The Daily Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1852. ..... NEW SERIES. Whole No. 6753.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL

Monday Morning Feb. 16, 1852.

☞ For Legislative proceedings see next page.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

RETRENCHMENT.

We publish to-day a report submitted to the Honored Representatives by Mr. PATÉ, on the retrenchment of the salaries of public officers. We hesitate for this important document the consideration due to a subject of so much importance. In most of the general views set forth, ably and clearly by Mr. PATÉ, we probably shall be heartily united, will readily concur. There can be no doubt that the salaries of our public functionaries are, in many instances, amounts disproportionate to the services of the labor; that the fees of office are in the aggregate exhaustive, and that salutary and reciprocal reforms might be beneficially introduced. Nothing is the question the propriety of substituting fixed emoluments for the heavy fees by which several of the public offices are rendered lucrative almost beyond conception. The sentiment of the community is with Mr. PATÉ on this subject. The high salaries of State and parochial functionaries have long been a staring abuse, and we are glad that the Legislature has resolved to institute a rigid investigation into the matter, and to use the pruning knife freely and fearlessly, where ever the public good imperatively calls for retrenchment.

But we are by no means prepared to go to the extent of the radical and sweeping changes proposed by the Representative from the 9th District. When he assails the judiciary —when he seeks to curtail salaries which, though seemingly liberal, are, under the circumstances, barely just, we differ from him *in toto*. Of all evils to be dreaded, an incompetent judiciary is the worst. Of all benefits to be sought, an enlightened, able and independent judiciary is the greatest. The bench of our State must be filled from among the members of the bar. To be worthily filled the most eminent talent, the most profound learning, the highest professional ability must be demanded. Where these indispensable requisites are found, their possessor is invariably in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. Is it possible to induce an advocate of high standing to abandon an honorable profession by which he is enriched, in order to become a judge for a limited time, upon a meagre salary that will barely suffice for his decent support? The idea is preposterous. It is perfectly well known that when a lawyer gives up business for a year or two, it is next to impossible for him to resume it successfully. His practice falls into other hands. His clients have left him, and will not return at his bidding. Will any distinguished jurist run the risk of impoverishing himself, to accept the empty honor of a seat on the bench, from which by a change of parties he may be ousted at the end of a brief term of years. We hazard nothing in saying that a BENJAMIN, a GRIMES, or a Roselius would disdainfully reject the proffer.

When the judiciary held office by a life tenure, the case was very different. A lawyer might quit the bar and take office on the bench, because while the emoluments were only moderate, there was no fear of his ever forfeiting them. He held the office for life. But now, that the term has been reduced to six years for the District Judges, and eight years for the Judges of the Supreme Court, it is evident that if the best talent of the State be needed, the salary must be sufficiently liberal to afford ample compensation to the incumbents. We have always been opposed to a false and delusive economy in the remuneration of our judiciary. Their emoluments are stinted enough already, and a further reduction would inevitably impair the character of the bench for intelligence, wide experience and erudition, and we trust that the Legislature will pause ere it stays its hand, and leave the judiciary untouched. A proper respected retrenchment may be employed, to the substantial benefit of the commonwealth.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 6th, Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a joint resolution authorizing the employment of the mechanics and laborers on the wings of the capitol, and appropriating ten thousand dollars for that purpose, which was read three times and passed.

Reports in favor of printing three thousand additional copies of the report of the light house board, and of 5,000 extra copies of Guthrie's report on explosions of steam boilers, were, after debate, concurred in.

The private calendar was taken up, and bills of the following titles were ordered to a third reading:

Bill to confirm the claim of John Erwin to a certain tract of land in the Bastrop grant.

Bill for the relief of the executors of Tom Warrington, and others, captors of the British vessel Experiment.

Bill for the relief of Frances Gardner.

Bill for the relief of William A. Richmond.

Bill for the relief of Jane Irwin.

Bill for the relief of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, of Missouri.

In the HOUSE the bounty land bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed with great warmth. A large number of amendments were offered and rejected.

The committee then rose, and the amendments to the first clause of the bill from the Senate, giving the right to take up any land subject to private entry, and of a greater value than that embraced in the warrant, on paying the difference in cost, having been agreed to, the question was taken upon the amendment to strike out the remaining sections of the Senate bill, on which the yeas and nays having been demanded, it was carried—ayes 113, nays 66.

The bill was then passed.

