# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1853.


## THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Thursday Morning Jan. 13, 1853.

For Representative—Fourth District,

**F. A. LUMSDEN.**

ELECTION—SATURDAY 29th JANUARY.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday 48th the latest dates.

### THE CITY COUNCIL AND THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held a week ago, a request was received from the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt, in which detailed information was communicated to the Council of the amount of debt of each District, accompanied by a statement of the values of the assessed property in the several Districts, with a view of determining the per centage of the tax to be levied in each District, to pay the interest on the consolidated debt and to provide for its gradual extinction. In accordance with these data, and having his ordinance upon them, Mr. CONVERSE, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, introduced a resolution levying a tax upon the property of the several Districts. We published the proposed ordinance at the time, and refer such of our readers as may desire to examine it, to the *Bee* of last week.

Considerable discussion followed the introduction of the report. The Aldermen from the Third District in particular manifested strong opposition to it, urging the ground that the provisions as injury was sought to be inflicted on the section of the city represented by them. Desirous of doing away with the objections of these gentlemen, the Board agreed to refer the report to a select committee of three, with instructions to confer with the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt, relative to the apportionment of the pro rata tax among the several Districts, and to ascertain whether the report embodied any error which might prove detrimental to the interests of either of the Districts. Although the delay consequent upon the postponement of the subject was considered prejudicial to the public weal, in consequence of the shabby exhibition which the City Charter upon the Council to transact any business whatever, to adopt any ordinance or carry through any measure, until the tax be levied, the Board, in deference to the scruples of the opposition, adopted the motion, and adjourned over to Tuesday, the 11th inst.

Accordingly, at the time specified the Board re-assembled, and Mr. WOOD, chairman of the select committee, presented his report, stating that the committee had conferred with the Commissioners of the consolidated debt, that all the necessary information had been supplied, that a searching investigation had shown that the distribution recommended was entirely correct and equitable, with the exception of a few slight error in relation to the Third District, which the commissioners had appealed. The proposed ordinance was, therefore, pronounced perfectly legal, and its immediate adoption was earnestly recommended. The report was taken up and debated for four mortal hours, Mr. CLAIBORNE leading off in a very long and elaborate speech. In the course of which he moved to refer back the report to the Finance Committee, with certain instructions which he proceeded to read. The two chief instructions were, first, that the Finance Committee be directed to apply the funds arising from the sale of the batture property, and the assets of the late sinking fund, to the reduction of the fifty debt incurred prior to the year, 1840, and second, that the consideration of a local character which were pending at the period of consolidation, should be charged separately to the several districts for whose benefit they were made, and be collected accordingly. Mr. CLAIBORNE's motion embraced other instructions connected with the shinplaster currency issued by the late municipalities for years ago, and which is not entirely described, and one or two other matters the purport of which we were unable clearly to understand. Mr. CLAIBORNE spoke at great length in defence of his motion, and in opposition to the report of the committee, insisting that great injustice had been done to the Third District; that she was oppressed by an unbearable burden, that Mr. C. appeared to lose sight of the fact that, however hard it might be for the Third District to pay one and threequarters per cent. on the assessed value of her property, as her pro rata of the tax, the debt incurred was of her own choice, and that in consolidating it she was not ignorant that pay-day must eventually come.

In the course of his debate, in which most of the members participated, Mr. CONVERSE showed clearly and conclusively that the Finance Committee had acted in perfect good faith, had carried out the explicit and plain provisions of the law, that the debt had been arranged by the commissioners in conformity to the charter, and in fair and equitable proportion to the period of consolidation, the First and Second Districts had contributed large funds accruing from various sources, while the Third District had brought in nothing, and that these assets were employed to extinguish pressing obligations due by the old city, and that in adjusting the contracts pending the consolidation, no one regard had been paid to charging them to those districts which had been benefited by such engagements. In short, Mr. CONVERSE made a lucid and convincing argument, though it is said to satisfy the scruples of the opposition. After a prolonged and sharp discussion, in which considerable personal feeling was displayed, and in which crimination and recrimination were too freely indulged in, Mr. CLAIBORNE's motion prevailed.

