The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1851.

G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee,

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 29, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived yesterday, bringing dates from New York to the 19th, Washington to the 20th, and Charleston to the 22d inst. The mail is still one day behind-hand.

ABOLITION BENEVOLENCE.

We have more than once pointed out the inconsistency between the professions and the practice of the Abolitionists, showing from indisputable facts that the saintly hypocrites who weep over the imaginary hardships of the black slave, suffer the black freemen to starve in their midst—reserving their sympathies for those alone who need them not. A New York paper—the *Journal of Commerce*—exposes another trait in the character of these knavish fanatics. It seems that while the Abolitionists do nothing but steal negroes from their masters, they are particularly careful to avoid contributing the means of rescuing the negro from servitude, when the opportunity presents itself of doing so lawfully. "Within the last nine months," says the *Journal*, "between $1,000 and $5,000, the voluntary offerings of the benevolent, have passed through our hands for the liberation of slaves, *not twenty dollars of which, as we have good reason to believe, was contributed by Abolitionists, black and white.* They have no relish for emancipation, unless there is an odor of *chivalry* about it. *With* such an odor, they scent the game at a long distance. The last report of the New York State Vigilance Committee, submitted verbally by the Secretary at the annual meeting in May last, states that during the year then just closed, they "assisted 151 fugitive slaves." For the meaning of the word "assisted," ask Chaplin. If he cannot tell, ask a poor slave girl, (we forget her name at this moment, who, previous to the intermeddling of the Abolitionists, had a comfortable home in the District of Columbia, where she was kindly treated, but who having been removed away by Chaplin, was bewitched with him and when we last heard from her, she was at Richmond, on her way to the far South, as her mistress (a widow) not being disposed to retain a servant who would allow herself to be tampered with by Abolitionists."

This is a good unimeachable testimony, from an impartial and observant witness. The facts above stated are in perfect keeping with the system adopted by GARRISON, LEAVITT, and the rest of the sooty brood. They are animated by the devilish passion of sectional hatred. They love agitation, because it may lead to mischief. Hence, when a slave seeks to escape from his owner, they will help him to run away, because, by the act, the South is annoyed and aggrieved, and one of her citizens suffers a loss of property. But let the fugitive reach his destination safely and unpursued, and the current of their benevolence is suddenly checked. The miserable victim of their wiles is no longer a pet, because he is no longer in peril. He may hang, drown, or shoot himself, or die of hunger without exciting Abolitionism with one throb of pity. It is our settled conviction, that were it possible to liberate every slave in the South, without trouble, or danger, or loss, the Abolitionists would oppose the design. Their occupation would be gone. They would have no more material left for vehement declamation, ferocious abuse, and horrible blasphemy.

The claims of the Abolitionists to the respect and co-operation of the citizens of the North are beginning to be tolerably well understood—thanks to such manly and independent presses as the *Journal of Commerce*, *Express*, and *Pennsylvanian*. Their pseudo philanthropy, their contempt of law and order, their wild doctrines of religion, their infamous assaults upon the Constitution of the United States, and their cold-blooded and systematic calumny, have been thoroughly exposed, and a reaction is in progress which, we confidently believe, will, in a very brief period, consign them to nearly universal odium and detestation. Already the chief proselytes of the negrophilists are silly old women and crotchetty fools.

MISSOURI.—ELECTION OF A WHIG UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We have at length the gratification of announcing the election of Mr. GEYER—the Whig Candidate for U. S. Senator—by the Missouri Legislature. According to the despatch in the *Picayune*, he received 60 votes—just enough—to 55 for Benton, and 24 scattering. Mr. Geyer undoubtedly owes his triumph to the opponents of Col. Benton.

DAGUERREOTYPE SALOONS.—The rooms occupied as a Daguerrian Gallery by E. Jacobs, at No. 93 Camp street, surpass in elegance and luxury anything of the kind we have ever witnessed. The saloon is extremely spacious, fitted up at immense expense, with costly and beautiful furniture, and adorned with paintings, engravings and the finest specimens of the photographic art. We allude particularly to the saloon, because it would be almost superfluous to refer to the artist himself. He is so well known throughout the Southern country for the accuracy of his Daguerreotypes, their perfection of eye, and the exquisite effects of light and shade which an improved apparatus and the employment of various chemical combinations, enable him to produce, that he stands in no need whatever of newspaper panegyric. All those who wish to examine, perhaps the finest photographic gallery in the Union, may gratify their curiosity and taste by a visit to No. 93 Camp street.

