The Daily Crescent.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1851. VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 205.

The Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—

BY J. H. MADDOX.

OFFICE.....No. 93 St. Charles street.

The Murder at Boston.—The Boston Times gives the following account of the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth VanWagner by her brother, Thomas Davis, in that city on the 19th instant:

Yesterday, at noon, the whole family had dined together. Nothing unusual occurred at the meal. After it was through, Davis left the house and shortly after returned, and went up stairs to the chamber usually occupied by Mrs. VanWagner and her husband. One of Davis's children says he heard his aunt exclaim, "Thomas, will you hear me?" Soon afterwards the prisoner came down stairs, washed his hands, and went to the outhouse. He then left the house. While he was absent, another of his children went into Mrs. VanWagner's apartment, and found her lying on the floor, weltering in her blood, and her throat cut from ear to ear. The child screamed, and ran out of the house to alarm the neighbors. Mr. Barker, who resides in the vicinity, led by the cries of the boy, entered the house, and perceiving at once the nature of the bloody deed, immediately procured the services of Officer Tarleton and Coroner Pratt, with whom he returned. While they were examining the body, Davis entered the room below smoking a cigar, and appearing perfectly composed.

After examining into the circumstances as far as he was able, the Coroner deemed it his duty to cause the arrest of Davis, and he was accordingly conveyed to the lockup. Last evening we went to the scene of the tragedy, and never did we behold a more ghastly spectable. The victim, a young woman, scarcely twenty-four years old, her features still presenting no little appearance of personal beauty, lay there with her head nearly severed from her body, and the wound presenting an appearance as if the fiend, her murderer, had actually endeavored to *pull the windpipe from her throat!* There was also a slight cut upon her chin.

It is stated that the accused had been in the habit of abusing the unfortune woman, and on one occasion knocked her down in the presence of her husband, towards whom he has occasionally manifested no little hostility. He objected to his sister marrying him, and it is presumed that ill feeling was occasioned from this cause. On the shirt wristband of the prisoner one or two spots of blood were found after his arrest. On the stairs leading from the scene of the murder to the place where he washed his hands, the spots of blood were also detected, and the wall in one place presented the appearance of having been touched by bloody fingers. A bloody razor was found near the body. The deceased had been married but a few months, and her husband is represented as a worthy and industrious young man. His grief was heart-rending.

There is the greatest excitement pervading that part of the city where the tragedy occurred; and last night it was almost impossible to obtain access to the premises, so great was the crowd.

From all the particulars we have learned, and we trust, for the prisoner's sake, they are exaggerated, this seems to have been the bloodiest and most cold-hearted murder that has occurred in Boston for a number of years.

The Fire at Cahawba.—From the Dallas (Ala.) Gazette we have the particulars of the destructive fire which occurred at Cahawba on the 22d inst.:

Night before last (Wednesday) a few minutes before 10 o'clock, a blaze was discovered in the centre of the cotton warehouse, in this place, owned by W. C. & J. Babcock. When we reached the spot, immediately after the light was seen, four or five bales were on fire, and one of them being loosely packed, or the ropes having been broken, exposed the combustible material to the devouring element, and the flames soon reached the roof of the extensive shed which sheltered the cotton. Before a drop of water or a solitary blanket could be brought, it was too late to save the immense amount of property that was consumed. The fire spread with extraordinary rapidity.

By the time our citizens were collected on the ground, the entire shed, with two thousand three hundred and sixty-six bales of cotton, were in a blaze, illuminating the country for miles around. A slight breeze was blowing from the north, carrying the flame southward to a carpenter's shop, occupied by Mr. John M. Sims, which was instantly burnt to ashes. At the same time, the carriage shop, residence and out-buildings of Mr. Peter J. Miller caught fire, and such was the rapidity of the flame, that by the time a few articles were removed they were all consumed. Nearly all of Mr. Miller's furniture, tools, lumber, etc., as well as the lumber and tools of Mr. Sims, were lost.

The entire loss will exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

The loss of the Messrs. Babcock is about $2000. The loss of Peter J. Miller, in tools and lumber, is about $4000. John M. Sims, in shop, lost about $800. The heaviest losers of cotton are as follows: N. H. Dickson, 106 bales; estate of Mr. Hobson, 237; J. B. Phillips, 76; estate of Wm. Stevens, 134; L. H. Seawell, 64; E. D. King, 37; E. F. King, 85; J. Mitchell, 67; T. B. Goldsby, 202; T. J. D. Dwyappert, 50; T. A. Walker, 107; estate of Jesse Beene, 64; Thos. Walker, 48; J. Dorroh, 63; R. Foster, 36; R. Bellingslea, 35; W. Cocke, 68; R. Bates, 48; T. W. Gill, 41; E. R. Walker, 35, etc. Out of 2403 bales that were stored, only thirty-seven were saved. Two mules, the property of the Messrs. Babcock, were consumed.