We have endeavored to sketch succinctly and intelligibly the progress and present aspect of the highly important question. A fortnight has now elapsed since the 1st inst., when the imperative behest of the city charter, provision must be made for levying a tax of $600,000 to meet the interest and to extinguish a portion of the principal of the consolidated debt. Some weeks more may yet be required before the new structures to the Finance Committee can be duly complied with. In the meantime the legislature is at a stand still, and the wheels of the City Government are completely locked. What is more to be regretted is, that the labor and delay entailed on the Committee will probably fail to accomplish the object aimed at by the opposition. Admitting that the Committee report in accordance with the particular instructions requiring that all contracts pending at the period of consolidation, be charged to the several Districts, according to the aggregate amount incurred for their benefit; and premising that the funds brought into the common treasury of the city at the time of the creation of the Municipalities, be credited to the two Districts which supplied them, the result will inevitably be, that the Third District, so far from being a gainer by the process, will find itself in a worse position than that in which it now stands.

The debate and action of the Board of Aldermen we regard as singularly inappropriate. It is the duty of that body to conform promptly and punctually to the requisitions of the Charter. Such alacrity is a test of good faith, and a practical evidence of our anxiety honorably to meet our obligations. The credit of our city now stands deservedly high; but any undue and uncalled for procrastination in the fulfilment of the sacred mandate of our Charter, must tend to awaken doubts abroad of the willingness of the city to discharge its debts, and thus impairs the confidence entertained by her creditors in her disposition to pay. This is a subject too delicate and too momentous to dash of trifling. Let us do nothing to violate one jot of that creed, which the just and noble provisions of our Charter have enabled us to enjoy.

☞ We lack space and time to answer our contemporary of the *True Delta*'s remarks of yesterday evening. This much, however, we will say by way of declining any parallel. We deny utterly and emphatically the right of the coming Legislature to elect a United States Senator. We hold that no vacancy exists, and that the vacancy which will exist on the 4th of March next, has been provided for by the last Legislature, in a hasty and constitutional way. In connexion with this matter we would have given the subject proper consideration, we should regard the attempt of the General Assembly to evict Mr. BENJAMIN from his seat, upon the wretched and fallacious pretext, that the new Constitution nullifies his election, is not only a monstrous and indefensible act of party injustice, but a gross political blunder, and an example of partisan recklessness without parallel, and deserving of the slightest extenuation.

If needs be, we shall discuss the subject more fully.

MESS. PETIT.—This eminent savant will deliver a second Lecture on Saturday Evening, the 15th inst., at the Louisiana College, in Desiderio street, between Broadway and Hospital. At the request of a number of fashionable gentlemen, Mr. P. will explain in detail the principles of hydraulics employed in the construction of his ornithopter, and exhibit it in the air. His experiments will be found to be most interesting.

☞ Some disturbances have recently occurred among the Indians on the route of Pacific railroad, in the vicinity of which one or two of the branch roads will, and a number body boasters. At the last accounts quiet had been restored, and, however, without the interposition of the military from the garrison of Fort Leavenworth, from Colonel Sum-

Accident's Compound Syrup Asiatica.—We hardly can thank to Mr. Affleck for a [illegible] which he has kindly handed us, and which we have no doubt will be found a most valuable remedy for coughs, colds, &c. We have personally experienced its efficacy, which we think can [illegible]

### THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 6th inst. published the most interesting portions of the correspondence between the English and French Ministers on the one hand, and Messrs. WEBSTER and KEITHLY, on the other, relative to the proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain and France, for the purpose of preventing the transfer of Cuba to any other European power than Spain. The correspondence is exceedingly long, but we will endeavor to place its leading points before our readers.

Mr. CRAMPTON writes to Mr. WEBSTER under date of April 2nd, 1850, inclosing a copy of a despatch and project for a convention, and asking Mr. WEBSTER to embody his opinions in writing, as a confidential communication.

On the 8th April 1850, the Earl of MALMESBURY informs Mr. CRAMPTON that the Lopez expedition to Cuba has engaged the serious attention of her Majesty's Government; adverts to the disposition manifested by the United States, Great Britain and France to refrain from all attempts to withdraw Cuba from the rule of Spain, and alludes to a tripartite engagement as the most effective means of maintaining these views. Accompanying the despatch is a draft of the proposed convention.

