The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1851.

C. F. W[illegible], Proprietor. No. 65 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning Jan. 27, 1851.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

On Monday evening last the Council of the First Municipality passed a resolution to lease two wharves opposite the [illegible] D'Arnes, (hereafter to be known as Jackson square,) to James Jamieson, Esq., agent of the Pacific Mail steamship Company, for the period of five years.—The terms of the lease are advantageous to the Municipality, the sum stipulated to be paid by the Company, exceeding the previous annual receipts from the two wharves in question.—This resolution was however, vetoed by the Mayor upon sole and strong constitutional grounds—last Saturday evening the Message of his Honor was sent in to the Council. Mr. Crossman says that the ordinance would assuredly have received his sanction, disposed as he always is to favor and foster the interests of the Municipality, were it not in positive and direct conflict with the laws of the Legislature, dividing the City of New Orleans into three Municipalities, and which expressly declares that the General Council shall have the power of imposing a uniform rate of wharfage on all ships, steamboats and other crafts mooring in front of the city. The law being imperative, left the Mayor no other alternative than to withhold his signature from the ordinance.

The members of the Council, however in view of the advantages to be gained by the new arrangement, thought proper to pocket their constitutional scruples and persisted unanimously in repassing the resolution, despite the veto of our chief magistrate. We pretend not to sit in judgment on the act. The reasons alledged by the Mayor for refusing to approve the ordinance seem to us conclusive, but it may be that in this era of liberal construction of Statutes and laws, the Council may have discovered a mode of "driving a coach and six," through the act which it is charged with having infringed. Be this as it may, the steamship *Ohio*, the next vessel of the line expected in New Orleans, will land at her new Wharf, with Jenny Lind on board, instead of proceeding, as heretofore, up to Lafayette. The superior convenience of this arrangement to the citizens of New Orleans is too obvious to require explanation.—It will make a large difference in the cost of transporting freight, and will diminish the trouble and expense incurred by passengers in coming to the city, and will enable merchants to transmit and receive consignments with facility. The whole community is interested in the change and will rejoice at its consummation.

At the late sitting of the Council another ordinance was passed by which the Place d'Armes will hereafter receive the title of "Jackson Square," and Congo Square will take the name of the Place d'Armes. The change is appropriate and in excellent taste. The Public Square is destined to be the receptacle of an imposing and beautiful monument of Andrew Jackson, and it should legitimately derive its appellation from the structure which will adorn it, and which will be the most conspicuous object with, in it. When the monument is completed and [illegible] it will constitute the most striking the eye of the stranger as he approaches the city, designating to him at once the spot which he is seeking, and the memento of our reverence for him who rescued New Orleans when threatened with capture and pillage. We trust that as the Square is now christened, those engaged in collecting funds for the monument, will hasten to realize the means by which the monument may be speedily erected—so that the square may not bear an empty title.

NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

We are glad to perceive, from the annexed report, that the project of a line of steamships between New York and New Orleans has been commenced under auspices which will ensure its completion. The control of the enterprise is vested exclusively in New Orleans.

A meeting of the subscribers of the New Orleans and New York steamers was convened at the counting-room of Messrs. Maxwell, Wood & Co., on Saturday evening, 25th inst. On motion, Horace C. Cammack, Esq., was appointed President, and H. G. Hearn, Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and introduced to the members the agent of the New York stockholders, who submitted the plans, drawings and specifications, who, stated to the meeting the great improvement in propellers, and the extraordinary performance of the steam propeller Union, Capt. J. Marks, built in Philadelphia, for Zacharie, Nelson & Co., which vessel has made a voyage from New York to Pernambuco, 4,700 miles, in twenty-two days, burning eight tons of coal every 24 hours. The vessel made 14 miles an hour in New York harbor during her trial trip. She is 600 tons burthen. The propeller for the New Orleans and New York trade is 1217 tons burthen, and will carry 6000 barrels freight, and accommodate sixty to eighty passengers.

On motion of Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., the following resolutions were adopted separately.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to make rules and regulations for the government of the association, and receive the notes of the subscribers for the instalments as submitted, and they be authorized to have the contracts entered into by the agent in New York.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee: John Winthrop, Jas. Magee, Wm. Marc, Washington Jackson, Wm. H. North.

Resolved, That due notice shall be given of all meetings of the subscribers to the association. That five shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Resolved, That the association shall be known as the New Orleans and New York Steamship Line.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to have the few remaining shares subscribed for in the first steamer, and open books of subscription for the second steamer.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: R. M. McAlpin, Sam'l Wolff, R. C. Armistead.

