The New-Orleans Bee.

B. PEYSSON, Editor, NO. 63 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (semi-weekly, one year in advance) 5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every THREE lines (nonpareil measure) on the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for every subsequent one. No advertisement to be charged for less than one dollar in the first insertion. Advertisements to be inserted until forbid, and charged for accordingly. Advertisements to be published in the Tri-Weekly Bee, will be charged at one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisements is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1851.

No. 1162 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 3511.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning, April 16, 1851.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different Representative Districts of New Orleans and of other Parishes of the State, are notified that the Assessment Rolls for the present year, are ready to be delivered, on their receipt at the office of the Bee.

New Orleans and Jackson Rail-Road Convention.

The Delegates to the Railroad Convention are requested to meet at 11 o'clock This Morning, at the Lyceum Hall of the Second Municipality, for the purpose of organizing.

DEMOCRACY AND FREE SOIL

Mr. Robert Rantoul,—an enormous Democrat, who, at the Baltimore Convention in 1848, voted for the nomination of Gen. Cass, and was a strong supporter of the resolutions adopted by that Convention in reference to the doctrine of non-intervention—has recently enlightened and edified the people of Massachusetts touching his opinions on democracy in general, and Free Soil in particular. It may be well to premise that Mr. Rantoul is afflicted with that last infirmity of noble minds—ambition; or to speak less poetically, he has a most raving and prurient desire for office—a craving which he is eager to satisfy at any reasonable wear and tear of his conscience. Unfortunately for the soaring aspiration of Mr. Robert Rantoul, the inveterate whiggery of the Bay State kept his wings clipped, and compelled him during an age of expectation to maintain the dead level of private station. But in an auspicious hour for his fortunes, he entered with the keen optics of a waiter on providence, sight and scent of a coalition between Democracy and Abolition, by which the power of the State would be probably transferred from the Whigs to this new hybrid faction. He did not hesitate in his choice, and fearless of the past, reckless of the future, and indifferent to the record of his non-intervention votes and anti-abolition speeches, Mr. Rantoul went over, body, sword and breeches, to the "roolly heals," and received, on their advent into power, the guerdon of lies, apostacy, in the shape of a highly honorable office which lasted just ten days—we mean U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Rantoul, however, is not satiated by a single sugar-plum. He conceives that his eminent services entitle him to something more; and he is disposed to court abolition with unabashed ardor, if there be good reason to believe his wooing will prove prosperous. Accordingly, as a beautiful specimen of a Locofoco Democrat, he just taken occasion to enforce his claims upon the affections of the Free Soilers, by several prominent acts. He strove with commendable earnestness to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in the case of the negro Sims. For doing that, he was applauded by the friends of Lynn, who, in consideration of his services, invited him to deliver a speech of two hours length, in which he canvassed and advocated the Shaler rule (Sumner's as understood by Stanton) against the Free Traitors Parker and Wilson, of the Free Traitors Parker and Wilson, of the Boston *Journal* signs to it. Mr. Rantoul, submitted, as the peroration of his speech, the following resolutions, which embody clearly enough his newly discovered creed:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States has not conferred upon Congress the power to compel any law authorizing officers of the United States to deprive the inhabitants of freedom of persons found within the territory of any State, and to convey them out of the State wherein they are found, to be held as slaves in another State.

Resolved, That no person in any State of this Union can be lawfully deprived of his liberty without due process of law, which process, in the case of an alleged fugitive from service, is not at common law, wherein the fact whether said fugitive was lawfully held to service in the State the delivery in the hands of the party claiming him as such alleged fugitive and should be left in the territory where the said alleged fugitive is found.

Resolved, That in the determination of the question of liberty, all presumptions of law and fact are and ought to be in favor of liberty.

Resolved, That the fugitive slave law passed by the Congress lately expired, contravening these principles, is unjust, unconstitutional, in derogation of the fundamental maxims of free government, and ought to be speedily and forever repealed.

Mr. Rantoul himself would not be worth the time and space we have given to him. He is but a sorry specimen of a sorry class, viz: politicians by trade. But he assumes to speak for the Democracy, and he draws a line of division between those of his party who think with him and those who do not. The latter are natural, and will of course scorn and repudiate the issue tendered them by this renegade Democrat—The former, who have already bartered their faith and sold themselves for a consideration to Free Soil, will no doubt, welcome his expectation with delight. We should not be much surprised, if in the improbability of electing Sumner, the coalition in the Legislature should take Mr. Rantoul, and try to elevate him to the highest office in their gift. This is probably the calculating of the Lynn speech. We don't think, however, that Rantoul can carry any coalitional Democrats along with him, and it is by what we have thus prevented an election.