WORLD'S FAIR ART UNION.—We invite attention to the prospectus of the World's Fair Art Union, published in our advertising columns. It will be seen that a subscription of a very small amount will give the subscriber an excellent chance of proceeding to London in a first class American ship, free of all expense, going or returning. There are 50 prizes of this class—of which 25 entitle each drawer to free passages and $100 for expenses in London; and 25 to free passages, to and from the World's Fair, without spending money. Every subscriber will be furnished with a truthful and finished engraving of the crystal palace in the very zenith of its splendor. For further particulars we refer to the advertisement.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By the steamship *Falcon*, we have received the Rio Grande *Sentinel* of the 15th instant:

The anniversary of the 8th January, was celebrated in great style by the Americans residing in Matamoras.

There is no news in the papers before us worth copying.

☞ The attention of Sugar Planters is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Winefield, Price & Co., Matagorda street, in TO DAY'S paper, offering to sell Sugar Mills and Engines. This machinery is manufactured by a Southern establishment of known reputation, and wherever it has been sold, it has given perfect satisfaction. Messrs. Winefield, Price & Co. have in their possession the highest testimonials in favor of the establishment furnishing this work, as well as the machinery itself.

Planters wishing to purchase would do well to call on these gentlemen before doing so.

☞ We invite the particular attention of merchants to the very extensive sale of choice Property, situated on the batture, and in the best locations for Residence, in Boulogny or Jefferson City.

The lot to be sold offers great inducements to persons desirous of obtaining choice Property, and to speculators, as the Property will be sold without reserve.

The sale commences at 10 o'clock, at Bank's Arcade, and is under charge of J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

In the list, there are also some choice Batture Properties.

On the line of Lafayette, being the Ferry Landing, also, a very beautiful Tract of Land at Biloxi, next to the Residence of John Watt, Esq.

☞ M. VIGNIE, Auctioneer, will sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 New Levee street, near Canal street, an invoice of Fine Rattan Cane Seat Sofas positive, and in ignorance of purchasers.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 26th.

Cotton, 700 bales changed hands at a decline of ¼. Pork is dull, $19 for old, $19¾ for new. Flour, 4,000 bbls. were sold at $4 50@$5 for Ohio. Wheat is firm; Corn, firm, at 67c. Lard, 7¾@8c. Coffee, 1000 bags including Rio, at 11¾@11¾c. Sugar and Molasses are unchanged. Sterling, 10@10¼. Freights, cotton ⅛. Flour, 9d.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE was not in session on the 18th inst.

In the House, after the reading of the journals, Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the special order of the day—the deficiency bill—which was negatived.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on private bills, and took up a "bill for the relief of A. Baudoin and A. Roberts, of the city of New Orleans, for losses sustained by a collision between a steamer in the employment of the United States, and a flat-bottomed boat laden with ice, in consequence of which she subsequently sunk, and the cargo was lost." The bill passed the committee, with a recommendation to the House that it pass.

Several other bills of an exclusively private nature, and destitute of all public interest whatever, were then taken up and passed, or otherwise disposed of by the committee, mostly without discussion.

The committee then rose, and the House, after disposing of one or two of the bills which had been passed by the committee, adjourned till Monday next.

☞ List of passengers per steamship *Philadelphia*, which left yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, for Havana and Chagres:

For Havana—H Kernon and lady, Mr Anderson and lady, Dr Mercer and family, Mrs Farina, Mrs Taylor, J G Vassar, W B Orchard, J H Schimacher, Mr Robinson, Mr Urquhart, Mr Collier and lady, J Perkins, Geo E Balfour, R P de Reynoso, O E Sibley, lady and son, Mr Green and lady, E B Strout, Mr Jamison and servant, A Couchs, D W Mitchell, M Ward, J W Johnson, M M Foster, T B Hartley, G L Lamothe, J Van Dyke and servant, D Benson and friend, Capt T Williams, B H Van Acekin, Geo F Dyer, W G Fuller, J H Johnson, E H Fox, R Starr, E Brown, D L Harris, T Carroll, C Canfield, L Pierce, F Rodrigues, J Silversmith, A Vanhouseler and wife.

