The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 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.

Friday Morning, Feb. 21, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE FREE BLACKS.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*—a journal of ability—has recently devoted some space to the consideration of the position of the black population in the non-slaveholding States. It contends sensibly and cogently that the black and white races can never meet on a platform of social and political equality; that all such expectations are delusive; that they are founded on an imperfect knowledge of the mental and moral organization of the colored race; that the negro is wholly unfitted to struggle successfully with the industry, the hardihood and the indomitable perseverance of the white man; that the result of such a contest is fatal to the black; that he degenerates by contact, and loses the better features of his own character, without acquiring any of the sturdy qualities of the other. The amalgation and fusion of the two races is shown to be a vain chimera—the idle dream of unreasoning fanaticism. The destiny of the free black is fixed from the moment that he seeks fellowship and association with the white man. He sinks to the lowest round of the social scale. His slothfulness and his limited capacity deprive him of all power to compete with Saxon intellect and enterprise; while the feebleness of his moral restraints offers no resistance to the temptation to commit crime. He falls irrecoverably down to the deep abyss of vice and infamy, and while his common lot is to become a burthen to the State, and to fill her prisons and workhouses, his brightest prospect is that of becoming a menial. Independence, respectability, station he can never hope to attain.

These views are enforced by statistics drawn from the criminal record of Philadelphia. The blacks of that city constitute about one-ninth of the whole population. During the years 1847, 1848, 1849 and 1850, the total number of commitments to the county prison was 22 054, of which 16,550 were whites and 5,314 blacks. So that the colored population absolutely furnished one-third of the criminals—or in other words, they cost the county three times as much as the whites. Every offence committed during that period by the blacks, with the exception of 22 cases, was of a degree of criminality beyond vagrancy. This is a most pregnant example of the utter degradation of the black population of the North. There is no doubt that New York, and Boston, and Cincinnati would reveal a similar state of things if their criminal records were investigated.

It is not at all surprising, under such circumstances, that the people of the North—except the miserable faction of abolitionists—should seriously ask themselves, what ought to be done to rid themselves of the evil of a population, at once non-productive and highly detrimental to the peace, good order and morals of the community. This question has been answered by Indiana, which with the imposing power of the organic law, has solemnly prohibited the immigration into that State of free blacks. Within less than ten years Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will enact similar statutes, and before a quarter of a century, the non-slaveholding States will array themselves in solid phalanx to resist the settlement of the negro within their borders. The fabric of the abolitionists will then be confined to a narrower sphere. He may send forth his devilish emissaries into the slave States, and strive to foment discord and stir up sedition among the blacks, but he will be no longer able to offer a refuge and a hiding place to the fugitive slave. A part of the injury inflicted by abolitionism will thus be healed by the reaction which will follow its success.

The time is not distant when the South will be as anxious to get rid of its free colored population as the North, and the question will then arise where is the liberated slave to go? The answer is—Liberia! Let him be sent to his own native land, proportionately his benefactor and his friend, where he will be isolated from the noxious influences which surround him and where his natural indolence will not be forced to combat the hostile elements of an ungrateful soil and a rugged clime. There, if any where, may he thrive and prosper—there, at least, will he enjoy the supine content peculiar to his disposition. There, if he stand still, and fail to improve with the progress of years, he will not become a moral ulcer in the bosom of society,—corrupt and loathsome; a plague-spot on the body politic, that spreads incessantly, that requires constant care and attention, and that can only be cured by extirpation.

☞ We are authorized to say that the proceeds of the sale of tickets for the Concert to be given by JENNY LIND on Saturday evening next, are to be appropriated for the benefit of one of the charitable institutions of our city.

CENSUS OF THE THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

The assessors appointed by the Mayor of the city to take the census of the Third Municipality, completed their returns yesterday, and the following is the result:

	Voters.	Population.
1er Ward,	966	8,215
2e do,	995	6,768
3e do,	753	7,240
4re do,	188	1,809
Total,	2,902	24,102

Compared with the census of 1847, there is an increase of 4617 in the population, equal to 23 per cent. The number of voters in 1847 was only 1930, so that there is now a positive augmentation under this head of 992, or upwards of 50 per cent.

The returns have been taken with great care, for we have reason to know that they exceed by upwards of 1000, the national census, completed only a few months since.

☞ A fleet of vessels from foreign ports arrived at New York on Tuesday, the 11th, amongst them several from Liverpool, London and Havre, with very large and valuable cargoes.