The Northern Mail arrived yesterday, freighted with an immense amount of newspapers and letters. Our dates from New York and Boston are to the 6th, from Washington to the 5th, and from Charleston to the 10th inst., inclusive.

Parodi—The great *prima donna* did not arrive yesterday, having been detained by the flood along the line of the Georgia mail route. She will probably be here to-morrow.

☞ We learn from the officers of the steamship *Louisiana*, arrived yesterday from Galveston, that the steamship *Ohio*, hence for Havana and New York, is aground at the South-west Pass, near the light house.

From Texas.—By the steamship *Louisiana*, Captain Lawless, we have received Galveston papers to the 11th April.

The reports of the steamer Colorado, represent her still moving on towards Austin. She has to remove the obstructions as she goes.

We learn from the Gazette, of Austin, that Judge B. Rush Wallace has resigned his seat on the Bench, in consequence of becoming a candidate for Congress; and that Hon. Amos Clarke has been appointed by the Governor to supply the vacancy till the election in August.

New York, April 11.

Sailed for Cuba, Georgia.—The steamship Georgia sailed from this port at three o'clock, p. m., to-day, having on board three hundred passengers, of whom thirteen were for New Orleans.

Massachusetts Election.—The election for representatives of Congress from those Districts in which no election took place in the election of the 7th inst. Returns from the Fourth District, Palfrey's, render it certain that there is again no choice. Sufficient returns to judge of the result have not been received from the other Districts.

The next contest in those Districts will be under the new law, by which a plurality of votes will elect, when all the Districts will be filled.

A Difficulty Settled.—From various sources we learn that the difficulty between Mr. Daniel, of the Richmond *Examiner*, and Mr. Scott, late a representative of Powhatan in the Legislature of Virginia, has been amicably and honorably settled.

Rhode Island.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island stands as follows:

	Whigs.	Dem's.	Vacancies.
Senate,	14	2	2
House,	36	13	1
	50	15	3
	49	49	5

☞ Edward Johnson, Esq., one of the most virtuous and accomplished political writers of the day, has assumed the editorship of the Richmond *Whig*. The scourgings that are in store for the *Reporter*, provider we end by anticipating. Mr. Johnson is merciless in his language, shivering in his denunciation, acute and plausible in his reasoning, and, altogether, a powerful and able controversialist.

Southern Railroad.

We have received, at too late an hour for publication, an address from a committee appointed by the citizens of Vicksburg, to the citizens of New Orleans, the object of which is to solicit their co-operation in the completion of the "Southern Railroad."

The following extract will show the magnitude of the undertaking and the great interest which it is expected New Orleans should feel in its completion:

"This road is to extend from Jackson, Mississippi, to Montgomery, and will connect at Selma with the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, by which, and the roads now under contract and in contemplation, a continuous railway communication will be opened through Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, with the lakes—and through Tennessee and Virginia, with all the Atlantic and northern States, and at Montgomery will connect with the railroads running east through Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. It will lease, in the State of Mississippi, entirely through the counties of Rankin, Scott, Newton and Lauderdale, and in Alabama, before it reaches Selma, one of the termini of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, it will pass through Sumpter, Marengo, Perry and Dallas counties. Nearly all of these and the contiguous counties, both north and south, now haul in wagons their cotton and other articles of export to the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, and ship them there to Mobile. The counties of Sumpter, Marengo, Perry, Green and Dallas, produce annually about one hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton, all of which now goes to Mobile, but much of which will probably be turned to New Orleans by means of this road. In fact, nearly all the produce of East Mississippi and Western Alabama, and their supplies for that region of country, will probably find their way upon this road, and the branch extending through the north-eastern part of Mississippi. The Southern route will then become the great thoroughfare of northern and eastern travel; it will develop the mineral resources of North Alabama; its rich and inexhaustible mines of iron are now worked in spite of the difficulties of getting to a market, and it will create and open a way to trade, the vast extent of which cannot be too highly estimated. We think it within bounds to assert that 300,000 bales of cotton will probably come over this road, and the branch extending through the north-eastern portion of Mississippi to New Orleans, but one bale of which now ever reaches it.

MORE OF THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

It has already been announced through the Telegraph, that the slave Sims, arrested in Boston, at the suit of Messrs. Potter & Davis, Lyon, was surrendered to his owner, and subsequently liberated on the payment by the Abolitionists of the price asked for him. The progress of the case is nevertheless interesting, though the *denouement* is known; and we take genuine pleasure in transferring to our columns the many evidences of the proper and patriotic spirit which animated the citizens of Boston in this occasion. They seem d anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them to redeem from the reproach to which their previous lukewarmness in the case of Shadrach had subjected them; and to evince to the people of the South their determination to enforce the execution of the laws. The following despatches show to what desperate shifts the Abolitionists resorted in order to defeat the law, and how manfully they were baffled and defeated by the firmness and good sense of the authorities:

Boston, April 7, 2 p. m.

