The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1319 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6398.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1850.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning Dec. 2, 1850.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday (not bringing Savannah).

THE SOULE MEETING.

The meeting at the St. Louis Ball room to do honor to Mr. PIERRE SOULE, was a tolerably large one. The hall was full, though not ... crowded. Recorder GENOIS presided, assisted by a numerous array of Vice Presidents. The meeting was occupied from ... until nearly the end with an elaborate speech of the Senator, for which he had been convoked. Mr. Soule ... the terrible list of Southern ... had been announced with so much ... in the preliminary call, was ... Mr. QUITMAN nor DAVIS nor Philip BARKER was there. Mr. SOULE had ... time, and appropriated the whole ... except the little corner which was graciously ... to our editorial cotemporary ... WACKER.

We reported Mr. SOULE's speech with almost ... exactitude and would publish it, but for ... that it appears in all the Sunday papers and generally with entire precision and ... fairness. The press has done the gentleman injustice, and there is any thing ... reprehensible in the views expressed ... which he cannot possibly complain of being misrepresented.

Upon reading Mr SOULE's speech comment ... unnecessary, since it is made up of a ... well-ground and stable *retaliaments* of the ... "Louisiana," which appeared in ... *Delta* and the *Courier* some weeks ago. ... was cull'd from crown to toe with ... assertions, and startling paradoxes ... can stand proof. It was intrinsically ... and impotent that a single editorial ... in the *Courier* demolished it completely ... and left not a solitary support for nasht ... In the midst of the three-sudden, ... unknown baldersash of that letter, Mr. ... plunges up some declarations, which he ... have ventured to make in the face ... one of which Mr. SOULE ... second any thing about the Compromise ... instance:

"I was induced into the Union being ... with the Wilmot Proviso ... to become umpires between the ... assuming that you shall ... share in the territory. You ... treasure and your blood, with ... shall no foothold. In ... I believe the Union ... secure, at ... Now was ... Are the territories of Utah and New Mexico are now organized without the ... possessing a shadow of claim in the present ...

Mr SOULE must have dreamed the intelligent of the meeting or calculated on their ... when he sought to palm up ... were dead issues. We had, in ... always imagined that the Wilmot Proviso was a prohibition by CONGRESS ... slavery in a territory, but Mr. SOULE has ... ascending and sublime discovery ... when the people of a State in forming their ... thought proper to exclude Slavery, ... is the Wilmot Proviso! Wonderful perspicuity! We trust that WEBSTER, CLAY, and CASS, and Wilmot himself will hereafter bow ... the new revelation and learn statesmanship ... from such distinct expositions from his ... It is not marvellous that the ... announced to the assembly ... important a fact, should at ... have added that Utah and New Mexico were organized without the South ... allowed of a claim in the premises.

Some more folks, like BERRIEN, CASS, MESSRS. CLAY, &c., do contend that ... the bills establishing territorial ... for Utah and New Mexico, which ... that these territories shall hereafter ... slaveholders, with or without Slavery ... the people may decide, is all that the South ... and ample enough to satisfy her.—But Mr. SOULE understands these things infinitely better than those antiquated dotards, and ... assurance conclusively settles the ... that the South has been humbugged.

Mr. SOULE assumes that 83,000 square miles of Texas have been given up to free soil. If ... Honorable Senator will look again at the ... he will perceive that the number of square ... is not so great. Touching the "free soil" ... Messrs. DOWNS and SOULE are at issue. But ... subject in which argument is superfluous. ... accepts the bill and takes the money. Would Mr. SOULE compel her to reverse ... Would he, a *sot disant* stickler ... for the rights, venture to interfere with the ... pleasure of the State of Texas? We ... The fugitive slave law in the eyes ... Mr SOULE is no concession whatever. He ... that measure is nothing but a law for ... enforcement of the constitutional provision. He might there, but he forgets to tell ... that we had been struggling in vain for ... years to obtain a law that would ... obedience to the mandate of the constitution.

It is remarkable that Mr. SOULE waxes ... over the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. First, because the act ... received Southern votes; second because ... incidental in provisions with an enactment ... in force in Kentucky and Maryland, we believe, in Mississippi, ... enacting the First Municipality ... of New Orleans. It is a mere Municipal law, of which Northern and Southern members approved, for they were habitually disgusted by the gangs of negro-traders which ... Washington city the centre of their operations, and the slave-pens erected in various thoroughfares of the Capitol. Nobody, in fact, cares anything about the law. Gen. Downs himself says that though he voted against it, he could see no vital necessity for its passage, he considered it a matter of not the slightest importance. Yet Mr. SOULE contrives to make ... that law the text for half his speech, and he returns again and again to it, rolling it as a sweet morsel under his tongue with a gusto and relish which prove that he absolutely considers it the most exquisite and inexhaustible of the themes on which he has descanted.