For Chagres—J Benjamin and lady, Mrs J C Duncan, child and servant, Miss Thompson, Mrs Wachenhuser, Mrs Forsyth, Dr Levy and lady, J Levy and lady, Mr Thompson, Jas Murch, W Hyler, C Mawstead, G W Hewlin, M Shahin, A A Boyle, Mrs Gibson, of Havana and children, S Mead, A Rebouli, lady and child, Mrs Williams, Mrs Kidd, Mrs Richter, Mrs Dunbar, Miss M Simpton, Mrs M Lundy, J Rich, J C Berrin, C Brandes, W Dunlap, G Plater, Mrs J C Brown and family, W Noe, C F Hamell, Geo Wilson, W Sewell and lady, Mr Barkley and family, L A de Groote, J J Ximes, S Reginberger, W Shindan, J McLean, J Spanier, Jno Spanier, P Tomanacher, A Steiner, T H Neal, F Lawrason, T Henley, J Henley, P Reagan, R H Murry, W H Milligan, J B Shephard, W D Walker, C Plater, T Norwood, J Kincaid, S Kelly.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Asia* reached New York on the evening of the 17th, bringing dates from London to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst., inclusive:

Accounts from Vienna mention that an interview was soon to take place between the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia.

Rear Admiral James Murray Gordon died in London on the 28th of Dec., in the 79th year of his age.

The Rev. Andrew Brandram, M.A., rector of Beckenham, and for twenty-seven years the highly esteemed secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, died on the 26th of December.

Letters from Rome announce that the United States' residents in that city have resolved on resistance to Pius IX's order to close their chapel within its walls.

Speaking of the American census, the Times says that from what has already appeared, the returns will "exhibit an instance of material and industrial development unparalleled in the annals of nations;" and concludes an article on the subject by the direct assertion that ten years hence the population of America will exceed that of the British Isles.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Thompson is the bearer of the the memorial from the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton to the President of the United States, praying that Southampton might be made the port of destination of the Pennsylvania, or any other national ship sent across with contributions to the World Fair in 1851. Just prior to the Franklin's departure, a deputation, consisting of the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and some of the Council of Southampton, had an interview with Mr. Abbott Lawrence, to hand him this memorial for transmission to the President. In taking charge of it his Excellency assured the deputation that he would most warmly second the wishes of the inhabitants of Southampton, and expressed himself favorable to the choice of that port. It was finally arranged by the dock and railway companies of Southampton, that no charge whatever should be made for the reception and conveyance of any of the goods sent from the United States by the American ship or ships of war intended for the exhibition. The Southampton people were, therefore, anticipating a favorable reply to their application.

The glass palace in Hyde Park, though not quite completed, was formally surrendered to the Royal Commissioners on the 1st January. Tens of thousands of people flocked to see it, and pronounced it to be the most wonderful structure ever beheld.

The Times states that the steamship Great Britain, which has been purchased by Mr. Patterson, of Bristol, is for Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., of Liverpool and Liverpool. It is intended that the large engines now on board shall be removed and new ones adopted, and it is not improbable that this leviathan will convey passengers between Liverpool and New York during the World's Fair.

The arrangements for the Great Exhibition are actively prosecuted. Among the articles from India is a pearl robe, valued at about $7,000; and a gold-mounted saddle, set with precious stones, the property of the late Runjeet Singh, valued at about $5,000. Ali Mound has contributed most magnificently to the exhibition in embroidered workmanship of quilts, enameled swords, &c.

FRANCE.—Everything is profoundly quiet in France. Paris is gayer than ever before known. The Assembly is occupied with unimportant matters and with quarrels between the members.

The commercial treaty between France and Piedmont has been renewed, with no essential change in its provisions.

A miracle is alleged to have recently taken place in the church of Saturnia, canton and arrondissement of Apt, department of the Vaucluse, consisting in the flowing of blood from a picture representing the descent of Jesus Christ from the cross. The occasion was the fervent praying of a girl named Rosette Tamisier. The flow of blood from the painting has been observed and testified to by several witnesses, including an Archbishop and Clergyman, officer of gendarmes and a sub-Prefect. Rosette, on being interrogated by the sub-Prefect, said—"God had effected this miracle for the conversion of sinners, and He had specially chosen St. Saturnin, because, four years ago, this local saint had saved me from a great scandal." Her conduct, she added, "had been outrageously calumniated, as also that of a Priest, but she had demanded reparation from God." The blood which oozes from the painting is said to have been analyzed by medical men, who have declared that its chemical composition exactly corresponds with that of human blood.

