The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1852.

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Terms of the Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE GENERAL COUNCIL, FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL, AND BOARD OF LIQUIDATORS.

Monday Morning Feb. 9, 1852.

For Legislative matter see next page.

THE MAIL.—We received, yesterday, three days mails. Three or four more are still due.

THE CONSULENT AND THE BEE.

We have only a word or two in reply to the article published in Saturday's *Crescent*. The problem, *Ere which the Crescent has thought* [illegible] is a certainty, is at Baton Rouge, and is attached by no official duties [illegible] responsibility for what appeared [illegible] yesterday ago, relative to the [illegible] Asylum—in the hopes at the [illegible] Bee. Our concern of the Board [illegible] solely are requested particularly to hear this.

THE EDITOR OF THE FRENCH SIDE.

[illegible] OF THE INSANE ASYLUM.—A [illegible] of administrators of the Insane Asylum, [illegible] have published their third [illegible] report of the affairs and condition of that [illegible] Welcome from this document that no [illegible] improvement has taken place in the [illegible] of the Asylum during the last two [illegible] The attention received by the unfortunate [illegible] as well from the physicians as the [illegible] nurses and nations, has been merited. The mortality, last year has been rather [illegible] than usual, several deaths from diarrhea, [illegible] occurred among the chronic cases, namely, many of whom had been, from want [illegible] in the Asylum, secured in jails, poor-[illegible] until their health had been utterly [illegible]

Asylum has now been in operation a little [illegible] years. During that time two hundred [illegible] patients have been admitted [illegible] hundred and twenty four discharged, [illegible] restored to sound mind, forty nine have died, and four have been removed in a [illegible] of improvement. There are now [illegible] eight patients remaining in the Asylum.

[illegible] the year 1850, the whole amount received for the support of the institution has [illegible] $90,447. During the same period, the disbursements have reached the sum of $94,922, [illegible] balance in the hands of the Treasurer of [illegible] The appropriation of $30,000 made by [illegible] last legislature for the purpose of erecting [illegible] buildings, for the accommodation of the [illegible] and violent class of patients, has [illegible] insufficient. One however has been [illegible] and answers admirably the purpose which it was designed. The other will probably be erected soon, as through economy, a sum [illegible] large enough has been saved from the [illegible] appropriated to the support of the institution.

The Report dwells at some length upon the [illegible] necessity of further accommodations. [illegible] has been for two years crowded to [illegible] and many applicants have [illegible] family refused admission. The report [illegible] in the grounds, reports for the [illegible] streams, to prove that in consequence [illegible] or short and proper accommodations, the [illegible] Asylum is frequently immured in a [illegible] house, without receiving the attention [illegible] which their case requires [illegible] appropriation of $30,000 [illegible] Asylum, to erect the full extent [illegible] and furniture and other fixtures [illegible] and that ten thousand dollars [illegible] for the next two years will suffice for [illegible] the establishment. We quote as follows:

[illegible] number of insane and idiotic persons [illegible] in Louisiana, cannot, at present [illegible] ascertained, but according to official [illegible] recently received from the census [illegible] the number of insane [illegible] since the white and free colored [illegible] distributed the statistics, as follows, namely:

White males,	21	
Females,	102	
Total, white,		255
Free colored,		
Males,	19	
Females,	17	
Total free colored,		34
Total, whites and free colored,		289

Above statement is exclusive of insane [illegible] the precise number of whom we cannot, with stats, having received no official report of this class of persons. Last, as the aggregate of this state nearly equals that of the [illegible] colored, it would be reasonable [illegible] that the insane, in both classes, are [illegible] nearly equal. But it is well known that [illegible] insane do not prevail to the same extent among the colored, as that of the white and free colored. We will, therefore, [illegible] on the supposed number of whites, and the result will be as follows:

White and free colored,	289
Slaves,	241
Total,	530

[illegible] insane persons in the State of [illegible] 481

[illegible] and, at the utmost, officials [illegible] or not rightly informed [illegible] account of hundred of these an [illegible] in the State, without proper [illegible]