Numerous communications from departments, were received and disposed of in the usual way. The different bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and referred to appropriate committees.

The House then adjourned.

In the SENATE on the 7th, the bill appropriating $72,500 for the repair of the room for the Congressional Library was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Clemens introduced a resolution calling for information in relation to the contracts for the transportation of the mail between New York and California.

Mr. Broadhead introduced a resolution calling for information in respect to the board of commissioners on Mexican claims.

The bill relinquishing to the State of Iowa the lands reserved for salt springs in that State was taken up and passed.

The resolution of sympathy with the Irish exiles was taken up, and Mr. Shields addressed the Senate in support of it.

Mr. Seward moved several verbal amendments, and, it being late, gave way for an adjournment.

The HOUSE was not in session.

CATHARINE HAYS.—This delightful vocalist gives her first concert to-night at Armory Hall. The programme embraces a number of her favorite songs. We need do no more than simply announce the fact, for the reputation of Miss HAYS is so wide spread, that elaborate encomium is unnecessary to secure an overflowing audience.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—To-night is the first representation of Rossini's *chef d'œuvre*—the *Semiramide*—with Widemann as *Arsace*, Fleury, Jolly as *Semiramis* and Genibrel as *Assur*. This magnificent opera has been with great splendor and the most careful preparation. We have no doubt it will meet with brilliant success.

Democratic Issues for 1852.

The *Cincinnati Messenger*, one of the oldest and strongest democratic journals of New York issues a prospectus for 1852, calling attention to the immense importance of the political issues to this year to be decided. These issues it sets forth as follows:

Shall we have another National Bank?

Shall the present safe Sub-Treasury system of keeping the public money be at all Modes?

Shall we have another high tariff.

Shall the National Treasury be depleted by more Gigantic Frauds?

Shall the odious Fugitive Slave Law stand on the Statute Book unamended?

Shall the Public Lands be sold to speculators?

Shall California be dismembered?

Shall we have more slave States?

Shall the Monroe Doctrine of excluding foreign power from any foothold on this continent be repudiated?

Shall these United States, for four years to come, be governed by another whig Administration?

These are questions upon which every freeman should pause and reflect. If they are to be answered in the affirmative, let democrats be idle and inactive. If in the negative, then let the democratic masses be aroused! let every wheel be hinded, let the sentinel stand on guard!"

We print these queries, (in Gen. Taylor's language) "not to carry" our opponents, but to show "where they may be found."

DAGUERREAN RECEIPT.—We are requested to set public attention to the sale of a large stock of Daguerreotype materials, at the corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley, by R. Vinale, auctioneer. See advertisement.

☞ The attention of purchasers is requested to the sale at auction Time (Day) at 6 o'clock, on the store opposite the market, of the cargo of brig Ianopis, from Genoa.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE BEE & DELTA.]

[By the Southern Line.]

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13th.

There has been a small demand for cotton during the week—not exceeding 1,000 bales, notwithstanding the reduction of Sterling exchange. Strictly ordinary Upland quoted 8 ¾.

The receipts of all the Atlantic ports compared with this, round date last year, is now 10,000 bales, against 14,000 at the close of the previous week.

Freight of cotton to Liverpool is 11-32d.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

ENGLAND.—In the political world there has been a great lull; and all parties were glancing prospectively at the trial of strength that must take place between Lord John Russell's Oblivion and Parliament.

The near approach of the meeting of Parliament had given an impetus to the demand for a new Reform Bill. Meetings had been held in Manchester, Leeds and other towns, to sustain Lord John Russell in his efforts to improve the political franchise—the demonstrations, however, did not appear to be very remarkable for their spirit. The Manchester meeting on Wednesday the 21st, was the most important Electoral demonstration held in connection with the subject.

The London Times complains that the metropolis is in as absurd and anomalous a state as the County of Lancaster with regard to the representation. London with a population of two millions and a half, only sends 22 members to the House of Commons, including those from the Metropolitan Boroughs. For the Counties of Middlesex and the Eastern division of Surrey, on the score of taxable property, the disproportion is still greater.

The London journals are in a state of perturbation respecting the national defences, and are suggesting various resources and modes of defence in case of invasion. The London Chronicle is surprised that the nation should have so long been blind to the necessity which exists of availing itself of the measures of protection. Another journal argues the propriety of recalling the ships and steamers on service abroad.

