The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1848.

MAGNE & WEBBER, Proprietors
No. 42 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

First District.....JACQUES TOUPANT.
Second District.....J. P. BENJAMIN.
Third District.....MANUEL J. GARCIA.
Fourth District.....C. ADAMS, JR.
Fifth District.....JOHN MOORE.
Sixth District.....JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

WHILE WE PULL TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE BEATEN.—*General Taylor.*

"I DISCLAIM MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIGN ON MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST, without voting for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER.

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER, without voting for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST.

Tuesday Morning, Oct'r 17, 1848.

Rough & Ready Meeting in Gretna.

The friends of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore are requested to assemble at the Gretna House, on Thursday evening next, at a Grand Mass Meeting of the Taylor men of that town. The Tay or Clubs of New Orleans, and the Fillmore Rangers, are respectfully invited to attend. A steamboat will be provided at the foot of Canal street, to leave at 7 o'clock, and transport the citizens of New Orleans to the place of meeting.

Come Home.

The number of our paper will barely reach the citizens of New Orleans, now absent at the North, in time to warn them to hasten homewards. The city is perfectly healthy and has been so for several weeks. The friends of Taylor should return at once and by the shortest possible route. The river cannot be trusted at this season, in consequence of the extremely low stage of the water. The best plan is to take the cars. COME HOME, Taylor-men, and do not by any trivial delay lose a single precious vote!

Pennsylvania and Ohio.

We have seen a Telegraphic despatch from Pittsburgh, dated the 11th, which says "Johnston is elected Governor by a majority of ——. Democratic Pennsylvania Canal Commissioner elected. Ohio election close. Almost all accounts same as at last Evening's report, and by a small majority. Official returns must determine. The Whigs have four majority in the House, and one or two in the Senate."

Georgia.

PRESIDENTIAL OR A WHIG CONGRESSMAN.—It has heretofore been thought and admitted, that in the Second District in Georgia, Wellborn, Locofoco, had succeeded by 78 majority. It appears, however, as the correct returns come in, that this majority was reduced, until the last accounts made it only 37. There is now some reason to believe that Lamar, the Whig candidate, succeeded. The Charleston *Courier* of the 11th inst., says: "A gentleman who came in the Rail Road from Augusta, yesterday afternoon, informs us that Mr. CALHOUN was elected to Congress in the Second District of Georgia, defeating WELBORN the Democratic opponent, by a majority of fourteen votes. Our table would indicate that WELBORN was 37 ahead; but it appears there must have been some error, which was afterwards corrected." The *Courier* adds: We give the above as we received it, believing that statement was obtained from authoritative sources.

FLORIDA.—Although the Locofoco papers here appear not to know of the existence of such a State as Florida, we can tell them that her three Electoral votes are sure for Taylor. The Florida *Sentinel*, a Locofoco sheet published at Tallahassee, acknowledges that the State has gone for the Whigs.

MARYLAND.—At the election in Maryland, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., in addition to Sheriffs and Commissioners, seven of the Counties had to choose Senators to the State Legislature, to serve for six years, to supply vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of the former incumbents.

Of the results of these Senatorial elections we learn that, in Montgomery county, WILLIAM LINDAN GAITHER (Whig) is re-elected; in Prince George's, JOHN D. BOWLING is elected, being a Whig gain; in Anne Arundel, EDWARD HAMMOND is elected, and in Caroline THOMAS TURNER, both Democrats, to succeed gentlemen of like politics.

The other counties having to choose Senators are Charles, Somerset, and Calvert. In Somerset there was no opposition to JOHN H. DOSE, (Whig) and there is no doubt that Charles county has re-elected JOHN MATTHEWS, also a Whig. Calvert county was last represented by a Democrat, and it is uncertain which party has now obtained the victory. The candidates are ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE (Whig and Daniel KENT, Democrat.)

The Senate last year consisted of thirteen Whigs and eight Democrats. If the Democratic candidate has been successful in Calvert county, it will now stand fourteen Whigs and seven Democrats.