Resolved, That at the next meeting, or as soon as practicable, an election shall be entered into for five Directors to manage with the agents the affairs of the association. They shall be elected by ballot, each share in person or by proxy, being entitled to one vote.

On motion of E. W. Sewell, Esq.,

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the daily papers.

H. C. CAMMACK, President.
H. G. Hearn, Secretary.

Books from Steel.—"Shansondale" by Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth. A novel that displays vigor of description and some minute acquaintance with the physiology of the passions.

Dictionary of Mechanics and Engine Work, by Oliver Byrne. No. 23.

Iphigenia in Taurica, translated from the German of Goethe, by G. J. Adler. This is a tolerably fair translation of one of Goethe's finest dramas. Its chief merit is fidelity.

Appleton's Mechanic's Magazine and Engineer's Journal, No. 1. The design of this work is to spread before the friends of science all the treasures of mechanical experiment and discovery, that can be found here or in Europe. The number before us is admirably prepared, and contains a very considerable amount of information on the subjects to which this magazine is particularly dedicated.

French Language.—We call attention to the advertisement of [illegible] school, by Mr. Jeyer, for instruction in the French language. Mr. J. is an excellent teacher, and his method is said to be adopted to the ready and rapid acquisition of that polished but difficult idiom.

☞ On Thursday week, the Virginia House of Delegates, by a unanimous vote, requested the Governor to return to Vermont her "peace resolutions" with the declaration that, when Vermont shall prove her willingness to consult the peace of this Union, by doing justice to the commission, it would be time enough for Virginia to consult with her as to the forms of the world.

THE FRANKLIN'S NEWS.

The steamship *Franklin*, belonging to the New York and Havre line, arrived at New York on the morning of the 17th, bringing advices from Europe twelve days later. The Franklin left Havre on the 1st of January, and Cowes on the 2d. She brings forty passengers, amongst whom is Mr. Thompson, bearer of dispatches. Rief freight to a very extensive one, the whole of the hold, and many of the passengers' berths, being filled with French, Swiss, and Continental merchandize, to the value, it is said, of upwards of $2,000,000.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Asia*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th December, having made the shortest passage on record—only ten days, four hours and five minutes. The *Arctic* arrived in Liverpool on the 1st inst, after a passage of eleven days.

In the Cotton Market there was no important change, prices being firmly maintained at Liverpool. The stock held, as declared by the committee of the brokers on the 31st of December, was—American, 261,324 bales; Brazil, 65,33 bales; Egyptian, 32,162 bales; West Indian, 903 bales; Surat, 91,947; total, 454,879; showing an excess of 60,000 bales over the estimated stock previously published.

Money was more in demand in London, and the market tighter. The English Funds, Railway Shares, and Foreign Stocks were rather depressed by the demand for money. In the Foreign Exchanges, a considerable rise upon Paris, Hamburg, and Amsterdam, had taken place. This would, temporarily, check the export of specie.

France.—Our accounts from Paris are to the 1st of January. Some sensation has been excited in the political circles of that capital, by a disagreement between the Assembly and the Government. The trial of M. Allais terminated by his being found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, whereupon the cabinet made a motion to the Legislative Assembly for the dismissal from his post of M. Vaux, the Commissary of Police attached to that body; this the Assembly refused by a large majority.

Another source of quarrel had also arisen. M. Mauguin, a representative of the people, having been arrested for debt, his release from durance vile was ordered by the Assembly, notwithstanding the declarations of the Minister of Justice to the effect that inviolability of Representatives of the people was not decreed by the constitution. There therefore appeared to be a complete rupture between the executive and the legislative powers of the state, which was looked upon as only a precursor of the dissensions that will take place when the new Dotation Bill is brought forward for an increased allowance to the President of the Republic in 1851. The French Funds declined in consequence of the above. The adjourned adjudication of the French rentes took place in Paris on the 31st ult. There were five tenders handed in to the Minister of Finance, the successful one being that of the Receiver's General, whose price was 94f 65c. for 5 per cent, and 56f. 60c. for 3 per cents. M. Rothschild's tender was only 94f. 50c. for the 5 per cents.

It is stated that the commercial bills discounted at the Bank of France on Monday, the 20th ult., amount to a larger sum than any day since the revolution of February.

The last days of December are generally the most profitable for the shopkeepers, who expect at this period to be indemnified by the sale of new year's presents for any disappointments they may have hitherto experienced. This year, unfortunately, prices are yet to be an exception to the general rule. The majority of the Paris shopkeepers complain of the dullness of trade. There have as yet been but comparatively few purchases made.

