The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 512. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 3662.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISS, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres and 18 Camp streets.

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.

Friday Morning, April 28, 1848.

Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.

In opposing the nomination of Mr. CLAY and in advocating that of Gen. TAYLOR, we are actuated exclusively by the desire to co-operate in bringing about a change in the administration of the General Government. In connexion with every member of the Whig party we hold that the principles of Locofocoism are political sole-cisms, and that its practices are vitally injurious to the prosperity and detrimental to the moral tone and sentiment of the country. The triumph of the Whigs we believe to be essential to our national welfare, and to the future faithful and honest administration of the government. Cherishing these opinions, we conceive it the duty of the Whig press to uphold the claims of that candidate, whose character and convictions entitle him most to our confidence, and whose success is most likely to enable us to carry into practical operation the principles that we profess.

No one doubts that Mr. CLAY offers every guarantee embraced within the first of these two propositions. No one questions his ability, his integrity, his immutable firmness, his devotion to Whig principles. If the combination of these qualities constituted the only chart for our guidance, the Whig party would not require an instant's reflection to enable them to make choice of a champion. But it must be borne in mind that, eminent as are Mr. CLAY's talents, manifold as his services have been, vast as is the debt of gratitude due him for his unswerving support of sound conservative doctrines—he is effectually precluded from rendering the slightest benefit to the cause which he sustains, unless he can be elected. Now, we conscientiously believe that such an event is, to say the least, highly improbable. Mr. CLAY failed of an election in 1844, when the Whig party were united and enthusiastic in his behalf, and when the most gigantic and prolonged efforts were made to secure a triumph. He was beaten, too, by a third rate candidate—one who lacked personal influence and popularity, and who had to rely entirely upon the ridiculous drill and the unmeaning exertions of his political friends. But Mr. CLAY in 1844, obtained the vote of his party, with astonishing unanimity, yet he was defeated. Can he do so now? We are impelled by observation in saying that he cannot. We know that in Louisiana he would lose thousands of votes cast for him four years ago; and we have every reason to believe that throughout the Southern States, there is a determined sentiment of Whig opposition to Mr. CLAY, that in the event of his nomination, will result either in permitting the contest to go by default in favor of the Locofocos, or in the division of the Whig vote between HARRY OF THE WEST, and GEN. TAYLOR as an independent candidate.

These are home truths, forcing themselves disagreeably on the mind and ungrateful in the utterance. But it is infinitely better, that the Whigs should be warned in due season of the perils that environ them, though the timely caution fill them with bitterness and grief. The desire confidence in Mr. CLAY's strength must be dispelled, or the Whig party are doomed to a struggle that will prove barren of every thing but mortification and disconfiture. We call on our brother Whigs of the North, that the South cannot be rallied for Mr. CLAY, and if we are to credit impartial witnesses, the North itself is by no means certain for him. We place no faith in the bold assertions of Mr. CLAY's enthusiastic friends, that he can carry New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. These assertions were made with equal boldness in 1844, and under circumstances infinitely more auspicious, yet, with the exception of Ohio, they were belied by the result. The name of HENRY CLAY would create order and union and strength in Locofocoism, were it shattered into a chaotic mass of heterogeneous elements. The instant he appears as the standard-bearer of the party, he finds a serried cohort banded inflexibly together to oppose him. He cannot obtain a solitary Locofoco vote, and that those of his own party will not suffice to elect him, we have already learned to our sorrow.

Perhaps these reasons should, of themselves, suffice to direct the attention of the Whigs to other and more available candidates—but something more may be said. Mr. CLAY has done much for the Whig party; but have the Whig party done nothing for Mr. CLAY? Does he owe them nothing? Have they not cheerfully sustained defeat after defeat, with him as their leader? Have they not yielded every thing to him; given him their unstinted confidence, their unrelaxed devotion, their best exertions, their time, their toil, their energies? And after this repeated and always fruitless expenditure of Whig effort for his behoof, would a sacrifice of self to the all important object of Whig success be less than might be expected of HENRY CLAY? Ought he to experience the slightest mortification if the Whig party, aiming at victory, turn their eyes to another, under whose unconquerable banner they may achieve a triumph? We say no. The Whigs have done enough for HENRY CLAY; let them now do something for themselves. Let them seek for men through whose irresistible strength with the people, they may reasonably hope to incorporate their principles in the administration of the Government.