AUCTION SALE OF TICKETS TO JENNY LIND'S CONCERT.—The sale of tickets for Jenny Lind's Eighth Concert, will take place this morning, at the Armory Hall. Many parties complain of the exhorbitant premiums charged by speculators who make it their business to buy up the seats. In order to avoid this, persons desirous of hearing the Concert would do well to attend the sale, where they can always secure tickets at a moderate advance on the fixed prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 10.

CATCHING IN A VAULT—TWO LIVES LOST.—Two men named Frederick Myke and John Rourke were instantly killed this afternoon by the falling in of a large beer vault on the Germantown road, near the first gate, and five others were badly injured.

☞ Messrs BONNEAL & REST, Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, several Lots of Ground situated in Faubourg Treme, well located for family residences—we have to request to say that the sale is to be made without a reserve—we refer our readers to the advertisement in another column.

AUCTION NOTICE—Sykes, Hyde & Co. will sell THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at Armory Hall, Camp street, the choice of seats for Miss JENNY LIND'S Eighth Grand Concert, which takes place at the St Charles Theatre on Saturday evening, 22nd inst.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF MARBLE STATUES, &c.—N. Vignie, Auctioneer, will sell THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at Store No. 101 St. Charles street, opposite the Theatre, a splendid collection of Marble Statues, Grecian, Roman, &c., Vases (Bohemian Glass, &c., and a great variety of Fancy articles.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.)

The last accounts from Liverpool, per steamer Africa, announce that the sales of cotton during the week amounted to 60,100 bales; decline ⅛@¼c., Grain is dull, Flour six pence, lower; Corn six pence, higher. Provisions are steady, fine Lard at 48s. Tobacco is dull, but firm. Coffee, dull and declining. Cotton, Middling Orleans at 7¾c.; Uplands 7¾c.; Mobile 7 7-16, more firmness at sailing of the steamer. Consols is steady, at 96¾.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1851.

Cotton—Sales of 3,000 bales Middling, at 19¾@13c. Flour, 6,000 bbls. including Ohio, at $4 75@4 77. Corn, 10,000 bushels at 65@66c. Pork is quiet, at $12 37 for old. $13 25 for new. Lard, 500 kegs new, at 8¾@8¾c. Tallow, 7¾c. Sugar, 300 hhds. at 5¾@6¾c. Molasses, 1,800 bbls. at 30c. Coffee, 11@11¼c., large sales making, to arrive. Sterling at 9¾@10c. Freights, 5-30@3-16.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 11th, Mr. Douglas presented the petition of the Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, of Washington city, in favor of the scheme of mail steamers to Africa as a means of forwarding the colonization of free negroes. The petition sets forth that out of a population of forty thousand there were eight thousand free negroes.

Mr. Soule moved that 2,500 additional copies of a report by Mr. Ellet, on the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Seward submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the standard of fractional silver coin.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the vote by which the Senate rejected the bill for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia, was re-considered, and then the bill was laid on the table.

The deficiency bill was then taken up and passed.

The bill granting ten millions of acres of public land to the several States of the Union according to their geographical area and representation under the census of 1850, for the benefit of the indigent insane, was taken up and debated.

Mr. Gwin moved that it be laid on the table as a test vote. Lost, yeas 17, nays 33.

The bill was further debated, and after some immaterial amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the bill to establish a Board of accounts was the first business in order.

The amendments reported yesterday were this morning rejected. A motion to lay the Bill on the table was negatived—ayes 95, noes 99. The question on the third reading of the Bill was then taken and negatived—ayes 99 noes 100.

A motion to re-consider was carried, 102 to 94.

A motion was again made to lay the bill on the table. Tellers were ordered, and the numbers stood 24 in the affirmative, and 59 in the negative.

The ayes and nays were therefore ordered; the Speaker's hammer enforced order; the names were again called over, and the members voting in the affirmative were ayes 100, nays 96.

The usual motion was then made to re-consider the bill, and to lay the motion on the table, which was carried without a division; and the Bill is "nowhere," after a prolonged and obstinate contest between its advocates and opponents, which has not been equalled since the passage of the Compromise Law. Adjourned.

FROM TEXAS.—By the steamship Louisiana' Captain Lawless, we have received Texas papers to the 17th inst.

The steamer *Farmer*, from Houston, for Galveston, got aground on Half-moon shoal on the 16th. Her passengers and mail came down by a schooner.