[illegible] suggests certain modifications [illegible] to the previous [illegible] by which the District Judge [illegible] to pronounce upon the mental [illegible] of the applicant [illegible]

[illegible] the report are statements by the [illegible] and the statistics of the [illegible] Number, last [illegible] Men, 1. Women, 1. Born from the [illegible] of parents, 1. Born in Louisiana, [illegible] and 21 French, that the [illegible] hundred and twenty one, [illegible] number of patients, more than [illegible] between twenty and forty years of [illegible] of these were laborers [illegible] and that one out of the whole number [illegible] admissible to the Asylum from the parishes of [illegible]

[illegible] Legislature—In the SENATE, on the [illegible] was laid on the table of interest, except [illegible] Robb's consolidation bill, as the order [illegible] for Wednesday next.

[illegible] Hours, a number of local bills and [illegible] were presented, among the latter were [illegible] from the parishes of St. Mary, St. [illegible] and Rapides, praying for the enactment [illegible] to submit to the people the question [illegible] licence for the sale of spirituous [illegible]

[illegible] resolution was passed to cancel the [illegible] State Treasurer McWhorter, the examination [illegible] accounts during the last term of [illegible] proving satisfactory.

[illegible] House stands adjourned to Monday, no [illegible] to be transacted to-morrow, in respect [illegible] memory of Messrs Dawson and Taylor.

Mr. BRITTANICUS CONCERT.—This youthful [illegible] musical prodigy, gives a grand concert on Friday evening next, at Amory Hall, in which he [illegible] be assisted by a number of artists of the French opera. More hereafter.

[illegible] Books.—Our thanks are due to Lea & Blanchard, publishers, through J. B. Steart, No. 5, Camp street, for the following new publications:

Hector. This is the reproduction of all those [illegible] of the great Roman, which are suited to [illegible] purposes. It comprises a volume [illegible] Abbé Zanga's classical studies, of which [illegible] may be too high. The notes and explanations attached to the text are extremely valuable.

A History of Classical Literature, by Wm [illegible] wine. This is the first of a series of works [illegible] important subject, which has seldom been [illegible] apart from history. Mr. Browne divides this volume exclusively to the considera[illegible] Greek literature—the most admirable [illegible] human intellect, that the world ever [illegible]

As far as we have examined this trea[illegible] profound erudition, great taste [illegible] and entire impartiality.

[illegible] STORE.—Our friend SANTI [illegible] a Sugar Store, at the corner of [illegible] and Royal streets, and as amateurs of [illegible] in particular form, we can testify [illegible] superiority of his importations. Without [illegible] other vendors, we must state [illegible] never smoked cheaper and more [illegible] cigars than are to be found at SANTI [illegible] Let the lovers of Figaros and Havilanas [illegible] a trial, and they will need nothing [illegible] to ensure their regular custom.

[illegible] MUNICIPALITY.—We [illegible] on Saturday last the employees of this [illegible] were paid their salaries in bank [illegible] and specie, for the first time, we believe, [illegible] years. So much for the effective [illegible] of the affairs of the municipality [illegible] Reform party.

[illegible] SHREWSBURY.—A telegraphic despatch [illegible] the Charleston *Courier*, dated the 30th [illegible] that *Samuel Beers*, Captain [illegible] which sailed from Charleston on the 6th [illegible] with a cargo of 180 bales of Upland, 270 bales of Sea Island, 300 kegs of ground [illegible] 60 bales of yarn, and 6 barrels [illegible] was overhauled by her Majesty's Ship [illegible] off the coast of Virginia, and was [illegible] to Baltimore, on Thursday last [illegible] insurance on her for eight thousand [illegible] on Boston.

☞ The gold at Francisco, New Hampshire [illegible] was lately proved to be forty-three [illegible] when tested by a spirit thermometer, [illegible] the thermometer of Fahrenheit and [illegible] that number of degrees below zero.

Reports of the State Engineer.