ZACHARY TAYLOR is the only man whom the Whig party can feel certain of electing President. Of his Whiggery it would seem superfluous to speak, since his recent letter dispels the last lingering doubt, and extorts from his adversaries the acknowlegement that he is every inch a Whig. His honest, true-hearted and faithful; his popularity with the masses is overwhelming. It is such, that in the South no doubt is felt that with him as our candidate, the Whigs will sweep four fifths, if not all of the slave-holding States. No one seriously questions his ability to carry states which are Whig without him. His strength in New York is as great as Mr. CLAY's—in Pennsylvania greater—in New England he is quite as strong as Mr. CLAY. In fact, with the exception of Illinois, and perhaps New Hampshire there is not a State in the Union, which Gen. TAYLOR would not stand a fair chance of carrying, if nominated. We believe, in short, that Gen. TAYLOR's election, in an event, would be certain, while we feel, with ominous foreboding that with Mr. HENRY CLAY, we should find difficulties that have invariably proved insuperable.

Let the Whigs ponder on these truths. Now is the time for their promulgation. When once the Convention shall have made a choice, our duty will be to act, but let us at least take counsel from experience, and gather wisdom from the interchange of public sentiment in the different sections of the country, ere we finally commit ourselves to a course which we may deplore, but cannot possibly retrieve.

Congressional.

The SENATE on the 19th, was engaged nearly the whole day in Executive business.

In the HOUSE, the contested election case from the city of New York, occupied the greater part of the day. It was finally decided that the seat held by Mr. Jackson—the returned member—should be vacated, and a new election should take place. The House then adjourned.

A HORRIBLE ATTEMPT at murder was made in Philadelphia, on the 17th.—A man named James Darrah, who had carried on an illicit intercourse with a colored girl by the name of Nancy Marray, in a paroxysm of jealousy, made with his knife, a murderous assault upon his paramour, wounding her desperately on the hip, arm and breast. He was only prevented from killing her outright by a young colored fellow who attacked Darrah with a chair and finally hurled him from the room. The perpetrator of the outrage has escaped, and the situation of the woman is highly critical.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The steamer *Cincinnati* brought down 100 privates of Company G, Michigan Volunteers, commanded by Capt. D. Hicks; also, Lieuts. Kingsland, Vanhaun and Fletcher.

CAPTURE OF THE RUNAWAY SLAVES.—We copy from the *National Intelligencer* the following detailed account of the recovery of the fugitive slaves, who had been carried off from the District of Columbia. We trust that the severest penalty of the law will be dealt out to the offenders:

During the whole of Sunday, Monday and yesterday, very great excitement has prevailed in the city and Georgetown, arising out of the loss of many citizens of the two places, and the consequent deprivation of their servants, and its being ascertained that they had been taken on board a suspicious vessel which had brought wood to this city, and left the wharf at the foot of Seventh street on Saturday night, and set sail down the river. Although among the missing slaves were about eighteen or twenty from Georgetown, it was also ascertained there were more than thirty belonging to citizens of Washington.

The citizens of Georgetown determined on Sunday to give chase to the piratical schooner; and having procured the steamboat Salem, Capt. Baker, the pursuers, about fifty in number, armed with muskets and other weapons, left Georgetown at one o'clock, and as quickly as possible followed the schooner down the Potomac. There were various reports in the city, on Monday night, that the runaways had been captured, after a desperate struggle, in which seven of their number were killed; but none of these reports were true. Nothing was heard of either the fugitives or their partners until about seven o'clock yesterday morning, when the Salem arrived at our steamboat wharf, bringing with her the schooner and all the slaves prisoners, together with *Edward Sayres*, a white man, who was captain of the schooner, and a person named *Daniel Drayton*, of Philadelphia, who had chartered her.

It appears that the Salem discovered the schooner (called the Pearl) lying in Cornfield harbor, at the mouth of the Potomac, about two o'clock on Monday morning. The fugitives, seventy-seven in number, were fast asleep below, and Edward Sayres, the captain, Chester English, a white boatman, and Daniel Drayton, were also below. The Salem being immediately run alongside the Pearl, the Georgetown party almost immediately boarded her, fastened down the hatches, and secured the fugitives and the white men on board. The movement was a rapid and successful one, and if both the Pearl and Salem had made pirates of both vessels and crews, and if the latter escaped without serious personal injury, it was owing to the prudence and firmness of the guard by whom they were attended, and their having been quickly conveyed in jail in a hack, which was pressed into immediate requisition.