Mr. WEBSTER writes to the Count de SARTIGES on the 29th April 1850, stating that the policy of the United States Government has always been to refrain from any designs upon Cuba, but to discountenance its acquisition by any other European power than Spain. The President will take Mr. SAVAGE's proposition into consideration, but as a general rule the uniform policy of the United States has been to avoid entangling engagements, and to keep itself as free as possible from national obligations.

On the 1st December Mr. EVERETT addresses an elaborate despatch to both Mr. CRAMPTON and the Count de SARTIGES. After alluding to the details of Mr. WEBSTER, he says that the substantial portion of the proposed Convention is embraced in the following article:

"The high contracting parties hereby severally and collectively disclaim, now and for ever after, all intention to annex the United States to the Island of Cuba, and they respectively bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any Power or individuals whatever. The high contracting parties declare severally and collectively that they will not obtain or maintain for themselves, or for any of their dependencies, any exclusive control over the said Island, nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same."

The President holds that the U. States could not see with indifference the Island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European government than Spain. Not that he objects to the transfer of territory and power by France and England. Both countries have made large acquisitions, and so have the United States, but these accessions have been brought about by natural causes, and without any disturbance of the international relations of the principal States, and have been followed by mutual beneficial results. The transfer of Cuba could not take place, without such disturbance, and would indicate designs in reference to this hemisphere, calculated to awaken alarm in the United States. We do not covet the acquisition of Cuba; but the question is chiefly American in its aspects, and the President cannot consent to become a party to a treaty for various reasons. The Convention would be rejected by the Senate, and leave the question as unsettled as ever. The Convention is proposed as a limitation upon the constitutionality of the imposition by the treaty-making power of a permanent disability on the American government may well be doubted. An aversion to political alliances is among the oldest traditions of the Federal Government. Mr. EVERETT cites the language of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON in support of this sentiment. Graver objections exist. The operation of the compact would be unequal. Cuba is never likely to belong to any other European power, and England and France propose only to disable themselves from an act which, under ordinary circumstance, neither will ever perform. The U. S. would disable themselves from making an acquisition which future emergencies might require, without causing any international disturbances or interruption of the ordinary course of things. Mr. EVERETT then describes the importance of the geographical position of Cuba, and points out how, under certain contingencies, its acquisition might be almost essential to our safety. Still for domestic reasons the present Minister had gone to see her Majesty at Osborne.

A cabinet council had been held at noon, all the ministers being in attendance. It sat one hour, and immediately on its rising, a telegraphic message was despatched to the naval authorities at Gosport, to have a steamer in readiness for the arrival of the 3 o'clock express, from London, by which the Earl of Derby would proceed from London to Osborne, on his night voyage to Osborne without loss of time.

The premier would place his resignation in the hands of the Queen, on his arrival, and remain, during last night, at Osborne.

The future cabinet was already spoken of and it was supposed that it would be made up of a coalition of Whigs, Peelites and Russell Radicals. Lord Aberdeen is spoken of to take the lead in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons.

The country is still deluged with rain, and several towns on the rivers and sea coast have suffered greatly from the encroachments of the water.

Though an extensive gang of burglars, which for upwards of twelve months ravaged the northern counties of England has been at length broken up, and its leaders transported, other daring outrages have been perpetrated. The other day, five villains masked and armed to the teeth, assailed the house of a wealthy farmer, near Manchester, and carried off £170 in gold and silver, besides other valuable property.

A forgery to the extent of £900 has been committed upon the banking house of Messrs. Hanbury & Co., London; the police are on the track of the culprit.

There is likely to be another *imbroglio* between the foreign office and the Austrian government, in an outrage by the police authorities of Vienna upon the person of an English gentleman, the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, and resident in that capital.

A number of English merchants have originated a movement for the reduction of the duties, and an influential deputation had an interview with the government on the subject on Thursday; with what result has not yet been announced.

THE CAPE WAR.—The war is not yet closed. The Caffirs, though repeatedly attacked, dispersed, pursued, and killed in great numbers, are neither as yet reduced to submission, nor driven across the Kei. In the term of unconditional surrender insisted upon by General Cathcart they have evinced inexpressible repugnance.

