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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

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

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 7, 1851.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

SCARCITY OF SILVER.

It is a fact well known to commerce that silver coins are becoming every day more scarce; and that the difficulty of obtaining them is such that they command a premium of from 1-2 to 1 per cent over gold. This circumstance has been ascribed to various causes; to the great circulation of silver on the continent of Europe; to certain legislative provisions of several German Governments, by which silver has been made the legal tender and the metallic basis of a currency of bank notes; and to the natural result of the immense amounts of California gold by which that metal has undergone comparative depreciation. All these causes have probably exerted an influence in augmenting the value of silver; but the object is not so much to trace the origin of this inconvenient and embarrassing state of the currency as to devise a remedy.

Silver has been aptly styled "the pale and patient drudge twixt man and man." It is the real element of the currency which enters universally into the transactions of ordinary life. It is an article of indispensable necessity, and there is no possible means of supplying its absence, except by the issue of bank-notes of denominations of the fractional parts of a dollar, or by the coinage of gold into pieces of very small value. The objections to this first plan are numerous, well founded and unanswerable. Such shin-plaster currency has been more than tried, and invariably abolished, from necessity to drive away the precious metals and substitute a filthy, perishable and too often worthless circulation in their stead. Paper money is very good in its way, and we hope that the mints will receive the coinage of the gold dollars; for although a minute coin may occasionally, and perhaps frequently, be carelessly given in place of one piece, such mistakes will naturally become rare, when people get accustomed to the gold dollar, and learn the proprietary value apart from the silver they may have in their pockets.

On the other hand, however, that neither of the above suggestions will furnish permanent relief, nor the only effectual mode of remedying the evils of a fluctuating and unsatisfactory currency—evils that press most heavily on the poorer classes, will be the adoption of an act making gold alone a legal tender. Under this only or we find in the French Bulletin some sensible observations which are entirely applicable to the present time. The writer remarks that "the fluctuations in the value and proportions of the metals, and the difficulty of so arranging their proportionate value as standards of currency, as to prevent them from circulate on equal terms side by side, ought to convince us of the necessity of the adoption of gold as our legal standard, and not of silver merely for change.

"The country our gold is wanting increasing daily. As the Bank all over the Union will be obliged to pay out in their counters for the redemption of their notes, it is easily seen that it would soon become the one silver currency of the United States. This has been the case in France for years; gold being the legal tender for payment of debts, and silver, as a currency, being only used for change. There, silver is bought at a premium, and the price rises or falls in proportion as the supply is scarce or abundant. The late statement of the amount of silver in the Bank of England, shows how rapidly it is accumulating in that country, as well as in our own. It affords an additional argument in favor of making gold our standard currency here. The following table exhibits the amount of silver and gold in the bank of England at the close of each year:

	Silver.	Gold.
1st January, 1847	$11,377,005	
" 1848	6,332,236	
" 1849	10,467,256	
" 1850	13,343,923	
November 16, 1850, only	223,454	
1st January, 1849	$7,465,619	
" 1850	13,343,923	

This showing that in the three years and a half the silver was reduced $11,755,512, and the gold increased $30,218,161. No further comment is wanted to show how rapidly silver is disappearing in that country as well as in France, and the importance of the immediate action of Congress upon this subject.

There is much sound sense in these remarks of the Delta. Silver is only used for change, and if it need be a legal tender, in a larger amount than the sum of one dollar, it is clear that a slight change in its relative value will not produce any particular inconvenience. The people will answer for all practical purposes in the usual domestic transactions in which small amounts are needed, while silver will be employed, where fractions of a dollar are required. Besides, a gold currency is in every respect superior. It is far more convenient and portable, less worn by attrition, and of large value within a small bulk, and therefore readily secreted beyond the reach of the thief and the burglar. We hope that the subject will be brought before Congress by those who understand the intricacies of currency questions better than ourselves. It is quite certain that unless some remedy be devised or supplying the hiatus occasioned by the increasing scarcity of silver coin, that metal will gradually be hoarded, and disappear from circulation—subjecting to marked inconvenience our mechanics, working men and all others who stand in constant need of small change.