The Abolitionists are doing every thing in their power to stop the execution of the law, give law, and to embarrass, as much as possible, the officers in the discharge of their duty. To-day Marshal Tukey was arrested on the suit of a negro, charged with assaulting and attempting to take from him a pistol, and searching the person of Rand for concealed weapons. Tukey gave a bond in the sum of $1000 for his appearance to stand his trial.

John L. Davis, the agent of Mr. Potter, Sims' owner, and De Lyon, were also arrested on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap. The prisoners gave bonds in the amount of $5,000. Six arrests were made to take Sims out of the U. S. Marshal's custody, by virtue of an act of the Massachusetts Legislature. The Marshal, however, positively refused to give him up.

In court this morning, Mr Rantoul occupied about an hour and a half in an argument in favor of granting a writ of habeas corpus for Sims. Mr. Rantoul's argument was simply a reiteration of his late Lynn speech, his sole ground of defence being the unconstitutionality of the fugitive slave law.

After he had concluded, Chief Justice Shaw said that he would adjourn the case till o'clock, when the court would give its decision.

There appears to be no doubt that Sims will be delivered to his master, as I am informed he will probably accompany him to New York, to prevent a rescue.

Large crowds are gathered about, and much excitement prevails, but no fears are entertained of an outbreak. The military are ready at a moment's warning, to assist the civil authorities, if their services should be called for. The election is progressing with much spirit.

Boston, April 7—3, p. m.

In the Supreme Court this afternoon, Chief Justice Shaw delivered a lengthy opinion upon the application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Sims. The unanimous opinion of the court was that the writ ought not to be granted. The argument was then resumed before the U. S. Commissioner. Rantoul is now concluding his argument, and praying his client, Swords and other arms sufficient to arm a hundred police have been transferred from the Navy Yard to the Marshal's office. In case Sims is remanded to his owner, a strong force will guard him to the cars.

Boston, April 7—11, p. m.

After the U. S. Court adjourned this evening, and while Marshal Tukey and several policemen were conducting the agent of the claimant, and Mr. De Lyon, police officer of Savannah, with the witnesses, to their hotel, James Randolph, the negro who caused the arrest of Marshal Tukey this morning, raised a large club, and struck a blow about to strike the agent on the head, when his arm was caught by an officer, and he was arrested and committed to jail.

Late from Hayti.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Port-au-Prince under date of March 17th, says that a political conspiracy had been discovered there, and several persons arrested were condemned to death by court-martial. Among them is M. Francisque, late chief Justice, and one of the three Cabinet Ministers. These proceedings were, however, annulled, and a new trial ordered, the result of which had not yet transpired.

The accounts of the agents of the three commercial Powers to settle the difficulties existing between the two parts of the island were not attended with much success. The Senate and Chamber of Representatives were to assemble on the 25th to consider the offer of mediation.

The U. S. frigate *Saranac* left Port au-Prince for Havana on the 13th.

Cincinnati, April 8th.

The city election yesterday resulted in the choice of Mark P. Taylor, Democrat, for Mayor, by about 200 majority. Ruffin, Whig, elected Marshal. At this hour (9 P. M.) the votes for Councilmen are not all counted, but the probability is, that it will be a tie; if not, the Locofocos will have two majority.

☞ It becomes our melancholy duty to announce to his friends and constituents the death of the Hon. Ransom Halloway, late a member of the 31st Congress from the State of New York, who died at Mount Pleasant, in Prince George's county, Maryland, whither he had gone on a visit to his wife's relations prior to his return home, on the night of Sunday last, the 6th instant, of typhoid fever and inflammation of the bowels, after an illness of about two weeks. We understand that his remains will be taken to New York for interment.—*National Intelligencer.*

☞ Mr. Webster having somewhat recovered from the attack of dysentery with which he was afflicted on his arrival at Philadelphia, left that city on Saturday for New York, where he arrived on the same day, and took lodging at the Astor House. The N. Y. *Herald* says that he retired immediately to his own room, and refused to see persons who called upon him. Mr. Webster is still laboring under indisposition probably caused by overwork. We believe, however, there is no ground for the report given by the *Herald*, that he contemplates withdrawing from public life at an early day.

New Haven, Conn., April 8.

From New Haven.—The latest returns of the election show the following result: 1st District—Charles Chapman, Whig, is elected again. 2d District—Cendon M. Ingersoll, Democrat. 3d District—Chancery F. Cleveland, Free Soiler. 4th District—Thos. B. Butler, Whig. The House, as far as heard, stands: 98 Whigs to 85 Democrats. To-day's election will result in electing, certain, 9 Whigs to the Senate, and probably two more. There is no choice for Governor. Seymour received a plurality.