FRANCE.—Prince Napoleon, son of the Ex-king of Westphalia, who is to have the place and title of lieutenant of the Empire in Algiers, is a prosperous commerce between Cuba and Spain would be far more productive than the most controlled systems of restriction. Besides, there is no hope of the effectual suppression of the slave trade, while Cuba remains a Spanish colony.

But, (continues Mr. EVERETT,) whatever may be thought of these last suggestions, it would seem impossible for any one, who reflects upon the subject, to object, at this late period, to such the law of American growth and progress, or think it can be ultimately arrested by a convention like that proposed. In the judicature of the President, it would be as easy to throw a dam from Cape Florida to Cuba, in the hope of stopping the flow of the gulf stream, as to attempt by a compact like this, to fix the fortunes of Cuba, "now and for hereafter," or, as expressed in the French text of the convention, "for the present as for the future," (*pour le present comme pour l'avenir*;) that is for all coming time. The history of the past—of the recent past—affords no assurance that twenty years hence, France or England will even wish that Spain should retain Cuba; and a country house, judging of what will be from what has been, the pages which record this proposition will, like the record of the family compact betwen France and Spain, have no interest but for the antiquary.

A final objection to the proposed convention, is that it would give a new and powerful impulse to attacks on Cuba by bands of adventurers. It would strike a death blow to the conservative policy hitherto pursued by this country towards Cuba, and would render any Administration utterly odious that should bind the United States for all time to come, under no conceivable contingency to acquire Cuba.

The despatch is written with marked elegance and vigor, and smacks equally of the scholar and statesman.

### The Fine Arts.

The patrons of Art, will be pleased to hear of the arrival of a splendid collection of Modern Paintings in this city. They are the property of MR. PETIT, the proprietor of the "Louisiana Art Gallery" of last year, and who it will have been in the Agent for the New York Albion, by many years. The lovers of painting will find a rich treat in visiting this collection, as some of the pictures are extremely beautiful, and of great excellence.

It is an encouraging circumstance to find that not in a single instance has the public taste been so liberal as to admit of a failure of any enterprise undertaken for the promotion of pure fineness.

Painting and sculpture through necessarily, if they do not lead to the highest civilization, and where these are found existing in the greatest excellence, there will also be found the most opulent resources.

We would advise our readers to go and see this picture. The remuneration will be definitely, and the entertained may receive from instruction for, to become a judge of art, (and there are few who do not possess the faculty) it is only necessary to study the finest models. We refer to the advertisement for particulars.

GRAYSON BATES, of Massachusetts, in a letter to the editor of the *Boston Atlas*, which that paper publishes, announces his intention of withdrawing from public life on the close of his present Senatorial term, and declining now-nomination.

Resignation of Mr. Hunter.—Mr. [illegible] Senator [illegible] on the 27 ultimo, at the [illegible] Mr. Hunter, of Va., and [illegible] Mr. Hunter belonging to said committee, [illegible] of Mines and particularly withdrawn to some at [illegible] Senate.

### CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 5th inst., a message was received from the President, in reply to Mr. MASON's resolution, calling for information relative to the proposed treaty by France, England and the United States, respecting Cuba. The correspondence is most voluminous. The reply of the President to the French and English Ministers appears condensed in his annual message. It was ordered to be printed.

The resolution to pay Mr. MERRIWETHER his salary and per diem as a Senator up to the day when Mr. DIXON was admitted to his seat, was, after debate, adopted.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the army, navy and marine corps of the U. S. by providing a retired list for disabled officers, was taken up, and after debate, in which Messrs. CASS and SHIELDS supported the bill, and Messrs. HALE and STOCKTON opposed it; it was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. HALE submitted an amendment to be hereafter offered to Mr. CASS' resolutions, applying the Monroe doctrine to Canada.

After some unimportant business, the resolution relative to ordering the printing of 30,000 copies of HICKEY's edition of the Constitution for the use of the Senate, was taken up, and, after debate, adopted.

A bill granting pensions to the widows and orphans of certain deceased officers and soldiers, was taken up and passed.

The bill appropriating one month's wages to each of the workingmen on the Capitol who lost employment last spring, because of the failure of Congress to make an appropriation to continue the work, was taken up and debated.

