The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 4, 1850.

LA MAIL.—Three of the back mails arrived yesterday. Twenty still due.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

The very important measure of conciliation passed the Senate on Friday, the 23d ult., by a large majority. Its provisions are as liberal to the South as they could possibly be made, and as efficient for the purposes contemplated as it was practicable to render them. They were regarded as so unexceptionable, that among even the Southern Hotspurs, not one was found bold enough to record his vote against the passage of the bill. The few negative voices came exclusively from Northern Senators.

We shall now have before the House of Representatives, and that, probably, ere this, been taken into its consideration. We give below a comprehensive analysis of its provisions.

Section one authorizes and empowers commissioners to be appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States, to perform the duties and powers conferred by this act.

Section two authorizes the Superior Court of every organized territory to appoint Commissioners similar to the Circuit Courts.

Section three provides for the enlargement, from time to time, of the number of Commissioners to third reasonable facilities for the execution of the duties imposed by this act.

Section four confers upon the Commissioners the same jurisdiction with the Judges of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts and Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories, and authorizes them to grant certificates to claimants, upon satisfactory proof, with authority to remove fugitives from service and labor from any State of Territory from which they shall have escaped.

Section five imposes on marshals and deputy marshals the duty of obeying and executing the warrants issued under this act; provides that any officers, in case of refusal to receive the warrant, or to execute it, shall be fined $1,000 for the benefit of the claimant, and in case of the escape of any fugitive after arrest by the marshal and his deputy or officer without his consent, shall be liable for the full value of the fugitive.

The section further empowers the Commissioners to appoint, from time to time, one or more persons, to execute warrants, with authority to summon the bystanders, or posse comitatus to their aid.

Section sixth declares that when a slave escapes from one State or Territory to another, the owner or representatives are authorized to arrest and remove such fugitive, either by process or a warrant as provided in above, or by seizing and securing the fugitive, without process, if they can do so without breaking the peace, or any other person or persons, as mentioned, whose duty it shall be to deliver the same in a summary way, upon proof being made by affidavit taken and made before proper authority in the State or Territory from which the fugitive escaped, with the seal of the court attached, or an affidavit of the identity of the fugitive, such evidence shall suffice for the removal of such fugitive, empowering the party to retain the fugitive to use reasonable force in keeping him or her back. The testimony of the alleged fugitive is not admitted to be heard in all cases excluded.

Section seventh provides that any person or persons obstructing the recovery of a fugitive, or attempting to rescue him or her, or knowingly to harbor or conceal such fugitive, after notice that he or she is a fugitive from service or labor, or hindering or concealing such fugitive, or aiding or abetting the escape of such fugitive from the claimant, or aiding and abetting the escape of such fugitive from the claimant, or harboring or concealing such fugitive, or any other of these offences, he shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, and imprisoned not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the U. S. where the offence was committed, and shall moreover, forfeit, by way of civil damages, $1,000 for each fugitive so lost, or rescuable by action of debt.

Section eight allows fees to the Marshals, Deputies and Clerks, for the services imposed by this act, whether the claimant be rescued and upon proof the fees to which Commissioners are entitled when the proceedings are in favor of the claimant.

Section nine makes it the duty of the officer, upon the arrest of a fugitive, to remove him to the State whence he fled, in all cases where it is necessary to apprehend a rescue by force, before such fugitive can be taken beyond the limits of the State where he was seized; and in the end, the officer is empowered to employ as many persons as he may deem necessary, and he and his assistants are to receive the same compensation and allowed the same expenses as are provided by law for the transportation of criminals, to be paid out of the Treasury of the U. S.

Section ten, last, enables the owner of a fugitive to apply to any Court of record or equity in the State or Territory, and upon satisfactory proof of the escape of the slave, and thereupon the Court shall make a record of the same, and a description of the person so escaping, and a transcript of this record, properly attested, shall be, on exhibition before competent authority, considered as conclusive evidence of the escape, and shall entitle the party to reclaim the fugitive, by a certificate granted by the Court, Commissioner or other person authorized by this act. The said transcript shall not be required as evidence, but in its absence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory and competent evidence.