Death of Commodore Wadsworth.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 7th says:

We are truly pained to have to announce the death, at his residence, of Commodore Alexander S. Wadsworth, of the Navy of the United States, who breathed his last in this city on Saturday last, after a severe and protracted illness, which had for several years disabled him for duty. He was the eighth on the roll of Captains in the Navy, (the whole number being sixty-eight.) He entered the service from the State of Maine, April, 1804. He had of course seen much active service, and was, we believe, generally and justly esteemed one of the most accomplished officers in the Navy.

Telegraphic Items.

Cleveland, April 7.

Severe Gale.—The steamer Southerner, which left here on Friday night for Buffalo, encountered a severe gale which drove her ashore on Lake Point, in Canada, where she now lies a total wreck.

Philadelphia, April 7, 2 p. m.

Arrival and Storm.—The barque John Farnum from Rio Janeiro, and the Albatross from Charleston, arrived this morning. The latter encountered a severe storm off Cape Hatteras, but sustained no injury.

Buffalo, April 7.

Fatal Accident.—A fatal accident occurred this morning on the railroad, about three miles west of Alden. The locomotive attached to the mail train ran against a large tree that had been blown across the track, and was dashed to pieces. Mr. Wilber, the engineer, was instantly killed.

Utica, April 5, 1841

The Incendiaries in Utica.—This morning Horace B. Conklin was arrested on a charge of firing the First Presbyterian Church, on the night of the 12th of January. After an examination, he was committed in default of $2,000 bail, on a charge of arson in the third decree. The excitement in the city is intense. James J. Orcutt, who was arrested for having set fire to Butterfield's yesterday, has informed against several others, and warrants are out for their arrest. He also furnished a list of the buildings that were to be burned; among them was Concert Hall, &c. He is confined at Rome, Conklin at Whitesboro'.

Public Opinion in Boston.—The Boston *Journal* of Saturday evening, the 15th instant, furnishes the following gratifying information:

"Although some excitement exists in this city at the present time in relation to the fugitive slave arrest, and the Abolitionists and Free Soilers are using their utmost exertions to create a riot, yet we are happy to state that public opinion is so emphatically in favor of sustaining the laws, that there is little danger of a serious breach of the peace. The Abolitionists are disappointed with the slender harvest they have reaped from the seeds of agitation and nullification which they have sown broadcast. The meeting called in front of the State House yesterday afternoon, was decidedly and emphatically a *failure*. Not more than one hundred persons were present at any one time, either with or "without arms," and many of these were probably attracted by curiosity.—There were evidently few sympathizers among the auditors. The fiery denunciations, the fanatical appeals, and the insane ravings of the orators, have fallen coldly upon the ears of the people at large, and resistance to the laws is evidently an unpopular doctrine.

"The authorities of the city have made timely preparations to meet any emergency, yet we are happy to state that the ordinary police force is, and will doubtless continue to be, amply sufficient to preserve order and maintain the sanctity of our courts of justice and the majesty of the laws. The Abolitionists are evidently disappointed at the failure of their attempts to create a riot, and we opine that we shall hereafter hear but little of forcible resistance to the laws. The *public opinion* of Boston on the subject of executing the laws is sound, and the fair fame of our city will be preserved."

Census of Virginia—The complete enumeration of the inhabitants of the Old Dominion is as follows:

Total free population,	948,055
Total slave population,	473,026
Aggregate in the State,	1,421,081

Shooting Affray.—A disgraceful affray took place at the lower suburbs of the city Monday evening, at a resort known as the "Marsly Plantation," in which two men were shot by John Banks, one of whom cannot long survive. The persons shot were Burd or Burk, and J. Kent. They entered the house of a woman by the name of Williams, and commenced abusing her, or some other female in the house, when Banks interposed, and during the melee he pulled out a pistol and fired twice; the first ball penetrating the right side of Burk, in falling, as is supposed, a mortal wound, though he was still alive last evening; and the other shot taking effect in Kent's leg, tearing off the knee pan.

Banks made his escape, and as yet, has not been arrested. Marshal Ronald, officer Gilmore and others, started off yesterday in pursuit of him.—*Louisville Journal, 9th.*

The Lost Dog Story.—The advantages of advertising are admirable illustrated in the following incident, which we find in the Cincinnati Commercial: Some days since, Mr. Luke Horton, of South Eighth street, keeps a dog called La Vega, an ill-favored, fierce eyed brute, whose untidy habits and cross-grained temper cause him to be held in detestation by the family in general, and by Mrs. Horton, his mistress, in particular. La Vega, however, is a great favorite with his master.