Canal Lettings.—The New York Canal Board has advertised for contracts and proposals for the enlargement of the canals of that State. The proposals will be received until the 18th of November. The Rochester American remarks:

"The first sale of canal revenue certificates has already taken place, and brought to the State treasury a premium of nearly ten thousand dollars. This settles the question that capitalists have entire confidence in the ability of the canals to complete and enlarge themselves with their own resources."

The Cities of Europe.—Galignani's Paris Messenger says: "There is hardly a great city of Europe which one might not suppose to be inhabited by wild beasts rather than by men, or by enemies rather than citizens, such is the formidable character of the means employed to secure its tranquility and obedience. Ramparts frown on the people from the river side or the brow of the hill; there are barracks and guard-houses in every quarter; there are troops always in movement; the drum never ceases; at every public place you may stumble on a group of soldiers, ready to turn out on the approach of the officer in command; and you feel as if it were not so much a city as a camp you are dwelling in. France is hardly more unfortunate in this respect than the other great Powers of Europe; but there are, we believe, still about a hundred thousand soldiers in the department of Seine; and Lyons, a mere manufacturing city, is policed by more than thirty thousand."

The Norfolk Herald contains a letter from Gov. Brown, of Florida, addressed to Judge Davis, in favor of the Compromise. He says that the South will adhere to it if the North does, and that the Southern whigs will unite with the Northern Union whigs in a National Convention, to nominate a President, but with the higher law faction they will not affiliate, nor submit to further slavery agitation in Congress. He thinks the Presidential election will test the permanency of the Union. The failure to elect a President by the people must be avoided. If it should go to Congress, mischief and treason will be plotted by the Southern Secessionists and the Northern Abolitionists. He prefers a National Union Convention, irrespective of party, but if this cannot be effected, he goes for a Whig National Convention. But the nominee must explicitly declare his approval and support of the Compromise measures—particularly the Fugitive Slave law, which must not be repealed or modified. Without this declaration, he would require the Southern delegates to withdraw from the Convention.

Look out for a Rise.—A gentleman who arrived here on Wednesday evening from Fort Smith, informs us that on Monday morning last, at 8 o'clock, the river had risen five feet, and was rising at the rate of an inch and a half per hour, when he left. At Ozark it had risen two feet and a half, and at Piney five inches.

P. S. Two or three feet rise here this morning, and still rising. [Little Rock Democrat, 17th.

The Missouri State Tobacco Warehouse was sold at St. Louis on the 18th inst., for the sum of $36,500, to Brewster & Hart. It was owned by the State, and confirmation on the part of the Governor is necessary to the title.

Kossuth.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston papers contains the following items of news in relation to Kossuth:

"Kossuth had published an address to the democrats of Marseilles in relation to the refusal of the French Government to allow him to land. The liberal portion of the French press is very severe upon the Government. It is rumored that an attempt will be made by Austrian emissaries to murder Kossuth on his arrival at Southampton. His address at Marseilles has displeased many of his English friends. The French paper *Patrie* abuses Kossuth, and calls him the disorganizing spirit of the Polish Revolution, and says he is planning a triumphant entry into England. Kossuth still remained at Marseilles, on board the steamer Mississippi. The merchants of Pesth are about to sue Kossuth on bonds given during the revolution.

California Traveler at Panama.—A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Panama, October 1, says:

There are over six hundred passengers here from the Ohio, and, it is said, four hundred from the Falcon. More than nine-tenths are laborers, and at least five hundred and fifty of the Ohio's passengers footed it over the Cruces road. Many of them have come here with the idea that they can get up the coast in opposition lines of steamers for from $50 to $75; but in doing so they have committed a great error. There is no opposition boat here now, and the Pacific Company's boats charge, in the Tennessee, $250 for cabin and $125 for steerage, and in their other boat, $200 for cabin and $100 in steerage, which prices, in fact, are as cheap as the Company can carry for and make any money. A man, even if he is going in the steerage from here to California, should always have at least $175, and then he will not have any too much left when he arrives in San Francisco, after getting on shore, to live on for a day or two. A serviceable word of advice to emigrants may be gathered from this statement.