LAWS: LAW IN MEMPHIS.—A NEGRO HUNG.—The Evening *Delta*, has a letter from Memphis, dated the 1st inst., which states that on that day a decent mulatto fellow was arrested, and committed to the calaboose, on a charge of having forged three papers. The Recorder of the city, Mr. Chester, was the only one who knew the parties from whom the forged papers purported to be. On leaving the Court room and going down stairs, the negro said he was as free as any one—drew a pistol, held it to the back of Mr. Chester's head and fired, killing him instantly. Mr. Chester had not spoken a word to the negro of any kind. The people, in about an hour after the murder, took the negro out of jail and hung him to a tree.

We take occasion to express our unqualified disapprobation of Lynch law under any and every circumstance. In the case just mentioned, there was less palliation of it even than usual, as there could be no doubt that the murderer would have met his doom by due course of law. The case of Lynch is an outrage on civilization, should be strongly reprobated by a law loving and law-abiding community.

☞ "Alabama," signifies, in the Indian language, "Here we rest!" A story is told among a tribe of Indians, who fled from a region of ice to the trackless forests of the southward. Weary and travel-worn, they reached a noble river, which flowed through a beautiful country. The chieftain of the band struck his tomahawk in the ground and exclaimed, "Alabama! Alabama!" "Here we rest! Here we rest!"

JENNY LIND.—The noble-hearted woman gave a charity concert in Charleston on the night of the 28 ult., the net proceeds of which amounted to three thousand four hundred and forty dollars. The sum was distributed among the various benevolent associations of the city. When JENNY died, her eulogy will be hymned by thousands of grateful hearts.

ANOTHER PAIR OF SIAMESE TWINS.—The Pittsburgh Post of Friday says: "We understand that a woman in Sharpsburg, on Wednesday night, gave birth to twin children (illegitimate, who are united together after the fashion of the Siamese twins. They are doing well.

SNOW STORM.—We learn from the Montgomery *Journal*, that a genuine hyperborean snow storm was experienced in that town last week. This is not very surprising in the latitude of Montgomery, but a snow storm in Baton Rouge is something unconmon. The *Gazette* of the 4th inst. says: "On Sunday night last we were visited with the heaviest falling of snow witnessed in Louisiana for many years. Some of the more antiquated residents of Baton Rouge aver that they have seen the ground covered much deeper than on Monday morning last, and to them it was not unprecedented in quantity, nor so exceedingly unusual in appearance. To we younger ones, however, it was something strange and new, to see snow in Baton Rouge near three inches in depth. The snow commenced falling rapidly about twelve o'clock Sunday night, and continued until about eleven Monday morning, when nature, eyeing "the dying year enshrouded in a winding sheet, and its aged limbs clothed in the habiliments of the tomb" grew sad at the sight—wept, and lo! the snow had vanished."

At the same date, in the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary, a heavy fall of sleet and hail was experienced.

ARRESTED.—We learn from the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, that Ephraim Davenport and Joseph Forrester were a few days since arrested in that place, on a charge of attempting to inveigle or steal away a couple of negroes belonging to J. W. Musselman, Esq. The negroes were found in the possession of Davenport, at the time of his arrest. The examination before the Mayor, resulted in the discharge of Forrester, and the committal of Davenport for trial before the District Court.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana*, we have received dates from Galveston to the 3d inst. The papers are, however, quite barren of interest, being engaged chiefly in the discussion of local questions. The *Civilian* of the 3d has the following paragraph:

MURDERED BY NEGROES.—On the 17th ult. Wm. Bozeman, of Shreveport, returning from hunting in the evening, was horribly murdered by two negroes. The murderers have been detected. They say they belong to a Mr. McFadden, of Brazoria, Texas. They were both armed with guns.

The statement is no doubt true, as Mr. McFadden has lost two negro men, Jonas and Sam, who ran away on the 23d of November last.

A GOOD CUSTOMER.—England, during the last five years has purchased of the southern States *Two hundred and one millions, eight hundred and three thousand, five hundred and ninety-two dollars worth of cotton!*

Of the northern States England has purchased only $19,041 worth of manufactured cotton. In the five years France has purchased of the southern States *Fifty-six millions of dollars worth of cotton*, and of the northern States only a fraction over *Three thousand dollars worth of cotton lahee*

BETTER THAN HEARING JENNY LIND.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* relates the following incident:

A gentleman well known in Richmond left home on Friday evening, in his way to the Concert, with ten dollars in his pocket; before reaching the theatre, he met a poor fellow from the country, in great distress. It seems the poor fellow's cart had been broken down; it was getting late, he was many miles from home, and had no means of paying for the repairs. The gentleman seeing the man's distress, asked what the repairs would cost—he was told about ten dollars. The ten dollars intended for the Concert was immediately given for this purpose, and he returned home without hearing the far famed Miss Jenny. Here, true sympathy and benevolence gained the victory over self indulgence. And who doubts that this gentleman felt a calmer and purer joy than any of the hundreds who thronged the Theatre on Friday night?