The next portion of Mr. SOULE's speech, is one which he handles with the practised dexterity of an accomplished attorney who knows that he has just copied a very weak ... his adversaries brief—is devoted to the ... of a number of extracts from speeches ... by Gen. Downs, and published in the Washington Globe, the dates being omitted. These extracts go to show that Senator Downs was at first opposed to the Compromise. We leave the defence of Gen. Downs to himself. He is doubtless capable of encountering even the persuasive eloquence of his colleague—and stands not in awe of the trenchant sword of SALADIN himself. If Gen. Downs was really hostile to the Compromise in its initiative, he certainly ... the sagacity and high-souled patriotism ... recommending that measure, convincing ... of its intrinsic excellencies, and then ... its ardent and unqualified support.

Mr. SOULE next proceeded to read passages ... speeches by Messrs. CLAY, WEBSTER and other ... men, from articles in the Northern papers and other documents, well fitted to impart ... plausibleness to his arguments. We cannot follow him through this tedious and inappropriate mosey of his harangue, but must come at once, to the marrow of his speech—the peroration. After reciting, with considerable warmth and power of language the grievances of the South, the Hon. Senator refers to the REMEDY. And here we think, if he has not the lubricity of an eel, the people may grasp his opinions and look at them. We let the gentleman speak for himself:

What shall we do? Shall we civilly acquiesce, or shall we resist? What shall we do? (Several voices, resist! resist!) No, no, it is not yet time to resist. Let us be prepared though for resistance, when the last remedy has been tried. But let us prepare for that contingency, not with threats, but with stout hearts and strong arms. Recollect that the slave trade in the District of Columbia is abolished; recollect that the key-stone of the edifice is gone—that the principle is gone; that the edifice is rolling down, crumbling into dust, and is trampled upon by the North. What shall we do, I ask again? (A voice in the gallery, "transport the niggers.") Yes, so say the fanatics of the North, but what shall we do with the depopulated wastes of the South? Who will pay us for $1,500,000,000 worth of property? What shall we do? The Compromise measures have inflicted wrongs on the South that must be redressed. The first question is then, how shall we seek redress? Shall we take that measure that invades our constitutional right—the entering wedge of our destruction. If it be your will that we seek a repeal of the law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the time has come for you to insist upon your rights, and if we cannot have that law repealed, we submit to a grievous wrong and indignity. More than this, you should have recompense for the wrongs that have been done you, and you should have from the North assurance for the future, for she now overpowers us, and is daily growing. If you are terrified by the epithet of disunionist for asking your rights, submit, but if you would maintain your franchises and political rights, if you would avoid becoming a Paria in this combination, if you would avoid becoming a supplicant, subject to the pleasure of the North, then stand up for your rights.

What does all this gabble and farrago mean? Who shall say? Who can divine? Is it not absolutely nauseating to see a Senator of the United States enveloping his views in a cloud of words—talking in terms so vague and general, that no one can positively say what his opinions are. If Mr. SOULE won't enlighten his best and truest friends, we presume it is entirely fruitless to expect from him anything more than the Delphic revelations he has thus far been pleased to utter. In the absence, however, of plain English, we must attempt to gather all the significancy and meaning that may lie perdue in the paragraphs above cited. Mr. SOULE claims that the Compromise has inflicted wrongs on the South, which must be redressed. How, redressed? As far as Mr. SOULE's mystical phraseology may be interpreted—by insisting upon the repeal of the law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Colombia, and by having recompense from the North for wrongs already inflicted, and assurance for the future. The first part of the phrase is definite, and it is only necessary to observe that the repeal of the act in question would, in the opinion of three-fourths of the citizens of the South, be a perfect nullity, effecting no earthly good, and doing no patucular harm.—The remaining members of the sentence are purposely obscure and incomprehensible. Like the circle fish, Mr. SOULE, when closely pursued, sheds around him a darkness which no vision can penetrate, and escapes amidst the cloud he has himself created. We can only guess at his meaning, and we take it, viewing his language in connection with his glowing eulogies of QUITMAN and DAVIS, that by asking for redress for wrongs and assurances for the future, he understands, with those gentlemen, that California must be divided by the line of 36deg 30min, and that the Constitution must be amended, to suit Southern ultraism.—What else he can mean no one will venture to divine. But if these are his sentiments—if he endorses and shares the disorganizing, impracticable heresies of QUITMAN and DAVIS—then there is no earthly doubt that Mr. SOULE is a DISUNIONIST, and must be hereafter so considered.