Diamonds.—The London Morning Chronicle indulges in the following speculations, to which certain recent chemical discoveries have given rise:

It would be exceedingly curious, if, at some future exhibition, diamonds rivalling the Koh-i-Noor should be considered of less value than the glass models now shown by Mr. Apsley Pellatt, and should be produced at even less cost. But the result of certain investigations which have been communicated to us be correct, our preconceived notions on this subject will be readily controverted. Hitherto we have been told by chemists that this glittering stone is pure carbon, and that we may as well try to produce original matter as this substance. But some investigations into the laws of chemical combinations and affinities, conducted by the Chevalier Claussen, have, within the last few days, led him to believe that the existing notion of the diamond being composed of the pure element of carbon is erroneous. Instead of being pure carbon, he states that it is a compound of carbon and carbonic acid—in fact, a carbonate of carbon; and he is also of opinion that carbon itself is not an elementary body, as he thinks he has succeeded in dissolving and analyzing it. We have not had an opportunity of verifying the experiments referred to, but we are informed that several eminent chemists are at present engaged in that task.

Judicial Decision.—The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal has the following:

"Yesterday, Judge Crane gave his opinion in the case of Emiline Jenks, widow of the late James P. Jenks, and the Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company. It appears that the late husband of plaintiff, a few weeks before his death, took out a policy on his life to the amount of $1500, but the final papers did not reach the hands of the local agent here until after the demise of Mr. Jenks. The validity of the policy was contested by the Company on the ground of certain instructions to their agent here. Judge Crane confirmed the policy, inasmuch as Mr. Jenks, before his death, had complied with all the essential terms of the contract. Judgment for plaintiff $1560. The Company's counsel immediately appealed."

An Old Citizen Gone.—The Tuscaloosa Monitor announces the death of John Hagan, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Tuscaloosa. He was fifty-nine years old, and, at the time of his death, President of the Tuscaloosa Manufacturing Company.

Mrs. Partington's Queries.—Whether Mason & Dixon's *line* was a line of stage coaches or steam packets!

What sort of curiosities does President Fillmore's Cabinet contain!

Whether the Powder Magazine contains any good reading on the subject of ladies' dresses!

Whether the Pope is going to *roam* all over the world before he dies!

Whether his *bulls* are as ferocious as ever!

Were the *liberty poles* which were recently cut to pieces in Paris, the last of that noble race!

Is the United States Mint any better for julops than the common mint!

Has the "Double Eagle" two pair of wings or not!

Do dead letters ever revive after reaching the General Post-office!

Do navigators have to double their capes in all latitudes—or is it only in cold regions!

Into Him.—A lady one night at a party was much annoyed by the impertinent remarks of a coxcomb who sat near her; at length, becoming tired and vexed, she turned towards him with an angry countenance and said: "Be pleased, sir, to cease your unbecoming impertinence." The fellow was astonished at so sudden a rebuke, and could only reply, "Pray, Miss, do not eat me." "Be in no fear," she replied, "I am a Jewess."

To Stuff a Goose.—Catch a Cockney and fill him to the chin with stories about the Far West and slave States, making him believe that all the courts held in Arkansas are held in bar-rooms—while the Southern States are so cruel to the "wool growers," that whenever a "nigger" gets too old for work, they make him into soup to feed the juveniles on. Do this, and when the goose returns to England he will instantly be caught by "one of the large publication houses," and served up to the public with plates, and that peculiar kind of sauce known as John Bull.

Seeing a Light.—A sailor the other day, in describing his first efforts to become a waterman, said that just at the close of a dark night, he was sent aloft to see if he could see a light. In a short time he was hailed from the deck with "Most head aboy!" "Ay, ay, sir," was the answer. "Do you see a light!" "Yes, sir!" "What light!" "Daylight, sir!" The lookout was obedient down with a run.

Sharp Retort.—Two smart fellows, riding after a fast nag, observed a farmer sowing seed, and one of them accosted him thus: "Well, honest fellow, its your business to sow, but we reap the fruit of your labor."

"T is very likely you may," replied the farmer, "for I am sowing hemp."

The Doctor's Welcome.—Down East there resides a certain M. D. One very cold night he was aroused from his slumber by a very loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation he went to the window and asked, "Who's there?" "Friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "Want to stay here all night." "Stay there, then," was the benevolent reply.