The answer springs from every heart—No one doubts it, for as Shakspeare has written it: that such acts carry a double blessing—"it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

ODD FELLOWS.—The following table, compiled from the unpublished documents of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States, will show the immense progress made by this order during the past year:

	1849.	1850.
Number of initiations	30,579	33,340
Revenue of lodges	$120,396	$566,174
Contributing members	154,145	159,242
Number of lost ers relieved	22,672	13,117
Number of widows relieved	2,207	1,806
Amount paid for relief	$68,242	$39,359
Am't paid educating orphans	$7,344	$8,234

STEAMBOAT BUILDING.—Aggregate of the number of steamers built in the United States since 1824—twenty-five years in periods of five years each:

From 1824 to 1829,	-	191
" 1829 to 1834,	-	304
" 1834 to 1839,	-	504
" 1839 to 1844,	-	521
" 1839 to 1849,	-	968
Total,	-	2492

Two-thirds were built on the waters of the west.

The proportions built in Ohio and Cincinnati stands thus,

	In Cincinnati.	*In Ohio.*
In 1846	29	34
1847	16	17
1848	36	44
Aggregate,	81	95

One-eighth part built in the Union are built in Ohio, and one-seventh part in Cincinnati.

The largest number built in one place, is in Pittsburgh and its neighborhood.

In the year 1826, there were 142 steamboats running on the western waters, carrying 54,000 tons.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

AD VALOREM FRAUDS.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows how the ad valorem system works in the matter of wines. Under the tariff of 1842, the importation of Madeira wines was little over 100,000 gallons. In 1844 it was only 16,000 gallons. For the last year the importation reached over 300,000 gallons. A similar increase has taken place in the importation of sherry wine. But it is the price that the greatest change is noticeable, and in this the effect of the ad valorem principle is particularly manifest. The price of Madeira wine has fallen, on the custom-house invoices, from $2 25 to *less than fifty cents*; the price of sherry has also fallen from $1 38 to 56 cents. Does anybody believe that this reduction has really taken place? Does any body doubt that it was an outrageous fraud, on the whole of it? It is precisely the kind of fraud which the system invites; the very frauds which have driven American importers out of the market, and which are fast concentrating the business in the hands of foreigners.—*Providence Journal.*

AN AWFUL EXPLOSION.—A short time since there was in one of the Western States an inflammable gas spring, situated within a few rods of what was known as the canal, though it has long since lost its proper title to that appellation, and was little more than a stagnant ditch. By partially submerging a tube, contracted at the upper end, in the waters of this spring, and applying a light to the aperture, a beautiful clear flame could be produced, which would continue until the tube was removed. A gentleman who was about to become a purchaser of the estate embracing the spot whence the gas emanated and who was most profoundly ignorant of the glorious science of chemistry, concluded to make an experiment. He accordingly procured a hogshead open at one end, which he placed directly over the spring in an inverted position, sinking the edges to a depth sufficient to prevent the gas from escaping. This done, he waited a while until he imagined the hogshead to be sufficiently charged, and then philosophically securing himself astride the top, he leisurely bored a gimlet hole through the head and applied a lighted candle thereto. The effect, though a little different from what he expected, was withal of a most remarkable and astounding character. A terrific explosion ensued, and dire was the result thereof.

A farmer who was hoeing in a neighboring field rushed to the spot but on arriving at the scene of disaster all traces of the explosion had disappeared. The ground indeed for some distance around the spring was rent and torn, but the hapless cause of this tremendous convulsion was missing. Finally the honest rustic espied a pair of red topped boots protruding from the waters of the canal, at some little distance, which on examination were found to contain the neither members appertaining to the insensible and almost defunct body of the would-be philosopher. With the assistance of some friends who had already reached the spot, and by the aid of stout rope, he was rescued from his miry bed, and conveyed to his home, "a sadder and a wiser man."

MORAL.—May his fate prove a warning to us all not to meddle with a matter pertaining to a science with which we are not familiar.