Belgium.—From Brussels we learn that the Belgian government had officially presented to a law relative to the discontinuance of gold coinage, the legal currency of which was put an end to, the extent of 146 46 025 francs.

Europe & Hesse.—The *Deutsche Zeitung* of the 25th ult., contains a detailed account of the Elector's return to his capital. The troops which preceded that Prince entered Cassel on the 24th, and were received at the Frankfort gate by the United bands of the Prussian and Federal troops which are now in the capital of Hesse. Their march into Cassel from the [illegible] was a [illegible] ding. They were followed by the Commander-in-Chief and his staff; and when these had passed, the Austrian band took their place in the procession, and marched with it. The rear in the order of march were the trumpeters of the Hussars, followed by the body of that regiment, and by the Prussian bands, a battery of Hessian artillery, and the band and the regiment of Hessian Foot-Guards. A large crowd had assembled to witness the entry of the troops. The populace was moody and silent while the Electoral Hussars passed down; but when the artillery passed, they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and accompanied to the Freidrichs Platz, where the troops formed a square previously to their being marched to their respective barracks.

The return of the Elector, which took place on the following day, was attended with all the pride, pomp and ceremonie of military ceremonies, but the transaction, to quote the words of the *Deutsche Zeitung*, "was pervaded by an indescribable gloom and discomfort. The populace was silent and indifferent; the troops were discontented and mooody, for they had been marched to the Freidrichs Platz at a very early hour in the morning, where they were kept drawn up in columns and exposed to all the inclemency of a snow storm, mixed with dripping rain. The streets of Cassel presented by no means a lively aspect, and the crowd which surrounded the troops was composed partly of the rising generation, and partly of the very lowest classes of the capital. The regiment of Hessian Foot Guards lined the road from the palace to the terminus of the Frankfort railway.

At half past 9 o'clock A. M., the Elector arrived by special train from Frankfort. He entered a carriage and drove into the town. The silence which prevailed was most profound. Not a shout was mixed with the peal of the trumpets who preceded the Elector. The carriage was also preceded and followed by two squadrons of the Electoral Hussars. As the procession entered the gates there were a few feeble cheers and a large allowance of hissing.

Germany.—The Dresden Conferences were in progress, but the chief business done had been merely of a preliminary nature. The sittings were interrupted by the departure of Prince Schwartzenburg and Baron Manteuffel for Berlin. The visit of the Austrian Premier to Berlin, had a good effect, and proved that the most cordial understanding existed between the two great powers.

Austria.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated December 26, has the following respecting Hungary:

"I have recently had opportunities of hearing several well informed Hungarians discuss the policy of Ministers towards their native country. They are unanimous in their opinion, that things cannot be carried out as they now are for any length of time, it being next to impossible to Germanize the Magyars; who are perhaps more the willing slaves of ancient forms and customs than any other European race. Whenever an opportunity presents itself the national feeling is shown. Not long since the Hungarian army, played by a renowned gipsy band at Presburg, led to such stormy demonstrations that the authorities considered it necessary to order the gipsies to quit the city. A violinist, a Pole, not long since played a *concerto* in the Hungarian theatre at Pesth, and his melancholy appearance, combined with the peculiar rythm of the music, produced such an effect upon the public that there was a general cry of "God save Hungary!" and the Pole. The consequence was, that the musician received orders not to play any more in the theatre.—These occurrences would be hardly worthy of mention, did they not serve to show that the national spirit, far from being crushed, is not even partially subdued. It is true that the civic authorities of Pesth have made Marshals Festetewitz and Windischgratz, as also Haynau, Field-Marshal and Count Grantz, free of their city but this leads no one to believe that the Magyars were more inclined to kiss the rod than they were a year ago. Great credit, is however, due to the Government for its unremitting exertions to foster the material prosperity of Hungary. A part has recently been formed on the Save, near Steinbruck, a station on the Southern Railroad, a little to the south of Chili, and the result of the abolition of the transit duties already begins to be seen. A spirit of enterprise, before unknown, appears to excite the people to action since the virtual interdiction of commercial intercourse has been removed.—The emigrants in Shumla, attempt to kill time by literary pursuits, and some little light has been thrown upon their situation by a satirical melo-dramatic production which speared in a German newspaper published in the above mentioned Turkish town. The dramatic essay not being particularly complimentary to the manners of the soil, it begins—"In a valley possessed by stupid Turks"—the newspaper was confiscated by a Turkish lieutenant-colonel, who having passed some years in Vienna, understood German. It is evident that Kossuth and guests are heartily tired of each other, and that the latter would willingly return to Austria if they could hope to escape punishment."