GERMANY.—*The Conferences at Dresden*—The Dresden Free Conferences are noticed at length. The opening address of Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Minister, and that of Baron Manteuffel, the Prussian Minister, are published. He speaks of the incontestable advantages of confederation among the German States, but he recommends the "strengthening of the chief organ of the confederation by arrangements which will enable it for the future to assign the rule of revolution, and to protect the interests of Monarchy. He then recommends a revision of the federal act, and the laws formed under it. The speech of Baron Manteuffel is shorter, and contains no explicit suggestion. On the 27th ult. the Congress was divided into committees to consider and report upon the various changes desired. Austria and Prussia, of course, predominate in the chief committees.

The advices from Hamburg state that skirmishing along the line of outposts in Schleswig continued, but no important action had taken place. The dismissal of Major-General Gerhard from the Holstein service was notified in the official Gazette. This is the second general sacrificed by the Schleswigers. Prussia and Austria have determined upon an energetic course of action with respect to Schleswig-Holstein, and the Federal troops have already commenced their march towards that quarter.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.—Preparations are making for the pacification of the Duchies, but it was feared it could not be accomplished without an armed intervention. The new appointed commander-in-chief of the Holstein army had resigned the command, and the Schleswig-holsteinists had resolved that no Prussian shall again stand at the head of the army, and offered the post to the Hanoverian General, Halkett. Some slight skirmishing between the Danes and the Holsteiners had taken place. Discipline was very slack in the army of the former. The recalled Prussian soldiers were again returning in large numbers to the Duchies. The Austrian forces, 25,000 strong, were supposed to be on the route to the Duchies. They would be joined by a like number of Prussians.

Count Leiningen, the Austrian Commissioner in Hesse, has suspended the functions of the standing committee of the Diet.

The *Kolner Zeitung* states, from Cassel, that there can be no doubt as to the reasons why the Federal Commissioner has thought proper to suspend the standing committee, for that, according to the provisions of the Hessian Constitution, it will within a few weeks become the duty of the government to convoke a Diet. If the Diet be not convoked, it is the duty of the committee to impeach the Minister of the Interior, and as it is not the Elector's intention to convoke a Diet, it was thought convenient to remove the possibility of another impeachment.

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid to the 17th of December, are received. It is reported that Queen Isabella is again in a condition which promises an heir to the crown.

ITALY.—The news from the Austrian provinces in Italy is, also, far from favorable. Conspiracies had been discovered, and numerous arrests were made. Powder and ball and the bangman's rope are committing fearful ravages in Lombardy and Venice.

HUNGARY.—*An Explosion Threatening.*—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, in alluding to the policy of the Austrian cabinet in reference to Hungary, states that things cannot be carried on as they now are for any length of time, it being next to impossible to Government to the Magyars. The most deep seated discontent prevails throughout Hungary, and an explosion is not far distant. Whenever an opportunity presents itself, the national feeling is shown.

Not long since the Hungarian sire played by a renowned Gipsy band at Presburg, led to such stormy demonstrations that the authorities considered it necessary to order the gipsies to quit the city. A violincellist, a Pole, not long since played a *concerto* in the Hungarian Theatre at Pesth, and his melancholy appearance, combined with the peculiar rhythm of the music, produced such an effect upon the public that there was a general cry of "*Elyen a lengyel*" (God save the Pole.) The consequence was that the musician received orders not to play any more in the Theatre. These occurrences would be hardly worthy of mention did they not serve to show that the national spirit, far from being crushed, is not even partially subdued.

POLAND.—On the 1st of January the native custom house officials in Russian Poland were to be dismissed and replaced by Russians.—Other measures for completely Russinizing the Polish provinces were being pressed forward with the utmost vigor.

TURKEY—*Kossuth Coming to America.*—The Comer Polski announces that the affair of the Hungarian refugees has been finally arranged. America has offered them an asylum, which they have accepted, and has undertaken to provide for their wants. The Ottoman government pays their expenses to Liverpool, and the English government their expenses thence to America. This arrangement was proposed by the Ottoman government and acceded to by England and America.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The news by this mail was published in London on the morning of January 1. It is generally unimportant. We select an item or two:

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, whose visit to England will be remembered, has offered to erect a lying-in hospital, at his own cost, on the ground he gives for the purpose, immediately adjoining his noble institution, the Jamsetjee Hospital. Sir Jamsetjee's contributions to charitable objects, during the last ten years, have probably been than quadrupled those of any other of the Queen's subjects.