STEPHEN C. BONHAM.—We quoted a paragraph from the Harrisburg Union, a few days since, which stated that the Hon. Stephen C. Bonham, who was nominated as a Taylor Elector for the State of Delaware, not only declined the honor in an article of strong and overwhelming reasons for his course, but had taken bold and decided ground for CASS and BUTLER. We, at the time stated that Mr Bonham had never been a Taylor elector for Delaware. Since then, the York *Republican* lets us into his history and location. Judge Bonham is of York, a Locofoco, and was committed on the independent Taylor Electoral ticket, by the Locofoco State Convention, about a year since, before they found out that "Old Zack" could not be made a party tool. The *Union*, of course, knew Judge Bonham, and in making its giving circumstances to the paragraph, was evidently to mainly a fact for political effect.

HON. JOHN TOWNSEND, the Whig Senator of Hudson county, N. J., who was recently nominated by the Free Soilers on their electoral ticket, declines the station, and takes the only practicable ground upon which the friends of that movement must look for success. He says, "should ZACHARY TAYLOR be elected, Congress, as it was intended by the framers of the Constitution, will again be—what, under the rule of the party which Gen. Cass represents, it has almost ceased to be—the government of the country. Honorable peace with foreign nations—protection to Home Industry and Internal Improvements will be secured, and our nation will be prosperous and happy."

DEATH OF A CHIEF CLERK.—We learn from the Washington Union that George W. Crump, Esq., the late chief clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, at Washington, died in Powhatan county, Va., on the 1st inst., aged 62 years. He was formerly a prominent Whig member of the Virginia Legislature, and then of Congress. Col. James G. Berret succeeds him in office.

LAUNCHED, yesterday afternoon, from the foot of Twentieth street, E. R., a steamboat called the Anglo Saxon, 170 feet on deck, 11 feet hold, and 24 feet beam. She was built by Mr. Thomas Collyer, for Mr. Thomas P. Stanton, of this city, J. W. Stanton & Co., and Capt. Steward Porter, of New Orleans, and is intended to run between that city and the Balize.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE CARTMEN OF NEW YORK.—The New-York papers all agree that the meeting of the Cartmen of that City, held at Vauxhall, on the night of the 5th inst., was the largest and most imposing demonstration in favor of Gen. TAYLOR, witnessed during the canvass. The Hall of the building was packed to its utmost capacity, while the garden surrounding it, and the immense area in front were filled with a dense mass of persons. It is not of course pretended that the vast multitude—estimated at twenty thousand—was composed exclusively of Cartmen. These sturdy and embowoned Sons of toil formed only the nucleus of the assemblage, and around them was grouped an immense number of Taylor Whigs and Democrats. So less that three separate meetings were organized and in full operation at the same time.

The resolutions adopted at this tremendous gathering are remarkably spirited, expressive and able. They are so appropriate that we copy them:

PREAMBLE.—We, the Cartmen of New York, in Mass Meeting assembled, regarding the pending Presidential Election, as involving the great question of—whose will shall be the law of the land?—that of the Executive, or that of the People, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress assembled; therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the WILL of the people, while acting within Constitutional limits, as the fundamental principle which forms the enduring basis of all our free institutions, and that the wanton and capricious exercise of the one-man power, to thwart the People's will, and to subserve the paltry purposes of party, calls for the severe and indignant condemnation of every patriotic heart.

Resolved, That our model of a Patriot and the one we would choose for our children, is one who will be, found in the character and life of him who was *first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.*

Resolved, That ZACHARY TAYLOR is a *Washingtonian Patriot.* The man of *our choice—the man of the people—an honest, determined, and just man—a noble General*, and with *sound judgment* and *prompt action*—wise in council—ready for battle, and an earnest advocate of *honorable Peace.* We are proud of his gallant deeds and brilliant victories, and willingly and heartily confide in his undoubted patriotism. For him we meet—for him we speak—for him we will act, till we add *our victory to his victories*, and the cheers of happy millions shall resound and be echoed over *all* the hills and in *all* the valleys of our favored land.