The report of the State Engineer is a document of very considerable dimensions, occupying not less than sixty-six pages. We are indebted to the *Picayune* for the following abstract:

"In the first district, which is composed of the Florida parishes, all the obstructions to the navigation of the Amite, except such as arise from the natural obstacles in the upper portion of the stream, have been removed, and now steamboat navigation may be prosecuted in ordinary states of weather, as far as the mouth of the Comite, and to high water to Donald's mills. The pressing work on Falls and Tickfaucha Bayous has been completed. All the obstructions of Holmes' Bayou, which forms the navigable connection of East and West Pearl rivers, and is the main outlet, have been removed, as well as all obstructions in West Pearl river, as far up as the present wants of the country require.

"The plan of opening West Pearl river, for steamboat navigation, so as to communicate directly with New Orleans, is popular in that country, as shorter and more straight. Mr. Woodridge thinks it feasible, and suggests that Mississippi, should be willing to aid in the construction of a work of so much consequence to her. It also should not, the alluvial lands of Pearl river, which will fall to this State under the swamp act, are indicated as a fund which would contribute largely for that object.

The work of cleaning out Bayou Manchac, has been completed, and that bayou is thoroughfare in better navigable order; and work has been done on the Tauchipaw and the Bayou Bedico.

The second improvement district is composed of the country lying between the Mississippi and Ouachita rivers, exclusive of the tributaries of the Ouachita. In the district, Bayou Bartholomew has been cleared out and made navigable as far as Point Pleasant, and considerable work performed still further up. Several cut offs have been made; one at the "Big Round Turn," by an excavation ninety yards long, shortens the navigation many miles. The force was put on the Lafourche levee, which was fully repaired, but the Engineer makes complaint of the want of a law compelling the parishes to keep their levees in order, after they are put up tirmly by the State. This levee has been several times in danger, because unprotected on the spot. It would often cost the State five times as much to transfer their force to the place it would to make the repairs. The State levee on Bayou Macon, in Union Coupee, was destroyed in that manner.

The Bayou Macon has been thoroughly cleared out for 130 miles, and to within six miles of the Arkansas line.

Boeuf river has been so well improved, that it is susceptible of navigation, by good sized boats, at high water, and small boats at all stages.

Big Creek, one of the tributaries of Boeuf river, has been examined, and found capable of improvement for about five or thirty miles, and the work is recommended.

In compliance with a resolution with the last Legislature, the State Engineer has made a survey of all the shoals in the Ouachita river from Harrisonburg to Ouachita City, with a view of determining the expediency and the cost of removing them, so as to form a navigation at low water. Upon an accurate examination under the most favorable circumstances, Mr. Woodridge reports that a large class of the shoals are such a character that they cannot be removed without enormous expense, and would immediately be removed again from the same causes. He reports, however, unfavorably upon this plan of improving the river. In an ordinary stage of water it is little impeded as any river in the State, but requires some work to clear out obstructions. He suggests that a careful examination should show that a few locks beginning from Harrisburg might secure enough water for low water stations.

A resolution of the last Legislature required a survey of the three routes to Harrisburg from the Mississippi, and report upon their comparative advantages and the expense of keeping them passable during the high stages of the Mississippi. The reports in favor of that which is contained at Waterford, called the top per route. The other would be best to Trinity, and to extend to the cost of $50,000. In connection with this subject the report makes some remarks on the subject of roads in general, concluding that the State ought to have one the conclusive Gulf to Western high lands, and recommends that its present force upon that, and given a decided opinion in favor of what is called the Red River route, as far as practicable.

Nothing has been done in the Monroe and Mississippi road for want of force and appropriations.

The Third Improvement District of the State comprises Red River, Sabine river, Calcasieu river and their tributaries. The results of the work in this district are less satisfactory than in any other. The only actual work reported, of importance, is the finish on the Red River, from seven miles below Shreveport to the mouth of the Cadaque, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, the clearing out of Iogy, Bayou, the connection between Lake Bisteneau and Red River, the opening of Tone's Bayou about thirty miles below Shreveport, as the upper navigable connection between Bayou Pierre and Red River, and the improvement of Bayou Winsey by the Red River and the lakes, and come out again by Tone's Bayou.