The newspaper, the *Transylvania Messenger*, gives the following official returns of those condemned to death by revolutionary and military courts (the places mentioned represent the districts and not the towns): In Hermannstadt 98, Carlsburg, 125, Chemenberg 131, Reissen 44, Udvarhely 17, Fogarasch 1; together until 449 individuals. Put to death by the command of insurrectionary leaders, without formal trial—Hermannstadt 161, Carlsburg 105, Chemenberg 89, Reissen 164, Udvarhely 45, Fogarasch 1; together 769 persons. 3,511 individuals were killed in various places during struggles of the revolutionary period, so that only the smaller part of these unfortunates fell victims to the sentence of a court-martial. Added to these, 6,113, of which 3,000 were men, 2,113 women and 10 children; 1,417 were Germans, 290 Saxons, 894 Hungarians, and 25 belonged to other races. The heads are common.

Italy.—In Lombardy and Venice conspiracies having been discovered, and suspicions existing that others are in contemplation, it is announced that the publication of the new regular laws will be delayed. Whether all those who are executed are simply highway robbers and murderers, or whether they are patriots, is uncertain; but it cannot be denied that powder and ball and the hangman's rope are committing fearful ravages in Lombardy and Venice. Up to the 16th instant, 2,340,592 lire had been paid in on account of the forced loan, of which 23,095 were in gold, 1,765,993 in silver, and 370,934 in exchequer bills.

The Tuscan *Monitore* of the 18th contains an official paragraph, stating that the Government having thought proper to direct that the students of the Universities of Tuscany should be obliged to frequent certain religious conferences, to be held by one of the professors of theology, the Archbishop of Pisa had been asked in the Church of San Vagillo, at Siena, at which the Archbishop and all the University authorities were present; but that the greater part of the students, losing all respect for the sacred place in which they were, and for the sacerdotal character of the eminent orator who was addressing them, interrupted the proceedings by the most irreverent cries and howls. The Grand Duke has consequently directed that all the students of the University shall lose a year of study, and that the University shall be closed until the authors of that disturbance have been discovered by a judicial inquiry.

The *official Journal of the two Sicilies* of the 12th gives an account of the late disturbances in Sicily, which, as we see from that paper, have been greatly exaggerated. It appears that a band of men did actually assemble about the commencement of November in the vicinity of Corleone, but that it only consisted of eight persons, the names of whom are given. On the 15th ult., they encountered a party of soldiers, when two of the eight were wounded, and the band took to the inaccessible to persons on horseback. On the 19th they were surprised by another party of soldiers, who, after a short skirmish, forced them to retire into a house, from which they kept up an incessant fire. A reinforcement of soldiers having come up, the house was attacked without effect in the midst of an obstinate fall of rain, at 6h the vicarage in an attempt on the part of the soldiers to set fire to the house. The band escaped from the house during the night, and subsequently dispersed; but all the persons composing it, save one, have been since arrested at Palermo and the adjacent country.

Spain.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 17th inst. It was rumored that Queen Isabella was again in an interesting state.

Sweden.—The following is from a correspondent of the *Times*.

The intelligence from Sweden is important. Our dates go to the 17th of December. The project of a reform in the representative system, which has for a long time past been the subject of which every general interest throughout the country, had that day been rejected by the clergy, and the question may, therefore, now be considered as definitively settled, because according to the terms of the Constitution of Sweden, any proposal relating to a change in the fundamental law, requires the sanction of each of the four States which comprise the Diet—the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasantry—before it can be adopted.

The nobles and the peasantry will, it is expected, also reject the bill. The result to which the burghers may come is uncertain; but it is supposed that they will adopt it.

India and China.—The Overland Indian Mail reached London on the 1st January, with dates from Bombay to the 3d December, and Calcutta to the 23d November. India continued perfectly tranquil. The subjugation of the Punjaub was considered so complete that the East India Company had thrown open the ranks of the army to all classes of population. The Bombay and Bengal railways were both progressing satisfactorily. In Bombay the money market was lighter, and Securities were falling. A fair amount of business had been done in all descriptions of piece goods. In Calcutta commercial affairs were very active.

From China we learn that the rebellion in the vicinity of Canton had not as yet produced any serious results, but the English war steamer *Pilgrim* and the United States ship *Marion* were moored off the factories for their protection if required. The rebels had levied a tax on the tea boats. Commissioner Seu had attempted to effect a pacification [illegible] them, but 3000 Imperial troops, sent against the Insurgents, had fraternized with them. The ship *Rustomjee Cowasjee* was still missing, and it was supposed she had fallen into the hands of pirates. Pirates were said to be in great force off the mouth of the river and about Namoa.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 17th, Mr. Gwin introduced a bill creating a Board of Commissioners to examine and pay the claims against the United States growing out of the conquest of California.