About a week ago Mrs. Horton become exasperated on account of some unendurable offence committed by La Vega, and privately bargained with an old collector of soap-fat, named Abe Walker, who, for a dollar fee, agreed to take the dog off and "render him up" into taller, or otherwise relieve Mrs. Horton from the annoyance of his presence.

Mr. Horton, on coming home to dinner, inquired for La Vega, and was chagrined with the information that his troublesome pet had absconded. For some days the absence of La Vega gave occasion for much rejoicing in the household, and even the grief of Mr. Horton for his loss was made the subject of many a sly joke in his domestic establishment.

Mrs. H. congratulated herself excessively on that lucky thought of hers, which cleared the house of the odious dog, and thought a lady who thinks a good deal of a dollar, she did not grudge the money, since it gained her object so effectually. In the mean time La Vega was detained a close prisoner in the cellar of the soap factory, amusing himself by snapping at the rats which coursed about the premises, and sustained himself, like Napoleon at Elba, with the belief that the objects of his destiny were not yet accomplished.

On Tue-day morning Mr. Horton appeared at the breakfast-table with a beaming countenance. "Well, my dear, good news!" said he to Mrs. H. "What is it?" asked the lady with some secret misgiving. "I've La Vega back again!" Advertised for him; offered a reward for his recovery, and this morning he was brought home by Abe Walker, esq."

"Heavens!" ejaculated Mrs. Horton, "what did you have to pay for him?" "Only eleven dollars," replied Horton, "one for the advertisement, and ten to old Abe for bringing him back." "Merciful goodness!" repeated the sympathizing wife. "Eleven dollars (enough to buy a silk dress) for the recovery of such a nasty cur! and to think that I gave the black rascal a dollar for taking him off!"

This inadvertent confession, of course, produced a matrimonial duel; the report of which we shall regard as sacred from the eyes of our married readers.

By this little canine speculation, all parties were gainers. Abe Walker, the cunning dirky, gained ten dollars; the advertising sheet gained one dollar, and Mr. and Mrs. Horton gained some valuable experience, which will teach them the importance of mutual confidence between wedded parties.

India Rubber.—India Rubber has already been applied to very many purposes of utility and comfort, but the range of its application is far from being exhausted. In the following article we have the information of its adaptation to a purpose which, if successful, cannot be too highly esteemed.

An Important Matter.—Three gentlemen of Philadelphia, Messrs. T. M. Coleman, John C. Sims, and Dr. J. F. Bird, have entered a caveat, preparatory to taking out a patent, securing to themselves the right to a new application of well known agents, in the construction of Collars for draught horses and padding for saddles. The great object had in view is to prevent these articles, which are in so universal use, from galling. Various attempts have been made to accomplish this truly humane and most desirable object, but none have been successful. These gentlemen, it would seem, have at last really discovered the "Philosopher's stone."

The improvement, or application consists in the use of properly shaped vulcanized India Rubber bags, to be inflated with air. It has been ascertained that these bags will sustain a pressure more than sufficient for all practical purposes. The material is perfectly air tight, and its durability is beyond question. It is also capable of being repaired. Every school boy who has played with an India Rubber foot ball knows that with air, known that it is next to impossible to kick them to pieces; or even to crack them so as to allow the escape of the air. It must appear evident, that the pressure on the sides of the neck of the horse must be equalized. This will result from the distributing nature of air. The collars are to be made in the same shape as those now in use. The air is not to pass entirely around the collar, but will be confined to a side, so that when pressure is made by the draught, the air will pack itself above and below the point of greatest pressure, which is at the attachment of the trace to the hames, and will, therefore, cause a great portion of the pressure to be transferred to those parts.

Another advantage is gained in the softness and pliability of the material. The perspiration being absorbed by the old material, both rotted the leather and made it hard. India Rubber, whilst it will not absorb the perspiration, will not prevent its free escape by passing off between the skin and the collar.

As a padding for saddles, the application will be scarcely less important, rendering them comfortable both for man and horse, for the materials can be applied so as to benefit both parties. Those persons are familiar with air bale, and India Rubber life preservers. The principle is the same.

We hope the success of the application will be as great as in theory it appears to be, and we are no good reason to doubt it. Should it so turn out, the old collar and saddle padding will be entirely supplanted by this new, cheap, durable and humane invention, or application.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Council Municipality No. One.

Sitting of Monday, April 14th, 1851.

The Council met this day pursuant to law.

The Honorable J. Gamble, Recorder and President called the members to order and requested the Secretary to call the roll, when it appeared that the following members were present, to-wit:

T. N. Blake, Jules Benit, J. Bonneval, E. Barthe, Victor Benit, O. Clark, A. Derbes, J. L. Fabre, R. Hagan, Wm. Laughlin, J. Lanata, F. Pecquet, H. L. Peire, R. Richardson, C. Ramos—15.