We have extended this article too far already, although we have striven to condense our language, and allude only to essentials. Before concluding, however, let us ... that the meeting passed and approved unanimously a series of resolutions which ... solute and utter contradiction to every doctrine ... articulated by the Hon. PIERRE SOULE. These resolutions *acquiesce* in the Compromise, and declare that the people of the South will only resist in the event of the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave bill, the enactment of the Wilmot proviso, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the interdiction of the slave trade between the States. So long as these aggressive measures are abstained from, the friends of the Constitutional Rights of the South are willing to abide by the Union, and to acquiesce in the recent measures of Congress. Mr. SOULE, however, counsels the attempt to overthrow the Compromise, and in case of failure in that and some other schemes, which are not clearly defined, he advises resistance. The resolutions are at issue with the views of the Senator, for whose oration they had been prepared. In fact, with all their brave words against the North, they are neither more nor less than an embodiment of the spirit of the resolutions which passed the Union meeting on the 27th ultimo—and as such, they are a rebuke to the seditious sentiments expressed by Mr. SOULE. The honorable Senator should have furnished the Committee with a rough sketch of his speech, so that they might have accommodated their handiwork to his. In their present shape, the two are incongruous and dislocated. So far from symmetrically fitting, they are disjointed and will be dove-tailed.

☞ We publish to-day a letter from CHAS. POYDRAS of Point Coupee, together with a communication by the State Engineer to the citizens of that parish, which will be found of great interest to the parties concerned.

CONGRESS assembles to-day, and the President's Message will be transmitted everywhere on the wings of the Telegraph.

☞ Com. Stockton, in a letter to the Trenton *True American*, expressly refuses his consent to be a candidate for the post of United States Senator.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned *sine die* on the evening of the 29th ult. The bill calling a Convention of the people to be held on the first Monday of November next, the delegates to be chosen on the first Monday in September, passed the Senate by 23 to 9, and the House by 51 to 40.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.—We have received papers from the City of Mexico to the 16th November, three days later than previous advices; but they add very little to our stock of news. On the 15th a powder mill exploded in St. Anna street, and destroyed several houses. A number of persons were killed by this disaster.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.—We learn from the *Picayune's* dispatch that the *Europa* arrived at New York on the 27th ultimo. The *America* arrived at Liverpool on Monday, the 16th. Cotton became extremely dull after the Niagara sailed. There was a decline of ¼, owing to unfavorable accounts from Germany.

Prices, however, subsequently rallied, and middling advanced ⅛.

The committee's quotations are for fair Orleans 8, Mobile 7¾, Upland 7¾. The sales of the week amounted to 33,000 bales, of which speculators took 8000 and exporters 1500. Friday's sales reached 10,000 bales, the market closing firm. The Havre cotton market was oppressed at 80 centimes decline; the sales of the week were 4800 bales. Wheat and flour were unchanged at Liverpool; white corn 29, yellow 30, beef unchanged, pork inactive. Business in the manufacturing districts was dull.

Provisions generally unchanged. Continental markets exhibit a decline. Coffee, sugar, and molasses are unchanged. Tobacco is very active. Consols closed at 96 to 76¼.

The message of Louis Bonaparte to the French Chambers is very satisfactory. He positively disclaims all personal ambition.

The rupture between Austria and Prussia is unquestionable. The German States are with Austria. Bavaria is in arms. Prussia spilled the first blood at the village of Bitalsol, where several Austrians were killed.

England and Russia have offered to mediate in German affairs, but war is thought to be inevitable.

The Anti-Papal excitement is subsiding in England.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, states that HUGH A. GARLAND, formerly Clerk of the House of Representatives, now a citizen of St. Louis, has just given to the public his life of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, Mr. G. was long engaged upon the work; and he had access to the best materials for its execution. He had the papers left in the hands of Mr. RANDOLPH's executors, a number of unpublished speeches; a mass of epistolary correspondence which never before seen the light and anecdotal memoranda furnished to him by many of Mr. RANDOLPH's cotemporaries and associates. Mr. Garland has made good use of his material, and has given a striking and accurate portraiture of the erratic and brilliant subject of his pen.

☞ The steamer *Columbus* was destroyed by fire in Chesapeake Bay on the 27th ult. No lives lost.

THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at New York on the 22nd November. We complete from the papers the annexed intelligence, in addition to what has already been transmitted by Telegraph:

France.