On the question of its passage, no quorum voted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, tellers were appointed, on a motion of Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, to take up the bill sent from the Senate, in amendment of the steamboat law of last session; and the Speaker voting in the affirmative to form a quorum, it was taken up and passed.

A discussion followed, on a motion of Mr. POLK, of Tennessee, to recede from the amendments to the Senate bill, granting a pension to Mrs. WORTH, widow of Gen. WORTH, which was opposed on the ground of establishing a dangerous precedent, in violation of law. The motion was agreed to—yeas 96 nays 46.

The bill as sent from the Senate, grants Mrs. WORTH a pension of fifty dollars a month during her natural life. The amendment of the House restricted the amount to thirty dollars per month, for the space of five years. The House, therefore recedes from its amendment.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pa., claimed the floor, having only relinquished it yesterday to allow the motion to be made that the committee rise, but was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., replied to the allusions made yesterday to the controversies in which Gen. SCOTT had been engaged, and went on to prove that from the time of the Roman Empire it has been customary for great men to be assailed and contended that if Gen. SCOTT was liable to the same charge, it was no proof that he was a blamer, but was caused by the jealousy of his opponents.

He made a variety of remarks relative to the natural desire of men to be rewarded—duty which every other nation had performed; and traced the various promotions of the Duke of Wellington, consequent upon his *skirmishes* in India, and his other military achievements, unequalled, he said, to those of Gen. SCOTT; and attributed the opposition to the resolution of the Senate to party hostility.

The Committee then rose without having transacted any business and House adjourned.

### THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The British mail steamship *Asia*, Captain SCOTT, with dates from Liverpool to the 5th December, arrived at New York on the 5th inst. Her advices are of interest.

ENGLAND—REJECTION OF THE BUDGET.—The Ministry was defeated on Thursday night upon the question of the house tax, which it was generally understood, was to decide the fate of the budget and of the administration—Mr. D'Israeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech of nearly three hours duration, and characterised by a more than usual degree of bitterness, vindicated his propositions, contending that during the whole debate he had heard no arguments which successfully impugned his policy, and urging again upon the House the necessity of enlarging the basis of direct taxation.

There was a majority of 19 against the Government in the House adjourned until Monday.

The Standard says that all Irish members voted—30 for ministers, and 52 against them.

### Latest News.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.—In the House of Lords last night, the EARL OF MALMESBURY begged to move the adjournment of the House until Monday, announcing that in consequence of the turn matters had taken in the House of Commons on the Budget question, the Prime Minister had gone to see her Majesty at Osborne.

A cabinet council had been held at noon, all the ministers being in attendance. It sat one hour, and immediately on its rising, a telegraphic message was despatched to the naval authorities at Gosport, to have a steamer in readiness for the arrival of the 3 o'clock express, from London, by which the Earl of Derby would proceed from London to Osborne, on his night voyage to Osborne without loss of time.

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Mr. Hunter, of Va., has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, to take effect on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Hunter's resignation, we learn, was occasioned by the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, to the office of Secretary of War, which Mr. Hunter had urged upon the President.

Mr. Hunter's term of service would have expired in March, 1855.

Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, has appointed Mr. Toombs to the vacancy.

### Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

DEATH OF COL. MORGAN.—Commodore Morgan, Commander of the Washington Navy Yard, died at 8 o'clock this morning, after a short illness.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Cessna, Whig, was chosen Speaker of the Senate, to-day, by one majority, over the message of Gov. Bigler was communicated to the two Houses.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.

OBSEQUIES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The organization of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts was completed to-day, by the election of William Schneider, editor of the Boston Atlas, as clerk.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 8.

MARINE DISASTERS—STORMS, &c.—The schr. Dirigo, of Franklin, Maine, from Jacksonville, Florida, for Boston, with a cargo of ship timber, went ashore yesterday, at Newport, and is supposed to be a total loss. Her crew were saved.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.

During a heavy gale last night, the brig John Marshall went ashore on Long Island Head, to have to discharge her cargo. A schooner from Rockland, with lime, went ashore at the same place, and is now on fire. Both of the crews were saved.

The Light Boat at Minot's Ledge, slipped her moorings, and is anchored in Cohasset Harbor.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.