A Dutchman, describing a span of horses which he had lost, said: "Dey vesh very much alike, especially de off one." He said, that "de one looked so much like both, that he couldn't tell the other from which; when he went after de one, he always caught de oder, and he whipt de one always to death because de oder kicked at him."

There are four sets of twin children, of four different mothers, all at home in a row of four different houses, on Beach street, St. Paul, Minnesota. "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."

The following was endorsed on the back of a subscription paper, to procure funds for the celebration of the 4th of July:

"Our forefathers *bled*—why shouldn't we!"

"Lizzie," said a little curly-headed boy of some six years, "isn't Sam Slade a *buster*?"

"Why, Charley!"

"Because the grammer says, positive buss, comparative buster; and I did see him gin you such a positive buss." Lizzie swooned.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 22d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. [Editors Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 21, 1851. ny30 d&Wtf

History of Alcohol.—Alcohol was invented 950 years ago, by the son of a strange woman, Hager, in Arabia. Ladies used it with a powder to paint themselves, that they might appear more beautiful, and this powder was called alcohol. During the reign of William and Mary, an act was passed encouraging the manufacture of spirits. Soon after, intemperance and profligacy prevailed to such an extent that the retailers in intoxicating drinks put up signs in public places informing the public that they might get drunk for a penny, and have some straw to get sober on.

In the sixteenth century, distilled spirits spread over the continent of Europe. About this time it was introduced into the colonies, as the United States were then called. The first notice we have of its use in public life, was among the laborers in the Hungarian mines, in the sixteenth century. In 1751, it was used by the English soldiers as a cordial. The alcohol in Europe was made of grapes, and sold in Italy and Spain as a medicine. The Genoese afterwards made it from grain, and sold it as a medicine in bottles, under the name of the water of life. Until the sixteenth century it had only been kept by apothecaries as a medicine. During the reign of Henry VII, brandy was unknown in Ireland, and soon its alarming effects indured the Government to pass a law prohibiting its manufacture.

About 120 years ago, it was used as a beverage, especially among the soldiers in the English colonies in North America, under the preposterous notion that it prevented sickness, and made men fearless in the field of battle. It was looked upon as a sovereign specific. Such is a brief sketch of the introduction of alcohol into society as a beverage. The history of it is written in the wretchedness, the tears, the groans, poverty, and murder of thousands. It has marched the land with the tread of a giant, leaving the impress of his footsteps in the bone, sinews, and life's blood of the people.

Another Combat.—Mr. Samuel Way, the Boston broker, who was kicked by Colonel Schouler, of the Atlas, had another combat with the junior editor of that paper subsequently. The Boston Mail thus dishes it up:

"Just as we got our paper ready for press (about noon to-day) a second collision came off on the steps, sidewalk, in the street, and other places adjacent to the Atlas office, between Mr. Way, who-e card appears above, and Mr. Alfred T. Turner, one of the proprietors of the Atlas. The fight was rather on the bruin order, more remarkable for energy than science. Whiskers were pulled, and very active clawing, with fearful manifestations of chawing, frightened and disgusted the spectators. A pacific gentleman, and one or two philanthropists fortunately being 'about,' separated the parties."

Philosophical.—The editor of the Easton (Pa.) Argus, Mr. W. H. Hutter, was defeated for the Legislature in Northampton county, by a whig opponent, whereupon Mr. H. announces:

"The question was submitted to the people of Northampton county, on Tuesday, whether they would have a good representative or a good editor the coming winter, and they decided by a majority of eighty that they would rather have a good editor. Hurra for our side."

Reclaiming Fugitives from Justice.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated Cincinnati, Oct. 20, says:

"Judge Hoadley, of the Superior Court, decided this morning, in the case of Childs, arrested on the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, that the requisition is illegal, and that the law of the United States, and all decisions of our highest courts, relative to fugitives, are unconstitutional. The case will now be taken before Judge McLean."

We never heard of Judge Hoadley before, but if he has made such a decision as is here reported, he is certainly a remarkable jurist.

OFFICIAL.

Council of Municipality No. Two.

TUESDAY, October 28, 1851.

The Council met at six o'clock P. M., on the following call of the Mayor:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, October 27, 1851.

