The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1849.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 21, 1849

The mail failed yesterday beyond Stockton.

MESSRS. OGDEN AND STEWART.

Although the returns for members of Congress from the Fourth District are incomplete, yet from the governors vote it is highly probable that Octavius N. Ogden, the Whig candidate, has been defeated. He has, however, the consolation of knowing that he approached nearer a triumph than any Whig candidate in that district has ever done, and that but for the enormously increased vote of Claiborne, Bienville, De Soto, and one or two other parishes in the upper part of the District, he would have been elected.

The result of the canvass between Ogden and Moore affords strong evidence of the occasional fallibility of the popular judgment. Mr. Ogden is an intellectual acquirements by far the superior man. He is a practised and polished speaker, of fine scholastic attainments. His language is always elegant and chaste, his imagination is rich in beautiful images, his perception rapid and comprehensive, and his arguments are lucid, clear and cogently enforced. Such a man would have represented Louisiana in the Congress of the Nation with far more dignity than has smart and shrewd but flippant and superficial opponent. Defeated though Mr. Ogden is, he is consoled in the cordial thanks of the Whig party throughout the State. He accepted a trust reposed on him by the Whigs of the District, and entered upon the canvass with a zeal, energy and unrelenting industry that Mr. Moore is unable to emulate. Mr. Moore is a very good man, and a very good Whig, but he was not the man for the place of the contest in a very unfavorable state of uncertainty in regard to his opinions. We learn that Mr. Ogden has been completely worn down by his labors, and are sorry to learn that his private affairs have suffered from his devotion to the Whig cause. It is our fervent hope that his career of this great contest may not be prematurely closed; and if some more auspicious period he may be induced to make a more successful encounter in a fairer circumstances, carries with it the sympathies of his friends throughout the State, and the hopes of the Whigs of the Union.

Texas's spiritual effort to revolutionize the Fourth District, we cannot speak too highly of the success denied, he has made a fine and a thousand votes, a saving him a majority which, by his adversary, he's honeyed eloquence, and by the force of his and irresistible arguments, he's lost and good nature and good humor, in the last. Nominated in the Whig could succeed—he was more commendable.

Mr. Moore is convinced of Louisiana for his disinterested and, under the immense sacrifices, exhausting exhausting causes, of two thousand miles, and delivered one hundred and ten speeches—

Mr. Moore which had been the Whigs entertained not appear at all their expense but the Whigs entertained with pride and pleasure the [illegible] by Col. STEWART.

ALABAMA.

Gov. CRAWFORD'S message is a document of great importance to those few persons would read it. Fortunately for the interest of the public Register furnishes the principal digest of its contents from which we extract

Least impressive upon the message is the condition of the fiscal affairs of the operations of the Treasury the Government for the last two years. It appears that the balance in the Treasury, at the close of the year, 1847, was, we have seen, $1,000,000. The receipts during the year 1848, were $286,000. The receipts during the same period were $1,000,000, of which, $185,000 were paid to F. S. Lyons, State Commissioner, to meet the interest upon the State debt—leaving about $160,000 applicable to the ordinary expenses of the State. The balance in the Treasury, at the close of that year, was $172,000. The receipts from all resources for 1849, amounted to $1,000,000, making the means for the year, $1,172,000. The expenditures for the same period were $922,000, leaving a balance, now in the Treasury, of $250,000.

It appears that the receipts from all resources for the two years ending with 1849 have been $776,000, and the expenditures $700,000. The balance now on hand is nearly what it was two years ago.

With the same period, there have been received from the General Government, $74,000, for the Mexican war, and $64,000 on the five per cent. funds, and two and three per cent. funds, which, amounting to more than $1,000, was paid to Mr. Lyon, State Commissioner, for the purpose already stated. A claim of that for $775, has also been received in the general Government, swelling the previous amount to $138,792,—as the taxes have come into the treasury until the end of year. This does not include the revenue [illegible] from not source which will be paid in the month of December, and make the total receipts on hand, about $1,000,000. Much [illegible] however, will be in the notes of the State Bank and Branches.

The receipts for the next two years are estimated at about $1,000,000. The expenditures and expenses of the State Government for the next two years, are estimated at $315,000 [illegible] is thought, may be reduced to [illegible] certain economical arrangements, which are suggested. Any how, near $700,000 will be left for the liquidation of the interest on the State debt and other purposes.

As to the state debt, the Governor recommends to the Legislature to raise only revenue enough to meet the current expenses, and pay the interest on our foreign and domestic debt, or asking for the extension so twenty years of the bonds which fall due in 1850 and 51.

The message urges the adoption of a liberal policy towards individual efforts for internal improvements, and recommends the establishment of a board of internal improvements, to be authorized to subscribe for State stocks, in works of general utility.