Resolved, That we also hail with unbounded satisfaction the auspicious appearance on the political arena, of ZACHARY TAYLOR, a man rising from the masses by the force of the simple and sublime virtues and principles of true *greatness*, unbackneyed in the crooked ways of selfish, or designing politicians, and unpledged to ultra party schemes or interests, with sagacity enough to see the true theory of our institutions, and independence enough to plant himself firmly on the platform of the Constitution; and the will of the people borne upward and onward by the deep and spontaneous affections of the people, we ardently hope and believe that their suffrages will place him triumphantly in the Chair of State, where his administration may confer upon our beloved country glories as brilliant and enduring as those of Palo Alto and Buena Vista.

Resolved, That MILLARD FILLMORE is another example for the American Boy—he has elevated himself by a faithful service and an honest patriotism *without the influence of birth, or the aid of wealth, alone.* We will do our part to send him along to *victory.*

Resolved, That with such men to lead us in the coming National and State struggles as Zachary Taylor and Hamilton Fish, we feel a double assurance that when the smoke of the contest shall roll from the battle-field on the 7th of November, the Eagles of Victory will be found perched upon our standards.

DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, and GOV STEWARD, were the principal Speakers on the occasion. Their eloquent appeals aroused the enthusiasm of the multitude to the highest pitch, while the music of Whig minstrelsy in which 20,000 choral voices joined transmitted the joyous excitement. Nothing like this meeting, as a gathering of the bone and sinew of the land, has probably been ever before witnessed.

Facts about Gen. Taylor.

He was born in 1790, and is now 58 years old.

In 1808, Jefferson commissioned him a Lieutenant in the 7th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

In 1812, as a reward for services, he was made a Captain by Madison, and commander of Fort Harrison.

Taylor's defence of Fort Harrison, when attacked by an overwhelming force, was a masterly one, for which he was breveted Major.

In 1819, he was made a Lieut. Colonel.

In 1832, in the Black Hawk war, he led the regiment, and gained new laurels.

From 1836 to 1840, he was in the Florida war, and acted throughout with great skill, judgment and humanity, as he had ever before, and has ever since.

In 1845, he was ordered by the Government to occupy Corpus Christi.

In January, 1846, he was ordered to the Rio Grande.

He garrisoned Point Isabel, and then marched to a point opposite Matamoras, which was occupied by Gen. Arista and several thousand Mexican troops.

On the 9th of May, as a necessary consequence of the previous orders of Government, the battle at Palo Alto took place, between about 6,000 Mexicans and about 2,000 Americans under Taylor. The latter were victorious.

On the 9th, the battle of Resaca de la Palma followed, and Taylor was again victorious.

On the 18th, Matamoras was occupied by Gen. Taylor, after a severe cannonading.

Volunteers now flocked to General Taylor's standard, and town after town on the Rio Grande fell, and the Government still ordered the victor onward.

The storming of Monterey, one of the most brilliant and daring achievements of modern times, followed, and a garrison of 10,000 men, strongly fortified, was compelled to capitulate to a little more than half that number of Americans. The terms of capitulation, dictated by Gen. Taylor, were prompted by his humane and magnanimous spirit, but they were condemned by the Administration and its warmen, Cass and others, in Congress.

Gen. Taylor was a Whig, and his splendid achievements had made him popular, and for this reason, Mr. Polk, Gen. Cass, and other leaders of the Administration, or Democratic party, undertook to break him down. Insult and contumely were heaped upon him.

Nothing was more honorable to Gen. Taylor than the terms of this capitulation of Monterey. In his confidential letter to Gen. Gaines, for which Secretary Marcy undertook to reprimand him in a most insulting despatch, Gen. Taylor assigns as one reason for granting them, his desire to avoid the needless sacrifice of his men, and the destruction of women and children, which must have been very great, had the storming process been insisted on. Secretary Marcy stigmatised this private letter, which was intended to be strictly confidential, as mischievous in design and disgraceful to the army; and this, at the very time when the two organ, the Union, was publishing letters from army officers intended for publication! Oh, shame, where is thy blush! Gen. Taylor's exonerating letter to Mr. Marcy, in reply to the despatch, is well known—"I ask no favor," said the indignant patriot, "and I shrink from no responsibility."