Preparations are being made at Galveston to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, and the battle of Buena Vista, in a becoming manner. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows will have a procession in full regalia, and we understand that the Civic guards, the Masonic fraternity and the Sons of Temperance contemplate celebrating this national day. A Ball will be given at the Tremont on the evening of the 21st in honor of the occasion.

GUATEMALA AND SAN SALVADOR.—The N. Y. *Tribune* of the 11th says: We last night received intelligence from Washington, which indicates that the Administration is fully awake to the present interesting position of Central American affairs. The Chevalier Gomez, late Envoy to Rome, from the States of Guatemala and San Salvador, is now in Washington. In accordance with the desire of the Administration, as our correspondent intimates, he has assumed provisionally, the duties of Charge for those States, and has addressed a long letter to Mr. Webster, in reference to the present condition and relations of the Central American States. Mr. Webster has replied in a letter, expressing the views of our Government on the subject. The Chevalier Gomez, our correspondent adds, has been treated with marked attention, both by the Secretary of State and by Sir Henry Bulwer.

INDIANA.—The population of Indiana, according to the State census, is 990,250. There are in this State 186,182 dwellings, and 187,618 families; the number married within the past year was 11,231; the number of deaths 13,779. 75 017 cannot read or write; 278 are blind; 517 deaf and dumb; 442 insane; 617 idiots; 861 paupers, and 81 convicts. The number of colleges is 83; pupils 5290; common schools 5899; libraries 117, volumes 75,416; newspapers 98, whole circulation 67,924; number of churches 1599; church property $1,499,711.

There are 101,973 farms, and the value of all the real estate owned is $170,584,961. The assessments put the real estate at $102,394,489 and the personal property at $34,250 481. The true value of real estate within the State is $180 944,325. There are 4,927,257 acres of improved land, and 7,658,421 unimproved; the cash value of the farms is $128,325,552, of farming implements $6,648,799. The number of horses is 310 475; asses and mules 7,064; milch cows 280,052; working oxen 37,108; other cattle 385,961; sheep 1,069,413; swine 2,314,909. The whole value of live stock is $23,002,978.

A BENEFICENT ACT.—The Senate of the United States yesterday passed a bill which, says the *National Intelligencer*, will stand an enduring monument of wise and philanthropic legislation. We refer to the bill appropriating ten millions of acres of the public lands (equal to twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars) to be apportioned among the several States, in an equitable ratio, for the endowment of Hospitals for the Indigent Insane. Most sincerely do we congratulate the humane and estimable lady (Miss Dix) to whose unwearied exertions in rousing public sympathy and influence in aid of her benevolent scheme, is the country mainly indebted for the success which has thus far attended this praiseworthy measure in the National Legislature. May the sanction of the other House of Congress consummate the act, and render her happiness complete.

☞ The Senate of Ohio have had under consideration for some time a General Free Banking Bill. The basis upon which the system is formed is the pledge of one dollar of State stocks for every dollar of bills for circulation the banks may issue. This is *in addition* to the capital stock and other means of the banks for the redemption of their notes. Speaking of this measure, the Ohio State Journal says:

The *effect* of the passage of the free banking bill will be to draw back to Ohio the millions of our stock, now scattered abroad over the Union and over Europe. The annual payment of our interest, amounting to over one million of dollars, will then be to our own citizens, or to those within our own country, thus saving at home, a large amount that otherwise would go abroad in specie or its equivalent.

THE LICENSE LAW ABROGATED.—The Ohio Constitutional Convention, as we learn from the *O. S. Journal*, adopted the following as an amendment to the report on the subject:

"No license for traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State; but the General Assembly may by law provide against evils resulting therefrom." The vote stood yeas 57, nays 38.

The report as amended was then engrossed—yeas 48, nays 45.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.—"Quebec, Jan. 30.—Dear Tom: I'm freezing. How are you? Yours, Henry Smith." The reply was: "New Orleans, Jan 31.—Dear Harry: I'm melting. Send ice by telegraph. Yours, Thomas Haines." Five years since, this would have been put down as a Munchausen of the first water.

Council of Municipality No. One.

Sitting of Monday, February, 17, 1851.

The Council met this day, pursuant to adjournment.

The members present were—Honorable J. Genois Recorder and President.

Aldermen Blanque, Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Dupre, Fabre, Hagan, Jumonville, Lanata, Lynd, Laughlin, Ramos, and Silk—13.