Mr. Winthrop introduced a bill providing for the appointment of appraisers at large, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount standing to the credit of the United States at the end of the last fiscal year, at each of the several depositories of the United States, and the amount it warrants issued prior to July 1, 1850, on which the drafts of the Treasurer were unpaid, &c.

Mr. Benton's resolution calling for copies of correspondence relating to the Convoy prisoners, and the invasion of Cuba, was taken up and adopted.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Downs fixing Friday of each week for the consideration of private bills, was taken up, debated and adopted.

Mr. Smith resumed and concluded his remarks in support of the bill providing for the ascertainment and payment of the claims of American citizens for Spoliations by the French prior to 1801, after which

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, the question was taken on the amendments of the Committee of the Whole on the Postage bill, which was to strike out three cents prepaid, and five cents not paid, and inserting three cents uniform—agreed to. The other amendments were agreed to.

The following is the synopsis of the bill:

Each letter over half an ounce, three cents. No post-office or route to be discontinued or compensation of postmaster diminished. Printed matters of two ounces one cent; each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one cent. Bound books, not weighing over twenty ounces, deemed mailable matter. Newspapers, delivered in the State where printed, half a cent, and no postage on those mailed to actual subscribers in the county where printed, or within thirty miles. Fifty per cent to be deducted from postage on magazines when prepaid. Three cents pieces to be coined; stamps to be purchased as now, to forge which is felony. One million and a half appropriated to meet any deficiency in revenue. Letters uncalled for in two weeks, to be published once only. The Postmaster General to establish his post-routes, in cities and towns, leaving suitable places of deposit, the letters to be collected by carriers, and delivered at one or two cents each.

Separate votes were taken on each amendment, and the bill finally passed. Yeas 130; nays 75. The House then adjourned.

Female Voters in Canada.—It may be interesting to the advocates of "Womens Rights" to know that in Upper Canada they have admitted women to some of the franchises, the withholding of which was greatly complained of at the Worcester (Mass.) Convention. The other day, at the election of School Trustees, several women voted, their right to do so having been legalized last session of the Provincial Parliament.

Florida.—S. R. Mallory, Esq, has been elected U. S. Senator by the Florida legislature in place of Mr. Yulee, whose official term ends on the 4th of March. Mr. Mallory is a Democrat, and was elected by a coalition of Whigs and the disaffected members of his own party.

We are also that Walker Anderson, Esq., has been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Messrs Hawkins, Baker and Simms, associate J[illegible]s.

I. O. O. F.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Maryland, the following officers were elected for the present year: Most Worthy Grand Master, John McGeach, of Jefferson Lodge; Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master, Samuel H. Wentz, of Iris Lodge; Grand Secretary, G. D. Twentyman, of Marion Lodge; Grand Treasurer, N. T. Bosley, of Franklin Lodge; Grand Warden, James C. Wilds, of Marion Lodge.

Kentucky.—Lexington, Fayette.—The election for U. S. Senator in this State has been postponed for one week—by a vote of 139 to 176.

FROM TEXAS.

By the steamship Galveston, Captain Place, we have received files of Texas papers to the 25th. The Austin *Gazette* gives the following particulars of a conflict with the Indians:

Lieutenant King with seven men came upon a body of eleven Indians, who were in possession of a considerable number of horses, which they were driving off. He immediately charged upon them, and a fight ensued, in which Lieutenant King was slightly wounded. Night coming on and the Indians having secured themselves in the timber, he drew off and returned to camp. The next morning Captain McCulloch started in pursuit, and about twelve o'clock came in sight of the Indians, then encamping in considerable force. A fight of several hours was kindled in the light of the preceding evening. Captain M. pressed them about five miles, when the Indians threw away their horses and blankets, abandoned everything calculated to impede their flight, and pursuit was abandoned. The horses, which were afterwards ascertained to have been stolen from the neighborhood of Goliad, were recovered, and a considerable amount of property thrown away by the Indians in their flight. This party is said to have been Lipans, a tribe, which we observe, were parties to the recent treaty made at Fredericksburg.