> A little learning is a dangerous thing,
> Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.
>
> *Boston Journal.*

HUMORS OF A LARGE CITY.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following pleasant adventure as it happened to himself:

"Having an advertised letter in the post office, I went down for it Sunday noon. I stopped to buy a peach of a little girl who kept a stand near, and gave her a quarter for the peach; waiting for my change, she told me that *that* was right. "I gave you a quarter," said I. "No, you only gave me a cent." Then she began to whine, which drew around some dozen Irish women who kept stands near. Some well dressed (I wish I could say *well* behaved) men stopped, and I was accused of being a swindler, and trying to cheat a child. One or two peaceable individuals threatened to flog me, and talked of calling the police. I walked off philosophically, leaving a very bad character behind me."

THE NEW LIGHT.—GILLIS'S GREAT DISCOVERY.—We cut from the Boston Chronotype, the following interesting explanations of the new mode of converting water into fuel, light and motive power, said to be discovered by Mr. Paine of Worcester. The editor of the Chronotype, as we recollect, before stating and understanding the peculiar thing, considered the result professed to be attained by it as altogether impossible, and published an acute scientific argument of that effect, quite conclusively the ground taken by Professor Henry, in a letter published in the Tribune. This gives, perhaps, a still more force to his opposing statement. For, the first, we have ourselves conversed with a gentleman of great personal experience in the manufacture of gas by the old mode of which has been in Worcester and seen every part of Mr. Paine's apparatus. He assures us that there is no mistake about the discovery as to fact, and that the remarks of the Chronotype do not contain the slightest exaggeration. The inventor has been at work incessantly with electrical manipulations we might illustrate the above principle practically, by the well known different results of helices made of different sorts of wire, or revolved between the magnets in Cooper's degrees of strength, the force required for the revolution remaining the same.

We have therefore no hesitation in saying that Mr. Paine, by setting in motion and continued helices of his peculiar construction evolves electric currents which exert a thousand times more decomposing force than that which is equivalent to keep up the mechanical force for moving the helices. He can therefore apply one part of his resultant force to keep up his productive force, and have nine hundred and ninety-nine parts left clear—so much that has cost him nothing.

Here is perpetual motion with a witness—perpetual motion to all intents and purposes—perpetual motion beyond the most sanguine dreams of its crudest partizan. Here the great elements of life is chained, tamed and subjected to the dominion of man as completely as the wind or the water ever were. The consequences of this discovery are enough to upset the soundest intellect. It puts society the United States Army and Navy, Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War and society under new conditions, by virtue of which a hundred things may happen which we now think impossible. Wealth may lose its influence and tyranny its motive. Emancipated from physical labor in so great a measure and insured a so much higher degree of physical comfort, the race may advance in moral culture and development more in one generation than it otherwise would in a thousand years. Given light, heat and power, free as the water, and we are armed against all other wants, and fortified against all enemies.

The consequences are so overwhelming that it seems impossible to believe them. Yet they all result from facts which the testimony of our senses obliges us to believe. We saw, examined and handled the secrets of Mr. Paine's *battery* and the peculiar *electrode* necessary to give full effect to so potent a current. We saw, as no one could help seeing, how, if the common helices would do anything, these would do infinitely more. We could now easily construct the apparatus, if so disposed, and should have no doubt of its results. But results which have witnessed were too abundant and overwhelming to leave the slightest doubt that the great discovery is achieved. It is far within the limits of truth to say that in the mechanical power that would result from the combustion of the hydrogen which we saw evolved from water by turning the helices one minute would continue to turn them an hour; nay, taken in connection with the oxygen which might have been evolved at the same time, it would have been able to lift the man who turned, up through the roof, and would have been fully equal to the solution of that celebrated problem—to lift one's self by the waistband.

Regarding water henceforth as the only fuel of the civilized world, we feel exceedingly anxious that our city should seize the opportunity to secure a monopoly has laid hold of it, to lay a splendid use of the elements to our own profit. We are blessing. Let the city at once look into the affair, and paying the discoverer the sum which is justly his due—or rather that which will justly him—for right to use his discovery, so far as Boston is concerned, make it the property of the citizens, as much as water itself. One-half as much money as we have expended in procuring the supply of water, will make it available for all the purposes of light and fuel to the whole city—we think have no more coal and wood to import, and our excellent City Gas Company, which has probably got back its capital several times already, will only have to receive $100,000 or so for its pipes and fixtures.

