REGULAR PACKETS.

FOR MOBILE, via BAY ST LOUIS, PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI CITY, BILOXI AND PASCAGOULA.—Good landing steamer MOBILE.—The fine substantial Lake steamer MOBILE, Geo. Grant, master, (built expressly for the Lake trade, with good accommodations,) will leave the Ponchartrain Railroad every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, on the arrival of the Lake of the 5 o'clock p. m. cars. Returning will leave Mobile every TUESDAY, via Pascagoula, Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis, and every FRIDAY, via all the Coast Landings. All freight for Coast Landings will be received by railroad for steamer MOBILE, and Mobile freight will be received by railroad for mail line.

The way bills for the Coast Landings will leave the office of the Agent at 4 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday and Saturday.

feb 17 R. GEDDES, Agent, 10 Bank Place.

FOR MOBILE—Canal Line Steamboat ST. CHARLES.—The new, splendid Lake steamer ST. CHARLES, R. Post, master, (built expressly for the Lake trade, with good accommodations,) will leave the New Canal every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, Returning, will leave Mobile, via Biloxi, Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis, every MONDAY; and every THURSDAY MORNING via Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis. Freight received at the Warehouse at all hours of the day. No Coast freight is received at the Warehouse. For freight or passage apply to

023 R. GEDDES, Agent, 10 Bank Place.

FOR MOBILE.—Daily U. S. Mail Line.—Without transfer. The fast and splendid low-pressure packet steamers FLORIDA, W. T. Inman, master, OREGON, R. A. Hunt, master, and CALIFORNIA, H. T. Hodges, master, (having been built expressly for the Lake trade, with superior accommodations.) One of the above steamers will leave the Ponchartrain Railroad daily, on the arrival at the Lake of the 4 o'clock p. m. cars, or as soon after as the mail boat.

The mail bag for Mobile will hereafter leave the office of the agent at 3 P. M. [jn14] R. GEDDES, Agent, 10 Bank Place.

FOR ALABAMA RIVER.—The NewOrleans, Montgomery and Wetumpka packet steamer ALABAMA, P. Roberts, Jr., master, will commence her regular trips on or about the 1st of November, and will continue running the entire season, leaving this port and Montgomery on alternate WEDNESDAYS. The Alabama is entirely new and elegantly furnished, and was built expressly for the trade. Her peculiar adaptation and her long experience of Capt. Roberts, give every assurance to shippers and passengers of punctuality, accommodation and safety. The first of boats is now prepared to receive freight designed for them, at their large warehouse, Shell Road side of the Canal, or application to

oct 17 McDOWELL, JR., & CO., 19 Perdido st.

FOR BAYOU GROSSE TETE.—Steamer BEE having been chartered by G. W. Haywood, for the BAYOU GROSSE TETE TRADE, will commence her regular trips on or after the 20th inst., and remain in the trade during the season. For freight or passage, apply to

G. R. SMITH, 56 Poydras street, or A. G. McCUSKER, 18 Circuit street.

FOR RED RIVER, ALEXANDRIA and all intermediate landings.—The new and elegant 2 tier 1 deck 42 (Hutchinson inches) draught steamer VENTURE, Mc Call, master, will run from the mouth of Red River as soon as towed up from the Rapides, or her place filled by the splendid steamer JEFFERSON, for freight or passage apply on board or to

oct 17 McDOWELL, JR., & CO., 19 Perdido st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT—Let every body READ IT.

NO. 1.

R. R. R.

RIDWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS THE FIRST AND ONLY REMEDY EVER RECORDED IN THE MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD THAT HAS STOPPED THE MOST VIOLENT PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES.

I will stop THE MOST SEVERE PAINS IN FIVE MINUTES ON LEGS, and will cure the most obstinate and painful RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NEURALGIC and BILIOUS COMPLAINTS IN A FEW HOURS.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

Whoever falls to give immediate ease to the most tormenting and agonizing PAINS.

TO THE SICK AND PAIN-SUFFERING OF NEW ORLEANS:

Ye who are suffering with either of the following complaints, if you will call on JOHN WRIGHT, 151 CHARTRES STREET, and make one trial of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, he will guarantee that IT WILL FREE YOU FROM PAIN IN FROM THREE TO FIVE MINUTES.