The following order of the day has been published—

"According to the terms of the law, the army does not deliberate; in virtue of the regulations of the army, it is bound to abstain from every demonstration, and utter no cries when under arms. The General-in-Chief reminds the troops placed under his command of these orders. "CHANGARNIER, General-in-Chief.

"PARIS, Nov. 2.'—The above order was transmitted in due order to the different commanding officers on Saturday, who thought the proceeding rather extraordinary, not on account of the order itself, but on account of the moment selected for its promulgation.

Gen. Changarnier declared in the most emphatic manner that, however appearances were so far as the date of the order, against him, he never for a moment had the remotest intention of showing any disrespect to the President, or of hurting his feelings. Gen. Changarnier subsequently had an interview with the President. This was the first visit paid to the Elysee by the General, since the Neumayer affair. The interview was of a satisfactory kind. It was not very probable of a tender kind, but it was perfectly courteous, and to the purpose.—Gen. Changarnier again repeated his declaration that nothing was meant disrespectful, that "it was untrue that he (Changarnier) was the President's enemy; on the contrary, he was always ready to support his authority." &c.—The President expressed himself satisfied, and they then seperated. The interview was, of course, without witnesses.

General Changarnier has published the following Order of the Day on the appointment of General Carrelet to the place of General Neumayer:

"By a decree of the President of the Republic, dated the 29th of October, General Carrelet, commanding the 7th military division, is called to the command of the 1st, vice General Neumayer, promoted to the superior command of the 14th and 15th divisions. In communicating this arrangement to the troops, the General-in-Chief doubts not Gen. Carrelet will maintain in his division the spirit of order, discipline and devotedness which has constituted the force of the army of Paris, and that, following the example of his predecessor, he will secure on every point the complete execution of the military regulations."

A letter from Melun (Seine et Marne) announces the death of M. Drouyne de Lhuys, father of the French Ambassador at London. He has left a large fortune.

Marshal Jerome Bonaparte has returned to Paris from Havre.

The last week has been one of the best the shopkeepers of Paris have experienced for some months past. Paris is crowded with strangers, who have proved themselves excellent customers, particularly for fancy articles. The wholesale trade has not been so brisk.

General d'Hautpoul embarked at Toulon on the 26 instant for Africa.

It is believed that an intention exists on the part of the government, to order the dissolution of the society of the Dix Decembre.

Barbes and Blanqui arrived at Paris yesterday morning, and left soon after for the depot at Belle-Isle.

The Astrolobe frigate has arrived at Toulon from Buenos Ayres, having on board the officer who is the bearer of the treaty concluded between Admiral Lepredour and the government of General Rosas.

SPAIN.—The Madrid Cortes were opened by the Queen in person on the 31st ult. Her Majesty, in her speech, expressed satisfaction at being able to announce the "happy re-establishment" of diplomatic relations with Great Britain, in a manner worthy of both countries.

The following paragraph relates to Cuba:

"The colonies, which also always attract my attention and that of my government, have enjoyed the same peace as the Peninsula. In the Island of Cuba, however, an expedition of foreign pirates having surprised one of the forces on the coast, gave me to lamentable scenes; but these delinquents were obliged to fly in a few hours, and to abandon their criminal designs in presence of the loyalty of the population, and the resolution of the land and sea forces. My government necessarily occupies itself with the protection of these important provinces, and has taken all the measures necessary for their security and defence, and for the amelioration of the branches of their interior administration. At the same time there has been established a line of steamers between the Peninsula and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, which will render communications more direct and frequent, and draw closer the ties which unite the Spaniards of both hemispheres. In the provinces of Asia we are persevering in pursuing the consolidation of security, and the civilization of the native tribes."

Another division of the Spanish reinforcements for Cuba, sailed from Cadiz on the 27th of October, in seven merchant transport vessels, conveyed by the brig-of-war Valdez; it consisted of 6 superior and 27 other officers, and 1,513 rank and file.

THE INTERVENTION IN HESSE.—The Bavarian army, consisting of 9,000 men, accompanied by 1,000 Austrian rifles and 20 field-pieces, entered the city of Hanau on the 1st. Immediately afterwards the Hessian soldiers left the city, and proceeded by way of Fulda to Bockenheim and Frankfurt.

We learn from Hesse, that on the 24 instant, the 19th regiment of Prussian infantry, with a squadron of hussars and a battery of artillery, entered the town of Cassel, after a very severe forced march. These troops were sent off as soon as intelligence was received that the Austrian and Bavarians had entered the electorate on the opposite side.