It does not matter a straw to us how strange it may be that Mr. Paine has not sooner introduced his discovery and invention to the world—that he has not lighted up the Astor House or exhibited in Boston—we have seen *the thing* done, and can do it. The thing which we have seen, being done, all the rest follows of course. We have to-day followed sunrise—sailing vessels are driven from the ocean—locomotives run without smoke or sparks—the entire smoke nuisance, and all dust and ashes nuisance to boot, cease from all inflicted cares and habitations. Every portion of the world becomes habitable. Physical darkness is abolished—and we are mistaken if the moral darkness does not go along with it.

At all events our gas-bills will be lightened, for if Mr. Paine don't give us his light, after is reasonable time, we will make some for ourselves and enjoy it.

"The first demonstration against the institution of slavery was by the Quakers of Pennsylvania and New York, in 1790. They presented a memorial to Congress, praying that in its wisdom it would take such measures as the powers with which it was invested would authorize, to promote the abolition of slavery and discourage every species of traffic in slaves."

This memorial by a vote of 43 to 11 was referred to a special committee of seven, *six of whom were from northern States*, who reported "that the prayer of the memorialists was entirely inexpedient." The reference above spoken of was supported by both Virginia and Maryland.

IMMENSE SHIPS.—Jabez Williams & Son, at Williamsburgh, are about to commence the building of an immense sailing clipper ship. She is to be of 2800 tons and 230 feet long, or seven longer than the great U. S. vessel, the Pennsylvania.

Another vessel, of greater tonnage but not so long, has been commenced by Wm. H. Webb. She is to be 3000 tons. The Journal of Commerce states that there is no vessel has been built approaching it at all in point of magnitude. She is to have three decks.

MEMORIAM.—The [illegible] announces another death in the [illegible] Mr. Jeremiah Wombwell, at the age of 72 [illegible]. He was the owner of three large travelling menageries, embracing a large collection of rare and valuable wild animals and birds, by the exhibition of which he had acquired a handsome fortune.

Previous to the passage Steamer, Mr Lawrence informed the Councilmen the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the suit of the First Municipality against the Board of Liquidators, which decision was, that the part of the law of 1850, creating the Board, was unconstitutional. Mr. L. added, that such being the opinion, it would be useless for the Council, before proceeding to any other business, to make an appropriation for the gradual extinction of the funded debt of the Municipality, and he introduced a resolution to set aside the sum of $92,000 for that purpose. The rules being dispensed with, the resolution was adopted.

Petitions from a number of residents of the Fourth Ward for a plank road on Calliope street to the Common street shell road, referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings; and from James McGee & Co. to establish a steam sugar refinery in the Cotton Press, on Bercean street, between Union and Perdido, referred to the Police Committee.

Jacob Gallagher, night watchman of the House of Refuge, informed the Council, that the warden of the House was in the habit of withholding certain supplies from the boys; which the Council had ordered them to be supplied, referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Permission was granted to erect a pavilion on Lafayette Square, for the orator of the day, on the occasion of the celebration of the battle of New Orleans, and to use the Lyceum Hall, if the weather should be inauspicious for an out door assemblage.

Mr. Renshaw, as chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings, presented several resolutions, all of which were adopted, authorizing the Mayor to call contracts for furnishing the materials and laying such plank side walks as may be required during the year; for cleaning the streets and repairing and replacing and building new bridges, and laying gas walks crossings that may be required during the year, and for cleaning the streets and wards, and keeping in repair the unpaved streets and the ditches during the year.

The order of the day was the resolutions introduced by Mr. Harper, requiring the securities of Mr. Dunbar, to become responsible for the acts of Major Bisland, as the deputy of Mr. Dunbar, in his absence, during the event of their refusal to become so responsible, directing that Mr. Dunbar shall be immediately recalled to his post, and providing that Major Blanchard shall furnish at the next meeting security for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, in the interim. The subject was referred to the committee on streets and landings.

Mr. Stith offered a resolution, which was laid on the table indefinitely, declaring Major Beard to be duly qualified and to give him a seat in the Council as a member for the Sixth Ward. A resolution was adopted appointing the 20th instant as the day upon which an election shall be held to fill the vacancy.

The Council having proceeded to the election of the Commissioners required by the McDonogh will, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected, and the Council then adjourn to next Monday:

Commissioner to manage the Real Estate, Dr. J. N. W. Picton.

Commissioners to administer the Poor Asylum Fund—1st Ward, Jno. M. Bell, 2nd, Peter Conroy, Jr. 3d, Jos. Leeds 4th J. M. Hall, 5th, T. H. Wyatt, 6th, H. D. Richardson, 7th, Jno. O'Brien, 8th, Donoghville, Capt. Salter.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6th, 1851.