We called at the jail yesterday, after the safe lodgment of the prisoners and the fugitives, and we learned from the commitment of Justice Williams, who went down the Potomac in the Salem with the pursuing party, that Edward Sayres, Chester English, and Daniel Drayton have been committed for further examination on the charge of aiding slaves to escape from their owners.

The fugitives consist of thirty-eight men, seventy-seven women, and thirteen children. They are now all in prison.

It is certainly very much, as we conceive, to the credit of all the pursuing party that they succeeded in capturing the fugitives and their aiders and abettors without bloodshed, and in so expeditious and efficient a manner.

We learn that a final examination of the parties now in confinement will take place to day at one o'clock, at the jail, before Justices Williams and Goddard, at which time all the owners of the servants are requested to come and identify their property.

CONTRADICTION.—The Washington *Union* says —An article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, (which appears in the shape of a letter from this city,) has been generally republished—in the National Intelligencer, in the Courrier des Etats Unis, &c., &c.—*predicting* that "Secretary Marcy will go minister to Russia," &c. &c. As this report (for it has now assumed that character) is exciting much interest, we beg leave to state that it is like the thousand other rumors that go out from Washington—without the slightest foundation.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.—We extract the following from a slip received yesterday from the office of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, and dated April 22nd:

The King of Bavaria abdicated in favor of his son Maximilian.

Duke Stephen has been appointed Viceroy of Hungary.

Genoa has declared her independence of Sardinia, and joined the Italian unity, under a republican form of government.

Count Rudolf Pulsky, it is said, have left Paris to assist in revolutionizing Poland.

The French funds have fallen—three per cents were quoted at 83-8.

FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA.—A letter from Montevideo, in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, announces the arrival there of Baron Gros, the new French Plenipotentiary, but adds that as yet he has done nothing. Considering that he arrived at Rio de Janeiro only on the 3d or 4th, he could not well have been long enough at Montevideo, on the 7th, to do any thing.

The same letter predicts a new revolution in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, or a conquest of that province by Rosas; founding the latter branch of the alternative prediction on the crafty ambition of the Buenos Ayrean ruler and the supineness of the Brazilian Government, while in support of the former it tells a long story of General Oribe's depredations on the flocks and herds of the Rio Grandeans, whose appeals to their own Government for redress have been utterly neglected. Therefore, the writer says, the Rio Grandeans will get up a revolution in self-defence.

It is scarcely needful, we presume, says the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, to remind the reader that all accounts from Montevideo, and especially French accounts, are to be received with great caution. It is mainly French interest that has so long stood in the way of a pacific adjustment between Oribe and the legitimate people of the country.

THE SUICIDE OF E. L. Andrews, in Mobile, appears to have produced a sensation as great as experience there, at the mysterious disappearance of his brother. The *Register* says:

"There has been a good deal of agitation in this city since Saturday morning last, in consequence of the disappearance of E. L. Andrews, of the house of E. L. Andrews & Co., one of the most respectable firms in our city. The public prints have said nothing about it, because it was hoped that something would turn up to disclose the mystery of his fate. Every thing leads to the conclusion that he committed suicide by drowning himself in the river. His hat and umbrella were found upon the end of one of the wharves, on Saturday morning, and the last seen of him living was about 10 o'clock the preceding evening. Letters received from him since, written on that night, make it certain that the apprehended failure of his house had so preyed upon his mind, that he had determined not to survive it, although the manner of his contemplated death was not intimated. The house has through the worst of times hitherto sustained an unimpeachable credit, and its honor was a passion with Mr. A. so strong that he could not bear to live under a protest. His private accounts were all accurate and satisfactorily arranged—his personal obligations were all settled—and every coin which has reached him, appears to be duly accounted for. He left his watch, purse, and other pocket articles in his private drawer, and commemorated his leave taking to his partner and wife by a letter. There is a strong feeling in the community for the departed. Through a mercantile career of unexceptionable character, it is said, have left Paris common length, considering his years—for he was hardly beyond middle age—he has been noted for a high and scrupulous sense of honor and was held in the highest credit. The cloud of losing this position, it seems, drove him to his end,—that at least, is the conviction of all who knew him or had past dealings with him.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER!!—Deputy Sheriff SMITH SHOT, AND BADLY IF NOT MORTALLY WOUNDED.—A bold and most daring attempt to take the life of Deputy Sheriff John H. Smith, of Livingston, was made in Taghkanic, on Saturday afternoon last. Smith left home in the morning to attend the sale of some property which he had levied upon, belonging to George I. Finkle, on an execution in favor of Mr. Wicks, for his own which had been shot. No sale, however, took place. Mr. Smith proceeded from thence to Philip B. Miller's, to summon him as a juror. After leaving Miller's house, and about a mile from Yager's Tavern, while driving past a small patch of pine wood, two men stepped out, guns in hands, and deliberately fired at him. One ball passed through the wooden dash board of his wagon, which is about an inch thick, and entered his thigh, and has since been cut out; the other ball struck him in the right breast, passing through and lodging in his shoulder, inflicting a dangerous if not mortal wound. Mr. Smith was undertaken, is in a very critical position, and strong doubts are entertained of his recovery.—*Hudson Gazette.*