Absent—Aldermen E. Giquel—1.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
14th April, 1851.

To the Honorable President and members of the Council of Municipality No. One:

Gentlemen: I herewith hand you a list of the gentlemen recently elected Aldermen to represent this Municipality No. One in the Council thereof, all of whom have been duly sworn in:

1st Ward—R. Hagan, T. N. Blake, P. Pecquet.
2nd " Wm. Laughlin, R. Richardson.
3rd " Joseph Lanata, Jules Benit.
4th " J. L. Fabre, H. L. Peire.
5th " Geo. Clark, C. Ramos.
6th " E. Giquel, A. Derbes, J. A. Bonneval.
7th " E. Barthe, Vict. Benit.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. Fabre the Chair was requested to appoint a committee of three members to examine the qualifications of members elect.

The Chair appointed on said committee Messrs. Fabre, Lanata and Hagan.

The committee retired and soon after presented the following report, which on motion was adopted:

The Special Committee appointed to inquire into the qualifications of the several Aldermen elected for Municipality No. One, beg leave to report as qualified the following members:

1st Ward—T. N. Blake, P. Pecquet.
2nd " Wm. Laughlin, R. Richardson.
3rd " Jules Benit.
4th " H. L. Peire.
5th " C. Ramos, Geo. Clark.
6th " E. Giquel, A. Derbes, J. A. Bonneval.
7th " V. Benit, E. Barthe.

(Signed,) J. L. FABRE,
J. LANATA,
R. HAGAN.

On motion of Mr. J. Benit, the Chair was requested to appoint a committee of three members to examine the qualifications of the members composing the committee of examination.

The Chair appointed on said committee, Messrs. J. Benit, Gamble, Recorder and Ramos.

The Committee retired, and soon after presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

The Committee appointed to examine into the qualifications of Messrs. J. L. Fabre, member elect for the Fourth Ward; R. Hagan, for the First Ward, and Joseph Lanata, for the Third Ward, beg leave to report that the above gentlemen are duly qualified to occupy their seats in this Council.

(Signed,) JULIEN BENIT,
CLEMENT RAMOS,
GEORGE CLARK.

Mr. Ramos moved to proceed to the election of the Secretary. The question being put, the motion was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Blake, Barthe, Clark, Derbes, Hagan, Lanata, Pecquet, Peire and Ramos—9.

Nays—Messrs. J. Benit, Bonneval, Vr. Benit, Fabre, Laughlin and Pecquet—6.

Mr. Gamble then said, viz:

Mr. Jules Benit nominated Mr. L. Bere.

Mr. Ramos nominated Mr. J. Kuyper.

The balloting proceeded, viz:

For Mr. Bere—Messrs. Jules Benit, Bonneval, Vr. Benit, J. L. Fabre, Giquel, Laughlin and Pecquet—7.

For Mr. J. Reyner—Messrs. Blake, Barthe, Clark, Derbes, Hagan, Lanata, Peire, Richardson and Ramos—8.

Mr. J. Reyner was declared duly elected Secretary of the Council in Nominal Time.

On motion of Mr. Ramos, the Council proceeded to the election of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Keeper of the Archives.

Mr. L. Michel was nominated as candidate.

The following gentlemen voted:

For L. Michel—Messrs. Barthe, J. Benit, Bonneval, Barthe, Vr. Benit, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Giquel, Hagan, Lanata, Pecquet, Peire, Richardson and Ramos—15.

Blank—Mr. Laughlin—1.

Mr. E. A. Michel was declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms and Keeper of the Archives.

On motion of Mr. Barthe, the Council proceeded to the election of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Keeper of the Archives.

Mr. L. Michel was nominated as candidate.

The following gentlemen voted:

For L. Michel—Messrs. Barthe, J. Benit, Bonneval, Barthe, Vr. Benit, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Giquel, Hagan, Lanata, Pecquet, Peire, Richardson and Ramos—16—for Mr. John Mahoney.

Mr. J. Mahoney was declared duly elected Door Keeper.

On motion of Mr. Clark, it was

Resolved, That the rules of the late Council be adopted as the rules of this Council.

On motion of Mr. Derbes, the Recorder and President was authorized to appoint the standing committees.

The President then appointed the standing committees as follows:

Finance—Messrs. Laughlin, Blake and Pecquet.

Improvements—Messrs. Hagan, Richardson, J. Benit, Peire, Clark, Bonneval and Barthe.

Education—Messrs. J. L. Fabre, Blake, Richardson, Ramos and Derbes.

Police—Messrs. Ramos, Pecquet, Laughlin, Lanata, Fabre, Giquel and V. Benit.

