Manufacture of Iron in the U. States.

At the complimentary dinner given in Philadelphia, to the commander of the "Glasgow City," Mr. Bell, in the Chair, Mr. E. J. Day read the report and resolutions of the Committee appointed to confer with the stockholders, to which is annexed the proposition of the company.

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The present Direction wish it distinctly understood they assign on the transfer of these shares.

New Orleans, January 21, 1851.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible] Resolutions.—The following resolutions were [illegible] concerning remarks in the caucus Monday night, [illegible] unanimously left out of yesterday's paper. Mr. Renshaw [illegible] the two votes, but we can only give the points of his argument.

He touched upon and complimented the position he had assumed, and referring to the authorities which he had cited, said that they established for and against the resolutions: That if unchangeable, all who were concerned in the commission of the offence, whether present or absent, were principals; that the act of 1818 was violated if a military expedition was begun or set on foot, or means were provided for such expedition, although the expedition may, in fact, never have left the boundary of the United States; that by the terms of the act, perfect and complete organization was not a necessary constituent of the offence? indeed, that if several persons were associated and banded together for such expedition, no other organization was necessary to be provided; and he thought it propositions and absurd that a deviation or delay on the route would defeat the salutary provision of the law.

The origin, history and object of the law had been so fully illustrated by his colleague—he had shown so satisfactorily that it had been sanctioned and approved by the convention of the Republic—by Washington, Jefferson, Randolph and others—that he should offer nothing further upon that branch of the subject, except to refer them to the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, and to President Monroe's Message to Congress in 1819. He read from the Farewell Address, in which he contrasts his countrymen to observe good faith and justice towards all nations—to have no political connection with them as possible, and not to implicate themselves in the vicissitudes of their politics. He said, however, that in these days of manifest destiny and rapacious ambition, it was necessary for the sentinels of Washington to be headed or received with regard.

He then referred to the Message of Mr. Monroe to Congress when civil war was actually existing between Spain and her provinces in this hemisphere; and although intense interest was felt in the result, and the sympathies of our people leaning in favor of the provinces, yet Mr. Monroe declared his purpose "to enforce the laws intended to preserve our inspiring neutrality," declaring that a virtuous people would confine themselves within the limits of a strict neutrality, and that it was of "the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented;" "no door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity should be afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromit the interest or honor of the nation."

He said writers upon the laws of nations, and messages and proclamations of our Presidents, had been referred to solely for the purpose of show ing the history of the act of 1818; and that it was declaratory of the Law of Nations; but he wished the jury to understand distinctly that the prosecution was instituted for the violation of an act *of Congress*. He never had contended for the doctrine that the federal courts had power to punish for an offence against the Laws of Nations, unless the offence had been defined by Congress and the penalty affixed. Congress had the power to define offences against the Laws of Nations; they had done so in this act; they had, too, the power to pass laws to maintain their treaty stipulations and good faith.

He then proceeded to analyze and dissect the law under which the prosecution was instituted, and in doing so to apply the facts to the law, with the view of ascertaining if the charge made against the defendant was sustained.

He said the want of precision in the description of the offence in the act of 1794 upon its subject, to which Chief Justice Marshall referred in the case of Bolman & Swartwout had been removed entirely by the act of 1818, and its provisions were now plain, simple, clear and unambiguous.

He said under the counts in the indictment it was not necessary to prove that the defendant "did begin, or set on foot" the expedition, for although he may not have set it on foot, yet if he provided means for it after it was set on foot he was guilty; yet he said the proof was in his judgment sufficient to convict the defendant for setting on foot. He did consult with Lopez and Gonzales as to the best means of procuring money to proceed with it—he was their chief adviser, and as such was guilty if they set it on foot; he said the argument of defendant that the expedition was begun and set on foot, when Lopez first conceived in his brain the idea of such an expedition, was unusual; it was too fine—the laws denounced facts, not idea—overt acts, not just thoughts. The expedition was begun and set on foot when its authors commenced the preparation of materials, and collecting and concentrating the men in for the enterprise.