TELEGRAPH EXPORTS.—The Syracuse Star had the following in a recent Telegraphic dispatch.

"IRELAND.—All is tranquil—The leader of Young Ireland arrested for *seduction!*

—And the Boston Traveller, the following in a dispatch from this city on Saturday:

"This afternoon, the ship *Phenelon* arrived from Liverpool."

"Phenelon!" "Phelon whose name," for the splendid packet ship Sheridan.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the New Orleans Bee.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
MOBILE, April 27, 1848—6 20. A. M.

The Mail to-day brought nothing worth reporting, in the shape of news.

COTTON—Sales here to-day of 1,000 bales middling at 5 1-4c.

City Intelligence.

☞ The Whig members of the General Council met last evening in caucus, in the office of Mr. Wightman Smith, and have selected Messrs. Richard Hagan and P. W. Warfield, for Secretary and Attorney of the Council, as the candidates whom the party will support on Monday evening next.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—John E. Clevelan, charged with arson, was yesterday put upon his trial and acquitted. The case occupied a considerable time the attention of the Court.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night last about 11 o'clock, Mr. Edward Landoll was going home, when he met near the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, two individuals, one of whom he knows to be D. H. Prescott, who made a serious assault upon his person. They then searched his pockets, but found only the trifling sum of fifty cents, with which they ran away. Prescott has since since been arrested, the other individual is still at large.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. J. C. David stated yesterday, under oath, before Recorder Ramos, that he gave, some time ago, to a young man named Armand, a note of $90, drawn by Mr. Lefevre, for the purpose of presenting the same to Mr. Thuilier, who is the endorser, and in forming the latter of the maturity of the note. It was accordingly done, but Thuilier, it appears, kept the note and refused to deliver it back to the rightful owner. The Recorder issued a warrant for the arrest of Thuilier.

SWINDLING.—William H. Frott was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, charged with swindling. On the 6th instant, the accused obtained from the firm of P. & J. Young of this city, about fifty worth of liquor, by false representations. He stated, falsely, as it is alleged, that he was going to Galveston, Texas, for the purpose of bringing to this city a cargo of cotton, which he had contracted for, and that on his return, he would pay the amount of the liquor. The case will be investigated on the 5th of May next.

STEALING PAVING STONES.—Thomas Hynes, was yesterday arrested by officer Delarue, of the First Municipality police, charged by Mr. E. E. White, with prveling paving stones from the Levee. The prisoner paid bail for his appearance before Recorder Ramos.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLAGE.—The police of the Second Municipality arrested, last night, a number of slaves, who had congregated in a cabaret at the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine sts. They were all sent to jail by order of Recorder Baldwin, subject to the ordering of their masters, who will be bound to pay the fine and jail fees.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Maglone, f m c, was yesterday committed for trial by Recorder Seuzeneau, before the First District Court—He is charged with having, on the 10th of August last, in company with Gentilly raid, within the limits of the Third Municipality, committed an assault and battery upon one Pierre Fidon.

THE CONCERT THIS EVENING.—The lovers of music will remember that the grand vocal and instrumental Concert of Bouchon, Arditi and Desvernine is to take place this evening. Let us show them that the *Orleans* can appreciate high artistic excellence.

Council of Municipality No. Three.