Judiciary—Messrs. Derbes, Barthe and Pecquet.

Claims—Messrs. Lanata, Hagan, Laughlin, Fabre, Giquel, Clark and V. Benit.

Health—Messrs. H. Peire, Clark and V. Benit.

Special Committee on Joint Bureau of Improvements—Messrs. Clark, Bonneval, Barthe, Fabre and Barthe.

The Council refused to grant a leave of absence.

On motion of Mr. Barthe, the Council proceeded to the election of the Directors of the Public Schools of this Municipality, and the following gentlemen were nominated, one at a time, to form part of the Board:

The members of the Fifth Ward moved that the appointment of the member to the Board be postponed until next meeting. Said motion being lost, the Council proceeded to the election.

Messrs. Blake, Barthe, Clark, Ramos, J. Bigor were nominated as candidates for the First Ward.

The following gentlemen voted:

For Mr. Bigor—Messrs. J. Benit, G. Clark, Fabre, Giquel, Hagan, Lanata, Pecquet and Richardson—7.

For Mr. Sigur—Messrs. Blake, Bonneval, Barthe, V. Benit, Derbes, Laughlin, Peire and Ramos—8.

Blank—1.

The Council proceeded to a second ballot.

The following gentlemen voted:

For Mr. Bigor—Messrs. J. Benit, Clark, Fabre, Giquel, Hagan and Lanata—6.

For Mr. Sigur—Messrs. Blake, Bonneval, Barthe, V. Benit, Derbes, Laughlin, Pecquet, Peire, Richardson and Ramos—10.

Mr. L. J. Sigur was declared duly elected Director of the Public Schools for the First Ward.

Messrs. Wm. Silk and P. H. O'Neal were nominated as candidates for the second Ward.

The following gentlemen voted:

For Mr. O'Neal—Mr. Laughlin—1.

For Wm. Silk, Esq.—Messrs. Blake, J. Benit, Bonneval, Barthe, V. Benit, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Giquel, Hagan, Lanata, Pecquet, Peire, Richardson and Ramos—14.

Mr. Silk was declared duly elected Director of the Board of Public Schools for the second ward.

Mr. A. Lefardeuer was nominated as candidate for the 3d ward, and received the vote of the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Blake, J. Benit, Barthe, V. Benit, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Giquel, Hagan, Laughlin, Lanata, Pecquet, Peire, Richardson and Ramos.—15.

Blank—Mr. Bonneval—1.

Mr. Le Gardeur was duly elected Director of the Public School for the 3d ward.

Mr. H. L. Peire was nominated as candidate for the 4th ward, and received the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Blake, J. Benit, Bonneval, Barthe, V. Benit, Clark, Derbes, Fabre, Giquel, Hagan, Laughlin, Lanata, Pecquet, Peire, Richardson and Ramos—16.

Mr. L. H. Peire was declared duly elected Director of the Public Schools for the 4th ward.

Mr. E. Deverges was nominated as candidate for the 5th ward, and received the vote of the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Blake, J. Benit, Bonneval, Barthe, V. Benit, Clark, Fabre, Hagan, Laughlin, Lanata, Pecquet, Peire, Richardson and Ramos—14.

Blank—Mr. Giquel—1.

Mr. E. Deverges was declared duly elected Director of the Board of Public Schools for the 5th ward.

Mr. E. Bouny was nominated as candidate for the sixth ward, and received the unanimous vote of the Council.

Mr. E. Bouny was declared duly elected Director of the Board of Public Schools for the sixth ward.

Mr. Henry St. Paul was nominated as candidate for the seventh ward, and received the unanimous vote of the Council.

Mr. Henry St. Paul was declared duly elected Director of the Board of Public Schools for the seventh ward.

On motion, the Council adjourned until Monday, the 5th of May proximo, at 11 o'clock.

JOS. REYNES, Sec'y.

City Intelligence.

Grand Prize Concert.—Our readers must bear in mind that the Grand Prize Concert is to come off on Wednesday next at the Lyceum Hall. The great attraction of the evening will be the distribution of seventy five prizes, consisting of the magnificent paintings now on exhibition at the Union Gallery.

Orleans Theatre.—On Monday next the beautiful opera of Halevy, entitled "Fairy of Roses," is to be brought out with all the accessories of beautiful scenery and splendid music.

Placide Varieties.—The Fairy Extravaganza of "The Island of Jewels" is to be repeated this evening for the nineteenth time, in addition to which the comedy of "The Serious Family" is to be performed.

Council of Municipality No. Two.—This body met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Recorder Caldwell in the Chair, and all the members present. The following message from Mayor was read, and on motion of Mr. Renshaw, appropriately referred: We subjoin all but the introductory portion.