Absent Aldermen—Giquel, Mazent and McAlpin—3.

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

The following message from the Mayor was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, 10th February, 1851.

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

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor of transmitting herewith, the returns made by the Assessors appointed to take the census of the Municipality in accordance with an act entitled "an act to equalize representation in the Municipal Councils of the city of New Orleans," approved 29th January, 1847; you will perceive that the total population of the First Municipality is 4,699, against 24,189 in 1847, thus showing the flattering increase of 9 547, in four years. The recapitulation of voters exhibits a similar result. Under the provisions of the act above cited, it is a fair and equitable apportionment of Aldermen to the several wards on the basis of said census, and you will perceive that the 9th section makes it imperative upon you to proceed forthwith to the apportionment in question, as failing to do so, all other business and ordinances must be considered null and void.

I cannot dismiss this subject without referring to the careful manner with which the Assessors have discharged the laborious duties assigned to them.—They have prepared tableaux for each precinct, and a book showing the number of voters and entire population. The returns are moreover now in possession of your Honorable Body on the very day designated by law, so that no obstacle exists to the regular prosecution of business, and the Assessors have only been enabled to achieve the task by employing competent clerks to assist them in their responsible labors. Under these circumstances, they are entitled to a liberal compensation, as provided for in the 11th section of the act equalizing representation.

Enclosed I beg to hand you an account of $72 19 from John L. Lewis, Sheriff, for expenses of the recent Senatorial election.

On the 1st inst., I addressed a communication to the General Council directing their attention to the approaching Anniversary of Washington's Birth-day—that body has appointed a Committee to make the requisite arrangement for its celebration, and to co-operate with similar committees for the Municipal Councils.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Census of the City of New Orleans, 1851.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

	Colored Males	Colored Females	White Males	White Females	Slaves	Slaves Females	Children	Recapitulation
1st Ward	774	1,75[illegible]	1,495	355	972	871	6,065	
2d Ward	421	920	1,141	564	569	779	4,183	
3d Ward	363	1,101	654	204	510	335	3,536	
4th Ward	589	14,45[illegible]	1,539	473	1,105	1,034	6,191	
5th Ward	568	9,113	1,565	998	932	1,625	7,010	
6th Ward	441	3,965	1,715	506	1,061	1,140	9,909	
7th Ward	378	770	914	959	772	946	4,836	
	3,945	11,735	9,024	4,070	5,906	6,749	41,660	

New Orleans, 10th February, 1851.

(Signed) C. CORREJOLLES,
L. FERNANDEZ GARITY,
F. CASTERA, jr.

On the first paragraph, Mr. Fabre presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Council of Municipality No One, of the city of New Orleans, shall in future be composed of sixteen Aldermen, to be divided between the several wards of said Municipality, as follows, viz

The First Ward shall be entitled to three Aldermen
" Second " " " two do
" Third " " " two do
" Fourth " " " two do
" Fifth " " " two do
" Sixth " " " three do
" Seventh " " " two do

Alderman—Parts of ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Dupre offered as a substitute the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Council of Municipality No. One, shall be composed of nine Aldermen to be divided between the several Wards as follows, to wit:

The First Ward two Aldermen,
" Second " one do
" Third " one do
" Fourth " one do
" Fifth " one do
" Sixth " one do
" Seventh " one do

Mr Bonneval moved to reduce the representation to seven Aldermen, one from each Ward, which motion was lost by the following vote

Yeas—Messrs Bonneval and Derbes—2.

Nays—Messrs Blanque, Clark, Dupre, Fabre, Hagan, Jumonville, Lanata, Lynd, Laughlin, Ramos and Silk—11.

Mr. Blanque moved for the adoption of the previous question.

Objections being made to that motion, the President decided that the motion was a proper one, and was to be put to vote.

Mr. Bonneval appealed from the decision of the Chair. Said decision was maintained by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs Blanque, Dupre, Fabre, Hagan Lynd, Laughlin and Silk—7.

Nays—Messrs Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Jumonville, Lanata and Ramos—6.

On motion the previous question was adopted, and the Council was ready to vote on the main question, when

Mr. Fabre moved for a suspension of the rules to allow the members the privilege of doubting his resolution. Said motion was carried by the following vote:

Nays—Messrs. Blanque, Derbes, Dupre, and Silk—4.