Speaking of the wreck of the steamship Palmetto, the Lavaca Journal of the 16th instant, says:

Happily every person on board escaped without injury. The steamer, however, soon went to pieces, and her entire cargo, including most of the passengers' baggage, was lost. A few hundred dollars worth have since floated ashore. We regret to say that the Palmetto is a total wreck, all of her furniture is broken to pieces and spoiled, and it is not expected that even her engine will be saved. We have understood that the Palmetto is a dead loss to her owners, as nothing about her was insured.

Some six or eight negroes recently ran away from Dr. De Witt county. They were well armed and mounted on American horses. A strong party of gentlemen started in pursuit of them a few days afterwards, determined to bring the negroes back, dead or alive. It appears the runaways had succeeded in getting as far on their journey towards Mexico, as San Patricio, before they were discovered. A gentleman of that place discovered them a few miles above the town, whilst out, hunting cattle. He immediately returned into town, gave the alarm, and in a few hours afterwards a party of citizens started in pursuit. They soon found the negroes, and arrested with much difficulty. One of the pursuing party was wounded in the foot, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a friend, whilst another had his horse wounded in the shoulder by the same shot.

When the negroes were first discovered, they were led by a white man whom they called Gee. This fellow succeeded in making his escape by crossing the river.

Fugitive Slave Law in Pennsylvania.—The following is a copy of the bill introduced on the 9th instant into the Senate of Pennsylvania by Mr. McCaslin, late Speaker of the Senate, and representative from the counties of Fayette and Green. It is thought it will pass. This is an excellent movement, for it will put an end to several obnoxious laws, and manifest, on the part of that State, the most commendable spirit of constitutional patriotism:

Be it enacted &c., That the act entitled an act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore granted to judges, justices of the peace, aldermen, and jailors, in this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain slave laws, approved the 3d day of March, A. D. 1826, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as relates to the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of said act, leaving in force the 1st and 2d sections; provided they impose no barrier to prevent the proper execution of the late act of Congress, passed by authority of the 3d clause 2d section and 4th article of the constitution of the United States, which provides for the recovery of fugitives from labor, escaping from one State to another, approved the 28th of September, 1850."

☞ Quick Work.—The schooner *Union*, Capt. Neill, arrived here yesterday from St. Lucia one of the windward West India Islands; had her keel laid in Baltimore 107 days ago, since which time she has been built, rigged and taken a full cargo to St. Lucia and returned to this port, having sailed a distance of 4,000 miles [illegible] passage.

New Books.—We are indebted to H. Carey Baird, publisher, through J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for the following new publications:

The Poetical Works of Thomas Gray, with illustrations by C. W. Radcliffe. Edited with a memoir, by Henry Reed, Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania. This is a very gorgeous book, and is a fitting frame for some of the most exquisite and delicious pictures that the poetical imagination has ever conceived. The classic style, elaborately beautiful diction and vivid imagery of Gray have always made him a favorite with the refined and critical lover of poetry. The edition before us is remarkably handsome and appropriate.

The Builders Companion; the Upholsterer's and Cabinet Maker's Companion. These are popular and familiar treatises on the arts in question, and are admirably adapted to the use of intelligent mechanics. We commend them emphatically to all who are interested in the pursuits of which they treat.

Household Surgery, or Hints on Emergencies. By John F. South. This is the first American edition of a most valuable English work. To families living in the country, or residing at a distance from the Surgeon's dwelling the book should be treasured as a highly compendium, containing simple and explicit directions for the immediate treatment of accidents, such as wounds, burns, bruises, fractures and the like. No household should be without it.

City Intelligence.

The Bank Robbery.—We stated in a postscript to an article in our issue of Saturday last, that three-fourths of the money taken by St. Victor from the Bank of Louisiana, had been recovered. Such turned out to be the fact, for at a late hour on Friday evening, Messrs. Samuel Herman, Denis, and Dr. Landreau, received a package of notes containing $51,000, leaving precisely $99,000 to be accounted for. On Saturday at 11 o'clock, St. Victor was arrested by Capt. Youenes, at his own chamber, in St. Ann street, whilst he was in the act of dressing. The premises had been twice thoroughly searched on Friday, but without leading to any result. At the hour indicated on Saturday, Captain Youenes whilst passing through St. Ann street, fancied that the door of St. Victor's room was slightly ajar, and acting on this clue proceeded through the alley way, entered the rear chamber, and there discovered a well known gentleman, who appeared to be somewhat alarmed at the sudden intrusion of the efficient Chief of the Police. Before the former could get over his surprise, Captain Y. forced open the door of the front chamber, and found himself face to face with the person whom he had been so actively in search of. With the exception of some seven or eight dollars in silver, no money was found in St. Victor's possession. When brought before Recorder Genois, the accused stated that he had returned the money, but Mr. Montgomery, the President of the Bank of Louisiana, having testified to the abstraction of $71,000, his Honor was compelled to commit the prisoner to the Parish Jail, there to await his trial before the First District Court, on the charge of larceny and breach of trust.