IT HAS CURED,

IN NINETY CASES OUT OF A HUNDRED,

RHEUMATISM	IN FOUR HOURS.
NEURALGIA	IN FIVE MINUTES.
GOUT	IN ONE HOUR.
SCIATICA	IN TEN MINUTES.
HEADACHE	IN FIVE MINUTES.
TOOTHACHE	IN ONE SECOND.
PLEURISY	IN FIVE MINUTES.
CRAMPS	IN FIVE MINUTES.
SICK HEADACHE	IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
COLD FEVER	IN ONE HOUR.
CHILLBLAINS	IN FIVE MINUTES.
SORE THROAT	IN FOUR MINUTES.
INFLUENZA	IN ONE HOUR.

SPINAL COMPLAINTS, STIFF JOINTS, STRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, WOUNDS, FIRST RIDES, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, TIC DOLOREUX, and all other complaints where there is pain, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and quickly cure the disease.

SICK HEADACHE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL STOP THE MOST DISTRESSING PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES, and prevent recurrence of the disease not a week nor a month, but continually the position of the system.

PREVENTION

By inhaling the pleasant and agreeable perfume of R. R. R., it will refresh and enliven the senses—remove the dull and heavy feelings of torpor and fatigue.

IN BATHING.

Mix a tablespoonful of R. R. R. with a Bowl of Water, and bathe the Head, Neck and Temples, wash the Face, Hands and other parts of the Body morning and night, and you will find the skin soft, the nerves and healthy, prevent disease and sickness, headache and biliousness.

ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, BLOODY FLUX, CHOLERA MORBUS, PAINS IN THE BOWELS, ETC.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the most violent pain, and quickly cure the disease.

NEURALGIA.

PAIN STOPPED INSTANTLY.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses an almost miraculous influence over the sharp darting pangs of pain of this cruel complaint. In a few minutes the patient sufferer experiences the delightful consciousness of departing pain. It has cured thousands of cases in the city of New Orleans, where many of the best physicians had brought almost to the bier. The effects of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF are as rapid as magic, to strengthen the nervous system, and supply the nerves with nervous energy and vitality, the loss of which is the cause of the nervous pains.

RHEUMATISM.

PAINS RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the severe and excruciating pains of Rheumatism, in a few minutes. Persons who have been bedridden with, for months, were confined in their seats by Rheumatic Pains, whose bones are stiffened from top to toe, have been cured by Radway's Ready Relief, and feel free, that we relieved them all pain in fifteen minutes by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. This is the truth, and witnesses in the city of New Orleans, and thousands in other parts of the United States, can answer for the truth of this assertion—we need no certificate of cures—we publish no long list of names to prove the efficacy of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It speaks for itself in every town in the Union, for the last four years, have tested it themselves.

CHILL FEVER.

CHILLS STOPPED IN A FEW MINUTES—PAIN RELIEVED INSTANTLY.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cuts like a charm in all cases of Chills and Fever. It breaks the Chills immediately, even when up and in cases with health and strength every organ and secretion of the system.

PAINS OF ALL KINDS

Whenever you feel pain, apply RADWAY'S READY RELIEF; it is sure to relieve you in a few minutes. If you have pains in the Stomach, Sick ness in the Head, Kidneys, Bowels, Joints, Backs, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, taken either internally or applied externally, will in a few minutes stop pain and quickly remove the cause.

RADWAY & Co., 162 Fulton street, New York.

SOUTHERN DEPOT.

JOHN WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, NewOrleans, (General Agent, who will supply dealers in the country at Radway & Co's prices.

PRICE:

LARGE BOTTLES	$1 00
MEDIUM	0 75
SMALL	0 50

Sold also by W. N. MORRISON, 15 Magazine street, and by druggists everywhere.

Ask for R. R. R., or RADWAYS READY RELIEF. [m&f 1y eow

DR. LACRUCE'S, OF PARIS, TOOTH AND GUM SPECIFIC.—This is beyond a doubt the best article ever discovered for the TEETH and GUMS. It keeps the Teeth free from tartar, and prevents all aches and bleeding, leaves the breath sweet and possessing a sweet breath. For proof of the above facts, see circulars. To be had of the Agents, viz:

DR. GILBERT, Perfumer street.
CLARK & ALLISON, St. Charles street.
P. L. MARTIN, Cor. Camp and Gravier sts.
J. WRIGHT 151 Chartres street.
J. STARR, cor. Canal and Bienville streets.
A. KENDALL & CO., Magazine street.
MEDICAL DEPOT, Poydras street.
J. NAPIER, Apothecary Hall Old Cits.
GEO. REED, cor. Royalet Exchange sts.
H. S. CLEVELAND, corner of Jackson and Levee streets, Lafayette; and all MANUFACTURERS, 241 Broadway street, New York.