Yeas—Messrs Bonneval, Clark, Fabre, Hagan, Jumonville, Lanata, Lynd, Laughlin and Ramos—9.

Mr Clark moved to amend said resolution, by declaring that the 4th and 5th Wards should be entitled to three Aldermen—Said motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Clark and Ramos—2

Nays—Messrs. Blanque, Bonneval, Derbes, Dupre, Fabre, Hagan, Jumonville, Lanata, Laughlin, Lynd and Silk—11.

Mr. Mazent taken the seat.

Mr. Dupre then moved that the first and sixth Wards be entitled to two Aldermen each, and that the second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh Wards be entitled to one Alderman each. Said motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Derbes, Dupre, Jumonville, Laughlin and Mazent—5.

Nays—Messrs. Blanque, Bonneval, Clark, Fabre, Lanata, Lynd, Ramos and Silk—9.

The question being on the passage of the resolution offered by Mr. Fabre, the rules were suspended, and it was passed by the following vote

Nays—Messrs. Bonneval, Dupre and Mazent—3.

Yeas—Messrs. Blanque, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Hagan, Jumonville, Lanata, Lynd, Laughlin, Ramos and Silk—11.

Mr Giquel taken his seat.

On the second paragraph, Mr Fabre offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of Municipality No. One be authorized to pay to F. Correjolles, L. Castera, jun., and B. Garity, three hundred dollars each, for having taken the census of Municipality No. One, according to the law of 1847. Be it also

Resolved, That the Treasurer be also authorized to pay to A. Froc and E. H. Reynes, two hundred dollars each, for having assisted the aforesaid assessors in taking said census, and for having made the seven tableaux required.

Mr. Dupre moved to amend said resolution, by giving to each a second two hundred dollars, and to each clerk one hundred dollars.

The chair reminded the Council that under the rules the higher sum is to have the precedence.

On motion to adopt the sums allowed to each assessor and clerks, the yeas and nays were called for, and resulted as follows

Yeas—Messrs. Blanque, Fabre, Hagan, Lynd, Ramos and Silk—6.

Nays—Messrs. Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Dupre, Giquel, Hagan, Jumonville, Lanata, Laughlin and Mazent—10.

Mr. Fabre moved that said letter be referred to the Surveyor, with power to grant said permission, if similar favors have been granted to some other persons, within three months.

The chair decided said motion out of order, the Council having already refused to grant said permission.

A letter was read from Messrs. Peisante, freres for permission to remove their blacksmith shop from the south-west side of St. Philippe street, between Conde and Levee streets, to the north-east side of said St. Philipp street between Conde and Royal streets.

On motion of Mr. Ramos, it was—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Peisante freres, to remove their blacksmith shop, to the north-east side of St. Philipp street, between Conde and Royal streets, provided they comply with the existing ordinances of the Council.

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

Whereas the Judiciary Committee have made a favorable report on the petition of J B Morelot asking to emancipate his slave Caroline with permission to reside in the State—Be it therefore

Resolved, That J B Morelot be authorized to emancipate his slave Caroline, and that said slave be authorized to remain in the State.

FIRST READING—EMANCIPATIONS.

Twelve members present—

The following petitions were read and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to wit—

Of Goin Smith, f m c, for the emancipation of Isaac, aged about 8 years, with permission to reside in the State.

Of Severine Bepinoto, wife of Jacinto Alez for the emancipation of Arthemise, aged 23 years, with permission to reside in the State.

Of John Micaveille for the emancipation of Mary, aged 20 years, with permission to reside in the State.

Of Arthur McArthur, dative testamentary executor of Charles Mille, to emancipate the slaves Charles, aged 35 years, Helen, aged about 30 years, and Malinda, aged about 45 years, with permission to reside in the State.

SECOND READING—EMANCIPATIONS.

Twelve members present—

With leave and on motion of Mr. Derbes, Chairman of the Judicary Committee, the Council re-considered the following report and resolution, relative to the emancipation of sundry slaves to wit—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom have been referred several petitions for emancipation of slaves, beg leave to submit the following report and resolution:

No 1. Francisco Pereyras, for the emancipation of his slave Mulot, aged 45 years.

No 2. Jane Carey, f w c, for the emancipation of her mulato slave Edward.

No 3. Felix Valentine, for the emancipation of his slave Susanne.

No 5. Theodules Serres, statu liber, praying for his emancipation.

No 6. Charles Lematre, for the emancipation of slave Fanny.