"The financial position of the corporation will necessarily claim a large share of your attention, and more especially so, since the legislation of the last session of the General Assembly, in relation to the fiscal concerns of the city of New Orleans has proved entirely insufficient.

"The administration and supervision of your monetary affairs is again, in part, confided to you; and it will depend on a decision of the Courts, which may now be shortly expected, whether the whole management of the debt will be under the control of your Honorable body. Under these circumstances, I trust that you will apply your best endeavors forward the gradual extinguishment of the debt, and thus relieve the community, in part, from the present burthensome taxation.

"The Act of the 20th March, 1850, creating the Board of Liquidators, has failed to accomplish the object for which it was framed, owing to a portion of the law having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, under which decision the statute of May 7th, 1847, is again restored and in full force. Should that feature of the law authorizing the Liquidators to levy a tax to be collected by the several Municipalities, and which is now before the legal tribunals, on a suit instituted by consent of parties, to test the legality of the same, be declared unconstitutional, then it will become the duty of your Honorable body to make provision to meet your proportion of the principal and interest of the old city debt, past due and maturing during the present year.

"I would call your attention to the importance of improving the rear portion of the Municipality, especially in the 6th and 7th Wards. It is time that great improvements have been effected in the first and 4th Wards, during the past year, by means of plank roads, which have tended materially to improve the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of that quarter. But the lack of a sufficient supply of water, particularly in the 7th Ward, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, has been experienced by few, and I trust that arrangements will be promptly made for the introduction of a more copious supply of that precious element.

"The opening and shelling of Common street to the New Canal has been a most valuable improvement, but is at present comparatively useless, from the fact that there is no bridge across the canal. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the construction of a bridge at that point, or to extend the shelling-side the Canal to Carolina Avenue, and open it at this place. This suggestion is the more deserving of consideration, since, as you are aware, the initiatory steps have been taken before the proper tribunals for the opening and planking of Canal street to the Ridge; an improvement which will add materially to the value of property in that direction.

"While on this subject I would reiterate the recommendation I have so frequently made, as to the necessity of improving, in conjunction with Municipality No. 1, the so called Neutral Ground, in Canal street. This space has of late become a positive eyesore, more particularly so to the neighborhood of the omnibus stands, where the quieter passer-by is constantly annoyed by the presence of idlers and other worthless characters. Some steps ought to be taken to remedy this grievous nuisance, and, for the time being, I would recommend that a police officer be stationed there, on the part of each Municipality, to prevent the Neutral Ground from being used for improper purposes, and also to preserve order in the vicinity of the omnibus stands.

"It is of vital importance that the contracts for cleaning and keeping in repair the paved and unpaved streets of the Municipality should be faithfully attended to, and the ordinances rigidly enforced. I must be permitted to say that these contracts have been too frequently neglected, and that many of the streets are often allowed to remain in a bad condition.

"The necessity of raising the wharves and thus facilitating the operations of commerce, will doubtless engage your early attention. This is were important, as the landing of produce is at times retarded on account of the wharves being partially under water.

"My attention has been frequently directed by persons residing and doing business on the Levee, to the want of an efficient police to protect them from the annoyance of vagabonds and lawless individuals, who habitually resort there and interfere with the prosecution of business. This complaint is no doubt a just one, and the parties aggrieved are entitled to the protection of the law.

"The large and increasing number of street begging readers it highly desirable that some remedy should be applied to this growing evil, and I would therefore earnestly present for your consideration the propriety of erecting, in conjunction with the other Municipalities, an extensive place for the reception of this class of persons. Apart from the obvious relief of such an establishment to the community, it would also in the end be productive of economy.

"The system of disposing of a contract and public works at auction to the lowest bidder has, in my opinion, proved beneficial in almost every instance, and has certainly led to the means of effecting a large saving in the expenditure.

"I would respectfully recommend to your honorable body the necessity of Tchoupitoulas street completed with square blocks up to the line of Lafayette square, as early a day as possible. This is an important improvement, and will add greatly to the convenience of commerce.

"I cannot too earnestly urge upon your honorable body, the necessity of adhering to a strict rule of economy in the administration of your affairs—I would always be interested in any measure of improvement, which has had its objective the advancement of commerce and the manifest welfare of the community. Let me therefore, in the spirit of a retiring servant, which is not absolutely necessary, ought to be carefully avoided. The advantage, in rapid economy in every branch of the public service, cannot be too strongly impressed on your minds, and I hope that no occasion will occur as a certain, or even a plausible, pretext for a departure from the straight rule.

"A subject which no doubt engage your attention, is the necessity of a system of outdoor relief, for daily arriving numerous cases of the indescribable distress, and suffering from various causes. The matter is sufficiently important to call for some action, that will relieve the