Upon the policy of banking, Governor Chapman's active views remain unchanged; but as there is no constitutional impediment, he will submit to a back as a majority of the Legislature may charter, provided it does not contain any of its provisions with the constitution.

At home he promptly met all her engagements during the past year.

After adverting to many minor subjects, the message concludes by an emphatic condemnation of the course of the North on the slavery question. This part of the document is eloquent and able.

THE SOUTHERN RIVERS.—The Ohio river at Pittsburgh had its best water in the channel, and [illegible] In the upper Mississippi there was [illegible] from Louis to Cairo and falling, and [illegible] over 3 to 4 feet water in the channel [illegible]

HOUSE LE DIABLE.—This magnificent opera [illegible] mind, the *chef d oeuvre* of MAYERBEER, will be brought out to morrow evening at the Orleans Theatre, with the entire strength of the [illegible] company attached to the establishment. We may anticipate a crowded and delighted audience.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE BEE.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

The Cotton Market yesterday closed at a further decline of ⅛c. Fair Upland is quoted at 11c.; Fair Orleans at 11⅞. The sales have been small. Stocks are drooping.

Another Whig Member Gained.

We are gratified at being able to announce that in the parish of Jackson, Mr. McCRAMIE, the Whig candidate for the House, is elected. This gives us a majority of SEVEN in the House of Representatives, and of THREE on joint ballot. There is some reason to believe that another Whig has been chosen in Beinville; but we are quite satisfied with the result as it is.

CALCASIEU.—The vote of this parish has at length been received, and is as follows: Walker 231; Declouet 84—majority 150. Walker's majority in the State will be less than a thousand.

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—The steamer *Tho. Jefferson*, from Cincinnati, bound to New Orleans, sunk back of Prophet's Island, opposite Lobdell's plantation, Thursday, the 8th inst. She ran aground during a heavy fog. The cargo was a total loss, the passengers were all saved.

STEAMBOATS BURNT.—A telegraphic dispatch to the St. Louis Republican, dated Cincinnati, 16th November, 5 P. M., states that the steamer *Ia. Aloe*, lying at the upper landing, caught fire last night, and burned to the water's edge. She floated down the river, and set fire to the Melodeon. By the exertions of the firemen, the flames were extinguished without much damage to the latter boat.

THE WEATHER continues most delightful. Early on Tuesday morning, a shower fell just sufficient to lay the dust, but all day yesterday, the sun shone forth beautifully, and attracted into the streets a large portion of the beauty and the fash on of the city.

A Cotton Factory in New Orleans.

By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that books have been opened for subscription to a Joint Stock Company, for the establishment of a Cotton Factory of 5000 spindles. We are most unfeignedly rejoiced at this important move, and have not the slightest doubt but that the necessary amount will be subscribed for in a few days. This step forms a new era in the commerce of New Orleans. Pre-eminent as our position is, the introduction of manufactures was alone wanting to impel us with giant speed to greatness and distinction. We shall have more to say on the subject hereafter.

THE RECENT MURDER NEAR NAW CARTHAGE.—We learn, says the Lake Providence *Journal*, that the six negroes arrested for the brutal murder of a man and boy on a flatboat, near New Carthage, in this State, on the night of the 29th ult., have been tried, according to the provisions of the Black Code, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was to have been carried into effect on Friday, the 16th instant.

THE CHOLERA.—The Providence (Carroll) *Republican* of the 13th inst., says: It is our painful duty to record the fact that the cholera has made its re-appearance in this parish. Some few cases among those attacked have terminated fatally. We hope it is merely a casual visitation, and think that fears need be entertained of it again becoming an epidemic. We would once more caution our friends to use all proper precautions to guard against its attacks.

DINNER TO GOV. JOHNSON.—Yesterday's *Delta* publishes a letter signed by many of our most respected citizens, tendering to Gov. Johnson a public dinner, as a mark of their esteem on his approaching retirement from the Chief Magistracy of this State. The following is the reply of his Excellency, from which it will be seen received that he has accepted the compliment:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, New Orleans, Nov. 17, 1849.

Gentlemen: I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, on the 13th inst., in which you inform me that my approaching retirement from office has suggested to some of my fellow citizens of New Orleans, without distinction of party, the idea of tendering to me a public dinner, to be given on a day to suit my convenience. When I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the gubernatorial office, I sensibly felt the weight of the responsibility I had assumed, and firmly resolved to be true and faithful, to the full extent of my poor abilities, to all the obligations imposed on me by the Constitution, laws, and the oath of official oath which had been so solemnly administered to me. How far my efforts and intentions have been successful, must be left to the decision of my constituents. It will be admitted that my administration has been marked by unusual and perplexing difficulties; and certain it is, that I have failures toament, and errors to answer for. The highly flattering terms, however, in which you have alluded to my motives and course, will remain with me, in my retirement, a proud and much cherished recollection. Tendering to you, gentlemen, my warmest acknowledgments, I shall hold myself ready to meet you on Saturday, the 24th inst. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC JOHNSON.