No 7. Victoire Mounerie, for the emancipation of her slave Pauline and her child Francois.

No 8. Felicite Simon, f w c, praying for the emancipation of her slave Francois, her mother.

No 9 A D Dorincourt, praying for the emancipation of his slave named Peter, aged 23 years.

No 10. A Angelan, praying for the emancipation of his slave named Fanchette, a negro woman, aged about 50 years.

No 11. Marie Louise Elizabeth, Couvertie, praying for the emancipation of her slave boy named Henry.

No 19. Henriette Bustilo, praying for the emancipation of her slave boy Adolphe.

And no opposition having been filed to the emancipation of the slaves who appear (children excepted) able to make their livelihood.

Resolved, That the consent of the Council of Municipality No One be given to the emancipation of the slaves and state liberty named in the forgoing report, with permission to reside in this State

Signed, A. DERBES, Ch'n.
J. L. FABRE.

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

Resolved. That permission be and is hereby granted to the Crescent Mail Steamship Company to discharge and load coal on the levee, for the use of said steamers, at such place near the wharf as signed them, as the Surveyor and Wharfinger may designate

The following communication from the Surveyor was read.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 1st Municipality, }
New Orleans, Feb. 10th 1851. }

To the Honorable Recorder and Members of Council of Municipality No One.

Gentlemen—Your Honorable body having at their sitting of Monday last, referred to me the petition of Francis Brichta, contractor for the lighting, complaining of a certain number of lamps furnished by the Gas Company, which on account of the false construction for street lamp use, eject the oil out of the wicks and make it run down the post—I have the honor to report that a careful examination was made about two months ago by Mr. Wildman, the former contractor, at which time, I examined, accompanied by Mr. Brichta, a lamp maker, all the lamps complained of, which I find good and of good construction. The nuisance complained of by Mr Brichta, is not occasioned by any defect in the construction of the lamps, but by the little care taken by the lamp-lighters in putting the oil back into the lamps. As I was all very direct steps according to contract, it is the duty of the contractor Mr Brichta, to have said lamps repaired, and to keep them in good order and condition.

Your Honorable body has also referred to me a petition from Mr A Landin, keeper of the Marais Street Bridge, to have the two small bridges in front of Treme and Marais streets, complaining that it is impossible for him alone to open and shut said three bridges. I have examined into the matter, and am satisfied that he could not do it alone, I did grant him a man to help him until your further action on the subject.

I remain very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
LOUIS H PILIE, Surveyor.

On motion the first paragraph, relative to Francis Brichta was laid on the table, and the second paragraph relative to the bridge was approved.

The following communication from the Surveyor was read.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 1st Municipality }
New Orleans, February 12th 1851. }

To the Honorable the Recorder and Aldermen of Municipality No One.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to inform you that the planting of trees on the public promenades has been completed (last week) in the 1st Ward, and to protect the 498 newly planted trees, I ordered and 2,000 feet of 2 by 3 inch scantling, the probable cost of which is $120

The improvements ordered by your Honorable body to be done on the Place d' Armes, now Jackson square, are almost completed, and I have a required 120 running feet of iron benches, the cost of which is about $900 which I have no doubt will be ordered by you. I remain very respectfully,

your obedient servant,
Signed, LOUIS H PILIE, Surveyor.

On motion and communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from D Croson for permission to deposit sand on the Levee between Toulouse and St Louis streets.

Mr Bonneval moved that said letter be referred to the Surveyor and Wharfinger with power to act.

On motion of Mr. Fabre it was

Resolved. That permission be and is hereby granted to Dominique Croson, to deposit on the Levee, between Toulouse and St Louis streets, the sand for the use of the paving of Levee street.

A petition was read from Messrs J. C. Duncan, J. Dixon, W. Rushton, and others, to give a mortgage on their respective and separate properties, in place of the general one resting on lots Nos 20, 21, and 22, ground rent for $6000.

Mr. Giquel moved that said petition be referred to the Judicary Committee. Said motion being lost, Mr. Laughlin offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted, after suspending the rules

Resolved. That the petition of J. C. Duncan, Joshua Dixon, W. Rushton, Warren Stone, F. W. Fitton, F. Pinsard, and C. Maujone, be received and agreed to; and that the Notary of this Municipality is hereby authorised to pass an acte in conformity with the conditions of said petition binding each property holder for the proportion of rente affixed to their names, together with the ground rent accruing to this Municipality of six per cent. per annum payable in advance, and that the first mortgage in solido does not impair the interest of this Municipality.