The American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, and Col. T. B. Lawrence, left London on Saturday for Paris, to be absent a few days. Mr. Bancroft Davis would act as Charge d'Affairs of the United States during the absence of the minister.

FRANCE.—M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Fould had left the ministry, and were replaced by Degerando and Abbatucci.

A new ministerial office has been created, namely, the ministry of State, and M. Casabianca had been appointed to it.

By a decree the Orleans family cannot possess property of the Crown, or lands, and are bound to sell all their present possessions within one year.

Another decree cancels Louis Philippe's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes.

The Duchess of Orleans dowery of 300,000 francs is maintained.

The Decrees are countersigned by the new minister of state, Casabianca.

The Minister of War has acceded to General Cavaignac's demand to be placed on the retired list of the army.

The Ex Representatives not compromised in the decrees of banishment have just been authorized to return to their homes.

The crews of the City of New Orleans are to wear particular dresses. Those of the Council of State, the Senate and the Legislature will be rich and resemble what was worn under the Empire.

It is said that a second, if not a third, attempt on the President's life had been made—an officer is reported to have snapped his pistol at him as his carriage was coming out of the Elysee. A rumor was also current in Paris, with all its details, that the wife of an Ex Prefect had tried to poignard him.

SPAIN.—There had been several executions of Military officers at Madrid, and tranquility was restored. Stringent measures are to be enforced to destroy the little liberty of the press which the people of Spain enjoy.

PRUSSIA.—Efforts had been made by the Court party in Prussia to abrogate the Constitution, although a proposal to effect the restoration of the high monarchical principles had failed by a vote of 147 to 123.

The result of the late debate is regarded as rather encouraging than otherwise, and new projects of revision are promised shortly.

AUSTRIA.—By the new Prussian Gazette of the 19th of January we learn that Prince Schwartzenberg had been indisposed for some days—he was struck with apoplexy on the 14th, and serious consequences were apprehended.

Prince Metternich has appeared in public at one of the balls given by the Arch Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor.

Congress is actively pursuing its labors on the customs question.

A penal colony has been established in Hungary, in spite of the unavailing remonstrances and resentment of the Hungarians.

Proposals are in active preparation for a new Austrian Loan, to be effected in the Foreign market. The unpaid balance of the sum to be carry on the machinery of government, is stated to have been the real cause of the retirement of Baron Krauss from his late post as Minister of Finance.

The second note of the President of the French Republic to Prince Schwartzenberg, contains the strongest assurances of a pacific policy, and the re-appointment of M. de Talleyrand as Minister of France to the Austrian Court, which is a good deal talked of, and seems to imply the best possible feelings between the two powers.

LATE FROM NASSAU—COLORED SEAMEN.—By the arrival at Savannah the 9th inst of the British brig Victoria, Capt Hall, from Nassau, N. P., we have received the Nassau *Guardian* up to the 31st ult., for which we are indebted to Capt. Hall.

The legislature was to have convened on the 3d inst.

Late accounts from the island of Exuma state that all the salt at that place had been disposed of—mostly at 8 cts.

The amount of salvage awarded in the case of the American ship Ohio from New York to Apalachicola, was £625.

The *Guardian* publishes Consul Mathew's letter to the Governor of South Carolina in relation to the imprisonment of colored seamen, and urges upon the legislature the propriety of adopting retaliatory measures. The following extract from the *Guardian* is a sufficient argument against itself and its abettors:

"We think it quite time that some movement should be made in the Bahama Legislature in relation to this matter, affecting, as it does, the rights and privileges of so numerous a portion of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony.

In the first place, our Legislature should endeavor to ascertain against the violation of treaties—for such it has been evidently proved by Mr. Mathew—who is borne out in his opinion by many of the ablest Judges in the United States of America. The disgraceful law at present in force is as distasteful to the United States at large as it is repugnant to the feelings of every Briton. Retaliation should be called for by a duty on foreign cotton and rice, which, by promoting the interests of the East and West Indies, would cause abolition of slavery, by making the slaves eventually an encumbrance on the old Southern States; or by orders at home to grant no entrances or clearances for vessels from ports enforcing this onerous law.

All our Colonial Acts which also pass acts for imprisoning—precisely in similar words—all natives of South Carolina, and of any State or country passing such acts, who may land or be driven to their ports in distress.

WRECKED.—Brig Mary Ellen, McDougall, from St. Jago de Cuba for Cowes; cargo and crew saved. Also American brig John French, from New York for the Island of Cuba.