To Messrs. Kennedy, Conrey, Fabre, Lewis, Durrive, Benjamin, Christy, and others.

FAIR FOR THE WORLD.—A large and highly respectable meeting, presided over by the Mayor, took place at the Egyptian Hall, London, on the 17th ult., relative to the proposed exhibition of industry of all nations in that city during the ensuing year. The best feeling was evinced towards the plan of the projectors, and it was proposed to raise by subscription the sum of £20,000, to distribute in premiums. All nations are invited, without distinction or preference, and the promoters of the design feel no misgivings of the possibility of raising £100,000 or more for the general expenses of the exhibition.

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF THE SOUTH.—"The twelve large manufacturing establishments at Lowell employ a capital of about twenty millions of dollars, at present owning 56 mills, with their appendages, such as 600 boarding houses and other buildings. The total number of spindles in operation is 310,000. The present number of operatives is about 12,000, of whom 4000 are males and 9,000 females."

These, says the Augusta Chronicle, are the fruits of Yankee enterprise and industry, aided by Yankee capital. Why may not we of the South rear factories and machine shops, and build up such cities as Lowell? There is no reason why we do not, but that our capitalists are seeking other investments, perhaps less profitable, and probably not so conducive to the general welfare and prosperity of the people.—We may err in the opinion, but we are confident if the surplus capital from the sales of the cotton crop of 1849 were invested in cotton and other factories at the South, it would contribute more to secure the independence of the South, and the prosperity of the whole people, than any other disposition that can be made of it. It would ensure a large home market for our great staple and for the surplus products of the farmer—the benefits of which those only can properly appreciate who enjoy such advantages. It would give employment, at liberal prices, to a large class of our population who are in great need of such a market for their labor—it would improve the value of the landed estate in every section of the country, because of the increased value of breadstuffs, and the other products of the farm and dairy, and the putting into active operation such an amount of wealth-creating machinery would increase the wealth of the entire South in a ratio which would astonish the most sanguine. May we not then indulge the hope that our planters will unite in a common effort to enrich themselves by appropriating a portion of their surplus to such an object?

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE AND PRAISEWORTHY ACT.—The Charleston, Va., Free Press, relates the following noble feat, performed at Shepherdstown, a few days since, by Mr. Bowers, the architect of the Maryland and Virginia Bridge—

A free negro, in the employ of Mr. B., was engaged in biasing near the top of one of the highest cliffs on the Potomac river, and a sandblast having "blown out"—he commenced redrilling in the fissure of the rock. He had scarcely proceeded more than six inches, when the usual powder ignited and the blast went off with a tremendous explosion—rearing the rock into a thousand fragments. Mr. B., who was near by, attracted by the noise, ran to the top of the cliff, and perceiving the negro dreadfully wounded and in the act of falling over, without a moment's hesitation, leaped some fifteen feet to the beach on which he was struggling, just in time to save him. The escape of Mr. B. himself was truly wonderful and miraculous. Had he struck the beach two inches farther from the bank, he must have lost his balance, and been precipitated, with the negro 250 feet in the water's edge!

LATER FROM EL PASO.—MAJOR STEIN'S BATTLE—COL. WASHINGTON'S EXPEDITION.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 19th inst., has been furnished by a gentleman from New Mexico with some notes of recent occurrences in that quarter. He was at El Paso at the time of the arrival of the U. S. troops.

Major Van Horn and his command, consisting of six companies of the 3d Infantry, arrived at the Pass del Norte on the 18th September.—Col. Johnson, of the Topographical Engineers, accompanied Major Van Horn for the purpose of making surveys to enable the Government to decide on a location for a new fort, to be established at the Pass del Norte. Major Van Horn had stationed 400 of the troops at the Ponce Ranch, and 200 at the Presidio del Norte, about 20 miles down the rives. Col. Jack Hays, Indian Agent, was present, and was using all the means in his power to effect a treaty with the Apache Indians. Such a treaty would, no doubt be signed; but whether they would observe it was another question.

