAMBERT,
mh1 2w 62 Magazine st.

WINE—400 casks good claret wine, of late importation, in store and for sale by N. LAMBERT,
mr1 2w No. 62 Magazine Street.

CIGARS—Landing and in store, viz: Regalia, ..., Media Regalia and ..., also ..., for sale by Y. QUADRAS & CO.,
mh1 16 Customhouse st.

SPANISH CHOCOLATE—For sale by Y. QUADRAS & CO.,
mh1 No. 16 Customhouse st.

SPANISH WINES—Old Madeira, Xeres, Catalonian, &c., for sale by Y. QUADRAS & CO., 16 Customhouse st.

GUAVA JELLY & PASTE—For sale by Y. QUADRAS & CO.,
mh1 16 Customhouse st.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the estate of Auguste Reitel, deceased, are invited to present the same to J. A. Durel, Ex. Testamentary, or to A. Baudoin, notary public.
f19 10t J. A. DUREL.

THE undersigned offers for sale, a COFFEE HOUSE, doing good business, with the lease of the house for two years, with privilege to renew the same at the expiration, for two years more. Said Coffee House is situated at Algiers, opposite the Dry Dock No. 2. Apply to
fe27 PAUL LACROIX, ...

For Sale.

THE stock and fixtures of a wholesale and retail grocery and liquor store, now doing a moderate business. The stand is one of the best in the city. For further information apply at the corner of Casacalvo and Frenchmen sts. ...
fe27 5t

NOTICE—The Bakery ... Messrs Weyl & Cahn situated on Levee st., between St. Ferdinand and ... the undersigned and will be conducted by him alone.
(fe27) JULES ...

Rough and Ready Line of Omnibuses.

ON and after the 1st March, the price of our tickets will be reduced to 6 cents, and sold in packages of 10, by the starters and drivers.

We shall also, on the same date, commence a new route, from the corner of Canal and Chartres streets to the Mexican Gulf Railroad on Rampart and Love streets, and run every ... hour as follows:

First carriage leaves ... 6 A.M.
Last do ...
First do ...
Last do ...

J. B. SLAWSON & CO.
New Orleans, Feb. 28th, 1852.

To the Public.

ON and after the first of March next, for the convenience of our numerous customers, our Omnibus tickets will be sold at six cents each, in quantities of ten and twenty-five, by our drivers and starters; otherwise, fare the same, say ten cents.
HART, THOMAS & CO.
New Orleans, Feb. 25, 1852.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

Placide's Varieties.

First night of the new ballet.

Monday Evening, March 1,

Will be presented the laughable piece of **Shocking Events**. After which the new ballet of the **Maniac** ...

To conclude with ... **Lola Montes.**

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette ..., Upper boxes, The Gallery, 25c.

Doors open at half-past 6, performance to commence at 7.

ARMORY HALL.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,

Except NEXT THURSDAY March 4, when ... the Professor has relinquished ... Hall in order to enable the Good Will Company No. ... to give their Annual Ball in aid of the funds in the Fire Department.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH, (From England,) Will have the honor of making his first appearance in the Crescent City, and introducing a series of his GRAND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, ET SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, which are universally acknowledged to have NO PARALLEL IN THE WORLD, and combining the most astounding wonders in NATURAL MAGIC.

The Entertainments of Professor Anderson are of the MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION, ... replete with the most beautiful and interesting experiments of the deepest scientific ... in Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Mesmerism and Mechanics.

For particulars of which see bills.

Doors will be open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved chairs 75 cents.

The places for securing seats is open at the office every day from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
The Great Wizard of the North,
at the
ARMORY HALL.

In order to accommodate families, ... distant residents, schools, etc., who cannot conveniently attend his Evening Entertainments, will give

TWO GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES
On Wednesday & Saturday Afternoons.

Doors open at 2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 3 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats ... cents. Juveniles under twelve years of age, half price. Places can be secured at the office of the Hall EVERY DAY from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.
A CARD.

THE ... of ... company is respectfully requested ... Benefit on Tuesday next. GEO. HOLLAND.

A delightful evening is anticipated ...