A large part of the report is here devoted to an account of an examination of the Red River from Shreveport, to the Arkansas line, under an instruction of the late Legislature. We cannot give an idea by an abstract of the details. After arguing that it is the duty of the General Government to clear out and fix the general clearing of the river, he recommends, in view of all the circumstances of the case, that the State should unconditionally provide for the removing the obstructions of the falls at Alexandria, and for the thorough improvement of the river up to Shreveport.

The Fourth Internal Improvement District includes all that portion of the State west of the Mississippi and south of Red River, except the Sabine and Calcasieu rivers and their branches. In this district the Engineer reports works on Cortableau, from its mouth to Cane Bayou, and on Bayou Black up to the point where Cane Bayou connects with Terrebonne. Grand and Petit Caillou have been cleared out.

The work of the Third and Fourth Districts was suspended six months in repairing the breach of Grand Levee, in Pointe Coupee.

A levee has been built to close Mill Bayou, in the parish of Avoyelles. The raft has been removed from the lower mouth of Fausse Riviere, and no more work is needed in that river. Fifteen men were engaged twelve months in building a road in St. James parish, from the Mississippi river to the Vacherie Ridge. It was completed in December. A levee has been laid in Bayou Gauche, a little point, in the parish of St. John the Baptist.

A contribution has been made for the completion of the Lake Borgne and Barataria Canal by the state, for $10,000, to be completed on the 1st of January, 1855.

The obstructions in Bayou L'Embarras and Bayou Plaquemine have cleared. All the obstructions in Vermilion Bayou, from the bay up to Perry's Bridge, about fifty miles. This makes it navigable in high water.

The raft has been removed in Grand River, but has since accumulated again to a considerable extent.

Those, which have thus been enumerated, constitute the amount of work done by the Engineer's department. There are, however, many valuable suggestions and explanations, for which we must try to find room in detail hereafter.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 21st ult., the President submitted a message from the President of the United States, communicating the correspondence between Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, and the Secretary of State, in reference to the recent events in France.

Also, a communication from the War Department, communicating the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of General Fall-cett.

Also, a report from the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, upon the subject of the overflow of the Mississippi.

Mr. Dodge presented memorials asking for a new construction upon Mexican claims. After debate, these, together with all former memorials upon the same subject, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate proceeded to consider the general orders, and acted upon several bills of local interest, the special orders being postponed the next day.

In the HOUSE, after speeches from Messrs. Fitch and Clark against the bill from the select committee to make land warrants issued under the law of September 28, 1850, assignable, and for other purposes, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the bill to provide the means of paying the next instalment due of the Mexican indemnity, upon which speeches were made by Messrs. Bayly, of Virginia, and Johnson, of Tennessee, with a few remarks from Mr. Grey. After which, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In the SENATE on the 23d, the memorial in relation to fostering in the navy was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

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The resolution making compensation for publishing the reports of the debates in the Senate in the *Globe* was debated and ordered to be engrossed.

Several bills of local interest were passed.

The bill granting land in the State of Iowa, for the construction of certain railroads in that State was taken up, and debated at length by Messrs Hunter, Dawson, Dodgeon, Underwood, and others; but no final action was had thereupon.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

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The bill to provide the means of paying the remaining instalment of the Mexican indemnity was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, where it was debated by Messrs. Edgerton, Grey, Bayly, and Phelps—the two latter in explanatory remarks.

After which, the House adjourned.

☞ Accounts from the West state, the gratifying fact that the ice has given way, and navigation has been resumed.

The Arctic's News.

The steam-ship *Arctic* from Liverpool, arrived at New York, on the 31st January, with four days later intelligence from Europe.

The circumstances attending the resignation of Lord Palmerston, are said to have given much dissatisfaction to some members of the British Ministry, even adverse to points in the policy of the late Foreign Secretary; and it is confidently predicted that a further notification, if not absolute retirement, of Lord John Russell's cabinet, will speedily ensue.

The inauguration of Louis Napoleon, was attended with the pomp of imperial magnificence and precedent.