John Calhoun, Esq., Secretary of Council of Municipality No. Two:

SIR—Please convoke the Council of Municipality No. Two, for Tuesday next, 28th inst., at six o'clock P. M.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Present: The Hon. Jas. H. Caldwell, President; Aldermen Brother, Etter, Hawthorn, Johnson, Lawrason, Perry, Renshaw, Shields, Shortridge, Stewart, Sykes, Vontagen, Wheelehan, and Yancey.

Mr. Lawrason made a motion, which was carried, that the Council confine itself to the business of electing watchmen, and matters pertaining to the Police Committee.

And on motion of Mr. Etter, the Council proceeded to the election of twenty-five supernumerary watchmen.

The following persons received the unanimous vote, and were declared duly elected, viz: Jacob Marshall, L. W. Dodge, George Benton, Daniel Buckley, James O'Brien, and Geo. F. Brown—6.

The following persons received the votes of Messrs. Brother, Etter, Hawthorn, Lawrason, Renshaw, Shields and Sykes—7, viz:

C. H. Forno, William Foley, C. E. Crisbeinson, Auguste Wheeler, Luke Dillon, Thos. A. Res. J. Drennen, George Peurschell, William Dyer, Hugh O'Donnell, John Eagan, Franck Bienahe, T. Henricks, J. Bridling, T. Cassidy, L. Thomas, F. Grace, Matthew Behan, and John Deering—19.

The following persons received the votes of Messrs. Johnson, Perry, Shortridge, Stewart, Vontagen, Wheelehan, and Yancey—7, viz:

Thomas McNamara, Thomas McGerry, Reilley, George Tate, John Mangin, Jacob Weaver, Martin Flowers, William Seivers, Andrew Lynch, John Clark, Owen Matthews, Peter Ocksie, Thos. Murphy, P. Murphy, Owen Kearns, Peter Kirwin, J. Berrigan, J. H. Jones, and P. Geraghty—19.

And there being a tie, the President gave the casting vote in favor of the last named list, and declared it duly elected.

Mr. Hawthorn, as Chairman of the Police Committee, presented the following resolution, which was adopted after suspending the rules:

Resolved, That the Chief of Police be, and he is hereby, authorized to procure for the use of the Night Watch thirty caps and fifty rattles.

The following resolutions were called up on their second reading and, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That permission be and is granted to Bazile Jaubert to emancipate the slave Maria, aged about thirty-two years, a black; and that said slave be permitted to remain in the State, when he shall have given the usual bond and security, subject to the approval of the Recorder, and all in accordance with ordinance No. 3412.

Resolved, That permision be, and is hereby, granted to Chas. White, to emancipate the slave Sarah Ann, aged about 31 years, and her son Daniel, aged about 8 months; and to Ann Brown, to emancipate the slave Prudy or Priscilla, aged about 31 years, and her son Joseph, aged about 10 years; and to Maria Jean Muscatel, to emancipate the slave Nicole, a black, aged about 45 years, and that said slaves be permitted to remain in the State when their respective owners have given the usual bond and security, to be approved of by the Recorder.

Mr. Hawthorn, as Chairman, etc., presented the following report and resolutions, which were adopted, the rules being suspended:

The Committee on Police, to whom were referred the petitions of J. Maginnis & Co., and of N. E. Baily, beg to report in favor of same, and offer the annexed resolutions,

JNO. N. HAWTHORN,
JOSEPH ETTER.

Resolved, That permission be granted to N. E. Baily to erect a small steam engine on his premises at the corner of Canal and Tremé streets, provided the same be done in accordance with existing ordinances, and to remain during the pleasure of the Council.

Resolved, That permission be granted to J. Maginnis & Co. to remove their steam engine to No. 103 St. Charles street, under the usual restrictions and ordinances, and to remain during the pleasure of the Council.

The following was presented by Mr. Hawthorn, on its first reading:

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, granted to Adele B. [illegible] to emancipate the slave Marie Louise Handy, a creole mulatto, aged about six years, in conformity with the Act of January 31, 1827; and to Josette Bundy to emancipate the slave Julius Cesar, a black, aged about forty-five years; and that said slaves be permitted to remain in the State when their respective owners have given the usual bond and security, subject to the approval of the Recorder.

Mr. Renshaw moved to reconsider the vote on the motion to confine the business of the Council to Police matters, and that the Committee on Streets and Landings be permitted to present resolutions, which motions were adopted,

When the following message of the Mayor was read and referred to the Committees on Fire and Streets and Landings:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, October 28, 1851.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Council of Municipality Number Two:

GENTLEMEN—I have caused you to be convoked this day at the written request of Aldermen Shields, Etter and Brother, for the purpose of filling the vacancies now existing in the Night-watch Department.