SITTING OF MONDAY, 24th April, 1848.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Bernard was called to the chair.

Present—Messrs. Nicomede, De la Rosa, Siewerssen, *Jones*, Meehan, Farrar, Collins, Flanders, Solomon and Page.

Absent—The Honorable P. Seuzenean, Recorder.

On motion of Mr. Solomon, the Council proceeded to the election of a President, pro tem.

Messrs. Siewerssen and Nicomede were appointed tellers.

On the first ballot, Mr. Bernard obtained 7 votes; Mr. *Solomon*, 2 and Mr. Farrar, 1; consequently, Mr. Bernard was declared duly elected, and retained his seat.

On motion of Mr. Solomon, the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

A resolution from the General Council was read, ordering the payment, pro rata, of the accounts of the Sheriff of this parish, John L. Lewis, Esq., amounting to $11,120 82c., for maintainance of the Parish Prisons, &c.

On motion of Mr. Solomon, the above mentioned resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A letter from Mr. Adolphe Lavet, Comptroller of the Second Municipality, was read, praying the Council to authorize the Treasury to issue bonds in settlement of a claim of $9,500—due to said Municipality for excess wharfage, &c.

On motion of Mr. Solomon, the above letter was referred to the Finance Committee.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.
Finance Committee.

Mr. Siewerssen, on behalf of the Finance Committee, offered the following report, resolutions and ordinance, which were made the order of the day for next sitting:

Coincommably with the course heretofore pursued, the Finance Committee deem it their duty to submit to your consideration, a statement of the affairs of Municipality No. Three.

They beg leave to lay before you the following documents, marked A, B, C, and D.

Document A, is the general balance of the Treasurer's books, from June, 1836, to April 1st, 1848.

Document B, shows the receipts, expenditures and settlements, made from June 1st, 1847, to April 1st, 1848.

Document C, shows the paramount debts of Municipality No. Three—and lastly Document D, shows the probable receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending on the 31st May, 1849. In drawing out the probable receipts and expenditures for the current year, your Committee have carefully avoided to include the revenues accruing from the Custom and Exchange, as have been set apart, by legislative enactment, to meet the interests on the funded debt of the Municipality.

If there should be a surplus in the sinking fund established at the Bank of Louisiana, it can be applied in the purchase of the funded liabilities of the Corporation, but your Committee anticipate from the present arrangements with that all the revenues from those sources, will be necessary to meet our engagements under the law of May, 1847.

Your Committee, most respectfully, call your attention to Document D, by which you will perceive, that to meet the current expenses for the present year, the warrants and due bills outstanding, show a deficiency of $35,000, three fourths of which has been emitted in payment of the expenses of the last fiscal year. Under those circumstances, and to prevent the depreciation in the value of property, and to enable the Municipality to proceed on with the improvements which are strictly necessary to the welfare of the community, your Committee see no other means of extricating the Treasury from its present embarrassment, than a resort to a tax upon.

The few dollars more paid by the property holders, will be amply repaid to them by an increase of their rents, and the payment of that tax to the Municipal Council to complete the openings of Claiborne and Esplonade streets which improvements will certainly contribute to enhance the value of properties throughout the Municipality, and in the First and Fourth Wards.

Your Committee, though favorably disposed to promote every improvement possible, would pray the Council not enter into new contracts before those now under completion, be paid for; and your Committee would ask the co-operation of their associate committees in the Council, to effect such retrenchments as will not injure the welfare and security of the public. They think that the expenses as fixed by the Ordinance passed by the Council, on the 17th January last, can be diminished during the approaching months.

In proposing an increase of the tax for the year 1848, your Committee are fully aware that discontent will be created in the minds of certain persons, but your Committee are willing to with draw their report, if any other plan can be devised, more effectually to obtain the object in view.

With regard to taxations, some persons are under the impression, that high taxes bring a decrease in value of property, but such is far from being the case; the inhabitants of the Second Municipality, have for years past, been heavily taxed, and your Committee have yet to learn, that property in that section of the City, has decreased in value, far from it, it is progressing daily—it is obvious to every mind, that if the money received from the property holders, be judiciously employed, public prosperity will certainly be obtained.