The Cities made arrived in Bombay on the 26th of November. The rebellion in the vicinity of Chinsa has not as yet produced any serious results, but her Majesty's ship the Pilerophon and the United States man-of-war Merion have been moored off the factories for their protection if required.

Latest Intelligence.

[By Electric Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4, 1851.—10 A. M.

ENGLAND.—An advertisement in the Times announces that an arrangement has been made for a distribution of 25 per cent, to the bondholders, on account of arrears of dividend.

London, Dec. 31, 1850.—*Exchanges.*—Fives, 95 3-4; Four and a half per cents, 98; Bank shares, 130. Exchange on London 13 francs, 25 kreutzers.

FRANCE.—The Patrie states that the ministers have not the least intention of resigning.

The bank returns show that the influx of gold has stopped.

There is a further decline in wheat, except in the markets exporting to England.

The debate on the Algerine Consumes Bill was adjourned on Thursday.

Paris Bourse, Jan. 3.—Fives, 91 85; Threes, 56, 70.

PRUSSIA.—*Berlin*, Jan. 1, 1851.—No political news of importance. Funds and shares brisk.

AUSTRIA.—*Vienna*, Dec. 29, 1850.—An interview between the sovereigns of Prussia and Austria will take place.

HOME CLAIMS.—Jan. 1, 1851.—Measures of violence and compulsion are still proceeded with. A permanent court-martial is established. Frequent arrests are taking places, and the refractory citizens are subject to corporal punishment.

DELAWARE.—James A. Bayard (D.) has been elected U. S. Senator, by the Delaware Convention.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 18.

INTERESTING FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The bark Ocean Wave, from the Cape of Good Hope, December 1, arrived this morning. The Missionary ship Washington, Allston, from Boston, sailed from Cape Town November 12, for India. The Kaffirs remained quiet, but during the year about 200 lives had been lost by intestine quarrels between the different native chiefs. An English volunteer party, headed by the Crown Prosecutor, had seized the ancient capital and a friendly chief became he had not prevented the incursions of the Boshmen, and the Cape Town Mail prophecies that, before the lapse of a quarter of a century, all of South Africa, to the Equator, will be made British dominions. Important discoveries in Central Africa are published in the Cape Town papers. There were no American vessels at Cape Town.

☞ From Mr. Polk's Message of 1848: "The question is believed to be rather abstract than practical, whether slavery ever can exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were *left to the option of the Slaveholding States themselves.* From the nature of the climate and productions in much the larger portion of it, it is certain it would never exist, and in the remainder the probabilities are it would not."

☞ California has her Henry Clay as well as Kentucky, and the *hombre* we allude to stands quite as high in the world as the great Kentucky statesman. Henry Clay Thurston, the gentleman we speak of, is from Missouri, and wanda seven feet two inches in his stockings, very square built and with singularly handsome features. He is only nineteen years of age, is very strong and active, being capable of withstanding a great degree of fatigue. What will the boy be when he matures!—*San Francisco Jour. of Com., Dec 9.*

Council of Municipality No. One.

Extra Meeting, of Monday 6th January, 1851.

The Council met this day on a convocation of the Mayor.

The following gentlemen were present:

Honorable J. Genois, Recorder and President.

Aldermen Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Guiquet, Lynd, Mazent, McAlpin, Ramos and Sills—10.

Absent—Aldermen Blanque, Dupre, Hagan, Jumonville, Lanata, Laughlin—6.

On motion of Mr. Fabre, the absence of Mr. Laughlin was excused.

On motion the reading of the journal of the last sitting was dispensed with and the President authorized to sign the same.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
12th January 1851.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Council of Municipality No. One:

Gentlemen—I have deemed it advisable to convoke you in anticipation of the regular meeting of your Honorable Body, to lay before you my opinion relative to an ordinance adopted at your last sitting, and the importance of which renders it desirable to guard against any unnecessary delay.

The ordinance in question provides that the wharf known as the nuisance wharf opposite the Place d'Armes, and recognized by a number of men, who have declared that its chemical composition exactly corresponds with that of human blood.

Gentlemen, I have been at all times, most anxious and willing to contribute to the prosperity of the Municipality, and to advance the interests of the Municipality, and I must add that, in my opinion, the ordinance referred to is of great importance, and would most assuredly have met with my hearty approval, were it not in positive and direct conflict with the law of the legislature, authorizing the act of division of the city of New Orleans, the 9th section of which, defining the powers of the General Council, expressly gives to them the sole right of wharfage, which is to be paid by ships steamboats and other craft mooring in front of all parts of the city. This provision makes it positive on me to return the ordinance for your further consideration.