The Niagara, from Boston, December 24th, arrived at Liverpool, January 4th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON RECEIPTS.—The accounts just made up, show the following result:

For the year ending 5th Jan., 1852,	4,510,033
For the year ending 5th Jan., 1851,	3,366,984
Increase,	1,143,749

The Express says, in consequence of the competition of the English and American clippers, the French feel called upon to engage in the rivalry. At present they have not a ship of this class afloat, but Mr. A. Normand, of Havre, is now laying down one of 900 tons, which is to be employed on the Brazil line.

DISORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG MINISTRY.—The ministry at this moment in a state of absolute disorganization. It only has a nominal existence. Its members have lost all heart, and have no hope for the future. It is a remarkable fact, that, with two or three exceptions—of which able C. Wood is one—every one, instead of wishing to remain, is anxious to retire. It is with the utmost difficulty that Lord John Russell has been able to induce the three prominent members of the cabinet, to whom we have more than once alluded, as having written letters to Lord Palmerston, expressive of their surprise and disapprobation at the conduct of the Premier, to remain in their respective offices there long.

And here, we may remark, that the time has come, when we may mention the names of the two Cabinet Ministers, in addition to the name of the Marquis of Lansdowne, which we have already given as the writer of one of these three remarkable letters. The noble earl and the right honorable baronet, to whom we alluded as having written the other letters to Lord Palmerston, are precisely the last persons in the cabinet who would have been expected to express their decided disapprobation of the way in which the Foreign Secretary has been treated by the Premier. They are to other Lord Grey and Sir George Grey. And the fact that the noble lord and the right honorable gentleman have so expressed themselves, is infinitely to their credit, inasmuch as they were known—especially the former—to be, in many respects, opposed to the policy of the late Foreign Secretary. Still, they have both so much of that fine English feeling which loves fair play and honorable conduct, that they lost no moment, on learning the real circumstances under which Lord Palmerston had been sacrificed, in writing to the noble lord in the tone and terms we have indicated.

Apart from a very natural reluctance to remain any longer under a chief whose conduct they so strongly condemn, they feel uncomfortable at continuing a single hour more in the same cabinet with Lord John Russell, after having written the letters in question. It would, therefore, surprise us, to see both Lord Grey and Sir George Grey, remain in office for any hour. Of course, if they retire, we must expect Sir Charles Wood, though he is willing to remain for the sake of his family and political relatives, would be followed by hints from the Premier, (so plain to be mistaken, that his intellectual services can be dispensed with—*London Morning Advertiser.*

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the resignations by the members of the cabinet. At present we cannot vouch for the correctness of any one rumour; but at the same time we are satisfied, that not without a cabinet in such a crisis as this, we expect another Parliament, his efforts will be futile, and the Premier of Europe will see Lord Palmerston the Premier of Europe, before the session commences.—*Sunday Times.*

THE BEHRING'S STRAIT EXPEDITION.—We understand that Captain Beatson, the spirited projector and commander of the private expedition about to proceed to Behring's Strait, has purchased his vessel, which has been taken into dock for the necessary strengthening. This expedition receives public additional importance from the probability that obstacles, which it is feared may prove insurmountable, appear to stand in the way of the previous fitting out of the Lieutenant Pim, of his scheme in searching the coast of Siberia. The first object of Captain Beatson will be to visit the island of New Siberia, north west of Behring's Strait, which would, if found to be an ultimate resort of Lieutenant Pim had he succeeded in reaching the coast of the mainland to the south of it.

Let us cling to the hope that, as five out of six Russian seamen were rescued providentially and brought back alive on sending the Red Cross expedition, so may it yet be in Archangel, after passing upwards of six years in the Russian Arctic region of Spitbergen, (where they obtained considerable quantity of animal food,) we may see a portion, at least, of our gallant sailors, on their return, even though the supplies they carried out with them from this country may have been long ago exhausted.

We have received Malta papers to the 13th ult. On the 10th, Col. Reed, the new Governor, took the oath of allegiance to the Queen, and he seat as president of the council of the government. It then opened the session with an address, in which he announced, inter alia, his intention of proposing this reduction of the housing dues for seamen's vessels. A bill to that effect was accordingly introduced by the chief secretary, and the first reading was agreed to.