PENNSYLVANIA PROTHONOTARY.—Robert Tyson was to-day appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, vice Joseph Cohen.

SPRINGFIELD, (Ill.) Jan. 6.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.—The Democratic Legislative caucus, to-day, nominated Senator Douglas for re-election, by acclamation. The election will take place to-morrow. A later despatch announces the re-election of Senator D.

WASHINGTON, Jan 8.

CONVICTION OF TUCKER.—The trial of Tucker, for bigamy, which has occupied the Circuit Court since yesterday morning, resulted in a verdict of guilty, this afternoon.

GALE IN NEW YORK.—We find the following account in the *North American of the 5th*, of a severe gale at that port:

About 7 o'clock, on Monday night, a gale set in from the N. E., accompanied by snow and rain, which continued with great violence all day yesterday, though the prospect at sun down indicated clear weather.

The tide was higher in the morning, than it has been since the great gale of '48, covering to a considerable distance all the streets bordering on the river, and rendering necessary the precautions resorted to by the people residing in the North Western part of the city to pass round by Church street, in order to reach Main street, and their places of business.

The lower floors of the stores on Campbell's wharf, were covered by water, but the presence of the owners of the goods, saved them from considerable loss. A large quantity of lumber was carried off from the yards in the lower part of the city—loss not ascertained.

Little damage has been sustained in the city; a few signs were blown down, and the roofs of some of the houses slightly injured. The shipping on the coast must have suffered very much.

The Ferry Boats between this city and Portsmouth, were compelled to lay by until about 11 o'clock.

The schooner Ellen Barnes, from Rappahannock, for New Haven, at anchor below, was dragged afoul of by the Revenue Cutter Campbell, and stripped of her foresail.

A small schooner is ashore on the Portsmouth side. A schooner, whose name we could not learn, was driven ashore above where his bows stove and otherwise damaged.

The steamer Herald from Baltimore, came down as usual, and strange to say, with but little damage, considering the severity of the gale.

The steamer Augusta, for Richmond, and the steamer Jas. Adger, for Va., did not leave, owing to the violence of the storm.

COMMODORE MORGAN.—The *National Intelligencer* notices the death of this gallant veteran in the following terms:

It is with painful regret that we have to announce the death of the gallant and veteran Commodore CHARLES W. MORGAN, of the United States Navy. He expired at his residence, in command of the Washington Navy Yard, yesterday morning, after a lingering and painful illness, at the age of seventy-two.

Commodore Morgan entered the Navy in 1808, and was excelled in courage and activity by no one of the distinguished officers who bore a part in the glorious naval victories of the war of 1812-15. Though very young, he distinguished himself in the action between the United States frigate Constitution and the British frigate Guerriere, the most important naval engagement during the war. Twice appointed to command in the Mediterranean, he discharged his duty on those important trusts with honor to himself and advantage to his country. He governed those under his orders more by the love than the fears, but by well-directed efforts to elevate them in their own estimation, by reasonable indulgences, and the dispensation of equal justice.

Commodore Morgan was a native of Virginia, a nephew of the celebrated General DANIEL Morgan, of the Revolutionary army, and in all the qualities of a gallant and noble officer and gentleman, he was worthy of his blood and of his illustrious relative. He retired with a full vote and two sons to mourn his loss, and, as he was esteemed and respected by all who knew him, he will be long remembered by all with whom he ever served, from the highest to the humblest.

OPENING THE LA PLATA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.—A decree by the Argentine Confederation, opening the tributaries of the River Plate to foreign commerce, and establishing certain commercial regulations, is published in the Washington Republic. By this decree the navigation of the Parana and Uruguay, is permitted to foreign merchant vessels of every country, provided they are over 120 tons burthen. The decree takes effect on the 1st of October next. The vessels are permitted to load and unload in any of the ports where national custom-houses are established.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND met in annual session at Annapolis on the 5th, and, without doing any business of consequence, adjourned till the next day, when the Governor's Message was to be sent in. It is said to be a very long document, extending to the length of forty octavo pages!

THE CHARLESTON COURIER.—This veteran of the press completed half a century of existence on the 6th inst. The proprietors celebrated themselves of the occasion to give a handsome entertainment to the officers and members of the Typographical Association and to their brethren of the press generally.