Maj. Stein, of the U. S. Dragoons, on the 15th August, about 50 miles west of Donana, gave battle to a party of Apache Indians. They were in a *cañon*, and fired from behind large rocks. The action lasted from four to six o'clock P. M., during which the Indians were driven three miles up the *cañon*. Night terminated the battle; and as the Major was supposed to be mortally wounded; and as they had to return seven miles to find water, it was deemed advisable not to follow the Indians further. Five or six Indians were killed in this engagement. Major Stein lost Sergeant Norwood, who was shot through the heart. Sergeant Snider died of his wounds on the 14th September. Major Stein was able to walk on the 14th Sept., but the ball had not been extracted. The Indians fought with desperate bravery, and were armed with the best of American rifles.

Col. Washington returned to Santa Fe, on the 24th Sept., after an absence of 41 days, from an expedition into the Navajo country. The command was made up of Artillery, Infantry Volunteers and Mexican Militia, amounting in all to 400 men. The result of the expedition is most important. A treaty was made with the Navajos, one of the Indian Scourges of New Mexico, by which they acknowledge their subjection to the U. S. Government, and agree to give up the captives among them, and the property which had been stolen from American citizens. Under this Treaty, some property, and a portion of the captives had been surrendered; and it was also agreed, that all the captives who had been sent into the mountains, should be given up to Col. Washington, at the town of James, on the 9th Oct. During the expedition, six of the Navajos, were killed in an engagement previous to the formation of the Treaty.

Aside from this treaty, a knowledge of the country has been obtained, which cannot but be of the highest value to the United States. By direction of Col. Washington, Lieut. Simpson and several officers of the command, visited the famous *cañon de Chelly*, which he describes as one of the most interesting of natural curiosities he has ever seen. Lieut. Simpson represents, also, that he has discovered a route, and, as he thinks, a practical wagon route, which he believes will shorten the distance to San Francisco, from the States, *some three or four hundred miles*. The proposed route will take a middle course between the Gila and the Spanish trail route, which from the Southern direction of the one, and the Northern direction of the other, cannot but shorten the distance immensely.

Col. Monroe, with the troops under his command, was expected at Santa Fe about the 12th October.

Capt. Reynolds was to succeed Capt. Brent as Quartermaster.

FROST.—The Providence (Carroll, La.) Republican of the 13.h inst., says:

"Since the day of election we have had several nights of successive frost, and a very fair foretaste of winter throughout each day. Fires and winter clothing, have become indispensable; dame Nature fortunately permits in gentle mood, the fleeting memories with broad hints that Cigalinas is coming

ACCIDENTS.—A negro belonging to Mr. R. Cox, was killed on Saturday last. As the matter will undergo an investigation, all comments would be, at present, out of place.

A negro belonging to Dr Lyons, on the Bayou Grosse Tete, was killed from a severe kick in the stomach, from a negro belonging to Mr. Michael Maher. The affair took place on Sunday night, and the negro of Dr. Lyons died on Tuesday.—*Point Coupee Echo.*

CHOLERA AND ANIMALCULES.—The importance of the microscope in investigating the origin and phenomena of diseases, is daily becoming more apparent. Already has it determined many disputed points in medical science, and it seems destined to still greater achievements.

The animalcular theory of contagion is likely to receive important aid, if not the triumphant establishment, by its wonderful revelations. That cholera has an animalcular origin is no new theory, but it these recent microscopic revelations which have given to it apparent confirmation.

Prof. R. D. Mussey, of the Ohio Medical College, to whom we alluded yesterday, in the course of a series of investigations and experiments, as early as the first of November last, discovered in the atmosphere of rooms occupied by cholera patients, animalcules in the greatest abundance, and, by a series of observations, noted the changes that daily took place, and compared these atmospheric animalcules with those found in the rice-water discharges and the muscle of cholera patients.

Prof. Mussey experimented upon specimens of fluid obtained by the condensation of vapor by the side of cholera patients; on a single drop, placed under a microscope, a multitude of animalcules were discovered, moving in all directions. In the rice-water discharges also, the same animals were discovered; one of these animals, viewed through a magnifier of 2,000 linear diameters, appears above, and one-fourth of an inch long, and moves with a lateral flexure of body, like a serpent on the ground.

These animals exhibit considerable tenacity of life—they are active at nearly eighty degrees Fahrenheit. The atmospheric animalcules survived thirteen days in a closely corked phial, and the rice water animals were alive after fourteen days.

In the muscle of a cholera patient, taken ten hours after death, multitudes of animalcules were seen; but the same experiment with a piece of muscle taken from a subject dead of erysipelas discovered not a single animalcule.

The hydrocoral water was also tested without finding any of these animals, and the atmosphere of rooms and neighborhoods some days after the cholera had disappeared, was condensed and examined without detecting animalcules.

The atmosphere of rooms in which were small-pox patients, has also been examined, and animalcules of apparently a different species have been discovered.