DUBLIN, January 5.—The emigration ride from the southern counties pours out without any symptom of cessation, and whole districts in the borders of Tipperary, Kilkenny and Waterford, are said to be left in a state of little better than desert solitude.

France.

PARIS, January 2.—The following, by a correspondent of the *Times*, is an account of the proceedings which took place at the Cathedral Notre Dame, January 1, on the occasion of the ceremony of returning thanks for the re-election of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as President of the Republic:

"The houses paid to a king annointed on the day of coronation be scarcely greater than those which attended Louis Napoleon this morning in the venerable church of Notre Dame. A solemn *Te Deum* (*actions de grace*) was performed at the same hour as every other church in France; the blessing of Heaven was invoked upon the country, and upon that great mission which the people have conferred upon the man who has been appointed to sway its destinies for the term of ten years. The service concluded with the 'Domine Salvam;' thus worded—'*Domine saltum fac republicam—salvum fac Napoleonem, et exaudi nos in die qua tuaeu vocamus.*'

"No one that witnessed the scene can ever forget it. From the firing of the cannon at the invalides—70 signals, 10 for each million, at 10 in the morning—to the triumphant passage of the President from the church of Notre Dame to the Palace of the Tuileries, lemmed in the whole way between two forests of military, the multitude outside cheering and shouting 'Vive Napoleon!' the spectacle was vast, imposing and magnificent.

"The *coup de œil* presented on entering the cathedral of Notre Dame; the pillars of the great nave, adorned with purple-colored banners, spotted with stars of gold; the velvet draperies and enormous garlands of laurel and flowers which covered and fell from the galeries; the richly decorated flags, carrying the arms and names of the divisions of the empire, the columns of the sanctuary, covered from base to capital with silk brocade of crimson and gold; the altar in the choir, with its rich and gaudy ornaments; the benches for the authorities and the constituted bodies; and the galleries on either side crowded with persons eu grand tenue; the orchestra of five hundred executants, vocal and instrumental, disposed of in the galleries at the extremity of the choir, and, the principal feature of all, the lofty dais, with hangings of crimson and gold doubled with white, surmounting the estrade, which faced the altar and supported the stage dais, throne, whereon sat Louis Napoleon with his 'pie Dieu,' the Archbishop of Paris (who officiated in the service,) to his right, and the attendant bishops to his left;—these, and other objects too numerous to specify, all glittering in the light of the countless wax candles, which passed the eye to look upon, gave to the vast edifice—one of the architectural glories of Paris and the world—a strangely fantastic aspect, which made it difficult to believe, it was indeed in a place of worship. The general effect, indeed, was quite as theatrical as it was brilliant. It was, nevertheless, a surprising and astonishing spectacle.

"The President arrived exactly at noon, and the orchestra performed, while he entered the cathedral and took his place, the march, and first instrument due of the Mexican indemnity, upon which speeches were made by Messrs. Bayly, of Virginia, and Johnson, of Tennessee, with a few remarks from Mr. Grey. After which, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

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City Intelligence.

PLACIDO VARIETIES.—The performance to-night will commence with the "Two Bonnycastles," and will conclude with the splendid ballet, "Temptation."

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The admissions in this institution during the last week were 107, the discharges 202, and the deaths 26. There are now in the institution 1051 patients.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—Sentences—Judge Lazes on Saturday, sentenced Pierre Cazenas, convicted of the crime of having set fire to his own house, to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary, during the term of his natural life.

Joseph Blanchard, found guilty of having stabed and blinded Quinlan by preparing combustible materials, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

William Falk, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to one years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Before passing sentence in this case, Judge Lazes observed that he applied for a new trial had been made, but after carefully weighing all the circumstances of the case, he would not see the propriety of granting it. It then became his painful duty to pass the sentence of the law, but in consideration of the many extenuating circumstances with which the commission of the crime was attended, and the jury's strong recommendation to mercy, he should make the sentence as light as possible.