THE DEAD OF 1852.—The list of the dead for the past year includes such names as Sam. Webster, Henry Clay, John Sergeant, Prince Schwartzenberg, David Crockett, Daniel Webster, Wm. Jones, Arther Wellesley, John McKinly, William Ware, Thomas Moore, Samuel Rose, Henry Hallam, Washington Irving, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Junius Brutus Booth, John Fraser, John Ravlland, Sir John Barrow, Admiral Wormsley, Miss Martineau, Robert Stephenson, Baron Kradsner, A. J. Downing, Pagin D'Orsay, Jochanot, Mapleson, among the painters, artists, the scholars and eminent citizens; while among the military we have the names of Baron Hugel, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal, (Chase, Gadsden and Henshaw,) and one (Hedding) of the Methodist Episcopal Church; together with the learned Drs. Stewart, Ballou and Nott, three most eminent clergymen.

*Editors of the New Orleans Bee,*

GENTLEMEN:—Please announce Mr. E. A. MICHEL, as Candidate for the Fourth Ju-dicial District, for the unexpired term of Judge Dessoir, caused by the resignation of the Hon. Alexander Dupuy.

j3 VOTERS AND FRIENDS.

☞ PHANOOIS CALOGNOS is a candidate for the office of Fourth Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge A. Dessoir.

c24 THE PEOPLE.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that he has sold to Messrs. S. HARRY—English Editor—N. DUPUIS—French Editor—and E. DUVERGER—Business Agent—three-fourths of the Weekly Journal of New Orleans, Bee, retaining himself one-fourth. The paper will be hereafter published under the business firm of G. F. WEISSE & Co.

G. F. WEISSE.

New Orleans, January 1st, 1853.

[illegible]ionary, Home Wood, Ann, Ann-[illegible] ST DOMINGO, Cuba and Mexican Plant, Rosin, for Moulding and Mosses, Rosewood Plank and Veneers; Fancy Mouldings of Rosewood, Mahogany and Cedar; Clear White Pine, Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Hickory, Spruce Spars, Yellow Pine Spars, Rosewood and Mahogany Logs.

HENRY T SHERMAN,
Jan13 d1w w1t Brush and Shingle Edgings Shooks, of French [illegible]

RECEIVED per late arrivals, landing, and in store, an extensive and general supply of LIME, for the spring trade, consisting of 1500 bbls. Lime; 1500 bbls. Lime, Cement; 1000 bbls. do. assorted; Hydraulic and Stirling; brown Lime; Roman Cement; Plaster of Paris; Hair; Sand; Bricks; Lime and Cement Casks; Shingles; Lime and Cement Barrels; Hydraulic Cement, and Lime, for sale on reasonable terms by

G. R. GRAHAM, 25 Carondelet st.

Jan 8 6m

Jurisdiction of Spanish Emperorship.—The Spanish Government has issued a decree declaring the jurisdiction of the city, to be hereafter opened in No. 1201 ROYAL ST., where all persons having business with the Spanish Consulate, for the purpose of taking depositions, &c., are required to call. Certificates of Protest and Licenses, granted by the Governor General, English Pilotage, to Spanish vessels, and vice versa, Spanish Pilotage, to English vessels, will be issued at the above office. Also, Certificates of Protest and Licenses, granted by the Governor General, English Pilotage, to Spanish vessels, and vice versa, Spanish Pilotage, to English vessels, will be issued at the above office. Also, Certificates of Protest and Licenses, granted by the Governor General, English Pilotage, to Spanish vessels, and vice versa, Spanish Pilotage, to English vessels, will be issued at the above office.

Jan 13 1w

Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.—F. and A. M.

THE Annual Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, will be held at the Hall of Perseverance Lodge, No. 59, corner Dumaine and St. Claude streets, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. All officers and members are requested to be punctual.

By order,
EDWARD BARRETT,
Jan 13 2t Grand Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, by the Board of Public Improvements, for the privilege of laying down a track in the centre of Bayou St. John, and to connect the same with the track of the said Railroad Company, at the junction of the Bayou St. John and Metairie road, and that the said Board has been made by the said and letter of the said