There was a fair demand for Cotton to-day, resulting in sales of 5000 bales, at full prices, say Middling to Good Middling, 12⅞@13c ₰ lb.

The Sugar market continues steady; sales 600 hhds, at firm prices. Fair 5¾@5¾c ₰ lb. Of Molasses, some 1,500 bbls. were sold at 24¾@24¾c ₰ gallon.

The sales of Flour amounted to 6,000 bbls, including about 4,000 Ohio and Indiana, at $4 35@4 37½. About 2,000 sacks of Corn were sold at 66@70c ₰ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is selling at $14@$14 12½c. A small sale of Bacon Sides who made at 5½c ₰ lb.

Whiskey has advanced to 27c ₰ gallon for rectified. A small sale of Dexter's brand was made at 26c ₰ gallon.

Exchange rule as last quoted the demand being of a limited character.

We have nothing new to notice in freights.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MUNICIPAL FACE.—His Honor the Mayor disposed at public auction yesterday of the contract for keeping in repair the Common street Shell Road for one year, including the bridges and ditches on both sides of the same. It was adjudicated to Patrick Welsh for the sum of $2925.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—An election was held yesterday in the Third Municipality for a member of the General Council to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman Vandegrift. Messrs. Gabriel De Feriet and Samuel Judice were candidates, and from the official returns which we received last evening, we presume the former is elected by a small majority.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—*Judge McCalob.*—The trial of Gen. Henderson, charged with having been engaged in the Cuba Expedition, was to have commenced yesterday. The Jury having been finally empanelled on Saturday, but in consequence of Mr. Dunbar, the District Attorney under the Instructions of the Secretary of State, relative to the prosecution, and a copy also of Mr. Hunton's reply written in May last. No opposition was made by the District Attorney, and the letters it found, will be produced.

Mr. Hunton opened the case by reading the indictment, and setting forth at length the nature of the offence with which Gen. Henderson is charged. John Higgins was then sworn as witness for the prosecution, when his testimony was interrupted as to where the alleged Cuba expedition had sailed, was interrupted by Gen. Henderson as to the right of putting the question in this manner. This point elicited a lengthy argument, which continued until the adjournment of the Court, at 3 o'clock. The case will be continued to-day.

SUPREME COURT.—A large number of decisions were delivered yesterday by the Supreme Court, the most important of which was that in the case of the Board of Liquidators vs. Municipality No. 1, involving the question of the power of the Legislature to pass the act creating the Board of Liquidators, and the validity of the subsequent proceedings under it.

It will be remembered that when the Board of Liquidators made a demand on the First Municipality some months since, for their Sinking Fund, deposited in the Bank of Louisiana, and amounting to about $138,000, the latter refused to surrender the trust. Thereupon the Board instituted suit for the delivery of the fund in the Third District Court, and after argument of counsel, in which the Board of Liquidators made a most overwhelming case, the decision of the Court creating the Board of Liquidators, and having reference to the Sinking Funds, was unconstitutional. As we have before stated, their Honors yesterday affirmed this decision on several grounds, which we have not now the time to treat of at length, but which clearly establish the important sections of the act "providing for the payment of the debts of the Municipalities, approved 4th May, 1847," to be still in force.

This decision changes entirely, the financial administration of the Municipalities, and as such is of the highest importance. On a casual examination of the judgments it would appear that it changes in no essential degree the present relations of the Municipalities to act apart the requisite quotas for the gradual extinguishment of their debts, out of the wharfage and market dues.—But we presume that more competent heads will be called upon to decide on this matter, and in the meantime shall abstain from further comments.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—This body was to have assembled last evening for the transaction of important business, but at the hour appointed only seven members were present thereupon, so that the Council was compelled to adjourn for want of a quorum. The next sitting will take place on Monday the 13th instant.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.—This body was to have met last evening on important business, but no quorum being present the Council adjourned to Friday next.

FIRED.—A man named M. Fuller was fined $25 yesterday by Recorder Caldwell, for having disturbed the peace in a most signal manner at the bar room of the St. Charles Hotel.

ATTEMPT TO KILL OF ONE'S HIGH SEAS.—Alexander Zeno, steward of the ship St. Charles was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality on the charge of having attempted to kill Miss Diggs, a passenger, on the voyage from New York to this city. The accused was sent for trial before U. S. Commissioner Baldwin.