Such are the ample and satisfactory provisions of the fugitive slave bill. Every effort has been made by the Senate to render the Constitutional guarantee certain and easy of fulfillment. We do not entertain much doubt that the effect of this salutary measure will greatly facilitate the object for which it has been passed. The Senate has now done its duty in a whole day—nobly, patriotically, disinterestedly, and with a fraternal sense of the necessity of the Union to both sections, and the reciprocal obligations of the North and South. We the people were told to "Look to the West." This appeal was predicated on the supposition of sound judgment and wisdom on the part of the elected body, and the result has fully justified the confidence. The cry must now be, "Look to the House!" Let us trust that the House will act with not there subvert the purpose of the nation, and mar the prospect of an honorable and peaceful settlement of every embarrassing question.

☞ We sincerely regret to learn from the *National Intelligencer*, that the health of Thos. M. T. McKennan, Secretary of the Interior, has become somewhat impaired, and that he has thought it advisable to return to his place of residence. He is accompanied by Dr. Reed, and it is to be hoped that a few days spent in his own healthy village will entirely restore him.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.—We are indebted to the publisher for the September number of this popular magazine. Here is reading for the million, excellent and edifying, and in such a form that no one except a mendicant can urge the slightest pretext of poverty for not procuring it. The present number is enriched with a fine like ness of the late Sir Robert Peel.

Destructive Fire.—The extensive stables, barns and outhouses, situated on the Bringier plantation, near Donaldsonville, were destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

Edinburgh Reviews.—Morgan, of the Literary Depot, has received the last numbers of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood. The last is particularly choice.

VIRGINIA REFORM ELECTION.—We have received returns from several counties in Virginia, of the election for delegates to the Reform Convention, the details of which it is hardly necessary to publish. The Reformers seemed to have generally succeeded over both Anti-Reformers and Conservatives.

☞ We much regret, says the *National Intelligencer*, to learn that Mr. Senator Miller, of New Jersey, who left this city in ill-health about a week ago, has since been, and still is confined to his home in New Jersey by severe illness, so that he cannot be expected for some days yet to resume his seat in the Senate.

Census of Wilmington, N. C.—The town of Wilmington contains a population of 7,100 souls—increase since 1840, 2,357.

Another Atlantic Steamer.—The new steamship Franklin is now so nearly completed that her agent has advertised that she will leave New York on the first trip to Havre on the 16th September. The line will be composed of the Franklin and the Humboldt, the latter of which is also in a state of forwardness, and will be ready to take her place shortly after the departure of her consort.

Professor Webster was executed, in conformity with the sentence, on the 30th ult. He is said to have expressed deep and sincere penitence for his crime. He died without a struggle.

☞ There is some talk of establishment at Washington a Northern Democratic paper, to counteract the influence of the *Union*, and to reflect the sentiments of the Free Soil wing of Locofocoism. It is further rumored that the said paper will support the pretensions to the Presidency of no less noted an individual than Thomas Hart Benton—the great defeated.

☞ The Mayor of New York has taken measures to have the convicts that have lately arrived there from Hamburgh and Bermeda, sent back to the ports whence they sailed.

The Weather and Crops.—The Iberville *Sentinel* says:

We had occasion in our last number to complain of unusually warm weather, but the past week has wrought quite a change in the atmosphere and in our feelings. We have had rain daily, and refreshing breezes have been the result. However pleasant the effect of such weather may be to us, the cotton planter must be injured by it, as it will have a tendency to retard the gathering of the crop, and materially injure the cotton that is open.

The St. Francisville *Chronicle* has the following:

The first part of this week commenced with extraordinary hot weather. No one in this vicinity ever recollects a night of such intense heat as that of Sunday last. The latter part of the week, however, has brought a considerable change—copious showers and the air of the hill. We learn from the planters generally, that our parish will produce this year an excellent crop of sugar.

We take the following from the Clinton (La.) *Floridian*:

From the most reliable information we can receive the cotton crop of this parish will be less than the average yield. The boll-worm is said to have appeared on many plantations, and may eventually reduce it still more. Corn, however, will be abundant.