From this time to the present, the Polk administration has done all in its power to destroy Gen. Taylor. They took from him many of his best and most efficient troops, and left him exposed to the worst vicissitudes and the greatest dangers. But, despoiled as he thus was, he continued to gain new laurels, and the battle of Buena Vista, with the victory, tells a story that covers his enemies with shame. He was victorious in spite of his government, and his reputation as a gallant officer, and a man of wisdom and worth, as high as unsullied, notwithstanding the efforts of Polk, Marcy, Cass and others, to tarnish it.—*Boston Jour.*

THE CROP.—The Louisiana *Journal*, published at Lake Providence, says: "The weather has been so remarkably fine for three weeks past, that the effects of the storm, which it was supposed had injured the crop almost one half, will not be materially felt. The cotton crop in this parish will not be a full one, but, from the best information we have been able to obtain, it will not fall short as much as one-fourth; whereas, soon after the storm, in the latter part of August, many said that not much over a half crop would be realized. The wet weather in the months of July and August caused many of the forms to fall, and now there is some deficiency in the number of young bolls. At this time, however, the amount of cotton open in the fields is as large, perhaps, as was ever seen at any one time in the country, and there is every prospect of a continuation of good weather, so that it will all be saved.

☞ The Montgomery *Journal* states that John Carry, arrested the other day for mail robbery, was a stage owner and mail contractor between Pickensville, in this State, and Columbus, Mississippi. He has robbed the mails of, it is supposed, many thousand dollars, and among them the missing packages of St. John, Power & Co. This was effected very easily, as he and his confederates had keys of the patent brass locks, and could open the mails at pleasure. His detection and arrest were discovered by great skill—he was almost taken in the very act, and was forced to disgorge the packages which he had purloined the night before.

The Northern Face of the Democracy.

The double game which Locofocoism is playing has been pretty well exposed by this time. The party which supports CASS and BUTLER really seems to imagine that there is so much thing as popular intelligence; that the voters throughout the Union are an illiterate and ignorant rabble, easily duped, and willing to lend credence to any fabrication which knavish ingenuity may invent. Holding these views, Locofocoism naturally enough seeks to palm the most monstrous and contradictory stories on the people of the North and South, presented CASS to the former as a better abolitionist than VAN BUREN, and assuring the latter that he holds slavery and slaveholders as dear as the apple of his eye. We have given so many samples of the way in which his Northern supporters talk, that with a brief array of further evidence we shall close our chapters on this particular point of the contest.

At a Cass meeting at Concord, Massachusetts, on the 12th of last August, C. C. Hazewell, Esq., addressed the meeting in a strong, argumentative and elaborate speech, which was listened to with close attention. He demonstrated, in a lucid manner, the GROSS ABSURDITY of the Whigs, in PROCLAIMING TAYLOR AS AN ANTI-SLAVERY CANDIDATE, the glaring hypocrisy of the Barnburners in presenting Van Buren as the Free Soil Candidate, and maintained that the only RELIABLE Candidate before the people as a true CONSTITUTIONAL SUPPORTER OF FREE TERRITORY AND FREE MEN, was LEWIS CASS. Mr. H. said:

"Gen. Cass was born in a Free State, and with the exception of a few years of his boyhood, and the five years he resided in Washington as Secretary of War, he had been a citizen of free communities. Under his rule and guidance had sprung into existence that Northwestern Territory, into which slavery could never enter. * * * In his early manhood he had fought bravely for the conquest of Canada, which would have been effected had he and his comrades been seconded by men as brave as now prominent in the self-styled "free soil" movement; and we all know that if Canada had been conquered, there would have been no added to the confederacy, ere this, three States to our great Northern States, which would have enabled us to maintain our weight in the Union, and have prevented the spread of Slavery! He (Gen Cass) had EXPRESSED HIS ABHORRENCE OF SLAVERY IN THE MOST CLEAR AND EXPLICIT TERMS, and a man might be defied to find anything of the same kind in the entire writings of Martin Van Buren. He (Cass) had not interest, immediate or remote, in the extension or perpetuation of slavery, beyond that which we all have, if we have any. In short, there is no man in the Union who ought to be LESS OBNOXIOUS TO THE FRIENDS OF FREE SOIL THAN LEWIS CASS. And if they do except to him and cleave to Martin Van Buren, they prove not his unfitness, but their own ignorance and servility; and they would except to any man who might be nominated by any other people than themselves."