I avail myself of this occasion to transmit the adjudication of various sales made in virtue of resolutions passed by your honorable body on the 30th September, 7th and 14th instant, viz:

To D. J. Wasson the repairs of Mississippi Fire Company No. 2 Engine-house for three hundred and twenty dollars; Perseverance Fire Company No. 13 Engine-house for seven hundred and twenty-five dollars; and Louisiana Hose Company House for seven hundred and twenty-five dollars. Security, Robert Graham.

To Little & Middleman the repairs of Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14 Engine-house for five hundred and seventy-five dollars. Security, David Moores.

To Thomas Cassiday the contract for furnishing all the necessary material and laying brick sidewalks, with stone curb and wood-n gutters, on White street, from Felicity Road to Clio, between Hercules and White streets, at one dollar and twenty cents per running foot. Security, C. Schell.

To B. Garity the painting, white-washing and repairing the St. Mary's Market for four hundred and seventy-five dollars. Security, Martin Broderick.

To Wm. McKegue the painting, white-washing and repairing the Poydras Market for four hundred and forty-five dollars. Security, D. J. Wasson.

The sales for painting, etc., of the Vegetable Market and the several School-houses, were postponed in consequence of the Surveyor not being able to furnish the specifications.

With great respect, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Renshaw, as Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings, were adopted, after suspending the rules:

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets and Landings be authorized to append to the contract of the present contractors for building and extending the shipping wharves, such other extensions of the shipping wharves as are indispensably necessary; provided, the work be done at the same price per square, and on the same terms as that now under contract.

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets and Landings be, and they are hereby, authorized to carry out the works ordered by the Council, coming under their supervision, and that require to be acted on prior to the next regular meeting of the Council.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Municipality No. Two. Dr.

To balance as per last report	$1,948 74
Amount received since, viz: on account—	
Taxes 1848	1 00
Taxes 1849	26 [illegible]
Paving Reimbursement	701 02
Coffee-Houses, etc.	1,298 81
Merchants, etc.	100 00
Hacks, etc.	70 00
Oyster Licenses	15 00
Billiards, etc.	81 00
Levee Dues	1,191 25
Fines	1 00
	$4,507 40
	$6,014 34
Disbursed this week, on account—	
Day Police	$600 00
Lower Police	450 00
Sidewalks	757 40
Streets	9 9 37
Wharves and Levees	180 00
Work-house	1 00
Taxe 1850	1 12
Fire Companies	21 50
Fines	2 00
Interest	36 25
County	42 00
Notes Payable	757 40
Commissions	121 26
Night Watch	1 00
Mayor, Council, etc.	344 21
Public Schools	605 26
Balance on hand this day	4,512 82
	$6,014 34

Amounts received from the Collectors.

Names of Collectors.	*Obligations.*	*Cash.*	*Total.*
Pierson and Rist	$254 80	$26 75	$1,316 74
E. R. Maxwell		1,058 81	1,058 81
Julian Neville	1,191 25		1,191 25
	$1,445 54	$2,620 56	$4,066 60

New Orleans, October 28, 1851.

W. H. GARLAND, Treasurer.

Report of Taxes on Real Estate, Slaves, etc., collected by J. O. Pierson and Saml. G. Risk, from Oct. 18 to 24, 1851, inclusive:

Taxes of 1850.

Wm. Hopkins	obligation	$8 12	$3 36
Robert Brierley	(on account)	cash	25 00
Mrs. J. Pecnal	do	do	43 62
Mrs E. M. Ismard	do	do	5 10
Estate of Patrick Mahon	do	do	23 16
A. Le Blanc	do	do	2 16
R. Seward	(on account)	certificate	16 25
M. Gheekin	do	do	4 87
Jas. M. Halpin	do	do	178 95
L. Pub	do	do	1 08
A. L. Lartigue	do	do	14 63
Jas. Kearney	do	do	2 44
Mrs. Robert Gray	(balance)	do	2 94
A. Parre	do	do	46 75
Isaac Yearwood	(balance)	do	50 00
Jos Wurtz	do	do	2 81
Celeste Bertrand	(balance)	do	15 15
Thomas Waterman	do	do	70 20
Mrs. M. Crawford	do	do	2 12
J. F. and M. E. Estcott	do	do	19 50
Thomas Freed	(balance)	do	2 25
Dr. T. Thomas Washington	do	do	209 80
Mrs. L. Avart	do	do	32 50
Mrs. Eliza Friend	do	do	5 94
James Cook'an	do	do	6 30
Patrick McGarr	do	do	9 75
Andrew Stuart	do	do	16 25
M. Kelly	do	do	13 00
George Brooks	obligat. on $30	40	56 88

Taxes of 1849.