Advices from Frankfort and Cassel of the 4th inst, state that at Cassel the Prussian troops had their guard-house on the Konigsplatz. Owing to the non-arrival of the trains from Frankfort no news from Wilhelmsbad had reached Cassel, but it was stated that all the Hessian officers had at length received their dismissal.—General Haynau, too, has resigned his command. The Prussian General Von der Groben; has issued a general order, in which he states that he wishes to effect a junction of three divisions in Hesse, and on its frontiers, before he accepts a battle from the Bavarians, but that if any of his divisions were attacked, they ought to act independently and repulse the enemy.

The *Oberpostamtszeitungt Zeitung* states that the diplomatic relations between Prussia and Electoral Hesse have been broken off. Baron Dornberg, the Hessian Ambassador at Berlin, has been recalled, and a protest against the occupation of Hesse by Prussian troops has been issued by the Elector's Cabinet.

We learn from Fulda, of the 4th instant, that the bugles of the Prussian garrison of that place sounded an alarm at 1 o'clock P.M. on that day, in consequence of the Bavarians having advanced to within 2,000 yards of the Prussian outposts. At 2 o'clock two escadrons of cuirassiers left the city in great haste, and proceeded to occupy the Petersberg, while the artillery was placed on the Fulda bridge. No engagement took place, and the cavalry and artillery returned at 5 o'clock P. M. The opposing armies were in sight of each other for more than 24 hours, and a conflict seemed imminent, when all of a sudden the Prussians fell back to the distance of two leagues, and their outposts at Neuhoff were at once occupied by the Bavarians and Austrians, who established their headquarters at that place.

AUSTRIA.—From Vienna we learn, of the 24 inst., that Gen. Radetzky and other military chiefs have been summoned to attend a grand council of war at Vienna. The Austrian army against Prussia is to be increased until it musters 190,000 men, and among them 120 squadron of horse, at 140 each. This may appear extraordinary, as certain conciliatory proposals have of late been sent in by the Prussian court, but it is stated that these proposals cannot be accepted by Prince Schwarzenberg, since Prussia insists, in the Hessian question, to protect the Electorate against the intervention of the "Federal Diet." The question as to peace or war will be settled by the manner in which Prussia receives the proposals which Prince Schwarzenberg is now making. The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* states that Austria and Russia are completely agreed as to the German question.

Accounts from Vienna, dated the 3d inst., state that a federal army of execution, composed of Austrians, Bavarians and Hanoverians, was to be sent to Holstein, and will proceed to enforce the obedience of the Holstein army to the commands of the Central Power, and this effected, the King of Denmark will be reinstated in his rights as Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg, although the two Duchies will be obliged to discharge their duties towards the Confederation, of which they form an integral part. Should Prussia offer any resistance to the march of the allied troops, a war is inevitable, as Austria is determined to preform her federal duties, let the result be what it may.

Gen. Leiningen, the newly appointed Austrian Commander at Frankfort, reached that city on the 27th October.

The strength of the Austrian army will be between 500 and 600,000 men when the frontier regiments which have been called in take the field. The fourth battalion of each Hungarian and Italian regiment will also be raised, so that the army will be reinforced by 78,000 men.—The reserve army, which is to occupy the March-feld—the flat country on the Austro-Hungarian frontier—will consist of 73 battalions of infantry, 126 squadrons of cavalry, and 30 guns. The army at present in Italy is composed of 153,000 men, but it will be reduced to 120,000, as 200,000 will reinforce the army in the Vorarlberg.

GRATITUDE.—On the 9th of October last Mr. Geo. W. Butt, a grocer, corner of Rosevelt and and Batavia streets, and was dangerously stabbed in the thorax, during an alteration at a hotel in Elizabeth street, and was subsequently conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he was placed under the care of the surgeon attached to the marine department, which, at the time, was of the opinion that his patient would not recover. He, however, spared no effort to secure a favorable result, and in twenty days after the infliction of the wound, the patient was well enough to attend to business. As a token of grateful acknowledgment, he a day or two since, transmitted to the surgeon a costly silver goblet, chased in the most elegant manner and bearing an appropriate inscription.—The act is honorable to both parties.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

TO THE POLICE JURY.

To the President of the Police Jury of the Parish of Lafayette, St. Martin, St. Mary, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Assumption, Lafourche Interior, Terrebonne and St. Landry.

SIRS—In conformity with a resolution of the Police Jury of the parish of Pointe Coupee, I transmit to you the communication made to that body by the State Engineer, and cause in virtue of said resolution, to claim the assistance and help of the Police Jury of your parish, to rebuild a portion of the grand levee which is on the point of caving; it will require a new levee of about sixteen arpents and at least 12 feet high.