On motion of Mr. Laughlin offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, That the Notary of this Municipality be, and he is hereby authorised to make an act of sale to John Davies of the property purchased by him, situated on Customhouse street, between Magnolia and Treme streets, according to the terms of said sale made on the 7th day of December, 1849, waiving interest on the payments past due.

A petition was read from Simon Hoffman, contractor for third district, praying for the favor to have three out of six carts, to ply with red numbers, and to pay license accordingly.

Laid indefinitely on the table.

A letter was read from Mr. A. R. Jahan, asking payment of a warrant due 18th January ult.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from the "New Orleans Mechanic Society," inviting the Recorder and Aldermen to attend on the 23d inst. the anniversary of laying the corner stone of the Mechanics' Institute.

Said invitation was accepted.

A letter was read from L. Surgi, President of the N.O. Draining Company, informing the Council that the Second Section is now completed, and praying the appointment of a committee to receive the Assessor for the Ninth District, and take charge of the same.

Mr. Clarke moved that said letter be referred to a Special Committee of three members.

The chair appointed on said committee—Messrs. Clark, Bonneval, and Giquel.

A letter was read from Mr Duenas de la Croix, for a diminution of taxes on a property sold by City Corporation, with six per cent. interest.

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

A letter was read from F. Roumage, Superintendent of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, for permission to place new posts on the side walks of the Bayou, to replace the old ones which sank on the cart way.

On motion of Mr. Giquel it was

Resolved, That the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Co upsetting be, and is hereby permitted to place new posts on the side walks of the Bayou road, to replace the old ones, which stand on the cart-way.

A letter was read from Thomas Mynes, for permission to deposit on Esplanade street, or some portion of the Levee, square blocks and other materials for paving, to be done according to contract

Referred to the Surveyor, with power to designate the place where materials shall be deposited.

On motion of Mr. Giquel, the rules being dispensed with, the Council took up at its second reading, the following resolution presented by Mr. Bonneval, which was made the order of the day. Said resolution, and an additional one offered by Mr. Clark, were adopted:

Resolved, That the space of 360 feet of wharf, commencing at the upper line of the U. S. Mail Steam ship wharf, and running up thence towards Toulouse street, be, and the same is hereby assigned for the mooring of schooners and sugar droghers, and all ordinance conflicting with the foregoing be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Resolved further, That the foregoing resolution shall take effect in ten days after the promulgation of the same by the Mayor.

Alderman Fabre in the chair.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Derbes, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report and resolution:

The Judiciary Committee, to whom has been referred the letter of Denis Croson, stating that the Surveyor refuses to sign or approve his warrant for paving St. Ann and St. Peter streets, on the ground that the said Croson has not complied with his contract within the delay mentioned in the specifications, most respectfully report:

That they have taken all the necessary informations on the subject, and that they are satisfied that if the work has not been completed within the time specified, it is owing to the fact, that according to a resolution passed by the Council, the two streets above referred to were entirely blockaded by Mr. Stewart, the architect under whose superintendence the Poinlaha's buildings were erected.

Therefore, the undersigned beg leave to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be, and he is hereby requested to control or approve the warrant due to said Dennis Croson for the paving of St. Peter and St. Ann streets, according to specifications.

Signed, A. DERBES, Chairman.
J. L. FABRE.

Said report and resolution were passed by the following vote—

Yeas—Messrs. Blanque, Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Dupre, Fabre, Giquel, Hagan, Jumonville, Lynd, Laughlin, Mazent, Ramos, and Silk—14.

Nay—Mr. Lanata—1.

Mr. Laughlin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following reports and resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted, the rules being dispensed with:

COUNCIL CHAMBER MUNICIPALITY NO ONE.
17th February, 1851.

The Finance Committee have carefully examined the communication and resolutions of the Board of Liquidators, bearing date the 23d ultimo, and deem it unnecessary to recur to a resolution passed by the said Board, rescinding another resolution of that body on the 13th November, 1850, demanding of the Council a certain amount of money from the Municipal Treasury, in virtue of an act of the Legislature, approved March 29th, 1850, and which act has since been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of this State.