The important experiments and discoveries of Professor Mussey will be made public in the forthcoming November number of the Western Lancet, and we hope and trust will aid in explaining the movements of this "black death," and result in discovering a preventive and a remedy.—*Cin. Gaz.*

ASSAYING METALS.—The assaying is the most curious and scientific of all the business in the mint. The melters take the gold dust, melt it, and cast it into a bar, when it is weighed accurately, and a piece is cut off for the assayer. He takes it, melts it with twice its weight of silver, and several times its weight of lead. This melted in small cups made of bone ashes, which absorb all the lead; a large part of the silver is extracted by another process, and the sample is then rolled out to a thin sheet, coiled up, and put in a sort of glass vial called a matrass, with some nitric acid. The matrasses are put in a furnace, and the acid is boiled some time, poured off, a new supply put in, and boiled again. This is done several times, till the acid has extracted all the silver and other mineral substance, leaving the sample of pure gold. The sample is then weighed, and, by the difference between the weight before assaying and after, the true value is found. All the silver over and above five pennyweights for each lot, is paid for by the mint at its true value. The gold, after it has been assayed, is melted, refined, and being mixed with its due proportions of alloy, is drawn into long strips, (not unlike an iron hoop for a cask,) the round pieces cut out with a sort of punch, each piece weighed and brought to right size, and put into a stamping press, whence it comes forth a perfect coin.—*Scientific American.*

EXPEDITION TO THE DEAD SEA.—The public mind of the United States seems to be gradually opening to the great truth that peace is triumphs as well as war. The exploring expedition sent out under Captain Wilkes was an enterprise harmoniously characteristic of an active, energetic, and inquiring people; and did we not know how unreflective party spirit is apt to make the best of us, we should feel surprised at being informed that even one man was to be found in the Union who could attempt to disparage an undertaking so interesting to the student of Biblical history, and so well calculated to increase the general stock of scientific information, as an attempt to circumnavigate and explore the Lake Asphaltites, or Dead Sea—the scene of the Almighty's awful judgment upon the "cities of the plain." Those who decried the projected expedition as a "party of pleasure," must either have been entirely ignorant, or have quite forgotten that the journey was one necessarily attended with privation, difficulty, and danger; and that both Lieutenant Molyneaux, of our own naval service, and Costigan, the only travellers who preceded Captain Lynch, perished of fever caught on the Dead Sea. Nothing, in short, but a happy combination of firmness and tact on the part of the officer commanding, and an undaunted resolution to overcome all obstacles, moral and physical, as well as incessant vigilance, carried the party through the hardships and perils which they had to encounter.—*London paper.*

A CONTESTED SEAT.—It is understood that the election of W. H. Wilder, as a member of the Legislature, will be contested on the ground, that some time since, he sent a challenge to L. F. Andrey. The Constitution expressly prohibits duelling, as well as all the preliminary action connected with a so-called affair of honor.

Second Municipality Council—Adoption of the Finance Report.

This body met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. The weekly report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $11638 87 remaining on hand. A communication from Randolph Hunt, attorney of the Municipality, was read, stating that in the suit of Robert Beaton vs. the Municipality, a verdict had been rendered for the plaintiff, of $14,778 31. The communication sets forth that an appeal to the Supreme Court, for a new trial, will probably be granted. Referred to the Finance Committee. Various petitions were read, and appropriately referred. A letter from Washington Fire Company, asking for relief, was referred to the Committee on Fire.

Mr Peters, Chairman of the Finance Committee, introduced the customary resolutions for the payment of various bills and accounts. Mr. Renshaw, Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings, presented a resolution adverse to the claim of Mr. MacNamara, for $3181 81. Adopted. Mr. Brugier, Chairman of the Committee relative to the condition of the inundated district, reported adverse to the claims of the inhabitants for an exemption from their usual taxes. Adopted.

The resolutions of the Finance Committee, presented at the last meeting of the Council—being the special order of the day, were then called up. Mr. Bell rose to make a few remarks. Mr. Peters observed that it was more parliamentary to proceed to a second reading of the resolutions in question. After having been read by the Secretary, Mr. Peters remarked that he deemed it quite superfluous to enter into any argument, conclusive of the necessity of levying the tax of ten per cent set forth in the first resolution. He would not attempt to give a vestigation as to the causes which had led to this are necessity, but it would be insulting to the honor and intelligence of the Council to argue as to the propriety and honesty of paying the just debts of the Municipality. He stood there to vindicate the report of the Finance Committee, and would now move for the adoption of the first resolution, providing for a tax of two per cent on the real and personal estate of the Corporation.