The same meeting adopted the following, among other resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the charge that the Democracy are in favor of extending slavery, or of perpetuating its existence, is founded in falsehood, and those who make it KNOW IT TO BE A LIE, and by no means object to it because it is a lie."

Resolved, That the only ticket now before the public, which can command the support of the real friends of *free soil*, is that which bears the name of LEWIS CASS and WILLIAM O. BUTLER, for as it has not the name of a slaveholder on it, nor that of any man interested in either the perpetuation or extension of slavery!!"

At a Democratic meeting held at Middleborough, (Mass.) the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we cordially respond to the nomination made at the Baltimore Convention in May last, and rejoice that we have been presented with such illustrious names as CASS and BUTLER."

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery into any new territory of the United States as it would be fraught WITH GREAT EVILS, not only where slavery is extended, but to the whole Nation."

The Boston *Statesman*, in which the foregoing speech and resolutions first appeared, describes another meeting at Lynn, as follows:

"No extra effort had been made to get out a large meeting, but before the hour for assembling had arrived, the hall was filled to its utmost capacity with an audience numbering at least 1000. It was a glorious gathering of the old unflinching Democracy of Lynn, who have fought their way in triumph through many political campaigns, and now stand while they have ever stood, upon the glorious platform of free soil, free principles and free men."

The following resolutions, among others, were passed at this meeting:

Resolved, That the action of the Democratic National Convention in the nomination of Cass and Butler, and of the platform of principles adopted, meet our cordial approbation.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is the only party that ever effected political reforms or protected the people and unfortunate from tyranny and oppression—THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THEIR CANDIDATES ARE IN FAVOR OF FREE SOIL AND FREE AND INALIENABLE HOMESTEAD LAWS!"

But probably the resolutions of a meeting at Quincy, Mass., are the most spicy of any. Here are two of them:

Resolved, That we fully concur with the Buffalo Convention, "that slavery in the States is under the control of the States;" that we do not believe that, by the caprice and dictation of any Congress whatever, slavery shall be engrafted upon the unlimited area of the growing West, but rather, that the subject shall be regulated by the citizens of territories, in a spirit of confidence that under the increasing light of intelligence and civil liberty they will reject it, and that the people, as a body politic, will never do wrong.

Resolved, That the charge against the Democratic party, as being the friends of slavery, is false, and that those who so assert know it to be false! That the only true friends and advocates of Free Soil are to be found in the Democratic ranks, and that the ELECTION OF CASS AND BUTLER IS THE ONLY MEANS BY WHICH THE BLESSINGS OF UNIVERSAL LIBERTY CAN BE SECURED TO THIS GLORIOUS UNION!"

This is Cass Democracy! We wonder whether Southern Cass-men find it palatable. Do the Democrats of Louisiana recognize this as their platform? Are they willing to stand upon it? Who knows Gen. Cass best, and who ought to know him best—the North, where he was born and bred and now resides, or the South, where he never showed his face? The North tells us that the election of Cass is the only means of preventing the spread of slavery, and of breaking the fetters of the slave. Southern Locofocos, without a little of proof, assume that he is friendly to our institutions—Rational men will accept Northern testimony, which is founded on the history of his life, his speeches and his conduct, and with this evidence before them, what real friend of the South can vote for Cass. NOT ONE.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9, 8 1-2 P. M.

There are 7 feet water in the channel here.

The new steamer Brough Boy, is reported sunk in the Missouri River; boat and cargo a total loss, having struck a snag.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 9, 7 1-2 P. M.

There is a rise in the Cumberland from "boatwater." At this port, it has risen 10 inches, and is still rising at the rate of half an inch an hour. There will be shortly 20 inches on the shoals.

The weather here is clear and warm.

☞ We understand from persons who came down the river yesterday, that the elegant Marmeluke, with which Captain McCulloch and his son made off some days since while she was under seizure by the Sheriff, was aron near Natchez, and the Uncle Sam, with the officers in pursuit of her on board, was met about six hour's steam lower down the river.