Our parish, on account of the immense public works which are now contructing, and the expenses that the repairs and keeping up of the grand levee and of the levee of the Island required last high water is now in debt to the amount of about fifty thousand dollars, and we can do no more.

At the last meeting, however, a sum of $5000 was appropriated to assist in the construction of that levee, and we expect that the Police Jury of your parish will come to our aid in order to protect your parish, and the other parishes interested, and from which I claim the same assistance.

I will thank you to answer as soon as possible, for time is pressing.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHS. POYDRAS.
President of the Police Jury.

To the Police Jury of the Parish of Pointe Coupee.

GENTLEMEN—At the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed, requiring me, in case a breach should occur in the Grand Levee to employ the State force, belonging to the Fourth Internal Improvement District, to repair the same. I have proceeded to do so and will soon have this work done. Unfortunately, a large portion of the Levee has since been placed in a dangerous position by caving of the banks. I think it would be hazardous to depend on it, and that a new Levee at the dangerous point should be built. I am limited by law to use only the force of one District on this work, and as this is only twenty-five to thirty hands, you see it will be impossible for me, unaided, to accomplish the work—I have appealed, through the papers, to the other parishes interested for help, and stated to them the embarrassments of your parish. I think they should aid me in doing the work, but in case they should not act, it seems to me it would be advisable for your parish to do so. I shall be able to keep about thirty hands on the work if it be found absolutely necessary. If your parish will aid in this work, I do not doubt, for a moment, that the Legislature will, at the next session, refund any money that may be expended, or pay for any work that may be performed. I think if the other parishes do not act after my appeal, and one from your body, that we should at once proceed. If your are left alone to act, I presume all you will be able to do will be to build a levee to guard against the present danger, and to form a part of a future one to replace the present one. I think, with about twenty thousand dollars, in money or labor together, with what I can do, we can avoid all danger. I would suggest that it may be difficult for your body to have frequent meetings, that a committee should be appointed, clothed with power to act in the premises, to co-operate with me in locating the Levee and disposing of any funds that may be raised, or labor that will be offered. I have stated to you gentlemen the whole case, and all that I can do, I hope you will come to my aid, if necessary, and save your parish and the western part of the State. If you should, I believe you will be relieved by the first Legislature. Respectfully, A. D. WOOLDRIDGE, State Engineer.

Great fire in Medford.

BOSTON, Nov. 22, 1850.

A destructive fire broke out about half past nine last evening in Medford, which threatened at one time to lay the whole town in ashes, as the wind was blowing very fresh at the time and the houses were mostly built of wood.

The fire commenced near the bridge and burned all the buildings on both sides of the street, up to the Medford house, with several small buildings in the rear. Full thirty families were turned out of doors and made penniless, so fast did the flames spread that it was barely possible to escape with life.

There were several hair breadth escapes by women, who with their children, hurried into the streets in their undress.

One child was burned to death. About 25 buildings were destroyed, which were situated principally on Main street and occupied by mechanics.

The loss is not for than $100,000, on which there is but a partial insurance.

The fire was first discovered in Gregg's stable, on the North side of Main street.

Among the arrivals in the Excelsior, yesterday, from St. Paul, were Hon Edward Stuart Worthley and Hon. W. Coke, of Queen Victoria's Guards. They have been absent for five months, on a hunt in the buffalo ranges of the Red river of the North. The party was unusually successful in killing buffalo, having killed in a single drive two hundred buffalo cows. The party was composed of eighty horsemen, mostly half-breeds. The hunters spent over the entire far northwest of Devil's Lake, killing all the buffaloes they desired.—*St. Louis Republican 22nd ult.*

Council of Municipality No. One.

Sitting of Thursday, November 28th, 1850.

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, Giquel, Lanata, Laughlin, Mazant, McAlpin, Ramos and Sick—13.

Absent—Aldermen Hagan, Jumonville and Lynd—3.

On motion the reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and the President authorized to sign the same.

The following message from the Mayor was read

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, } 26th November, 1850.

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

Gentlemen—In virtue of the resolution passed at your sitting of the 11th inst., public notice was given through the official journal that I would sell at my office on the 25th inst., the several contracts therein mentioned, and accordingly adjudicated them as follows, viz:

To Mr. John Cronan, the 1st section, for paving with square stone blocks, viz. the Public Road, from Customhouse street to St. Ann street, which has been adjudged to Mr. J. W. Wilson, on the 9th October, at four dollars per square yard, for paving, and one dollar per superficial foot for curb and gutter stones. Mr. Dennis Cronan security.