He said it was necessary for the prosecution to prove these facts:

1. That the defendant did provide means for the expedition.
2. That the expedition was a military expedition.
3. That it was to be carried on from the United States.
4. Against a country or people with whom we were at peace.

It was proven by Mr. Geddes that the defendant purchased the steamer Creole—to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money he gave a deed of trust on his property in Upper Christian, and he told Mr. Geddes that he purchased the vessel for an expedition to Cuba, that Lopez was to be the leader, and the vessel so provided did in fact bear Lopez and his followers to Cardenas, in Cuba. It therefore seemed clear that the defendant did provide means for the expedition to Cuba, for it could not be denied that the vessel was means, and most essential means, for the enterprise to be carried on. He noticed the argument of defendant that the term "means," in the sixth section, was not intended to apply to a vessel, for the reason that the fifting out and arming a vessel was provided for in the 3d section of the same act; he insisted however that the 3d section provided a penalty against fitting out armed vessels, and not vessels for transport merely, and applied to vessels for cruising and committing hostilities against nations with whom we were at peace.

He said that the expedition was a military expedition—the character of an expedition depended on the object and intention with which it was prosecuted—this was no peaceful expedition—it was carried on not for commerce, nor for discovery, nor for pleasure, but for war—it was for hostile not friendly purposes—its character was fixed before it left the territory of the United States—it was not changed after leaving our district—it received no accessions of any kind.

It is admitted on the third point that the expedition was in fact carried on from the United States; but yet it is most vehemently contended by the defendant that it was not a military expedition when it left the United States, but became so somewhere about Contoy or Mugeres; and this is demonstrated he thinks by the fact that there was not perfect and complete organization until the Creole met the Susan Loud and the Georgiana, as apart of the men composing the expedition were on those vessels, they having departed from the port some weeks before the Creole. Now, he said, if the character of the expedition depended upon the object with which it was prosecuted, and if the object and intention was to invade Cuba at the time the means were prepared, and at the time of the departure of the expedition, it was obvious that it was of a military character before arriving at Contoy, and before leaving the United States. If the argument of defendant was correct, the law would indeed be a dead letter, for it would always be evaded.

This was a military expedition, set on foot and carried on from some place. He contended it was from the United States—the defendant averred it was from Yucatan! He thought it would be very difficult for the authorities of Yucatan to convict the defendant of providing means, or setting on foot, an expedition of any kind from their territory. He would not pronounce the argument absurd or ridiculous, and yet he did not think it deserved serious consideration.

The remaining proposition, he said, was not denied—the expedition was against Cuba, a part of the territory of the kingdom of Spain, and the United States is fortunately now at peace with all the world.

He then said the facts were briefly these: Here in the City of New Orleans, in the middle of the nineteenth century, while wanted a treaty of amity and friendship with Spain, a military expedition was set on foot, six or seven hundred men are enlisted, arms are obtained, vessels are procured, our citizens, led by a foreigner, a refugee, proceed to the Island of Cuba, make a landing at the town of Cardenas, then in a state of profound peace, burn their houses, enter into a hostile engagement in the street, retreat from the Island, and return to the United States, and declare here that no law has been violated.

He said, this is our cause, and who is the accused that we bring before you? He is no mean, obscure person—no man who played a subordinate part in this drama, but one of the chief advisers and managers—a man who has not only sat in secret conference and conclave with Lopez and Gonzales, but one who has occupied an honored seat in the most august deliberative body in the world—the Senate of the United States! Waiving before you, he said, no impetuous young man, fired of the dull pursuits of civil life, panting to fish his maiden sword in battle, and seeking danger merely for the love of it; but a man of mature years, and not a man of war. He said such was the accused, and the United States of America was the accuser, complaining that her law had been violated, and her honor compromitted by the acts of the defendant.