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

Now exhibiting at the Second Municipality Hall, Dubufe's celebrated original Paintings of **Adam and Eve in Paradise,** Representing the TEMPTATION and EXPULSION, painted for Charles X of France. These sublime works of art, ... were exhibited in New York ...

Open from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. ... illuminated ...

Admission ... 25 cents ...

The ... respectfully informs the citizens of New Orleans ... the same original paintings which were ... in this city in January 1852 ...

Public School Examination.

THE Public Schools of Municipality No. One will ... be examined as follows:

Monday, March 1st ... Girls' School, St. Louis st., between Rampart and Burgundy.
Tuesday, March 2d, ... Boys' School, Rampart street, between St. Louis and Toulouse.
Wednesday, March 3d, ... Boys' School, Chartres street, corner of St. Philip.
Thursday, March 4th, ... Girls' ...
Friday, March 5th, ... Girls' School ...
Monday, March 8th, ... Boys' School ...
Tuesday, March 9th, ... Girls' School, Bayou Road.
Wednesday, March 10th ... Girls' School Hospital street, corner of Dauphine.
Wednesday Evening ... 6 to 9 P.M. ... Night School St. Philip street.
Thursday, March 11th ... Boys' High School, ...
...

By order of the Board, AUGUST FABRE, Superintendent.

Public Schools—Linear Drawing.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that ... act of March, 1852, Lessons in Linear drawing, applied to Architecture and Machinery, will be given, free of charge, at the Public High School, St. Philip street, between the hours of 7 P.M. and 9 P.M. By order of the Board.
A. FABRE, Superintendent.

... ACADEMY.

CONDE STREET, No. 155, between Hospital and Barracks streets, NEW ORLEANS.
PERRIN McMAHON, Principal.
... [illegible]

Orleans High Scool, 38 and 39 Esplanade street.

... The proprietor of this institution, which was established 1843, would respectfully inform parents and guardians of youth that it affords great facilities for ... The English and most of the Mathematical classes are taught ... [illegible]

New Arrangement—36 Canal Street.

... Expressly for ladies, ... [illegible] ... All pupils are desired ...

FOR SALE—A ... boy, good barber ... Apply at the Union Hotel, corner ...

F. FRYER.

BEGS leave to inform the ladies that she has just received a large and complete assortment of white, colored and fancy straw Hats, of all kinds. She has also been informed of the arrival at the ... [illegible]

OLAMPE.

34 Chartres street, corner Conti.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies, that ... the patronage which ... has heretofore ... a Saloon, ... Bonnets ... Cloaks, ...

... will be inaugurated on Monday ... [illegible]

Spanish Matting.

WE have recently received a few rolls of choice Spanish matting, ... [illegible]
CHITTENDEN & DAMERON, 26 Chartres st.

New Spring Goods.

LANDING from steamship Empire City, direct from ..., many desirable goods ... [illegible]
JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO., 6 Camp st.

IN store and for sale by the undersigned: ... black silk cravats, ... Estagnon's essence bergamotte; ... Eau de Rose, ... [illegible]
LANATA, ... & CO.

A. HERNANDEZ

No. 122 Royal Street, ...

HAS at present on hand ... [illegible]
A. HERNANDEZ, ... St. Louis Hotel.

IN store, for sale by the undersigned, 20 casks Montferrand ordinary; 80 casks St. Emilion, for family; ... St. Julien Medoc; ... white wine, Haut Sauterne.
S. MAJESTE, No. 115 Chartres, between St. Louis and Conti.

DRY GOODS—The undersigned have just received ... goods, which are offered for sale at reduced prices: printed muslin and organdies, stripes, ... barege ... plain and printed; ... [illegible]

HAVANA SEGARS—... [illegible] ... D. BORRIO, ...

CODFISH AND MACKEREL—... [illegible]
SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO., 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

STEWART'S SUGAR—50 bbls powdered, for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO., 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

BUTTER—50 ... Western, for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO.

WHISKEY—... for sale by SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO., 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ... [illegible] ... 13 and 15 St. Louis st.

PER ship Harvest arrived from Havre—2 bales true Gruyere cheese, for sale by A. N. ...