To the same, the third section, my Chartres street from Canal to Jefferson street, Conde street from Madison to Esplanade street, at four dollars per square yard for paving, and thirty-five cents per superficial foot for curb and gutter stones. Security, Mr. Dennis Cronan.

To Mr. W. L. Collins, the contract for new curb and gutter stones, and the paving of Main street with round stone, which shall be taken up from Levee, Chartres, Conde and Royal streets, originally adjudicated to Mr C. Connell, the paving at thirty two cents per square yard, and curb and gutter stones at forty cents per superficial foot. Security, Mr. Thomas McCormick, and to Mr. A. Fajardins the building a new bridge across Canal Carondelet at the intersection of Marais street, previously adjudicated to Mr. A. H. McCormick, for two thousand one hundred dollars. Security, Mr. Adolphe Dupre.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
(Signed) A. D. CROMBIAN, Mayor.

On motion, said message was taken up paragraph by paragraph.

After a long discussion to adopt the security offered by Mr. John Cronan, a motion was made and carried to approve the contracts adjudicated by the Mayor.

Mr. Giquel having announced the death of Mr. John Cronan, Commissioner for the first and third sections, on motion of Mr. Derbes, the whole message was referred to the Finance Committee.

LETTERS AND PETITIONS.

Emancipations—First Reading.

Twelve members present.

The following petitions were read and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

Andre Cadeveon, f. w. c., praying for the emancipation of his slave Isidore, a mulatto, aged forty-two years, with permission to reside in the State.

Rebecca, *alias* Rosette, negro woman, state liber, praying for her emancipation, with permission to reside in the State.

On motion of Mr. Derbes, the rules were dispensed with, to take into consideration the following report and resolutions offered by the Judiciary Committee, relative to the emancipation of sundry slaves.

Emancipation—Second Reading.

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 Ferreyrus, for the emancipation of his slave Mathilda, aged 43 years.

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

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

No. 4. J. B. Mortedo, for the emancipation of his slave Caroline.

No. 5. Theodoles Borros, state liber, praying for his emancipation.

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

No. 7. Victoire Estamarie, for the emancipation of her slave Pauline and her child Francoie.

8. Felicite Simon, f. w. c. praying for the emancipation of her slave Francoise, her mother.

9. A. D Doriocourt, praying for the emancipation of his slave named Peter, aged 23 years.

10. A. Angelain, praying for the emancipation of his slave named Panchette, a negro woman, aged about 50 years.

11. Marie Louise Elizabeth, convertit, praying for the emancipation of her slave boy named Henry.

12. Henriette Busbillo, praying for the emancipation of her slave boy Adolphe.

And no opposition having been filed to the emancipation of the slaves mentioned in said report (children excepted) able to make their livelihood.

Resolved, That the consent of the Council of Municipality No. One is given to the emancipation of the slaves and (state liber) named in the foregoing report, with permission to reside in this State.

Signed, ADD. DERBES, Ch'm.
J. L. FABRE,
J. LANATA.

On motion to adopt said resolution, the yeas and nays being called for, it appeared that Messrs. Blanque Bonneval, Clark, Derbes, Dupre, Fabre and Lanata—voted in the affirmative and that Messrs. Genois, Giquel, Laughlin, and Mazant, 4, voted in the negative. The motion was lost.

Mr. Laughlin, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following report and resolution:

COUNCIL CHAMBER, MUNICIPALITY NO ONE, } November 29th, 1850.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the communication of Mr. Geo. T. Dunbar, for services rendered in the Municipality, have examined into the character of the services performed, from Mr. Legislate Surveyor, and others and have learned that Mr Dunbar had ceased that the Joint Surveyors were employed to do, and was seconded by his colleague, one of which he received the compensation allowed of ten dollars under a resolution of the Board of Liquidators, of the 4th of July 1849. The other has appeared for nothing knowing that he was entitled to nothing but Mr. Dunbar persists in his claim of $250 dollars for the Committee, by way of compromise, and as a reward the service recommend the adoption of the following resolution

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay, on the warrant of the Mayor, to George T. Dunbar the sum of two hundred dollars, in full satisfaction of his claim against this Municipality.

The consideration of Mr. Dupre, calling for information of the Board of Liquidators in relation to the demand of said Board of $100,000 and on the one per cent levied under the authority given them by the Legislature, has had due consideration and the Committee from the information received are satisfied that the Board urge it as soon as possible, with all being pressing claims of $100,000 and one per cent claimed in 1850, and that the one per cent levied on the assessment roll of 1850, shall be collected in Capital, Real Estate and Slaves at the same time and in the usual way, ordained by this Municipality.