☞ The annexed paragraphs are from the Washington correspondence of the Balt. Sun. They are severe upon the Southern ultras, but not more so than is deserved. When the several bills connected with the slavery question come before the House of Representatives, the mettle of the chivalry will be marked, and the country will then learn the truth of the statements, that there is a virtual understanding, not a direct coalition between abolition and Southern faction, to bring about the defeat of the Compromise, to keep up agitation and to perpetrate mischief:

The passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill in the Senate puts a stopper on the fourth gaping wound to the great chagrin of those who would leave the healing of the wounds of the *un*-*dite* *ultras* *nolens*—the patient in the meantime bleeding to death. It is in every respect, a good bill, and passed by large a majority, will carry great force with it, and ensure obedience to the law throughout the country. That subject is one of the most irritating in the country, and the bad faith, in regard to it, of some Northern States has, no doubt, contributed largely to the unfortunate state of feelings which now divides the two great sections of the country.

The House will probably take up the Senate bill on Tuesday next. A perfect league has been formed against them by the ultra abolitionists and free soilers and the Southern ultras. The free soilers will oppose the Texas boundary bill because they are desirous of protecting Southern honor and chivalry, and the Southern ultras will oppose it because it sacrifices the *principle* of their Northern allies and friends, the abolitionists. One hand washes the other. Not only do the Northern and Southern ultras meet each other, but they actually change positions, allowing the Southern wing to fight the battle North, and the Northern wing to fight the battle South. There are no greater stickers for Southern rights and chivalry at this moment than Root, Giddings, Preston King and Wilmot, and the Northern ardor is no doubt returned, with interest, by ultra Southerners devoted to the interests of the free soilers as a party. Both oppose a settlement of the question, good or bad, or indifferent; because any settlement is sure to consign them forever after to merited obscurity.

There are *sixty-two* Northern men pledged to the support of the Texas Boundary and the Territorial Bills of New Mexico and Utah, without the "Wilmot Proviso." If the South choose to meet them the thing is done. But to insure the success of both measures, it is absolutely necessary to take up New Mexico first, and let the Texas Bill follow as a corollary. There is positive danger from distrust and apprehension in the opposite course. I am not a croaker you know, and speak of the things I know.

A point attempt will be made by the South and the Free Soilers to give Texas the whole boundary east of the Rio Grande, but no compromise can succeed. The Texas Senators prefer this infinitely, and it would be a capital thing all round, if the Free Soilers could be induced. They will probably vote on the amendment in order, and subsequently kill the bill. I doubt whether Northern gentlemen will again suffer themselves to be made cats' paws of, and then rail against the North for refusing them their rights. It is indeed strange that there should be Southern men found willing to shake hands with Northern Abolitionists over the very heads of Northern friends and moderate men for the purpose of defeating every measure of conciliation, except the *ultimatum* which they know is entirely out of the question.

Letter from President Fillmore.—Dr. Naphegyi has received the followed letter of acknowledgment from President Fillmore:—

Washington, Aug. 22, 1850.

Dr. Gabor Naphegyi—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, accompanied by an illuminated letter of congratulation in sixteen different Languages, for which you will please accept my grateful acknowledgments.

The letter, as a work of art, executed solely, as I understand, with the pen, exceeds anything of the kind which I have ever seen. I had no conception that the art of chirography had been brought to such perfection in this or any other country; and I deem it worthy of a conspicuous place in the Presidential mansion.

You speak in your letter of the vicissitudes of your life, as one cause of your acquiring a knowledge of so many Languages. I trust that your wanderings are now at an end, and that you may find this happy country—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—a desirable residence for the remainder of your life; and that our people, always ready to appreciate merit, may extend to you that confidence and respect to which your literary and scientific attainments so justly entitle you.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

Millard Fillmore.

Reported Defalcations of a Government Official in California.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington, makes mysterious reference to certain extensive defalcations on the part of certain Government officials in California; "defalcations which," it was added, "will throw Galphinism into the shade. The Tribune, of New York, says it has no doubt that the charge lies at the door of Col. Collier, the Collector of the port of San Francisco. It is supposed that the "frauds" are founded on certain heavy charges, or over charges, in the accounts he has sent forward to the Treasury Department for adjustment. In some of these bills he charges down, for instance, $10,000 per month for the rent of the building employed as a custom house. There are other charges put down equally exorbitant, and these, we are told, Secretary Corwin will disallow. A law-suit, next, is talked of; but nobody—not even the Tribune—suspects that Col. Collier will not pay up whatever he is adjudged to owe. It is this circumstance, it is hinted, which prompted the declination of the office of Assistant Treasurer that had been offered us Col. John A. Collier, of this State,—brother of the Collector of San Francisco.