Your Committee most respectfully submit to your consideration, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report and accompanying resolutions of the Committee on unfinished business, relative to the opening of Esplanade street, be and the same are hereby adopted:

Resolved, That the taxes for the year 1848, be and the same are hereby fixed as follows: On real estates, 10 per thousand; on real estates known as rural properties, 3 per thousand; on the assessed value thereof; and on slaves, 2 1-2 dollars per head, through the limits of the Municipality.

Resolved, That the above tax be and shall be due, and collected on the 1st July next.

(Signed) FRS. SIEWERSSEN, Ch'n.

Document A.

General Balance of the Books of Municipality No. Three, from the 1st June, 1836, to the 1st of April, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

Bills payable,	$160,298 09
Levee dues,	217,722 72
Taxes on taverns, coffeehouses, taverns, &c.,	14,000 00
" on Pedlars and Hawkers,	1,050 00
" on the breaking of Hatboats,	2,342 34
" on Hoboken and rural merchants,	2,142 26
" on Negro Traders,	1,110 00
" on Gambling houses,	2,075 00
" on Ball-Rooms, &c.	2,975 00
Stray Animals,	300 25
Police Jail,	720 00
Market Stands,	1,200 00
Stray animals,	90 75
Ground Rents,	2,936 50
Fines,	148 53
Port Warden,	2,100 56
Police Room,	1,000 00
Dumpster's account,	1,341 00
Citizens Bank,	9,000 00
Extraordinary Receipts,	20 00
Third Municipality Ferry,	800 00
Bonds Payable at 30 years,	152,300 00
Taxes of 1837,	1 00
" 1838,	1 00
" 1839,	1 00
" 1840,	40 00
" 1841,	45 75
" 1842,	80 33
" 1843, ordinary,	600 56
" 1843, additional,	1,078 55
" 1844,	3,790 14
" 1845,	5,983 17
" 1846,	12,586 69
" 1847,	9,233 00
	$895,985 55

EXPENDITURES.

Day Police and Night Watch,	$11,901 50
Bills Payable,	47,600 13
Commission,	4,123 15
Lighting,	6,264 04
Watch House expenses,	111 44
Tax on drays, carts, &c.,	17,251 64
Interest account,	54,622 60
Charity,	4,000 00
Paving,	13,013 66
Police expenses,	233 26
Purchase of Lumber,	1,920 25
Louisiana Legion,	300 00
Notary expenses,	133 00
Grain Vaults,	3,960 63
Plank lanes,	116 33
Contingent expenses,	91 37
Cleaning of streets,	7,146 00
Fire department,	1,200 97
Filling of streets,	1,104 95
Surveyor's department,	1,609 70
Cost of printing,	116 00
My notes, (signed F. Sommerman, Treas.)	397 25
My notes, (signed Dugarry, Treasurer,)	10,733 40
Opening of streets,	7,443 17
Public Schools,	5,233 80
General Sinking Fund,	5,733 91
Reimbursement of Banquets,	3,564 00
Extraordinary expenses,	1,671 10
Repairing of Port,	14,407 70
Treasury Bonds,	1,800 00
Work House,	2,642 85
Interest on notes of streets,	4,976 65
Draining Machine,	1,708 50
Repairing of Paving,	1,747 47
Bonds at 6 p c.—$14,000—to Gas Lt Co.,	6,000 00
Repairing of streets,	3,788 63
Printing Expenses,	72 50
Wooden Banquets,	4,169 34
Police Jury,	1,977 64
Planting Trees,	1,119 68
Salaries of Officers,	9,975 15
34 M'y Sinking Funds act of May 4, 1847,	2,350 00
Balance on hand April 1st, 1848,	25,797 18
	$1,730,949 22

New Orleans, April 20th, 1848.
(Signed,) M. ESNARD,
Treasurer of Municipality No. Three.

Document C.

Statement of the Debts of Municipality No. Three, to the 1st April, 1848.

Bills Payable,	$160,298 09
State Bonds,	39,300 00
Treasury Bonds,	397,000 00
Bonds Payable in 30 years,	152,300 00
Bonds at par (cent. to Gas Light Co.,	20,000 00
Small Municipality Notes,	69 074 79
	$715,890 61

(Signed) M. ESNARD,
Treasurer Municipality No. Three.
New Orleans, April 20, 1848.

Document D.

Probable Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending 31st May, 1849.

RECEIPTS.