The schr Palestine, Sims, for Charleston, sailed from Nassau, N. P., on the 5th inst.

TEXAS.—By the steamship *Mexico*, we have received Galveston papers to the 10th. The Legislature was still in session. The House has passed the act confirming the action of the Auditor and Comptroller, for ascertaining the debt of the late Republic. The Governor's veto was overruled in both branches.

The San Antonio *Ledger* has more accounts of Indian depredations. On the same night that the robbery was committed on the Cibolo (January 25th) a party of eight or ten Indians drove off from the camp at Leona station about twenty five animals belonging to Capt. Skillman and Gov. Nelson. Mr. George Giddings, on his way to Eagle Pass, lost two valuable mules. Still another robbery was committed on the night of the 25th January. Mr. T. P. C. Lott, a planter living on the San Antonio river, near Goliad, was plundered of all his horses and cattle by a party of Indians. The *Ledger* makes great complaint in relation to these outrages.

The editors of the *Ledger* have seen a specimen of gold picked up on the Gila river, about forty miles above the copper mines. The piece is the size of a common white field bean.

FROM MEXICO.—By an arrival from Vera Cruz, we have received files or papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult. They are almost completely destitute of interest. At Tampico the weather had been unprecedently cold, and thin sheets of ice were formed in exposed situations.

Mexico is unusually quiet, and for a wonder we see no new accounts of revolutionary movements.

COLUMBUS, Friday, Feb. 6, 1852.

KOSSUTH AT COLUMBUS.—Kossuth has been confined to his bed to day, in consequence of the continued excitement, and a bad cold. His physician orders him to be kept perfectly quiet, to prevent yet more serious consequences. He hopes, however, to be able to be presented to the Legislature to-morrow.

Vigorous efforts are making to collect funds for Hungary in this city, and the Hungarian Association have elected Governor Wood President.

FIRE AT UTICA—MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A fire occurred in this city to-day, destroying a cabinet shop and a carriage factory on the corner of Washington and Liberty streets. Loss about $6,000.

The wife of A. B. Johnson, President of the Oneida Branch Bank, was burned (in a drunken family) this morning, by her clothes taking fire in her own parlor.

MRS. ANNA BISHOP.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, that this charming singer will be in our city in the course of a week or two.

City Intelligence.

Inquest of the Wounds.—An inquest was yesterday held on the house at the corner of Perdido and Tremé streets, on the body of John Gribbel a native of Philadelphia, who died the night of the preceding day, of a wound from a bowie knife in the hands of Thomas Williams, aged twenty-two.

The deceased, it will be remembered, was the mate of a steamer, and on Thursday morning last, he and Williams, who had been employed on board of the boat as a deck hand. In the evening of the same day Ranahan went on board of the boat and with a large knife attacked and wounded the mate so as to have occasioned his death as above. Ranahan was then attacked by the boat's crew, who beat him so severely that his life for a time was despaired of. Ranahan was then arrested by the 2d Municipality police, and is now held for examination on a charge of murder.

FIRE.—A house on Esplanade street was destroyed by fire at a late hour on Saturday night.

THE SHELL ROAD MURDER.—The body of the Californian, over whose fate so fearful a mystery hange, was exhumed on Saturday, and identified as Milton Pendle, a native of Lancaster, Penn. The deceased is supposed to have had about $2,900 in his possession at the time he was murdered. Besides the men whose arrest we before mentioned as suspected participants in the murder, information coming to the ears of the police, has caused the apprehension of three others, one named Washington Smith, in the 8d Municipality, and the others, Wm Clark and Robt Walsh, in the 1st Municipality. An investigation into the matter will be had before Recorder Caldwell.

CHARITY HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the report of the Charity Hospital for the week ending the morning:

Admissions,	355	Deaths,	39
Discharges,	321	Remaining,	1534

SENTENCED.—Michael Lind, was on saturday sentenced by Judge Lange to three months' imprisonment for stealing a dog; and Frank Dorchester to one months' imprisonment and $25 fine for assault and battery.

THEFTS.—Recorder Genese on Saturday sent a fellow who called himself King Hiram Taylor, before the First District Court for having stolen a pair of shoes from the door of a store on Canal street; and John Foster, who similarly disposed of his having helped himself feloniously to a piece of cottonade which he found paraded in front of Hagerty & Brother on the same street.

GENERAL COUNCIL

City of New Orleans.