Resolutions similar in their nature have been adopted on several occasions during a some Months past, and in every instance I have felt constrained to interpose my objections.

I beg to enclose a copy of a resolution adopted by the Council of Municipality No. 2, at their sitting of the 22d instant, relative to a retaining fee to counsel in the service of the Hon. Judge Webster in defending the rights of the City of New Orleans to the McDonogh bequest.

The Committee of arrangement for the celebration of the 8th January met at my office yesterday, to canvass upon the bills and accounts connected with the ceremonial of the occasion. Your proposition of the expense is $206 29, for the payment of which you will please pass the necessary resolution.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Said message was taken into consideration paragraph by paragraph.

On the first paragraph Mr. Guiquet moved to persist in the adoption of the resolutions, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. The following resolution was, in consequence, unanimously adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Guiquet, Lynd, Mazent, McAlpin, Ramos, and Sills—10.

Resolved—That notwithstanding the Mayor's veto, the Council persist in the adoption of the resolutions of the 30th instant, relative to the nuisance wharf opposite the Place d'Armes, and the two Wharfs next and above, to James Jennings, agent of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. Fabre submitted the following letter, addressed to him by the Attorney of the Municipality, as his motive for voting as he did:

To the Hon. A. L. Fabre, Alderman of the Fourth Ward of Municipality No. One.

DEAR SIR—It was not in my power to transmit sooner to you my opinion on the demand of James Jennings, Esq., Agent of the United States Steam ship Company, and I hope that you will be pleased to excuse the delay.

I was not aware that Mr. P. Benjamin had given a written opinion on the subject. It was only in consequence that I heard that a gentleman and a gentleman was that the municipality had the power to grant Mr. Jenning's demand. This fact being mentioned to me by my friend Mr. G. Clark, I answered that I was glad to see Mr. Benjamin agreeing with me on that subject. Should I have known that this Jurist had forwarded his written opinion to your honorable body, notwithstanding the pleasure and honor to be derived in seeing a gentleman of so much talent coincide with me on legal matters, I should have dispensed with my opinion, and have induced me to ask the favor of giving in written my opinion on the subject, I being the legal sworn attorney of this municipality.

Proceeding now to examine the question submitted to my consideration by your honors, I give at first a plain and unequivocal answer. I am of opinion that the municipality had the right and power to pass and adopt the resolution they have passed and adopted, on the 30th ult. Jenning's demand, at their last sitting, and that the same is legal and valid in the style and form it has been adopted.

My reasons for expressing such an opinion are:

1st. The resolution purposes a regulation of the port within the limits of Municipality No. 1, and by the charter the municipality has a right to regulate its port.

2d. Although the 90th section of the act of division gives to the General Council the right of fixing a uniform rate of wharfage, there is nothing in the law which prevents the municipalities from any interest in the collection of the duties out of the limits of their own port. There is no partition of the duties to be made among the municipalities; they are to be collected by and for the benefit of the municipality in which the portion of the port is situated. The other municipalities having no interest in the collection of the duties, it seems to me that the municipality for whose benefit it is collected has the right to dispense with the payment of a part or of the whole of them.

I believe that the dispositions of the 90th section of the act of 1836 are only regulations of commerce, and against excessive rate of wharfage, but that they do not prevent a diminution on duties. If we take a retrospective view and consider the condition of the port of New Orleans at the time the act of division was adopted, we will be induced to believe that the intention of the Legislature was only to protect the upper part of the City, which had no port on account of the batture in front of it, against excessive rate of wharfage imposed by the Municipalities below. In my opinion, no other motives can be attributed to the Legislature for the enactment of the 90th section of the act of 1836, and if such is the case, I cannot conceive how a diminution in the rate of wharfage by a Municipality, is repugnant to and with section of the act of 1836.

I am therefore of opinion, that the resolution is legal, and that the Municipality had the power to pass and adopt the same.

Should the disposition of the 90th section of the act of 1836, be applicable to the rate of wharfage, my opinion would have been different.

Done and deliberated at New Orleans, this 25th January, 1851.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT PREAUX,
Attorney Municipality No. One.