Information we have received from an excellent source leads us to believe that the surmise of the Tribune points to the truth.

LAFOURCHE.

The Whigs of Lafourche assembled at the Thibodaux Court House, on the 24th ult., Mr. V. D. Terrebonne acting as President. A committee having been appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a convention of our fellow Whigs is to be convened at Donaldsonville, to unite upon a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the acceptance of the office of Secretary of War, by the Hon. Chas. M. Conrad, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a delegation of —— members be appointed by this Convention, to represent the Parish of Lafourche Interior in the same.

Resolved, That we view with pride and gratification, the elevation of the Hon. C. M. Conrad, to the post of honor to which he has been called by the Chief Executive, and revert with pleasure to the part he took, as our representative, in the councils of the nation, and trust that the country will find in him the embodiment of the devotion of Louisiana to the Union.

Resolved, That we have watched in anxiety and hope the labors of our Statesmen, on seeking to adjust the unhappy difficulties of the Republic, and have viewed with infinite regret and mortification, all their plans defeated without any offer of a feasible substitute on the part of their opponents.

Resolved, So far as we can judge of the sentiments of this State, and with a full knowledge of the people of this parish, we assure our fellow-citizens, and all attached to the Union of these States, that Louisiana has but one voice, and that voice is for the UNION; and one feeling, and that is the principle of compromise which gave us a Constitution.

On motion of A. B. Thibodaux, the blank in the first resolution was filled by inserting the word "thirteen."

On motion of L. Bush, the words "and that the citizens generally shall have the right to accompany the delegates, should they see proper to do so," were added to the first resolution.

On motion of J. C. White, the preamble and resolutions were adopted and amended.

The following named gentlemen were appointed, by the consent of the assembly, to cast the vote and represent the interest of this parish in the District Convention—viz: F. Michel, J. Lyall, L. Bush, A. Bernard, R. D. Jordan, A. Collins, T. H. Weughman, E. R. Bourg, J. F. Lede, M. H. Duane, V. D. Terrebonne, G. A. Knobloch, and W. Hall.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

V. D. TERREBONNE, President.

☞ The Philadelphia *North American* notices the return of the Hon. W. M. Meredith (late Secretary of the Treasury) to his native city of Philadelphia, where he will resume the practice of his profession.

"Philadelphia," says the American, "has always been proud of the high attainments, the great professional skill, and the lofty personal character of her eminent son, and the broad and comprehensive statesmanship, and the earnest devotion to the great interests of the country, which characterized his management of the Treasury Department under the administration of General Taylor, have given additional force to this sentiment—a sentiment which will shortly find appropriate public utterance."

Three Hundred Acre.

Harrisburg, August 24.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—As the train from Philadelphia for this place was coming up last night it ran over a cow, which upset the engine and tender, and smashed one of the passenger cars filled with emigrants. A man named Alfred Bryant was instantly killed, and several others were badly injured. The wounded men were brought up to this place for treatment.

Portland, Me., Aug 24.

Railroad Accident at Portland.—The great train on the Kennebeck and Portland Railroad was thrown off the track this morning, instantly killing four Irish laborers and badly injuring several others. The accident was occasioned by a quantity of stone and timber having been maliciously placed on the track.

Naval.—The Norfolk *Beacon* of the 26th ult., has the following:

The U. S. Steamer Engineer, 24 Master (Timpson), Commanding, arrived here from Baltimore, with 75 U. S. Seamen for general service.

The U. S. Steamer Mississippi, with Rear-Admiral Perry, on board, sailed for the Island of Ponza, on the 21st ult., steering from W. to E. supposed to be from Lisbon to Naples.

The U. S. Frigate Raritan, Captain Gansevoort, for the Pacific, went to sea from Hampton Roads, Saturday morning.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

Key West, Aug 24, 1850.

Messrs. Editors—On the 21st and 22d we had a severe gale here, more so than we have experienced for several years past. No injury, however, was done to the shipping in the harbor.

The Spanish brig Mormo, Capt. Duval, on a voyage from Trinidad, Cuba, to Barcelona, in Spain, with a cargo of sugar, happening to be off this port at the time, was driven across the reef and ashore on a small key a few miles from this. She is reported to be lodged and full of water, and the wreckers are now alongside saving what they can.