Taxes in arrears from 1836 to 1847,	$37,775 00
Taxes on Drays, Carts, &c.,	13,000 00
Taxes on Taverns, Coffeehouses, &c.,	24,000 00
Ground Rents,	1,000 00
Oyster Stands,	1,000 00
Third Municipality Ferry,	9,075 00
	$79,010 00
Amount to be provided for,	35,000 00
	$114,010 00

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of the Current Expenses as fixed by the Ordinance passed on the 17th Jan., 1848, $75,000 00
Amount of Warrants outstanding, 34,910 00
Amount of Due-bills, do. 4,000 00
$114,010 00

(Signed) M. ESNARD,
Treasurer of Municipality No. Three.
New Orleans, 20th April, 1848.

Mr. Meehan offered the following report which was adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. Gardiel and Doucant relative to a wooden building now in course of erection on Frenchmen street, have the honor to report that said building, when finished, will be in substance equal to a brick building, with a shed cover, and your committee know of no ordinance to prevent the erection of said building; moreover, your committee deem that it would be injudicious to the interests of the Municipality, to prevent persons from erecting such buildings. (Signed) E. MEEHAN,
DUPERRIER FARRAR,
M. DE LA ROSA.
L. H. PAUL.

Mr. Solomon offered the following report and resolution which were adopted:

Mr. Solomon on behalf of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of J. P. Whitney & Co., relative to the establishment of a line of steam packets to be called the People's Line, of which they are the agents, to ply between the ports of New York and New Orleans, soliciting an arrangement with the Council of Municipality No. 3, in order to obtain the appropriation of two of the lower wharves in said Municipality, for the exclusive landing place of said steamers; and after several conferences with said agents, with the view of encouraging enterprising business men to locate themselves amongst us, and at the same time carefully protect the public interests entrusted to our care, have the honor to report the following arrangements, as agreed upon between your Committee and said agents, the whole of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration and approval of the Council; to wit: that J. P. Whitney & Co., the aforesaid agents of the line of steamers, shall have the exclusive landing at wharves No. 16, and 17, to be used by them alone as a landing place for said steamers, and at wharves to be so constructed as to form one wheel; the respective lengths and improvements to be made by said agents at their own expense; the cargo to be kept in good order and condition by them; while in their possession and to be returned to the Municipality in like good order and condition, the whole of which to be done at the expense of the owners.

Also—HAVE LIMENT—For Rheumatism, Burning Feet, Sore Throat, &c.—Warranted to Cure, or No Pay. Hays' Liniment is used extensively in the Northern Hospitals, and throughout the Province of Canada, with complete success, for the Piles, and external as almost infallible.

17 FOR HAVANA.—To sail on MATCH DAY, the 28th inst.—The regular fast sailing A 1 packet brig SALVADORA, Capt. Lunes, will positively leave as above. For passage only, apply to Y. QUADRAN & CO.
cofner Bienville and Charters st

Proposals for a Loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
April 17, 1848.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, under the act of 31st ult., until 3, p. m., on Saturday, the 15th of June, next, for sixteen millions of dollars or United States stock, redeemable twenty years from and after the 1st day of July, 1848, bearing six per cent interest per annum, payable semi annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, and to be issued at par; nor will any bid be considered unless the interest thereon is deposited in some depository of the United States, at or before the date fixed for opening the proposals. The bids in all cases, must be unconditional, and without any reference to the bids of others, and should state distinctly the precise amount offered. The proposals must be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for Loan of 1848," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City, D. C. The sums which may be accepted will be required to be paid to the depositary of the United States nearest the residence of the persons respectively, whose offers may be accepted; but the amount of accepted bids from bidders not residing in the United States, must be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston Philadelphia or New Orleans.

To give opportunity to all persons to participate in the investment of bonds in this stock, bids will be received for any sum from one thousand dollars upwards, in the form of inscription, as by law—being for fifty dollars—as well as for higher sums.

All certificates under one thousand dollars will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, in sum and upwards, will be transferable on the books of the treasury, or by delivery with coupons attached, at the option of the holder. To avoid expense, confusion, and multiplication of accounts, all certificates with coupons attached will be for the denomination of $1,000.

The successful bidders will be required to deposite, the amount awarded in five equal instalments in each of the months of July, August, September, October and November of the present year, except for sums not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, where the whole or the first two instalments may be paid in advance, at the option of the bidder.