Patrick Leonard	obligation	$32 36	$46 00
Wm. P. Leonard	obligation		30 00
			$436 00

Paving Reimbursements.

First Usurers	obligation	$133 12	$134 02

Recapitulation.

Taxes of 1850	$1,056 32
Taxes of 1849	36 00
Paving Reimbursements	134 02
	$1,316 34
Amount received in cash	$881 75
Amount received in obligations	434 59
	$1,316 34
Amount paid in cash	$881 75
Amount paid in obligations	434 59
	$1,316 34

J. O. PIERSON, } Collectors.
S. G. RISK, }

Report of E. R. Maxwell, Collector of Taxes on Coffee Houses, Merchants, etc., for the week ending Tuesday, October 28, 1851.

			Cash.
Thomas L. Crafts	Coffee house		$125 00
Alonzo Inclan	do	acc't.	50 00
G. Gelpi	do		62 50
M. Lotz	do		15 00
J. Rabasa	do	bal.	15 00
Andrew Davis	Boarding-house and Bar	acc't.	125 00
M. Aurell	do		150 00
M. Martinez	do	about	125 00
A. Carbo	do		75 00
F. Wagner	do	bal.	30 00
J. Menin	do		75 00
G. Avegado	do		75 00
Mrs. F. Bowen	Half License	acc't.	36 81
J. & M. Gassi	do		75 00
F. Salinger	do	bal.	18 00
J. B. Heno	do	acc't.	60 00
M. M. Miller	Billiard License		30 00
A. Barlow	Half License	acc't.	17 50
Thomas Lenn	Oyster License		15 00
John Pieffer	Mer hant		15 00
J. Tolbert	do		15 00
Mrs. Mc Carty	do		15 00
Magee, Ulman & Co.	do		30 00
Allen Coutier	do		15 00
Victor Brand	do	acc't.	20 00
T. Stafford & Co.	do		40 00
Stoker's Circus	Licen e		70 00
			$1,659 81

Recapitulation.

Coffee-houses	cash	$1,299 81
Merchants	do	200 00
Hacks, Carts, etc.	do	70 00
Oyster Hou es	do	15 00
Billiards	do	81 00
		$1,665 81

New Orleans, October 28, 1851.

E. R. MAXWELL, Collector.

Report of Sea Going Vessels arrived in the port of the Second Municipality, for which the dues have been paid, from October 22 to 28, 1851:

Name.	*Master.*	*Wharves.*	*Duty.*
Ship Richmond	De ay	Bonny	$112 75
Ship Monmouth	Jurey	New York	281 0
Ship John Marvin	Batton	Liverpool	146 25
Ship Ashland	Bacon	Portsmouth	127 75
Ship Narragansett	Swain	New York	146 25
Ship James Brown	Child	Philadelphia	249 00
Ship Avalanche	Parker	Mobile	93 00
Ship Rebecca	Wood	Rio	202 50
			$1181 25

J. NEVILLE, Collector.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

MUNICIPALITY NUMBER TWO.

ALL persons who have present applications for the correction of the Assessment Rolls, are hereby notified to present themselves at the private office of the undersigned, Room No. 11 Municipal Hall, at 5 o'clock, P. M., this day, when the applications will be considered.

JAMES H. CALDWELL, Recorder.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
OCTOBER 15, 1851.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. Two,
Sitting of October 14, 1851.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be authorized and requested, after giving ten days' notice in the official paper of this Municipality, to sell at public auction the contracts—

For painting, white-washing and repairing the St. Mary's Market.

For painting, white-washing and repairing the Poydras Market.

For painting, white-washing and repairing the Vegetable Market.

The work to be done and payments made in accordance with the specifications furnished by the Surveyor, and to be published with the said notice.

JAMES H. CALDWELL, President.

Approved October 15, 1851.

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

True copy: H. BIRR, Clerk.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, in virtue of the above resolution, that I will sell, at my office, on MONDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock M., to the lowest bidder, the contracts for painting and repairing the St. Mary's, Poydras and Vegetable Markets. The work to be done in accordance with the specifications of the Surveyor.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
OCTOBER 15, 1851.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. Two,
Sitting of October 14, 1851.