LARCENY.—James Cosgrove was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality on the charge of having on February 6th last, stolen a quantity of iron castings from the steamboat *Louisiana*, then lying at the levee of J. N. Robert & Co., on the Levee. The accused offered to dispose of the castings on Saturday the low price of two dollars and a half, which led to his detection. The evidence being very conclusive, Recorder Genois committed him for trial before the First District Court.

ASSAULTS, BREACHES OF THE PEACE.—No less than nine charges were made yesterday against various individuals before Recorder Genois, each of them accused of fighting and disturbing the peace. Most of them gave bonds to behave better in future.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—One of the most audacious acts of highway robbery that we have noticed for some time past, took place in Chartres street on Sunday night. A young gentleman pursuing his way through that frequented thoroughfare at half past ten o'clock, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, was felled to the earth by a blow proceeding from a loaded cane, and was then robbed of his pocket book, containing upwards of $100. The perpetrator of this daring deed has not yet been discovered.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Alexis Vincent was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having feloniously appropriated $100 entrusted to him for safe keeping by P. Jouvenas. The Recorder went into an examination of the case, and after hearing of testimony, committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning in a grocery store at the corner of Conseace and Marigny streets. The building was entirely consumed.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—Tom Jourdan, *alias* Tom Tit, who was arrested in the Second Municipality a few days since, on the charge of vagrancy, is now detained in jail at the requisition of the Governor of Illinois, to answer to a charge of murder and highway robbery committed at Peoria. Two confederates of Jourdan are now under sentence of death for the murder.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—Thos. Miller was committed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having, on the 18th ult., assaulted Mary Robinson, a colored woman, with intent to kill her.

PETTY CASES.—A number of trifling cases, the details of which are not worth mentioning, were disposed of yesterday in the various Police Courts.

OFFICIAL..

Succession of John Speers.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by George W. Patterson, Testamentary Executor of John Speers, deceased, should not be homologated, and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
ja6 2d1t WM. K. WANTON, Dy. Clerk.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas Damien Payran has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Jean Francois Chanfreau, deceased, insolvent: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court.

WM. K. WANTON, D'y Clerk.
ja7 3t 1104

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Whereas, Jonas Conner has petitioned the Court for Letters of Administration on the estate of the late John Cronan, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court.

WM. K. WANTON, Dep'y Clerk.
ja7

Succession of George Morgan.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification [if any they have or can,] why the account presented by W. H. Dudley, Executor of the deceased, should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court,

WM. K. WANTON, Dep. Clerk.
ja7 3t 1104

WINES, BRANDIES, MARBINES, &c. &c.—50 Red Wine, ordinary; 94 Ratepike; Mason, Medoc; 84 Julien; Chateau Margaux; Beaucaquet; Moselle; 96 Seurin; Old Red Wine Chateau St Corbian, 1846; 1847 Brown, Dr. Thatcher; Grand Lamville; White Wine; Haut Sauterne, in casks and cases; Brandy, 4th proof; Barthelemy and Marsellon brandy, in half and quarter pipes; Port, J. J. Duguy, 1st proof, 1848; T B Clerk, 1851; M Daniel, 1848; Henry Sutton, 1851 and 1800; Sardines, A. Gillet & Co. brand; Olive Oil, Lucca; Capers; Queen olives; Abyrath and Kirsch; Richardet & Jean Renaud; Anisette, perfine Anisette, in baskets, Chauvet fils brand; Corks, ordinary, fine and extra fine in store and for sale by B. TALAMON.

ja7 182 Royal street.

MARSEILLES WINE—70 casks red Wine, Bordeaux; 600 empty half bottles; 50 do do quarters; Col. James Pinguard brand, 50 do do, in half bottles; 60 boxes split Prunjoons; choice Olives, Capers, Gherkins; 2000 empty half bottles; Corks; Soap, 10 do good sweet Oil; 150 do Orange Flower Water, assorted sizes; 1500 Corsets; Pitchers for sale by B. TALAMON.

ja7 182 Royal st.

BORDEAUX WINE—20 casks red Wine, 1 cask dry Mushrooms, landing ex ship Oscar, and for sale by B. TALAMON.

ja7 182 Royalst.