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!!

J. STAFFORD & CO.

ICE HOUSE,

THROUGHTOUGLAS STREET, between Ninth and Harmony streets, (near the Upper Stock Landing,) Lafayette.—Also

St. JAMES LEVEE, and No. 3 Levee de St. Mary's Market, NewOrleans. 2m

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY—J. L. MURDAN & CO., No. 32 Carondelet, will give prompt attention to collection of all accounts. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Periodicals in all the cities of the Union.

Advertisements received for insertion in the Northern and Eastern papers and also for the papers in the country parishes of Louisiana.

Drafts on Louisville and Cincinnati for sale. Orders for BOOKS, BANK BOOKS, LETTER PAPER, PERIODICALS and STATIONERY, to be filled with a well selected assortment of late and popular books. MUSIC, sent free of postage. [m&f 1y

PUMPS and BATHING APPARATUS, wholesale—JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER, No. 184 CAMP STREET, NewOrleans, has just received a new and large assortment of Lead Cocks, consisting of Force and Lift Pumps; Force Pumps, etc. etc., Cooking Ranges; Bathing Tubs and Shower Bath.

Any, tying and repairing Lead Pipes; Sheet Lead work of every description.

Slip and Sheathing work promptly put up and repaired. All orders promptly attended to.

Cf Cistern materials.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE IN STORE and for sale the following, viz:

60 casks superior CAROLINA RICE, just landed.
60 hogsheads PORTO RICO COTTON SEED.
2 bales CEYLON each GUNNY BAGS.
A few pipes, hdns and quarters MARSALLA WINE, of the well known brand of J. A. G. FIGUEIRAS.
10 Tds. PORT WINE.
10 half pipes Sanchetto and 5 eighths fine MADEIRA.
ITALIAN WALNUTS, LENTILS, BEANS, etc.
For sale low. Apply to BARBILLI & CO. 41 Commercial.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS—BARGAINS—At No 189 MAGAZINE STREET.

COTTON GINS 80s, HORSE POWERS $60, PLOWS $2, CROSS BAR CARLOCHS AND IRON POINTS 2 cents per lb, PUTTS, TRACE AND BREAST CHAINS, BRIDLES, HARNESS, PACK SADDLES, INDIA RUBBER BAGS; CARLOCHS AT 9 CTS. WAGON SPENDS, HAMMERS, WATER PROOF SADDLE BAGS; HEMP LINES 7 cents, COTTON HOOKS at 40 per dozen; NEGRO CLOTHING, HEAVY CLOTHING FOR OVERSEERS, with a large assortment of DRY GOODS from 41 to 62, and a variety of other Goods, all of which will be sold at about half the usual price, and cheaper than any other house in the city. m&d 3m

BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE COMPANY—The attention of Merchants and Shippers is called to the BROOKLYN FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Pier, opposite NewOrleans, for the receipt of Produce from the West, and Merchandise from New York, intended for re-shipment. Having two feet freeboard on the pier, and a horse to float it to the Warehouse, by which goods are in and out of the cover, without drayage or exposure to the weather, the proprietors are prepared for the discharging of steamers and loading of ships. Rates are fixed at very low rates, (see per tariff,) and every accommodation offered to merchants in the city and shippers in the upper country, by using the wind of the Company to equal the convenience of the Atlantic Dock, at New York.

Persons interested in the transmission of merchandise are invited to visit the premises.

Cf Office corner of Magazine and Lafayette streets, NewOrleans.

T. J. CASEY, Secretary.

REFERENCES—J. A. H. Geddes; Price, Frost & Co.; J. W. Stanton & Co.; R. F. Nichols. m15 6m

NEW ORLEANS and Carrollton Railroad—Carrollton Line—Departure of Trains. *From NewOrleans:*

Down Cars—Half past 6 A. M., and every half hour afterwards until 7 P. M., inclusively in summer, and until quarter past 5 in winter.

From Carrollton:

Down Cars—5 A. M., 8 and 10 P. M.