Mr Bell rose and observed that it had been impossible for him in the short space of time that had elapsed since the report was presented, in unexpected of this extraordinary impact. He had not the advantage of the older members of the Council in being familiar with all the financial intricacies of the corporation, and for that reason had prepared resolutions having for their object the attainment of so much information as was absolutely necessary to guide members in deciding on this important question. He asked the Chairman of the Finance Committee whether it was not possible to obtain the required information by proposing the adjournment of the debate for another week. He had no doubt that if the resolutions were pressed, they would pass—but he was not prepared to vote on the question now. If he was satisfied that there was an urgent necessity for levying the tax—and if that tax will be sufficient to meet the current debt and expenses of the Municipality for the fiscal year—he would not hesitate to lend his assistance to the measure. But his impression was that the tax would prove insufficient, and that it would be necessary in a similar condition to fr ther years—that is, with a constantly increasing debt. He found that the report of March last contained a reduction in the debt, whereas the state of facts shows that the debt far from diminishing had materially increased. He adjourned that the report was not in the form he desired—justly, but he was destroyed that the Council of course before the public, in relation to the financial condition of the Municipality. No gentleman in the Council would be prouder than himself to place the Municipality on high ground, but it was impossible for any gentleman, however, it might be his financial ability, to make up an intelligent opinion from the meagre information before the Council, and led within the year in which it was levied. But what extraordinary reasons the gentleman from the seat for deferring action in the matter? It struck him that simply as the accounts were kept, and with the facility he has had for obtaining information, he could readily have mastered all these apparent mysteries. And now he comes forward and says he knows nothing about it. Mr Peters here alluded to Mr Bell's former position, as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Second Council, showing the light in which he (Mr Bell) had acted, and after presenting a report, moreover, instead of to obtain enquiries from another source and thus by innuendoes throw a slur on the statement. The gentleman wanted to know by direct communication with the Comptroller and the Treasurer, which of the statements of the most intelligent committee in the Council were true. Why had he not applied to him for information? He should ask whether some the gentleman had been the author of the body, he had ever met with the slightest disinclination in obtaining all requisite information on any subject. He hoped he would be pleased the gentleman a few days ago to come and examine the vouchers and accounts. Why had he remained away, when aware in the quest of an investigation. The gentleman says he has his private duties to attend to. He might say the same, but would be ashamed of giving utterance to such a plea. Mr Peters here alluded to the resolution he was selected for the honorable position of chairman of the Finance Committee, he disregarded his private interests and duties, to conflict with the performance of his public duties. If the gentleman had his private affairs to attend to, he should come to the Council for the purpose of neglecting public business. Mr Peters was most decidedly opposed to any delay of the matter, and passed to night, if it would lead to the loss of another week, perhaps even two. In the first three months of the coming year, it became necessary to meet a large amount of the floating debt of the Municipality—about $300,000. And to whom was the amount due? To contractors, and in the form of orders given to laborers, who earned their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. Shall we then prove recreant to faith and honor, or say that we owed it? The gentleman had any measure to propose, or any statement to make in lieu of the proposed tax, he would listen to it with due consideration. He was sorry he was thankful for the information. But he confessed his inability to perceive any other remedy—our hands were tied—the Legislature had prohibited us from issuing any more bonds to borrow money, and the ordinance was in fact, drawn up by himself—he linked his name to it. Under the circumstances, he could not listen to the dictates of courtesy, and consent to postpone the consideration of the matter. If the amendment of the first Ward had any questions to ask, he was ready to answer them.

Mr. Bell rejoined at some length and went over the same ground pointed out before. His resolutions, which he read, contained a clause that on the first Tuesday of every October, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller and the Treasurer to furnish full particulars of its outstanding, floating debt, bonds, interest, contracts, etc., of the Municipality. The gentleman concluded his remarks by insisting on his motion to postpone the subject for another week.

Mr. Peters again replied. There was an old adage, he said, that 'none so blind as those who will not see.' It was a pleasing strange that the gentleman should come here with reproaches when pointing to an array of papers here were the very documents containing the information asked for, in these very resolutions. Next week, no doubt, the gentleman would, if allowed, again come forward and say, that he had no time to examine the comptroller's and treasurer's reports. In the remarks made by the gentleman, two questions had popped out—one relating to the Municipal Hall. There was Mr. Dunbar's item for 1848, estimating the outlay at $50,000. It appears, however, that we have spent over $60,000. The error from the Building Committee having pushed forward the work harder than we thought. It was all important to open the building in November, because otherwise we could not have effected our leases for several of the rooms, and on the other hand we should have been compelled to continue a lease which expired on the old buildings—all of which would have involved an extra expense to the Municipality of $10,000. Mr. Peters continued at considerable length to defend his course, but the space to which we have extended our remarks, compels us to curtail. Mr. Bell rejoined, whereupon Mr. Stanton expressed himself briefly in support of the measure, and in justification of the course pursued by Mr. Peters.