With leave, Mr. Clark offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted the 30th day of January, 1851, be so amended as to read after the words "said Steamship Company" for the wharves next above, the nuisance wharf, to say, three hundred and forty feet, (340 f.) from the lower edge of the wharf next to the nuisance wharf, opposite the Place d'Armes, on the terms and conditions as per annexed statement, for the period of five years, from the 1st February, 1851.

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, five hundred feet of wharf, commencing from the upper line of wharf assigned to the Steamship Company, and running up thence towards St. Louis street, be, and the same is expressly appropriated for the mooring of schooners and other small crafts. All ordinances contrary to the foregoing, are hereby repealed.

On motion of Mr. Guiquet, the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the retaining fee to secure the services of the Hon. Daniel Webster, were referred to the special committee of the McDonogh bequest, to wit: Messrs. Derbes, Fabre, and McAlpin.

The third paragraph of the message relative to expenses incurred for the celebration of the 8th of January, was referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

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

Resolved, That hereafter the former Place d'Armes shall be known as "Jackson Square"; and also the former Place Du Carque or Congo Square, shall be designated by the name of "Place d'Armes."

On motion of Mr. Fabre, the Surveyor was introduced.

After some explanations given by said gentleman relative to the cleaning of the streets, Mr. Fabre offered the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be and he is hereby authorized to alter specifications concerning the cleaning of the streets, so as to have the contracts sold in three sections.

On motion of Mr. Fabre, the "Canal Carondelet Committee" was permitted to use once a week the Council Chamber of Municipality No. One.

With leave, Mr. Bonneval offered the following resolution:

Whereas, the Council of this Municipality has abolished the First Municipality Water Works—

Resolved, That from and after the 31st of January instant the office of Engineer of said Water Works be and the same is hereby abolished.

Pending the discussion, there being no quorum, the Council adjourned to Monday, 3d February, proximo, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH REYNES, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

PALCIDE'S VARIETIES.—A very large number of persons were unable to obtain admission yesterday, and the same pieces will therefore be repeated, viz: "Grandfather Whitehead," and Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," in both of which Mr. Placide will appear.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO TWO.—This body met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, Recorder Caldwell in the chair and fourteen members present. A message from the Mayor was read transmitting the adjudication of various contracts. Also advising the Council of its proportion of the expenses for celebrating the Eighth of January. The communication was appropriately referred.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed the following exhibit:

Balance on hand last report,	$ 5,942 67
Received this week,	30,946 68
Disbursed this week,	$36,889 35
	33,718 81
Balance on hand this day	$3,170 54

A communication from the Board of Liquidators was received, enclosing resolutions passed by that body, fixing the tax for the Second Municipality at 11-16 per cent, in lieu of the tax of 1¾ per cent previously imposed. Likewise requesting the deposit of $110,000 to meet payment of obligations maturing in 1850. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter from Capt. Ferguson, on previous prices for the services of the Hon. Daniel Webster in defending the rights of the City of New Orleans to the McDonogh bequest.

The Committee of arrangement for the celebration of the 8th January met at my office yesterday, to canvass upon the bills and accounts connected with the ceremonial of the occasion. Your proposition of the expense is $206 29, for the payment of which you will please pass the necessary resolution.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Said message was taken into consideration paragraph by paragraph.

On the first paragraph Mr. Guiquet moved to persist in the adoption of the resolutions, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. The following resolution was, in consequence, unanimously adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Guiquet, Lynd, Mazent, McAlpin, Ramos, and Sills—10.

Resolved—That notwithstanding the Mayor's veto, the Council persist in the adoption of the resolutions of the 30th instant, relative to the nuisance wharf opposite the Place d'Armes, and the two Wharfs next and above, to James Jennings, agent of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. Fabre submitted the following letter, addressed to him by the Attorney of the Municipality, as his motive for voting as he did:

To the Hon. A. L. Fabre, Alderman of the Fourth Ward of Municipality No. One.

DEAR SIR—It was not in my power to transmit sooner to you my opinion on the demand of James Jennings, Esq., Agent of the United States Steam ship Company. I hope that you will be pleased to excuse the delay.

I was not aware that Mr. P. Benjamin had given a written opinion on the subject. It was only in consequence that I heard that a gentleman and a gentleman was that the municipality had the power to grant Mr. Jenning's demand. This fact being mentioned to me by my friend Mr. G. Clark, I answered that I was glad to see Mr. Benjamin agreeing with me on that subject. Should I have known that this Jurist had forwarded his written opinion to your honorable body, notwithstanding the pleasure and honor to be derived in seeing a gentleman of so much talent coincide with me on legal matters, I should have dispensed with my opinion, and have induced me to ask the favor of giving in written my opinion on the subject, I being the legal sworn attorney of this municipality.