PRESERVES—24 Boxes containing 12 jars each of assorted Havana Preserves, and also 5 bbls Guava Jelly and Marmalade, for sale by

DELVAILLE & MORENO.
ja7 No 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA SEGARS—200,000, of superior quality, consisting of Regalias, Medio Regalias, Londres and others of several manufactures, for sale by

DELVAILLE & MORENO.
ja7 No. 34 Old Levee.

LEAF TOBACCO—70 bales Havana Tobacco of 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, also 40 bales of Cuba, for sale by

DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.
ja7

HAVANA SEGARS—20,000 superior quality Havana cigars, consisting of Regalias, Medio Regalias, Panetelas, and Colebradas, for sale at moderate prices by DELVAILLE & MORENO.

ja7 34 Old Levee.

GREEN GRAPES—300 kegs green grapes in good order, for sale by

DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.
ja7

OLIVE OIL, &c.

OF FAIL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

At a reduction on the previous prices of

TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.

SIMPSONS, NO 20 CANAL STREET.

PURCHASERS will find a large assortment from a large and well selected stock, at prices that will

Throw in the Shade

any bargains ever sold in this city as the determination is not to carry over the present stock, in order to make room for the spring trade.

ja6-6m C. M. SIMPSON 20 Canal st.

A. HERNANDEZ,

Restaurateur at the St. Louis Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the friends and the public generally, that he has opened his establishment, and that he will endeavor, by the excellence of his Meals, and the attention of his Waiters, to merit a share of public patronage.

ja6-1m

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

☞ The following Proceedings for the celebration of the Anniversary has been adopted by the Joint Committee of the General Council of the First, Second and Third Municipalities.

National salutes will be fired on Tuesday, January 7, at sunrise, and on Wednesday, January 8, at sunrise, noon and sunset, at Washington, Lafayette and Jackson Squares.

Masters of vessels and steamboats in the port of New Orleans are requested to have their vessels dressed from sunrise until sunset on the 8th of January.

☞ A Procession will be formed on Canal street at 11 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Col. C. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshall.

PROCESSION OF PROCESSION

Col. C. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshall.
Assistant Marshals.

John W. Price, Alfred Brossard, George Allen,
J. H. Caradan, C. M. Reynolds, R. C. A.
Harmon Deane, W. P. Hunsdengad, John Adams,
L. T. Lusk, O. P. Watson, John Treme
H. Gaudet, H. Perrin, Jacob Dringert,
James Philips, H. W. Winsted, As Fields,

ORDER OF PROCESSION

Grand Marshal.
Military Escort.
Assistant Marshal
Veterans of 1814 and 1815.
Colored Veterans of 1814 and 1815.
Committee of Arrangements.
Orator of the Day. Invited Guests.
Mayor and Aldermen of Lafayette.
General Council.
Mayor, Recorders and Aldermen of the three Municipalities.
Marshal.
Governor of the State and Staff.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives
Regents of the University of Louisiana
Law Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
Medical Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
State Superintendent of Public Education.
Officers of the United States Army and Navy.
Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War
Maj. General J. L. Lewis and Staff.
Officers of the Militia of the State.

Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Civil Engineer and Surveyor General.
Foreign Consuls and Strangers.
Distinguished Strangers.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Attorney General and District Attorney.
Judges of the U. S. Courts
U. S. District Attorney and U. S. Marshal.
Judges of the District Courts of the State.
Justices of the Peace of the State.
Assistant Marshals.
Fire Department, with Banners.
Assistant Marshals.
Directors, Teachers and Male Pupils of Public Schools.
Collector of the Port, Naval Officer, Surveyor of the Customs and Postmaster.
United States Receiver and Register of the Land Office.
Sup-intendent and officers of the Mint.
Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances.
Clergy.
Members of the Bar
Members of Medical Societies.
Notaries Public
New England Society
Assistant Marshal.
Free Masons—Grand Lodge and its Subordinate Lodges.
Odd Fellows—Grand Lodge and its Subordinate Lodges.
Charitable Societies.
Hibernian, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, Howard, German and Temperance Societies.
Incorporated Institutions and Societies.
Sons of Temperance.
Harbor Master and Port Wardens.
Captains of Vessels and Steamboats.
Strangers and Citizens generally.
Assistant Marshals.
Military Escort.

☞ The Procession, when formed, will move from Canal street to Royal, down Royal to Esplanade street, up north to Bourbon street, down Bourbon to Elysian Fields street down north side of Elysian Fields to Chamcalvo street, up Chamcalvo street to Esplanade, thence to Bourbon, up Bourbon to Canal street, up Canal