Mr. Bell's motion to postpone was negatived. The question being ultimately taken on the adoption of the resolutions offered by the Finance Committee, *creating a tax of two per cent.*, they were passed by a vote of five yeas to three nays, Messrs. Bell, Stewart and McCormick voting in the negative.

The ordinance relative to the appointment of three collectors was then taken up and passed.

City Intelligence.

THE LOUISIANA.—The Coroner will hold an inquest to day, on one of the victims of the recent explosion, for the purpose of ascertaining on a minute enquiry into all the circumstances connected with the unfortunate catastrophe. Testimony is to be taken, and the jury will adjourn over from day to day, so as to afford ample opportunity for the collection of the necessary evidence. The Jury summoned for the occasion consists of Messrs. J. H. Caldwell, F. A. Lumsden, J. A. Amelung, Wm. Perret and E. Hyde, Jr.

INDUSTRIOUS BOARDERS.—A man named Wm. Harris, *alias* Henderson, applied for a night's lodging at the Commercial Hotel, on Tuesday evening, and was shown to room No. 33. Shortly afterwards an individual calling himself Samuel Smith, came there on a similar errand, and was placed in the room adjoining, No. 34. About half past four o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Lewis, the proprietor of the hotel, heard a noise, occasioned by the opening of a window, and on going into the corridor, he saw Wm. Harris who was barefooted, conversing in a low tone with some other person, whom he believed to be S. Smith. Mr. Lewis then called the hotel watchman, who came up with a light, whereupon Harris was found trying to hide himself under the step, and Samuel Smith was walking in the corridor, minus his pantaloons. As this looked somewhat suspicious, he had them both arrested, and on room No. 33 some tools were found which thieves generally employ in breaking locks, &c. Recorder Genin sent both of them yesterday before the First District Court.

LARCENY.—Patrick Mulhall was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, on the charge of having stolen a cotton hook from Geo. Witte's stand at the corner of Conti and Levee streets. The accused acknowledged after his arrest that he had stolen the article, and the Recorder committed him for trial before the First District Court.

BREAKING INTO A VESSEL.—A daring burglary was committed on board of the schooner Elizabeth, lying opposite the First Municipality, on Monday night. Laurent Gouleee, the master of the vessel, left the schooner at 7 o'clock in the evening, and on returning between 7 and 10 o'clock, he perceived that the cabin door had been broken open, and that there was a light within. He descended the companion way and found himself in presence of two individuals, who asked him what he wanted there, at the same time extinguishing the candle. The Captain retreated on deck, and immediately afterwards the two scoundrels rushed past him, and endeavored to effect their escape. One of them succeeded in getting off, but the other, a man named Bill Lewis, was caught hold of by the Captain, and committed to the custody of the police. A gold watch and several other articles were carried off by the accomplice of Bill Lewis, whose name is unknown. Lewis was brought up before the Recorder yesterday, and committed for trial before the First District Court.

BURY NEWS.—Jas O'Leary, charged with having assaulted Emily Smith, some time ago, was sent yesterday by Recorder Baldwin, before the First District Court. The other cases in the Recorder's Court of the Second Municipality, were of no special interest.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge McHenry.*—The Grand Jury was in session yesterday, and found true bills on two separate counts against Vincent Diomede Cranotch, charged with forgery in the month of June last. A true bill was also found against Geo. M. Stewart, Charles Jones and Wm. Coleman, accused of breaking into the Montgomery Hall Coffee House, on the 16th July last, with intent to steal. The Grand Jury was then discharged until Tuesday next.

Several trials took place yesterday as follows: George Shields, Patrick Rooney and Margaret Burns, accused of larceny. The two former were found guilty, and the latter was acquitted. Louisa Wilson, accused of larceny, was also acquitted. Patrick Clark, accused of the same offence, was convicted. Charles Edwards, Hugh Gallagher and Wm Varin, charged with larceny, were found guilty. Mary Ann Williams, charged with two separate larcenies, was acquitted of both offences, and on a third indictment for the same crime, the District Attorney moved that a *nolle prosequi* be entered. A *nolle prosequi* was also entered in the case of Oliver Heard, charged with larceny.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lea.*—The case of Municipality No. One vs. The Gas Light Co., praying that an injunction be granted to prohibit the latter corporation from emptying their bilge water into the Bayou St. John, came up for argument yesterday. Adjourned, and will occupy the time of the Court for some days. For plaintiffs, Messrs. Prosper Wolfe and Morel. For defendants, Messrs. Benjamin and Mong.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Kennedy.*—The case of Wright vs. Williams—a suit for $10,000 damages for having falsely accused defendant of having been accessory to the murder of Tonneman, in the Third Municipality above, was then taken up for argument yesterday, and will be continued to-day. It involves some very nice points of law. For plaintiff, T. C. Colens. For defendant, Messrs. Frost and Upton.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Coroner Spedden held an inquest on Monday night, on the body of a Frenchman named Jean Claude Francois, who committed suicide by throwing himself into the Carondelet Canal. Verdict accordingly. It appears that the deceased left his premises at Mr Clech's on the evening, at ghilly intoxicated at the time, and observed that he intended throwing himself into the Basin. One of his friends followed him in consequence, and succeeded at first in preventing him from jumping into the canal. He then said to his friend that he wanted to cross over to the other side and on arriving at the middle of the bridge he jumpt off, notwithstanding forbidding his friend he was rescued from the water, but died within five minutes afterwards from the effects of the immersion.