It is generally believed that the poor old man is deranged, and this supposition is confirmed by the way he has acted since his confinement in prison. The only mystery now connected with the transaction, are the missing $80,000. What has become of the amount?

Death from Debility.—A poor and an aged woman, whose name is said to have been either Mrs. Davis or Mrs. McLaughlin, entered the pulse shop of Mr. Sowers, No. 774 Magazine street, late on Friday afternoon, and craved permission to sit down and rest herself awhile, a request that was readily granted. She was in a very feeble condition, and remained unmolested two hours, at the expiration of which she rose and said she would go to the house of a friend, who was near by. She had hardly reached the door when she began to stagger, and, being supported by some persons who was in the shop, was taken back to a seat, where, in a few minutes her soul took its flight to another world. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury found that she died of sickness and debility.

Sentenced.—Judge Lorus sentenced on Saturday Henry Cyrus and Thomas Nelson to eighteen months at hard labor in the Penitentiary, for entering a store in the night time, with intent to steal; Nicholas O'Riley, to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary, for stealing a watch; George Parcell and William Hix, to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary, for larceny; and Antoine Hoodell, Christian Diez, John Brady and Charles Dudley, to three years each in the penitentiary, for an assault and battery, each.

Arrested on Charges of Grand Larceny.—Several boys were arrested by the Third Municipality police, on a charge of violently pushing a gentleman in his family as a servant, against Mary Passeau, on the corner of Bourbon and Conti streets, on Saturday last, by which she was thrown down in the mud of the street and robbed of a gold watch and chain, and other articles of jewelry.

Destructive Conflagration.—Mr. Barker, against whom a complaint was lodged in the Police Court, on Saturday last, for setting fire to his premises, on the corner of Bayou road and Derbigny street, on the night of the 15th inst., was discharged from custody, the evidence not being sufficient to warrant his detention. The fire originated in the kitchen of the premises, and was extinguished by the inmates, before it had done much damage.

Fire.—On Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear of the premises No. 74 Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, which was extinguished by the inmates before the arrival of the fire department.

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General Council of the City of New Orleans.

Special Session of Friday, 24th January, 1851.

The Council met this day on a convocation from his Honor J. D. Crossman, Mayor, at the request of Aldermen Hughes, Waterman and Cucullu.

Mr. O'Neil was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Waterman the absence of the Board was excused on account of sickness, and Mr. Mitchell was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The following persons were

Absent—Aldermen Bienvenu and Rossiter—2.

On motion of Mr. Allain, the Council proceeded to elect a President.

Messrs. Allain and Benit were appointed tellers.

9 votes cast.

Mr. Caldwell received 8 votes.

Blank. 1

Consequently Mr. Caldwell was duly elected President of the Council.

The reading of the journal of the last sitting was postponed till the next meeting of the Council.

The following message transmitted by the Mayor was read.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

January 24th, 1851.

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

Gentlemen—I have caused you to be convoked this day, at the request of Aldermen Hughes, Waterman and Cucullu, the object of which they will explain.

I take the occasion of informing you that it will be necessary for you to name one commissioner to preside over the election in each ward of Municipality No. 3, for Surveyor, and one Commissioner in the Fourth and Fifth Wards each of said municipality, to fill vacancies in said wards, for one member from each, in the Council of Municipality No. 2. Enclosed, I hand you a communication addressed to me, numerously signed by persons engaged in keeping junk shops, or places where second hand articles are bought and sold, complaining of the onerous tax imposed upon them. I fully concur in the opinion that the tax is extremely heavy upon them, and when compared with the small capital employed by them, as shown in their communication, the tax amounts to a prohibition. This must have been overlooked at the time of fixing the rate of taxes on professions, &c., and I feel confident it will receive from you that consideration which is due this subject.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

[Signed] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

On the first and second paragraphs of the message, Mr. Hopkins offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, the rules of the Council were adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to issue his proclamation, ordering an election to be held on Monday, 3d February, 1851, in the Second Municipality, to fill the vacancy in the General Council, occasioned by the death of Nathan Morris, Esq.