The Committee are of opinion that the resolution of the Liquidators, dated January 23d, 1851, calling on the Municipality to pay into the Branch of the Louisiana State Bank, Second Municipality, $60,000, to be applied to the payment of Municipal obligations, other than bonds and coupons, ought to be approved by this Council. As the recent decision of the Supreme Court on this subject has compelled us to resort to the act of 1847, on the subject of taxation, the Committee consider it inexpedient to adopt the resolution of the said Board of Liquidators, reducing the tax of one per cent. to three fourths of one per cent., in view of the low rate of taxation adopted by this Council on the 31st of December, 1850, and recommend that the tax already adopted by this Council, of one per cent. to meet the demand of said Liquidators, be confirmed and approved.

The Committee further recommend the adoption of the following resolutions

Resolved, That the Tax collector on real estate and slaves is hereby instructed to have the receipts for the 4th and 5th Representative Districts, of ⅞ of one per cent., made out forthwith, and proceed to the collection of same, and that the tax payers be entitled to a discount of 9⅔ per cent to the 1st of April, instead to the 1st of March, as stipulated in an existing resolution of this Council.

Resolved, That the Mayor issue his warrant in favor of the Treasurer to the New Orleans Gas Light Company, for $10,298, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, being the amount of their account to the 31st of December, 1850.

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay on the warrant of the Mayor, to the following persons named, the amounts given underneath

To Captain Youanes, for providing prisoners with food, &c. $165 65

To A. Lanusse & Co., for coal furnished the different police posts 37 50

To the same, for coal furnished the Police Jail, 18 75

To the same, do do Hotel de Ville, 45 00

To the same, for 250 bbls. coal, furnished to the Water Works, at 75 cents per bbl. 240 00

To A. Lanusse & Co., for coal furnished to Public Schools, 75 00

To Pelage Pretes, for blacksmithing done for sundry departments of this Municipality, 37 75

To J. Stuart for 50 bbls. of coal furnished to different departments, 37 50

To C. Tardy, for 150 pieces of glass in public schools, 42 50

To F. Damsey, for 84 bbls. of oyster shells, 5 04

To Bernard, for examining oil lamps, 15 00

To Schwabe, for 7 pieces of glass in Second Street School House, 3 50

To R G Musgrove, for lumber and materials furnished Police Jail, Public Schools, and for planting of Trees, 46 78

To E. Rivers & Co., for stationery for public schools, 470 13

To J Bussel, for do do, 144 00

To J E Lelievre, for books furnished public schools, 277 25

To Bernard Marigny, Register of Conveyances, for certificates furnished State Tax Collectors, 51 45

To Coroner Speed fees, for inquests and certificates to jury jurymen, 90 00

To Pelage Pretes, for lumber furnished Water Committee, 6 00

A letter was read from the "New Orleans Mechanic Society," inviting the Recorder and Aldermen to attend on the 23d inst. the anniversary of laying the corner stone of the Mechanics' Institute.

Said invitation was accepted.

A letter was read from L. Surgi, President of the N.O. Draining Company, informing the Council that the Second Section is now completed, and praying the appointment of a committee to receive the machinery and works erected, and take charge of the same.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from F. Roumage, Superintendent of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, for permission to place new posts on the side walks of the Bayou, to replace the old ones which sank on the cart way.

A resolution was adopted, declaring the office of Assessor of the 5th Representative District vacant. The Council then went into election of the vacancies. Mr. Chas. Omicken was appointed Assessor of the 5th, and Mr. P. O'Neil Assessor of the 4th Representative District.

Mr. Henri called up the ordinance imposing a fine for throwing impure matter, &c., in the streets, and discussed it at a considerable length, but it was lost by a vote of 5 to 3.

A communication from the Third Municipality, highly approving of the system of daily warfage, was read, in connection with which Mr. Logenbuhl moved to impose a daily wharfage, or rather to reconsider his vote, and spoke at length on the subject. The motion was lost by the casting vote of the President, and assigned as his reason for so doing, that the wharfage ought to be uniform Mr. Logenbuhl then offered the daily wharfage system as the order of the day for the next meeting; after which, the Council adjourned.

ARREST OF A THIEF.—The police of the First Municipality arrested yesterday at the St. Louis Hotel, a man by the name of C. Salonon, who was discovered in the act of making free with the effects of one of the boarders. On being brought to the Guard House, Captain Youenes at once identified him as a finished New York burglar, whose real name is Chs. Jouvenel, but who subsequently assumed the *alias* of Jacob Josephs, and more recently the cognomen under which he was apprehended. Some days since the