He said he would not presume to dictate to the jury what verdict they should pronounce under the circumstances, yet he felt sure they would allow him to say, if in their hearts and consciences they could declare that the accused was not guilty of the charges preferred against him, they ought to say so; but on the contrary, they believed that he did provide the means for a military expedition, as charged in the indictment, they ought to allow no misplaced sentiments of sympathy to prevent them from discharging their sworn duty.

The Government did not ask for a verdict of guilty merely for the sake of inflicting punishment on the individual. It was not merely to subjoin him to the inconvenience of a temporary retirement from the active duties of his profession, and to apartments provided for him by the Marshal at public expense, to give him an opportunity to meditate upon the duties of a citizen, and philosophize upon the law of nations and the law of neutrality that this prosecution was instituted, and a verdict of guilty was demanded, but it was the moral effect of such a verdict that gave it importance. By it they would assure, in terms not to be mistaken, that in this country the first and highest duties of the citizen was obedience to the laws; that true and genuine patriotism was love of one's own country and its laws and institutions.

He said that there was a spirit of insubordination to the laws abroad, and a passion for aggression upon the rights of others, which, if not checked, would in the end lead to the destruction of our institutions. There could be no liberty without law.

He said they could make the American name honored for good faith and justice throughout the civilized world; they could give a practical illustration to the fact that, whatever touches or concerns the honor of the American Government, is felt by her sons to reach and concern their own honor. They would declare that the principles of our Government are not to be propagated by force, not by the sword and the bayonet, but by moral suasion—by exhibiting our love of justice and the right. That nation which habitually interferes in the domestic concerns of her neighbors, or departs from the principles of justice, would in the end be punished. He believed there was a superintending Providence that took cognizance of the misdeeds of nations as well as of individuals, and that national sins were punished by national calamities. All history proved it. France, he said, the most enlightened nation of Europe—France, that had suffered so many throes and convulsions in her efforts to give birth to free institutions, had failed. She was still suffering from her excesses in the days of her revolution in the last century, and the son of Bonaparte, the leader of her armies, began to set, when he so quietly took charge of the affairs of this same poor weak government of France, of which they had heard so much during the trial. If they would look over the pages of history they would find these truths illustrated.

Cuba could not be made free by an invasion from the United States—the sentiment must be first instilled into the minds of her people and cultivated—it was too precious a boon to be obtained so easily. He continued to urge them by every consideration that ought to animate citizens who loved our country, to discharge their duty; that the verdict of juries were the most effectual modes of showing the sentiments of communities; and he said he would close by saying to each of them—

"Above all to thine own self be true;
And it must follow as the day the night
Thou cannot then be false to any man."

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body met last evening, and in the absence of Recorder Caldwell, Alderman Johnson was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Sewell, a committee of three was appointed to examine the qualifications of the newly elected member from the Sixth ward. The chairman appointed Messrs. Shields, Sewell and Stewart on said committee, and a recess of five minutes was taken.

When the committee came in, Mr. Shields, the chairman, made some explanations in regard to the report which had been prepared. As a member of the committee which had examined the qualifications of Major Beard on a previous occasion, he would state that he was then actuated only by a sense of his duty as an Alderman. From the acknowledgments of Major Beard himself, he was assured that he was not eligible to the office to which he had been elected, and he therefore opposed his admission into the Council. The objections which then existed had been removed by the time which had elapsed, and he therefore did not oppose him. Mr. Shields then offered a report to the committee to the effect that Major Beard was duly qualified to take his seat. The report was adopted, and the new Alderman made a short speech, explaining his position. He was proud of the honor of a seat in the Council, and of the honor done him by his constituents in twice electing him to that seat. All sorts of rumors had prevailed in the street in regard to the course he intended to pursue in the Council, and he had been accused of making all sorts of pledges to those opposed to the public schools, and to Mr. R. M. Carter. He would take the opportunity on taking his seat, to deny all of these accusations. He knew not of any pledges, and he felt himself perfectly independent. He should not come into the Council biassed by any party or religious feeling, and he hoped that all such feeling would be banished from the deliberations of the Board.