ASSAULT AND LARCENY.—Wm. Bland, was brought up before Recorder Genin yesterday, on the charge of having assaulted John Elmer, on Monday night, and afterwards searching his pockets, from which he took a comb. Louis Farrar brought suit in a charge against Bland, for assaulting him. The accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

FIRE.—James Byrne, accused some time since of having struck a black woman, was on charge yesterday by Recorder Genin to pay a fine of $10, for disorderly conduct in violation of the order, he was committed to the workhouse for one month.

ARRESTED.—A man named Thos Williams was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, at the room of Jas Hanger, who declares him with swindling. He has not yet been examined.

COMMITTED.—Michael Kinney and Ed. Kane were brought up for examination yesterday before Recorder Genin, on the charge of having assaulted Thomas Mellon on the evening of the 4th inst., with intent to kill. The assault was very clearly sustained during the course of the investigation, and the accused were committed for trial before the First District Court.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1849.

The Cotton market continues in a very dull state, the sales to day, only amounting to 1,000 bales. Prices are drooping.

There was a moderate demand for Sugar, with sales of 400 hhds, at yesterday's figures. About 1,000 bbls Molasses were sold at 16c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is without any special change. Sales small. In Corn, there have been some limited dealings at 52c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions have no large one no change. Transactions moderate.

Whiskey is ofling at 22 @23c ⅌ gallon.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. Sterling, 10⅞ @10⅝. France, 5f 21½@5f 23. New York at sixty days, 1¼@¾ ⅌ cent discount; checks, par @ ¼ ⅌ cent. dis.

Freights are unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1849.

The Mercantile and Professional Men of New Orleans, are hereby notified that in accordance with a resolution of the Select Committee, a Book will be open at the office of the undersigned, for the RESIDENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, which is intended for the reception of the names and proposals for insurance on the lives of the members of the Committee, for the purpose of establishing and operating a Cotton Factory of 5,000 spindles, in or near the city.

J. MERILL, J. PETERS, JNO. F. CALDWELL, J. W. STANTON, W. MCMURDO, JNO. M. BOTTS, JNO. BURNS, Secretary. } Select Committee.

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Time Lost for Sale.

A FINE and Healthy Girl, aged 18 in the Third Municipality, in the prime of her age, and of good character, is offered for sale. Inquire at the Bee office, or at the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of Mr. E. Pavers, and the Hat Store on the line adjoining that of Mr. J. B. Vignie—the two Arcades opposite the Exchange—the plantation of Mr. Jas. Pike, the 3d of April, 1849, and obtained at the office of Theodore Deghere, with a right of battle.

Should not and will not be sold at private sale from this date up to 24th inst. it will then be sold at auction, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, one-third cash, and balance six and 12 months credit, to secured endorsed and bearing mortgage.

Article also at the residence of the purchaser, before A. Chapelle, Nursery Parks, Apply to

A. & Z. CAVELIER

n21, 26, 28 and 29

BARGAIN—For sale, a beautiful 6-4 French Blanket, cheap and a very good Piccolo Piano, made by Bernard. Apply at 27 Old Levee.

n21

FOR SALE IN STORE—by P. ROUMICE, 30 St Louis street—

150 boxes Curaçao, sundry styles;
200 do Maraschino, do do;
50 do Green Water; 50 do, Absynth, Vermin
150 do Absynth, sundry brand; 150 baskets Champagne;
500 baskets Assorted; 50 boxes Dantzick Brandy.
25 boxes Kirschwasser, 30 baskets Chartreuse, sundry brands, 75 pipes Brandy Cognac.
30 barrels Whiskey, sundry qualities—Irish, Monongahela and Bourbon;
100 barrels Liquors, ordinary;
100 do do fine;
100 do do superfine;
100 do do do
5 barrels Punch Brandy, 5 do Cherry Brandy, Madeira, Porto, Bitter, Peppermint, Assorted in bar rels, &c, &c.

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