THE EMPIRE STATE.—The *Com. Advertiser*, of the 6th, says: The "bedgrass" for the engine of this steamer, building for the New Orleans and Havana line of steamers, was sent yesterday, by T. F. Secor & Co. It is eleven tons in weight.

GOOD PICKING.—We copy the following from the Louisiana (Carroll) *Journal*:

We were handed the following weights by Mr. Barclay, overseer on Mr. T. M. Perish's plantation in this parish. He assures us that the hands named picked the weights annexed to their names on the 27th ult.

George,	500	Peggy,	505
Charles,	500	Daniel,	440
Abe,	430	Henry,	480
Indy,	410	Manuel,	410

Average, 454 3-8 pounds.

If any one has beaten this, let him come forward and show the documents.

DISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ENGLAND.—The distance sailed by the Atlantic steamer is as follows:

By Messrs's sailing.

Boston dock to Liverpool dock,	3,200 miles.
Battery (N. Y.) to Liverpool dock,	3,000 "
Boston dock to Southampton dock,	3,200 "
Battery (N. Y.) to Southamp. dock,	3,000 "

By Worcester and Grant Clarke.

Boston dock to Liverpool dock,	3,200 "
Battery (N. Y.) to Liverpool dock,	2,822 "
Boston dock to Southampton dock,	3,240 "
Battery (N. Y.) to Southamp. dock,	3,022 "

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body assembled last evening, Hon. Recorder Genois in the chair, and ten members present.

The following message from the Mayor, was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
October 16th.

Agreeably to the resolution passed by your Honorable body on the 13th inst., appointing a Committee to wait upon Messrs. McNeil, Duplessis and Degas, and request them to withdraw their resignations, I have to inform you that the duty assigned has been performed, and although every argument was used to prevail on them to meet your wishes, they have most respectfully declined.

Enclosed, I hand you copy of a petition from the Hon. Third District Court, in the case of A. D. Boien vs. Municipality No. One, wherein a claim for $90,000 damages is made for an arrest and imprisonment made on or about the 30th ult.

[Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Alderman Fabre moved that the resignations be accepted, and proper steps be taken to fill the vacancies, in the meantime he would suggest that the Recorder should appoint a Finance Committee. After some conversation, the Mayor was authorized to issue a notice that an election shall be held on the second Monday of November, at the usual places designated by the above gentlemen. The Recorder appointed the following members to compose the Finance Committee: Aldermen Fabre and Blanque.

That portion of the Mayor's message, relative to the suit of A. D. Boien, was referred to the Attorney of the Municipality.

The unfinished business of the Council, relative to the paving contract with Dennis Cronan, was then brought forward by Alderman Fabre, who moved that the Surveyor be authorized to furnish certificates to the contractor for work done in Bienville street, provided the paving had been done in a workmanlike manner. He supported his resolution by alleging the extreme necessity for bringing the matter to a final close.

This proposal led to a protracted debate, in which the virtues of bank stones and seashore stones were eloquently discussed by every member present. Ald. Hagan opened the barricade, and objected very decidedly to the resolution, on the ground that the contractor had not employed the material specified in the agreement, and he was more strongly opposed to such a loose way of doing business, calculated, as it was, to establish a bad precedent for future contracts of the kind. He stated that from his own personal knowledge, many property holders on Bienville street would resist the payment of their quota, inasmuch as bank stones had been extensively used in lieu of seashore stones, and that the first packing time and the greater industry of our planters will bring many of them to bring up their crops to an average size, per acre, who is now afraid to think of counting up at the close of their weighing.—*Concordia Intelligencer.*

General Council.

SITTING OF WEDNESDAY, 11th October, 1848.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, Mr. Bouchie was called to the Chair. Messrs present—Messrs. Allan, Benit, Bernard, Day, Hopkins, Lee, Rouchio, Smith, Borgi, Vandegrift, Wilder—11.

Absent—Mr. J. Beebe.

On motion, the Council proceeded to the election of a President.

Messrs. Hopkins and Borgi being appointed tellers, it appeared that of eleven votes—

Mr. John Benit, obtained 9
Scattering, 2

Consequently Mr. Benit was declared duly elected President of the Council.