Mr. Renshaw thought that the gentleman by his remarks seemed to intimate that party and religious feeling had heretofore had a great influence in the actions of the Council, and he for one would disclaim the imputation. He acted in regard to the rejection of the gentleman on a previous occasion, strictly according to the dictates of his conscience and sense of duty.

Mr. Beard thought the gentleman had no right to appropriate his remarks to himself. He did not pretend to doubt that the gentlemen who reported against him on his first election acted very conscientiously, but he thought they were carrying conscience rather far when they exerted themselves so strenuously to prevent his re-election.

This closed the debate, and the business of the evening was proceeded with.

The following is the report of the Treasurer for the past two week.

Balance at last report	$3,040 78
Received since	40,986 61
Total	$44,026 42
Disbursed	37,783 75
Balance on hand	$6,242 67

Mr. Shields presented the resignation of Mr. Lawrason as a member of the Council. Mr. S., on behalf of Mr. Lawrason, stated that the latter had business at the North and was unwilling that his constituents should be without their full representation. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Renshaw, on behalf of the Finance Committee, of which Mr. Lawrason was chairman, presented the usual weekly report, and resolutions for the payment of current expenses.

The same gentleman offered a resolution requiring the Treasurer and Comptroller to receive back the amount of funds transferred to the Board of Liquidators, and to deposit the same according to the provisions of the law of 1847 on the subject. The resolution was adopted, as also was one requiring the Treasurer to deposit the sum of $38,000 to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Treasurer to issue new notes in renewal of old ones, and to have discounted certain marked notes to meet demands on the Treasury.

The resolution transferring the Sinking Fund to the Board of Liquidators was repealed.

Mr. Renshaw then offered a resolution, fixing the rates of commission for the collection of taxes as follows: On the first $200,000, one per cent.; on the next $200,000, one and one-half per cent.; and on the residue, two and one-half per cent.

Mr. R. stated that the present per centage was two per cent.; that the revenues of the Municipality were increasing; and that the Finance Committee had come to the conclusion that the sale offered last year, for $70,000, was estimated that $670,000 would be collected during the coming year, and the commissions on that amount would give the Collectors a salary of about $3350 each, after paying all necessary expenses. After some little discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Renshaw then offered a resolution authorizing the immediate opening of an alley from St. Charles to Camp street, to be called Commercial Place. The suit regarding the opening of said alley has just been decided in the Fourth District Court. The resolution was adopted.

The appointments made by the Mayor of commissioners for taking the census of the Second Municipality, were approved.

Mr. Maras offered a resolution authorizing the employment of the Sexton of the Second Church to ring the bell in case of fire, at a salary of $40 per month.

Mr. Shields offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to announce an election for an Alderman in the Fourth and Fifth Wards, on Monday, February 3d. Adopted.

The Council then proceeded to the election of a second Lieutenant of the Night Watch, in place of S. L. Bozeman, deceased. Michael Hughes, who has long been connected with the police of the Second Municipality, and who has for some time past discharged the duties of Second Lieutenant, was elected, receiving ten votes out of the thirteen cast. He is a efficient officer, and we are pleased at his promotion.

McCabe was elected Sergeant in place of Hughes, and the Council then adjourned.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire about 6 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a building on the Bayou Road.

The fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was at the corner of Spain and Levee street, Third Municipality. A feed store was burned.

RECORDER GENOIS' COURT.—But little business was done in this Court yesterday, and none of it was of any public importance. A. Faure was sent before the First District Court on the charge of resisting the Sheriff.

RECORDER CALDWELL'S COURT.—The Recorder was prevented from attending Court yesterday by indisposition, which we are happy to say is not serious, and Alderman Hawthorn presided in his stead. But little business however came before him.

John Lockart and Auguste Copans were brought up for examination, on the charge of stealing a cow from Daniel Sexton, on Clio street. They were both returned before the First District Court for trial.