The Committee beg leave to disapprove of the advertisement by the Mayor of $1200 for building of Water Pipe Company No. 3, although the Surveyor gives it as his opinion that it cannot be bought for less, but the Council after a lengthy discussion in the appropriation fixed the amount of $900. All of which is respectfully submitted

(Signed) W. M. LAUGHLIN, Ch'm.
R. M. McALPIN,
L. F. MAZANT.

On motion the resolution granting $800 to G. T. Dunbar was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Fabre, the vote was reconsidered.

The rules being dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Clark, the resolution was then adopted;

Mr Silh, moved for a reconsideration of the vote Said motion was lost.

On motion the reports were adopted.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost.

With leave Mr. Ramos, as member of the Police Committee presented the following resolution, which on motion was adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

Resolved, That E. Plauchard, keeper of the workhouse of this Municipality, be and he is hereby authorized to purchase the following articles for the use of said workhouse:

4 doz. of cotton pantaloons, 6 do do shirts, 2 bales of mose, 4 pieces of thick common ticking.

With leave Mr. Laughlin offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to Improvement Committee:

Resolved, That the surveyor be and he is hereby authorized to have repaired all the crossing sidewalks in the Sixth Ward on Old Levee street, from Esplanade to St. Philippe street.

Mr. Ramos, President of the Fire committee during the absence of Mr. J. Giquel, tendered his resignation, and the Chair re-appointed Mr. Giquel President of said committee.

Mr. Giquel, chairman of the fire committee submitted the following report and resolutions which on motion were adopted, the rules being dispensed with.

The fire committee to whom was referred the petition of the different firemen of the different fire companies of this Municipality, praying for an appropriation of $1000 instead of $800, after close examination of the same, and also being proven to their satisfaction that said amount was not more than sufficient, are of opinion that the same ought to be granted and offer the following resolutions.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of January 1851, the appropriation made by this Municipality to the different fire companies be of $1000 instead of $900.

Resolved, That all the fire companies of this Municipality be put on the same footing.

Resolved, That all the other petitions before this committee, not acted upon, except the one of hose and ladder Company be set aside.

(Signed,) J. GIQUEL, Chairman.
CLEMENT RAMOS.

On motion the Council adjourned until Monday the 9th of December, 1850, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

JOSEPH REYNES, Sec'y.

General Council.

Sitting of November 30, 1850.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Benit was called to the Chair. The roll having been called, the following members were present: Messrs. Allan, Benit, Bienvenu, Call well, Cucullu, and Lugenbuhl—8.

Absent: Messrs Jarvis, Roselius, Tomphins, Vionnet, Vandegriff and Waterman—6.

No quorum being present the Council took a recess of fifteen minutes, upon reassembling, the same members appeared and answered to their names. There being no quorum, the Council adjourned at 6½ o'clock P. M., to meet on the 2nd Thursday in December next, at 6 o'clock P. M.

J. B. WALTON, Sec'y.

City Intelligence.

THUNDER STORM.—A violent thunder storm broke over the city at an early hour yesterday morning accompanied by a heavy fall of rain. The lightning was very vivid, and there was one clap of thunder loud enough to have emanated from thary-grass those six thousand dead with whom T. H. Benton was so desirous of communing in a certain continent. The rain, however, was very welcome, and the strong electrical discharge will doubtless purify the atmosphere.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—The Council met on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., pursuant to a call of the Mayor, announcing the decease of Alderman Shakespear. Present, the Hon. J. W. Caldwell, President; Aldermen Hale, Hawthorne, Lawarson, Marks, Montague, Prado, Renshaw, Newell, Shields, Sykes and Yancey.

Mr. Sykes offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his sphere of usefulness Samuel Shakespear, late representative as Alderman of the Sixth Ward;

Be it Resolved, That as a token of the regret experienced by the loss of a faithful public servant and an estimable member of society—the Council Chamber be shrouded in black, and that the members thereof wear the usual badge of mourning during thirty days.

Resolved, That the Council attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished by the President to the afflicted family of the deceased.

The Council then adjourned and met again at 4 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their deceased colleague. The remains were followed to the grave by the Mayor of the city, the Recorder, superintendent of the Fire Department and a large number of citizens.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Larue.*—His Honor passed sentence on Saturday on the following persons:

Alfred Griffin, for perjury, was sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. Mary, for larceny, being asked what she had to say why sentence should not be passed on her, confessed her guilt, but strongly asserted the innocence of her daughter Katie Ann McDonald, who was also found guilty with her. The court sentenced Mrs. Brady to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, and postponed the sent