Mr. Day moved to dispense with the reading of the journal.

Mr. Bernard desired that that portion of the journal of the sitting of the 10th July, relating to an ordinance passed, imposing fines, &c., on dogs, be read so as to amend the same by striking out the words, "to be paid out of the tax imposed on dogs, by the Ordinance.

On motion, the rules being suspended, the same was adopted, and the journal ordered to be amended accordingly.

The following message from the Mayor, was read, and on motion, was laid on the table.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
October 11th, 1848.

To the Hon. wishes President and Members of the General Council of the City of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—A vacancy has occurred in the Council of Municipality No. One, by the resignation of W. F. H. O'Neil, as Alderman from the Second Ward. Agreeably to the law, you are to appoint the Inspector to preside at the election. Should a vacancy, and I respectfully call your attention thereto.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,
[Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

A letter from Perry S. Warfield Esq., attorney of the Council, was read, stating that he had made affidavit before the Attorney General, in order that he may institute proceedings against the Commercial Bank, for a forfeiture of its charter, as prescribed by the 6th section of said act of March, 1848, and in accordance with a resolution of the Council, adopted at the sitting of 10th July, inst.

On motion, the letter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A second letter from Perry S. Warfield, Esq. was read, informing the Council that he had completed the printed report of the Judiciary of May last, and enclosing the amount of Messrs. Bullit, Cuccoza & Co., by whom the work was printed and bound, also enclosing a letter from Messrs. Devon, Cuccoza & Co.

On motion, the letter was laid on the table, and referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from A. Lange, Commissary of Fifth Ward, Municipality No. One, complaining of the neglected condition of the privies of the Parish Jail. On motion, the letter was laid on the table.

The following names of Mr. Gaither were presented, and on motion referred to the Committee on Court-Houses and Prisons:

A petition was presented by several voters and residents of the First Ward, Municipality No. One, was read, asking that the Public, at the corner Bienville, in Rousseau's lot, be laid out as Canterbury's, No. 116 Chartres street, instead of the Court House Square, was, on motion, laid on the table subject to call.

J. W. Smith, Esq., presented the following resolution, which, on motion, the rules being suspended, was adopted.

Mr. Vanderpriff proposed to substitute the name of Mr. Albert Fabre instead of Mr. Victor Jeanneite, in the 11th precinct, 5th representative district.—The yeas and nays being called for, resulted as follows: Nays—Messrs. Allan, Benit, Day, Hopkins, Rice, Rouchio, Smith, Borgi—8. Ayes—Messrs. Bernard, Vandegrift and Wilder—3. The motion was consequently lost.

Mr. Wilder moved to amend the resolution, by substituting the name of W. R. McCollum, in-load of that of Theodore Lewis, in the 15th Precinct, 4th Representative District. The ayes and nays being called for, it resulted as follows:

Nays—Messrs Allan, Benit, Day, Hopkins, Rice, Rouchio, Smith, Borgi—8. Ayes—Messrs. Bernard, Vandegrift and Wilder—3. The motion was consequently lost.

On motion, the name of Mr. A. Abat was substituted for that of Mr. J. A. Blanc, in the 12th Precinct, 7th Representative District.

On motion, the resolution was, the rules being suspended, adopted as follows:

Resolved, By the General Council of the City of New Orleans, that at the election to be held for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, on Tuesday, 7th November, 1848, the Polls shall be held in this city at the following places, and under the superintendence of the following Commissioners and Clerks, viz:

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

First Precinct—At the Engine House of 2nd Fire Co., No. 11, corner of Dauphine and Bienville sts.—*Commissioners*—Julian Neville, James Rowan, J. M. Kenny. *Clerks*—W. Wilson Mathews, Robert Smith.

Second Precinct—At Degrange's Hall, on Royales street, near the Horse station—*Commissioners*—Peter C. Cuddy, jr., Dr. George E. Harral, John Gooding. *Clerks*—Lawrence Gallagher, Walter B. Fenner.

SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Third Precinct—At the Fulton School House, corner of Annunciation and Dauphine streets.—*Commissioners*—Thomas Lee, S. Loeds, B. Wheelahan—*Clerks*: Louis Hora, C. H. Lee.