George Mack was fined $25 for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

Several of the pilferers from the fire were brought up. Some of them were discharged, and the rest were remanded.

COMMERCIAL PLACE.—This is to be the name of the new alley which is to be cut through from St. Charles street, opposite the Commercial Exchange, to Camp street. It is now about two years since the fire at this spot took place, and the project of cutting an alley through has been urged with great zeal during the whole time. The property holders opposed it, and the matter has long been before the Fourth District Court. It was decided in favor of the alley a few days since, such a resolution was last evening passed by the Council authorizing the work to be commenced. The passage will be very convenient to those who reside near the centre of the block between Poydras and Gravier streets.

DARING FEAT.—One of the most daring and interesting feats we have ever witnessed, was performed yesterday by Herr Ryninger, at Lafayette Square. The announcement that he would walk across the Square on a wire, drew together a crowd of at least ten thousand persons. Chance or luck was the hour named, but the affair did not come off till about four, and a shower of rain in the meantime caused quite a scattering. The delay was caused, as it appeared, by some neglect in fixing the wire, and Ryninger, from time to time, after he had ascended the top of the portico of the Municipal Hall, came forward, and announced that things would soon be ready. A large number of the persons present, however, felt confident he had been only tantalizing the crowd, and this opinion was openly expressed. The wire was drawn from the top of the portico to the Camp street side of the Square, where it reached the ground, making the descent in that distance about one hundred feet. The daring Ryninger appeared in gay costume, and he went about his business with much apparent confidence of success. At four o'clock, with a balancing pole in his hands, he stepped out from the architrave of the Hall, where his wife was fastened, and started on his fearful walk. As he left the building, and the small wire trembled beneath his weight, every voice was hushed, and the most painful anxiety was manifested by all present. He was at least eighty feet from the ground, and already over huge blocks of marble which were strewn about the streets. To fall was a certain and terrible death, and the chances of many times past he they passed. But the trail of the wire traveller was firm, and he seemed to move as though utterly unconscious of danger. When he reached the first support of the wire, which was a slight structure inside the Square, he paused to rest, and the assemblage rent the air with cheers; he performed the remainder of the daring feat with ease, and he was cheered with enthusiasm when he reached the ground. A collection was taken up for him, but we do not believe he was very liberally rewarded for the amusement he afforded.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The U. S. Grand Jury was called yesterday morning, and the District Attorney submitted some cases to them. The Grand Jury returned a true bill against Alexander Edwards, for an assault and battery with intent to kill. The prisoner, who was second mate of ship St. Charles, is accused of attempting to strangle Mrs. Margaret Diggs, while on the passage from New York to this port.

District Attorney Hunton moved that a new jury be empannelled for the trial of Gen. Henderson. After some discussion, it was agreed to go on with the trial on Monday next.

The case of Judge Smith was continued to the next term of the court.

ROBBERY.—A man named Brown, formerly a boss drayman in this city, was robbed on board the steamship Philadelphia, on the passage from Chagres, of $700. He suspected a person belonging to the ship, and he yesterday had him arrested. He succeeded in recovering $340, which was found concealed in the ashes in an old stove on board the ship.

THE GREEK SLAVE.—We are happy to perceive that our friend D'Avez, at the corner of Canal and Charters streets, is now the owner of Powers' statue of the Greek Slave, which was drawn by him in the Western Art Union at Cincinnati.

MRS. PECK'S BOARDING HOUSE has yet some very pleasant Rooms for families or single gentlemen. The house is on Magazine street, third door from Felicity Road, in the Second Municipality, recently refitted to suit the times. Gentlemen who do business up in the lower part of the city, would find this a healthy and delightful place for their family. The distance is made short by the Omnibus passing every 15 minutes. ja23 1mos*

HOTEL TO RENT.

THE large and commodious Hotel known as the CRESCENT CITY, situated at the corner of Front and Customhouse streets. For terms, et