The bids will be opened at the Treasury Department at 3 p. m., on the 15th of June, 1848, in the presence of such of the bidders as may attend, and a list, or statement of the bids, will be made in a proper form introduced into the act, a copy of which will be presented to each bidder who may be present at the opening of the bids, and the amount deposited in advance will be immediately credited on account of the amount awarded to such bidder, and the same proportion of each subsequent instalment required to be paid by him on the first day of July next.

R. J. WALKER,
apr 17 15 Secretary of the Treasury

NOTICE.
THE British West India Mail Steamer from southampton and Havana is expected to reach Ship Island on or about the 1st of May, and will leave the same day for Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The passengers for mail taken for Mexico will be conveyed to the steamer by the Mexican Gulf Mail Steamer Montezuma, now lying at the Southern Landing at the foot of Canal street, and the baggage steamer Mail Boat, now lying at Bienville face, will, and the same price will be charged for passage to and from the steamer at Ship Island and the British steamer at Vera Cruz.

Passengers are requested to be punctual at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Mexican Gulf Mail Road Depot, on the morning of departure.

For freight or passage, apply during the absence of H. Musson, to A. Gordon's office. No. 6 Front row.

apr 24 C. MUSSON,
Comptroller.

St. Louis University.
REV. I. J. GRAZAL, one of the Professors of this College, having to transact business with the Legislature, will be absent for a few days, and will not be able to attend their classes during that time. He will return to the city from the session of said body.

apr 27 1

NOTICE—The partnership existing under the name of P. E. CRAY & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Cray is charged with the liquidation of the business, and is duly authorized to receive all debts due the late firm.

P. E. CRAY,
GEORGE & BROWNE, Agents.
26 Poydras st.

apr 27 6

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apr 27 6

At the annual election of Directors of the Canal Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected, and during his absence J. M. Lafon was elected President, and during his absence P. Morphy, Vice President.

J. M. Lafon,
Jos. Urquhart,
J. Montbrun,
J. Morphy,
J. Torrey.

At a special meeting of the Board held this day A. Martin Esq., was elected President, and during his absence J. M. Lafon, Vice President.

apr 26 2

P. H. MONSSEAUX,
WARNIE DEALER,
218 St. Louis st., (corner Exchange Alley,) NEW ORLEANS
Offers for sale, at the lowest prices, Marble Works of every description, viz:
Tables, Mantles, Bureau and Lavatory Tops, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Marble Works manufactured at the Marble Quarries of Chye Tennessee.

apr 26 2

New Work on the Currency.
JUST PUBLISHED THIS EVENING, containing the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the currency, with the views of the minority thereof, and the views of Messrs. Cushman and Ingersoll, in favor of the Independent Treasury system. Also, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in favor of the Sub-Treasury system, with the Bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, now pending before the House of Representatives. The whole is complete, and for sale at the "New Orleans Publishers' Warehouse."

J. B. STEPHENS.
apr 20

To Brick Makers.
PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to MONDAY, May 1st, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in the city, of 6,000,000 bricks, to commence on the first of July next.

EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co.
apr 24 15 and 19 St. Louis.

Removal.
WILLIAM DIANA have removed to No. 28, 1-2 Levee, between Custom House and Bienville sts.

apr 26 1

American Lending Cases, Vol. 2d.
AMERICAN LEADING CASES, Select Decisions of American Courts, on several important points of law, with notes by J. J. Clark Hare and R. B. Wallace, Esqrs.

Also, a full supply of Hadfield's Law Dictionary, just received and for sale by

apr 26 E. PICOT.

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THE Boards West India Mail Steamer from southampton and Havana is expected to reach Ship Island on or about the 1st of May, and will leave the same day for Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The passengers for mail taken for Mexico will be conveyed to the steamer by the Mexican Gulf Mail Road Depot, on the morning of departure. The baggage steamer Mail Boat, now lying at Bienville face, will, and the same price will be charged for passage to and from the steamer at Ship Island and the British steamer at Vera Cruz.

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apr 27 6

The Independent Towboat Co.
THE following gentlemen have been appointed as Directors of the Independent Towboat Co.

Robert McDowell, John O. Woodruff,
John Geddes, Robert Murphy,
John Hughes.

New Orleans, April 19th, 1848.

apr 19 ROBERT MURPHY, Manager.

Washington Hotel.
MR. E. P. KENNEDY & Co., respectfully informs the public that they have just open the "Wash