George Gaulle, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

FIRE—The upper story of a four story house on Toulouse street, in the rear of the St. Louis hotel, was destroyed by fire between nine and ten o'clock, last night. The usual promptness of the fire depart-ment prevented the total destruction of the building and the further spread of the flames. A gentleman, named Campbell, from Tennessee, had his pockets picked of a pocket-book, containing $60, and some papers, as he stood a spectator at the scene of the conflagration. His name was written in the pocket-book.

Board of Directors of Public Schools, of the Municipality No. One.

Sitting of Saturday, 31st January, 1852.

Present—Hon. J. Conrad, Recorder and President, Messrs. J. L. Fabre, T. H. Blake, R. Richardson, L. H. Pilie and H. McPhail.

Absent—Messrs. C. Hanna, A. Derbes, L. J. Sigur, G. Le Gardeur, E. Bonny and Fabre, superintendent.

Absent on leave—Mr. P. Bertonneau.

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

LETTERS AND PETITIONS.

The following communications were read and referred to the committee on teachers:

Of Alex. Dampier and A. Wendenbocker, offering themselves as candidates for the situation of teachers.

REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. H. McPhail presented the following report and resolution, which on motion was adopted:

Report of the committee appointed to inquire into the desirability of establishing a course of lectures on the high school of Municipality No. One.

The undersigned have carefully considered the subject to them referred, and beg leave to report that the following will be a fair estimate of the expenses attending the proposed course, to wit:

1. Purchase of mathematical instruments for a school of about forty students, $65 00
2. Paper, stationery, etc., 25 00
Total of first order, $120 00
1. Salary to an able Professor during 7 months to elapse between February 15th, to 1st Jan. 1852, at the rate of $50 per month, $350 00
Total expenses up to 15th Sept., 1852, $470 00

And the undersigned respectfully submit for the proper of legislating said course within the shortest delay.

(Signed) H. ST PAUL,
LOUIS H. PILIE.

Resolved, That on the second Saturday of each month, this board proceed to the examination of such classical drawing, at a monthly salary of $50 to be paid to the Professor, as may be prescribed by the committee on Friday last, as Mr. Sharpe, the Superintendent of Schools, proposed to establish at Richmond, Fredericksburg and Petersburg Hall Road, was to have left Richmond on that morning in the cars to make an effort to carry through the letter mail by land to Washington.—*Charleston Courier.*

NEW YORK, JAN. 30.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.—ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS—DISAVOWAL OF THE RECENT OUTRAGE.—The steamship Prometheus has arrived here from San Juan Nicaragua, with nearly a million of dollars worth of Gold dust. She left several British and American vessels of war in port at San Juan.

She brings information that the British Commander in command had disavowed all the acts of the British Consul and of the Captain of the brig of war Express, connected with the late outrage committed by the latter upon the Prometheus. Most friendly relations existed between the officers of the ships of both nations, and salutes and visits were exchanged between the ships.

The Prometheus brings no news of importance from other points.

CITIZENSHIP.—The New York Journal of Commerce has a leader on citizenship, the argument of which is, that blacks, under the early legislation of the States, as well as the first naturalization laws of the general Government, were not recognized, directly or otherwise, as having any claim to citizenship, especially under the latter, in which the words "white person" are specifically employed. The position, therefore, that a native-born colored person is a citizen, although born of colored foreign parents, the writer holds to be untenable. The conclusion is applicable to the South Carolina law excluding black sailors, is as follows:

"The right of South Carolina to pass her election act, applicable to negroes, is unquestioned, if they are not citizens. We attempted to show, in a previous article, that her right existed whether they were citizens or not; inasmuch as its exercise was fairly of the character of a police regulation, necessary for her safety in a matter in which she was the sole judge; and that it was sufficiently to disturb her in a regulation adopted for her safety."

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.—This paper, the able advocate of the Southern rights party, has changed hands. Col. Carew retires, having disposed of the establishment to John Hunt and Wm. S. Taber, Esqs. The political position of the journal will be maintained.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, February 9.

Cleared Yesterday.

Bremen, Mexico, Plum, Galveston & Brazoria.

Arrived Yesterday.

Ship Ellen Morgan, Morgan, Liverpool, 39 days, to master—Jas. Hagan & co—ballast.