Resolved, That the following named persons be appointed Commissioners on the part of this Council to superintend the election to be held on Monday, 3d February, 1851, in the Fourth Ward of Municipality No. Two, for Alderman for the unexpired term of the late Nathan Morris, Commissioner Isaac T. Stockton

Resolved, That the following named persons be appointed on the part of this Council, to superintend the election to be held on Monday, 3d February, 1851, in the Fifth Ward of Second Municipality, for Alderman, for the unexpired term of George C. Lanfear, Esq., resignated by his resignation, Commissioner Wm. H. Filkins.

On the fourth paragraph, relative to the commutation of persons keeping junk shops, Mr. Cucullu moved that the communication be laid on the table subject to call. Said motion prevailed.

On motion the Council adjourned, to meet on the 3d Thursday in February next, at the usual hour.

F. A. MICHEL, Sec'y pro tem.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 25, 1851.

The Cotton market continues very heavy, the sales to-day having only amounted to 2,000 bales—Low middling 12¾@12⅝c ₱ lb. Good middling 12⅞@13c.

About 600 hhds Sugar were sold to day at steady prices. Fair 4⅝@4¾c. Of Molasses, 1000 hhds were sold at 23½@23⅝c ₱ gallon.

The Flour market is quiet; sale 1000 bbls at ₱ 99 @4 25 for Ohio, and $4 75@5 00 for extra brands [illegible] 1,200 sacks [illegible] at 2½c. ₱ lb.

Provisions are unchanged Sales of 300 bbls mess at $12 00, and 150 prime at $10 75. Bacon sides sell at 7¾@7⅞c ₱ lb. Prime Lard, in bbls, commands 7½c.

Whiskey is dull, and retailing at 23c ₱ gallon for rectified.

Exchange is generally unchanged. We quote Sterling 106¾@107¾. Paris 5f 35@5f 25. New York at par buying, ¾@⅜ ₱ cent dis. Checks 1⅛@2¼ ₱ cent dis.

Freights are advancing. 7-16

@15-32d.

JENNY LIND!!

MLLE. JENNY LIND'S 1st grand concert in New Orleans, will take place at the St. CHARLES THEATRE, on Monday Evening, 27th inst. Particulars hereafter.

j 27 3t wtf. *LAGRAND SMITH. Ag't.*

FINE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, worth $25 are selling for $10 each at C. T. Simpson's 50 Canal st.

jan27 10t

Night School—French Language. From 7 p. m. to 8 o'clock, P. M., and from 8 to 9 P. M. to 9 o'clock, P. M.,

BY MR. JEVER.

The [illegible] method consists in obliging the pupils to commit to memory, and to write conversational phrases in small words, such as substantives, adjectives, verbs &c., and compose French phrases. This method sustained by a few leading grammatical rules, has been successfully tried at his pupils at the end of a few months have been able to converse and write French fluently. Price, to attend the Evening School, $5 a month, private lessons $10 a month. Apply at Mr. Hare's Academy, corner Bayou and Bienville streets.

jan27 1m

Sugar Mills and Engines for sale. We have for sale a superior Sugar Mill and Engine complete, Cylinder 11 inches, 3 ft stroke, on a substantial Cast Iron Bed-plate

Also—A Horse Mill with Rolls 36X36—all new and complete and can be delivered the ensuing month.

The highest testimonials can be furnished as to the superior quality of this machinery. For further particulars apply early to

WINGFIELD, TRICE & CO.,

jan26 3t 57 Gravier st.

Late publications for sale at J. B. STEELE'S, New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse, 14 Camp st—

Review of Christianity, for Students, by Jno. G. Murphy, M. D

Family and Ship Medical Chest Companion, by a practising Physician.

Memoir of Wm. E. Fales, the Portsmouth Cripple.

Hoffman's Law of the Church. jan27

Landing ex ship Hanse and Irving, from Bordeaux,

200 boxes 12 bbls St Estephe claret, 6 quarts;

25 " " Lafitte, " Glanack;

25 " " Giscours " "

25 " " Larose " "

For sale by V. & E. MAIGNAN,

jan27 85 & 87 St Louis st.

Champaign wine—100 baskets 12 bbls; 40 baskets 24 ½ bbls, brand J Perier fils & Co., from Chateau, landing ex ship Antarctic, from Havre, and for sale by V. & E. MAIGNAN,

jan27 85 and 87 St Louis street.

Claret—500 boxes St Julien Claret, landing ex ship Hanse, from Bordeaux, for sale by

jan27 J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

Boriead wine—100 casks Chateau Grimont Berender Geoois, the accused stated that he had returned the money, but Mr. Montgomery, the President of the Bank of Louisiana, having testified to the abstraction of $71,000, his Honor was compelled to commit the prisoner to the Parish Jail, there to await his trial before the First District Court, on the charge of larceny and breach of trust.

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