The council met this day on a convocation from his Honor the Mayor.

Mr. L. J. Harris was called to the chair.

On motion Mr E A Michel was appointed acting secretary.

Members present.

Messrs Alpuente, Allen, Collins, De Ferriet, Cucullu, Harris, Sarpy and Thompkins.

Absent.—Messrs Leeds, Lugenbuhl, Payne and Waterman.

On motion of Mr Allen the council proceeded to elect a president.

Messrs De Ferriet and Sarpy were appointed tellers

Mr Harris received 7 votes, Blank 1. Consequent by Mr Harris was declared duly elected president.

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

The following messages transmitted by the Mayor were read.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, 16th January, 1852.

To the Honorable President and Members of the General Council of the City of New Orleans.

GENTLEMEN—Often and repeated complaints are made to me by the residents of the bayou St. John, that it is by my knowledge, that the bayou is fast becoming impure, from some causes, and the stench arising therefrom so great that it is almost impossible for the residents of those in their immediate vicinity, is a subject which should claim your earliest attention.

I avail myself of this occasion conformably to the requirements of the 19th section of the act of the legislature approved 28th March, 1836, to appoint by and with your advice and consent the following gentlemen as Directors for the year to the Draining Canals, to represent the city and the city

Messrs J. M. Cucullu, L. Surgi, Jules Benit, J. B. Walton.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

On motion, the first gentleman nominated from plants made by the residents of the bayou St John was laid on the table subject to call.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins.

Resolved, That J. M. Cucullu, Lewis Surgi, Jules Benit, and J. B. Walton, be and they are hereby appointed Directors of the Drainage Company.

The following bills were read and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill from the Coroner for $47

A bill from S. O. Commercial Bulletin, 14

A bill from S. O. Commercial Bulletin, 21

A bill from Pennant for 30

A bill from Mercantile Advertiser, (Daily Times) for 91

A bill from the Daily Orleanian, 12

A bill from J. Fourmer, for winding up the clocks of the district courts for 1851 20

Mr. Tompkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted—the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to issue his warrants on the treasury in the Municipality in favor of Theodore J. Wilkinson, Corner for services in the year 1851 $140

To Dr. Compton, for assisting in above requests, 70

Mr. Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Court houses and Prisons, presented the following resolution, which was adopted—the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to issue his warrants, payable in the three Municipalities, in favor of the following named persons, viz:

New Orleans Gas Light Company, $855 75

J. Sullivan, 20 00

J. C. Stewart, for coal, 218 50

Stephen Jarvis & Co. for medicines, 41 10

J. M. Vandegriff, 24 00

S. Masperoan & Co. for one grate, 10 00

Eight hundred and seventy-five $5 100 dols. $875 35

ORDER OF THE DAY.

An ordinance presented June 12th, 1850, by Mr. Jules Benit, to prevent throwing, discharging or emptying impure waters offensive to the smell, such as are produced by the manufacture of gas, &c., into the bayous, gutters, drains or canals of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Lugenbuhl taken the seat.

Mr. Collins moved for the adoption of said ordinance, and offered an amendment.

Mr Tompkins moved for the dispensation of the rules, to lay by the ordinance. The yeas and nays being called thereon, resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Alpuente, Collins, De Ferriet, Cucullu, Lugenbuhl, Sarpy, 6.

Nays—Messrs. Allen and Tompkins, 2.

Mr. Collins then moved its adoption, and called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Collins, De Ferriet, Cucullu, Lugenbuhl and Sarpy, 5.

Nays—Messrs. Allen and Tompkins—2.

The rules being suspended the chair was permitted to vote, and Mr. Harris voted in the affirmative.

Thereupon, said ordinance and resolutions were rejected.

On motion, the council adjourned to the second Thursday in March next.

E. A. MICHEL, Acting Secretary.

Board of Directors of Public Schools.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1852.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

In the absence of the President, J. E. Fabre, Esq., was called to the chair.

Present—Messrs. Cucullu, E. Fabre, J. E. Fabre, L. Bouny, E. Rost, Gally, Fabre, Bouquet, Lafitte, Bouny, Jr., Rost, Gally, Fabre, Bouquet, Lafitte.

Absent—Messrs. B. Richardson, C. Simon, J. Perkins, L. J. Sauer, W. Hill, G. Lamplugh & Fox, F. Dumonteil.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Fabre, on motion, was assigned the Board of Schools for the ensuing year