Fourth Precinct—At the Engine House of Jackson Fire Co., No. 18, Apollo street—*Commissioners*: Dr. David John Bayne, Moses Bauman, J. F. Kirwan—*Clerks*: Edwin Sidis, Benjamin Bloomfield.

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Fifth Precinct—At the Engine House of Mississippi Fire Company No. 6, corner of Bayou and Tchoupitoulas street—*Commissioners*: J D G Davis, John E Calhoun, James F Lusk—*Clerks*: C M Waterman, H Stackhouse.

Sixth Precinct—At the Hall of Louisiana Hose Co., corner of Carondelet and Perdido sts.—*Commissioners*—R S Sykes, J B Walker, S D Gould—*Clerks*—Alex Chew, T J Barbe.

Seventh Precinct—At Thos. Butterfield's House, corner of Poydras and St. John sts.—*Commissioners*—George W Christy, W L Cushing, Dr James McIntyre. *Clerks*—Jacob Bethiel, Thomas Compton.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Eighth District—At the Odell street Hotel.—*Commissioners*—Richard Hooten, S D McNeil, Newton Richards. *Clerks*—E Genest, Michel Almy, jr.

Ninth Precinct—At Salvador Pratt's Coffee House, corner of Customhouse and Bampart sts.—*Commissioners*—L J Sarpy, G E Sorey, Patrick Shields.—*Clerks*—Simon Hart, J Francisco Fernandez.

FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

10th Precinct—At the City Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets.—*Commissioners*: Gustave Jacquet, Emile Bras.

11th Precinct—At the Coffee House, formerly known as the Planters' House, opposite the Theatre.—*Commissioners*: J A Hentra, Paulin Blanque, Victor Jeanneite—*Clerks*: F Lanothe, Michel De Armas.

12th Precinct—At Salmon's Coffee House, corner of Carondelet Walk and Gaime street—*Commissioners*: J M Bauman, John Wills, F. Salmon—*Clerks*: John McLelland, Theodule Chauvin.

SIXTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Thirteenth Precinct—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 4, Hospital street—*Commissioners*: Victor Bere, J V Gourdain, Theodore Lewis—*Clerks*: Isidore Guesman, Leon Bere.

Fourteenth Precinct—At the house of H Wiem, Rough and Ready Garden Establishment, on the Bayou Road—*Commissioners*—M Barnett, Ben'r, John Coulter, H Porter—*Clerks*: J Robinsports, Gustave Dominguez.

SEVENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Fifteenth Precinct—At the Station of said District situated between [illegible] and the centre of Gentilly road—*Commissioners*—A vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Fox, by the resignation of W. F. H. O'Neil, as Alderman from the Second Ward. Agreeably to the law, you are to appoint the Inspector to preside at the election. Should any vacancy, and I respectfully call your attention thereto.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,
[Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

A letter from Perry S. Warfield Esq., attorney of the Council, was read, stating that he had made affidavit before the Attorney General, in order that he may institute proceedings against the Commercial Bank, for a forfeiture of its charter, as prescribed by the 6th section of said act of March, 1848, and in accordance with a resolution of the Council, adopted at the sitting of 10th July, inst.

On motion, the letter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A second letter from Perry S. Warfield, Esq. was read, informing the Council that he had completed the printed report of the Judiciary of May last, and enclosing the amount of Messrs. Bullit, Cuccoza & Co., by whom the work was printed and bound, also enclosing a letter from Messrs. Devon, Cuccoza & Co.

On motion, the letter was laid on the table, and referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from A. Lange, Commissary of Fifth Ward, Municipality No. One, complaining of the neglected condition of the privies of the Parish Jail. On motion, the letter was laid on the table.

The following names of Mr. Gaither were presented, and on motion referred to the Committee on Court-Houses and Prisons:

A petition was presented by several voters and residents of the First Ward, Municipality No. One, was read, asking that the Public, at the corner Bienville, in Rousseau's lot, be laid out as Canterbury's, No. 116 Chartres street, instead of the Court House Square, was, on motion, laid on the table subject to call.

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Sixth Precinct