The ship Emily Taylor and cargo were appraised at $81,000, on which the Court decreed $16,000 being twenty per cent. on the valuation. Nothing has yet been done in the case of the ship M. Howes.

Arrived since my last, bark R. H. Gamble, New York, schrs Gov. Anderson, do; St. Dennis, Tampa.

Arrival of the Ohio.—The United States mail steamship Ohio, Lieut. James Findlay Schenck, U. S. N., commander, arrived at New York on Saturday morning, about half-before 3 o'clock, from Havana and New Orleans. The Ohio left Havana on the evening of the 19th.

The Georgia, from New York, arrived on the morning of the same day.

The Falcon, from Chagres, arrived on the 16th, and was to sail on the 20th for New Orleans, with a large number of passengers.

Havana is perfectly quiet. The excitement of the invasion has entirely died away, and the subject is seldom mentioned.

The officers of the Georgiana and Susan Loud are yet in close confinement; but it is the opinion here that they will soon be released, notwithstanding the report in circulation that they were condemned to be shot; which is without foundation, being merely verbal.

Foreigners are now allowed to land without obtaining permits.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, Capt. Randolph, from Pensacola, arrived off Moro Castle on the 19th inst. She did not enter the harbor, but comes anchored to the shore by small boats. She sailed on the same day for Boston.

Among the passengers by the Ohio from Havana, are the Lady Emily Stuart Wortley and daughter.

The Ohio brings the California mails, 200 passengers, and a large amount of specie and gold dust on board.

She brings 100,000 Mexican dollars, consigned to Messrs. Corning & Co.; $10,000 in gold dust, to J. C. Thompson, and $4,000 to S. H. Hallowell.

The Negro Case Again.—It will be remembered that soon after the apprehension of Gen. Hamlin and the negroes accompanying him, two negro men belonging to the Hon. Mr. Colcock, of South Carolina, were found concealed on the premises of R. S. Coxe, Esq., and that Noah Henson, a colored servant of Mr. Coxe, was arrested upon the charge of harboring and concealing the said slaves. He was at that time committed to jail to await further examination. This was yesterday conducted before Justice Marshall, and resulted in the commitment of Henson to await his trial before the Criminal Court. Mr. Coxe, who had been summoned appeared as a witness; and, among other things, testified that upon the finding of the secreted slaves, the prisoner threatened to kill the person who had betrayed them. The witness further stated that he believed he had not in his premises in the apartment in which the negroes had been found, but that they could not have remained there twenty four hours without the knowledge of his other colored servants. He also took occasion to express his views of the conduct of the Abolitionists by whom these frequent excitements are produced, and declared that he was entirely opposed to their interference, and that he had at a former time entertained views upon the subject which the experience of years had induced him to change.—*Washington Republic.*

Kossuth and his Companions.—The London Daily News has received a private letter from a traveling friend conveying some interesting particulars of the illustrious Hungarians whom the jealousy of Austria, the dictation of Russia, and the weakness of the Porte, have consigned to imprisonment at Kutayeh. It was gratifying to learn that the exiles enjoyed tolerable health, and were more reconciled than at first to their unaccountable captivity. Kossuth, Batyani, Mesaeros, Perezel, and the rest, were indeed, struck with despondency when conveyed as captives and captives to the barrack prison of Kutayeh, where cells were assigned them for habitation more savoring of Newgate than of honorable captivity. The strictest guard was kept over them, and they were not allowed to pass the walls of the barrack without a strong escort. The Turkish officers and soldiers have treated the prisoners with deference, and the Turkish population with every mark of Oriental respect—Kossuth being with them the Kral, who had held for a time in his hands the destinies of eastern Europe.

This universal respect was especially evident on the occasion of Kossuth's reception of his children. Three of them, interesting and intelligent little creatures, were sent by the Austrian government, not without foreign intercession, to share their father's captivity. He and Madam Kossuth were allowed to go and meet them—under guard, of course; and the very guard of rude Turkish soldiers were affected to tears at the meeting. In the education of his children, within the barrack wall, and an occasional game of skittles with the companions of his political and military struggles, Kossuth whiles away the time of his captivity.