RESOLVED, That the Mayor be authorized and requested, after giving ten days' notice in the official paper of this Municipality, to sell at public auction, in accordance with plan and specifications on file in the office of the Surveyor, the contract for painting the external walls, etc., of the Washington, Franklin and Marshall school-houses. All in accordance with plans and specifications to be furnished by the Surveyor.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. TWO,
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

IN virtue of a resolution of the Council, adopted at the sitting of October 14, 1851, the undersigned, comprising the Committee on Fire, were instructed and hereby give notice that they will receive proposals until the 5th November next, to sell to the Municipality a lot of ground in the Third Ward, suitable for an Engine-house, specifying terms, dimensions, etc., to be left at the office of the Secretary of the Council, and endorsed "Proposals for lot for Engine-house in Third Ward."

CLAUDE BRUGNIENS, Chairman.
BERNARD WHEELEHAN.
WILLIAM ROBERSON.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

RECORDER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPALITY No. Two,
New Orleans, October 1, 1851.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS of this Municipality are now open for examination and correction at the office of the undersigned, Municipal Hall, room No. 13, and will remain open during thirty days from this date, according to law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily.

JAMES H. CALDWELL, Recorder.

FILLING OF LOTS.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, SECOND MUNICIPALITY,
New Orleans, September 11, 1851.

RESOLVED, That the Surveyor be, and he is hereby authorized to give notice in the official paper to all owners of lots in the Second Municipality, to cause the same to be done, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance passed August 27, 1850.

In virtue of the above resolution, notice is hereby given to all owners of lots in the Second Municipality requiring to be filled up, to cause the same to be done in thirty days from the date hereof, under penalties of a violation per day, recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction, for every day thereafter that said lots remain unfilled; and that the Surveyor will have the said lots filled after thirty days from notification, filled at the expense of the owners.

HUGH GRANT,
Surveyor of the Second Municipality.

Public Night School, 3d Municipality.

THIS SCHOOL will be open nightly for six months, from 7 o'clock, P. M., until 9, and from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., in the Male Department at the Marine School-house, on St. Marys street, under the superintendence of Mr. Wm. Hunter, and in the Female Department at the Franklin School-house, on St. Charles street, in charge of Mrs. Julia Bartlett. Applications for admission may be made to the President of the Board, either of the undersigned or the Principals.

J. O. HARRIS,
C. CAMPBELL,
FRED'K CAMERDEN, } Committee.

Proposals for an Illuminated Clock.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. Two,
City of New Orleans.

IN virtue of a resolution of the Council, adopted at the sitting of the 14th inst., the undersigned give notice that the Committee on Streets and Landings will receive proposals until the 5th of November next, for furnishing and erection of a Town-Clock with four illuminated dials, in the tower of St. Patrick's Church, on Camp street. The bids must specify the kind and quality of the clock, the terms on which it will be furnished and at what time it will be completed. Security in the amount of the bid will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids will be left at the office of the Secretary of the Council, and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing and erecting a town clock."

HENRY RENSHAW,
Chairman Committee on Streets and Landings.

BATTURE SAND.—Notice is hereby given to all persons desirous of obtaining Batture Sand, that permits can be obtained at this office for getting the Sand from the basins on each side of Fort No. 1, near the head of St. Joseph street.

HUGH GRANT,
Surveyor of the Second Municipality.

Surveyor's Office, Second Municipality, Oct. 21, 1851.

NEW GOODS.—P. W. WOODLIEF, No. 13 Chartres street, has just received her assortment of Winfield Scott, Union and Empire City, and by the sailing packets from New York, Boston and Havre, an assortment of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, heretofore unexpressed in extent, variety and reasonable style, which he now offers WHOLESALE AND RETAIL to the numerous patrons at very reduced prices. The stock consists in part of the following, viz:

Super Broché Antique Silks; Colored Armure Silks; Black Brocade Silks; High col. plain Poult de Soie; Black Brocade Pagoude; Black and colored Satins; Changeable and Chené do; Embossed Damask and plain Poult de Soie; Small plain high colored do., for misses; Marcellines and Florences, of every size and colors; White and colored Satins; A few pieces superior heavy black and colored watered Poult de Soie; Colored Silk Velvets; Rich Chené Satin stri