Proceeding now to examine the question submitted to my consideration by your honors, I give at first a plain and unequivocal answer. I am of opinion that the municipality had the right and power to pass and adopt the resolution they have passed and adopted, on the 30th ult. Jenning's demand, at their last sitting, and that the same is legal and valid in the style and form it has been adopted.

My reasons for expressing such an opinion are:

1st. The resolution purposes a regulation of the port within the limits of Municipality No. 1, and by the charter the municipality has a right to regulate its port.

2d. Although the 90th section of the act of division gives to the General Council the right of fixing a uniform rate of wharfage, there is nothing in the law which prevents the municipalities from any interest in the collection of the duties out of the limits of their own port. There is no partition of the duties to be made among the municipalities; they are to be collected by and for the benefit of the municipality in which the portion of the port is situated. The other municipalities having no interest in the collection of the duties, it seems to me that the municipality for whose benefit it is collected has the right to dispense with the payment of a part or of the whole of them.

I believe that the dispositions of the 90th section of the act of 1836 are only regulations of commerce, and against excessive rate of wharfage, but that they do not prevent a diminution on duties. If we take a retrospective view and consider the condition of the port of New Orleans at the time the act of division was adopted, we will be induced to believe that the intention of the Legislature was only to protect the upper part of the City, which had no port on account of the batture in front of it, against excessive rate of wharfage imposed by the Municipalities below. In my opinion, no other motives can be attributed to the Legislature for the enactment of the 90th section of the act of 1836, and if such is the case, I cannot conceive how a diminution in the rate of wharfage by a Municipality, is repugnant to and with section of the act of 1836.

I am therefore of opinion, that the resolution is legal, and that the Municipality had the power to pass and adopt the same.

Should the disposition of the 90th section of the act of 1836, be applicable to the rate of wharfage, my opinion would have been different.

Done and deliberated at New Orleans, this 25th January, 1851.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT PREAUX,
Attorney Municipality No. One.

With leave, Mr. Clark offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted the 30th day of January, 1851, be so amended as to read after the words "said Steamship Company" for the wharves next above, the nuisance wharf, to say, three hundred and forty feet, (340 f.) from the lower edge of the wharf next to the nuisance wharf, opposite the Place d'Armes, on the terms and conditions as per annexed statement, for the period of five years, from the 1st February, 1851.

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, five hundred feet of wharf, commencing from the upper line of wharf assigned to the Steamship Company, and running up thence towards St. Louis street, be, and the same is expressly appropriated for the mooring of schooners and other small crafts. All ordinances contrary to the foregoing, are hereby repealed.

On motion of Mr. Guiquet, the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the retaining fee to secure the services of the Hon. Daniel Webster, were referred to the special committee of the McDonogh bequest, to wit: Messrs. Derbes, Fabre, and McAlpin.

The third paragraph of the message relative to expenses incurred for the celebration of the 8th of January, was referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

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

Resolved, That hereafter the former Place d'Armes shall be known as "Jackson Square"; and also the former Place Du Carque or Congo Square, shall be designated by the name of "Place d'Armes."

On motion of Mr. Fabre, the Surveyor was introduced.

After some explanations given by said gentleman relative to the cleaning of the streets, Mr. Fabre offered the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

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On motion of Mr. Fabre, the "Canal Carondelet Committee" was permitted to use once a week the Council Chamber of Municipality No. One.

With leave, Mr. Bonneval offered the following resolution:

Whereas, the Council of this Municipality has abolished the First Municipality Water Works—

Resolved, That from and after the 31st of January instant the office of Engineer of said Water Works be and the same is hereby abolished.

Pending the discussion, there being no quorum, the Council adjourned to Monday, 3d February, proximo, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH REYNES, Secretary.

SUNDRIES.

Candidate for Surveyor—R'y No. 2.
L. SURGI.
ja23 tf

Night School—French Language.
From 7 P. M. to 8½ o'clock, P. M., and from 8½ P. M. to 9½ o'clock, A. M.
BY MR. JOMETHOD.
MR. JOMETHOD consists in obliging the pupils to commit to memory, and to write consecutively several words, such as substantives, adjectives, verbs &c., and compose therefrom French phrases. This method sustained by a few leading grammatical rules, has