(From the Petersburg Intelligencer,)

Suicide.—We received the following communication from Prince George yesterday:

"Mr. Hermon Harrison, of Prince George county, deliberately cut his throat on Friday night, August 15. He walked about one hundred and fifty yards from his dwelling, and there performed the rash deed. The inmates of his family, consisting alone of four children, say he left the house about two hours before day, and they found him about daylight weltering in his own blood. On my arrival he was in bed. I proposed dressing the wound, to which he replied, "it was useless, that he could not live ten minutes." He finally submitted to be shaved about the wound, and to have it sewed up and adhesive strips to be applied; after which he talked better, and said he felt improved. The external hemorrhage was staid; but after my absence, I have understood he pulled away the dressing, thrusting his finger again in the wound, and showed every disposition to fully accomplish what he failed at first to execute. He perpetrated the deed with an old pocket knife, very rusty. There were evidences of three attempts to cut his throat. After introducing the knife, he turned it round, and made the injury of the wind-pipe very irregular.

"He also attempted to make a deep incision in his side. He said he intended to make short work of it, that he thrust the knife in as deep as he could get it and turned it in different directions up and down. When questioned what prompted him to the deed, he said "he would never tell it." He died in about eight hours afterwards. He was of intemperate habits.

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

Case of Lactation in a Male.—*By C. W. Horner, M. D., of Philadelphia.*—Dear Sir: According to your request, I send the particulars of the case of lactation in an adult male. It occurred in the person of an athletic American named Charles Collins, aged 22 years, a blacksmith, working at his trade in New York. About the 10th of February last, his attention was first drawn to his left breast, which apparently had enlarged, and continued to increase in size for three weeks, when he came to Philadelphia. After being in this city for three weeks he became quite anxious in regard to his condition, for, although he suffered very little pain, the mammae had become quite as large as that of a female nursing. He, therefore, through the permission of an friend, was, on the 23d of March, induced to apply at the Clinic of the Jefferson Medical College, to consult the faculty of that institution. He came came before Professor Mutter, who, upon examination, found the mammary gland largely developed and filled with the lacteal secretion, which differed in no wise from that of a mother. He could assign no cause for this freak of nature, his health was very good, and the other breast had not shared in the change. He was prescribed, and compression ordered to be kept up, which he persisted in for full six weeks, when the gland returned to its usual size; and when I saw him three months at Fairmount, where he now resides, it was in every respect like the other.

Phil. Ledger.

Extraordinary Marriage.—A Mr. Hopkins, of Lowndes county, Mississippi, aged fifty-six, recently married a Miss Matthews, aged about thirty-five. What renders this marriage so extraordinary is, that both parties are so afflicted with rheumatism, that neither has walked a step in twenty-five years, and the bride is unable to dress or undress herself. The reason assigned by Mr Hopkins for marrying Miss Matthews is, "that some two years ago he married a woman that could walk, and she ran off with a stage-driver, and he wanted a wife that he was certain could not get off."

City Intelligence

Council of Municipality No. Two.—This body met last evening, pursuant to adjournment on motion of Alderman Johnson in the chair. There were members present. On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous sitting was dispensed with. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $1,[illegible]. A communication from District Surveyor Blanchard, stated that there only remained a few hundred feet of the Common street Shellroad to complete. A petition from Regent Hazard, of the night watch, was read, complaining of his being discharged. Alderman Delman Marks moved that said officer be reinstated in his position. Mr. Marks proceeded to make some remarks in support of his motion, and offered to prove by several witnesses that the charge brought against Hazard, of having been asleep on his post, was false, and that he was in his proper place at work on removing the officer. The Police Committee was empowered with the power of temporarily suspending officers, and putting a substitute in the Council. The Committee had taken up the case of the Regent Hazard, and had indefinitely suspended Hazard, which was equivalent to a dismissal. Mr. Marks argued against the charge against Hazard, of having been asleep on his post; and stated that he was ready to produce witnesses in the course they had proved. The de ate on this finding of the Committee, and on the whole matter, was very warm, with the power of temporarily suspending officers, and putting a substitute in the Council. The Committee had taken up the case of the Regent Hazard, which was equivalent to a dismissal. Mr. Marks argued against the charge against Hazard, of having been asleep on his post; and stated that he was ready to produce witnesses in the course they had proved. The deb