Steam Trains—7 A. M., and every hour afterwards until 7 P. M., inclusively in summer, and until half past 6 P. M. in winter.

Fare—15 cents. Children under 10 years and Servants 10 cents.

Cf Business arrangements commence on the third Monday in February and end on the second Monday in November.

LAFAYETTE LINE.

Cf These Cars run to and from the Depot, No. 18 Baronne street.

Departure of Cars.	
In Winter, from Lafayette	6½, 8 and 9½ o'clock.
" Depot, in Baronne street	7½, 9 and 8½ "
In Summer, from Lafayette	6, 7 and 8 "
" Depot, in Baronne street	6½, 7½ and 8 "

After which the cars will leave every half hour, fifteen minutes until 8 o'clock P. M.

Then at 8½, 9, 10 and 11 P. M., from the Depot.

Then at 8½, 9½ and 10½ P. M., from Lafayette.

Fare—10 cents. Children under 10 years, half price.

Cf Note—Special Night Carriage Parties, Balls, Meetings, etc., supplied when required.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET, BY J. H. MADDOX.

VOLUME V. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1852. NUMBER 36.

DAILY CRESCENT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

[We are only able this morning to present the proceedings of the Board of Assistants, in English, the Secretary of the Board of Aldermen not having furnished his report of the proceedings of that body. *Eds. Crescent.*]

Official.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, April 12, 1852.

The Board met at 6 o'clock, P. M., according to law.

Present: Dr. F. Alpuente, President; Messrs. Bailey, Burthe, Derbes, Dolhonde, Eustis, Forbes, Heermann, Lanata, Leeds, Lusto, Mackey, Nixon, Philbrick, Place, Ramos, Relf, Shaw, Sieverssen, Stetson, Summers, Sykes, Watkins, Wilson, and Winston.

Mr. Watkins was called to the chair by the President.

The Journal was read and approved.

The following message of the Mayor was read, and, on motion of Mr. Sieverssen, 500 copies were ordered to be printed: 200 of the same with marginal notes:

MAYORALTY OF NEWORLEANS,
April 12, 1852.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of NewOrleans.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to apprise your honorable body, that by virtue of the fifteenth section of the act to consolidate the city of NewOrleans, and provide for the government and administration of its affairs, approved 23d February, 1852, I have duly taken the oath required by law, and have this day entered upon the duties of my office as Mayor of the city of NewOrleans. In the discharge of the important and responsible trust thus devolved upon me, I deem the occasion an appropriate one to communicate with your honorable body in relation to the various matters that will have to engage your early and serious attention. The transition from an old and long established order of things to one that will have to undergo so radical a change as contemplated by the new charter, carries with it a multitude of weight and pressing business; but I have the satisfaction of feeling assured in advance that your honorable body will, without delay, earnestly apply yourselves to the arduous and important task of getting the new administration fairly in motion, and that hearty and cordial support which no good citizen should withhold, and which is demanded, moreover, by every consideration of public welfare and prosperity.

The seventeenth section of the new charter makes it imperative on your honorable body, forthwith to call on commissioners to take the census of the different districts and wards of the city, which census must be completed before the end of the year. The section further provides that immediately after said census shall have been finished, and before proceeding to any other business, your honorable body shall apportion the representation among the several districts and wards on the basis of the number of qualified voters contained therein.

Incidental to this provision, in the charter is the tenth section, which directs the mode in which the Common Council shall hereafter lay out and establish a sufficient number of election precincts, and the sixteenth section, which provides that representation in the Common Council shall be equal and uniform, and shall be regulated and ascertained by the number of qualified voters in the respective districts and wards.

The twenty-eighth section of the act directs that the Common Council shall, in pursuance of the census taken from their own number, three persons who shall alone act as Recorders *pro tem.* in case of sickness or absence of any one or more of the Recorders. It will, therefore, become incumbent on your honorable body to make this selection not only for the First, Second and Third Recorders, but also for the Fourth, which, by virtue of the supplementary act approved February 25d, 1852 is entitled to share in the same manner and to the same extent as if said Fourth District had been included in the original act of consolidation.

The organization of the various departments created under the act of Consolidation will necessarily engage your immediate attention, and in connection therewith I would point out that there are several offices for the filling of which provision will have to be made by your honorable body. Among these may be cited Wharfingers, Collectors of Levee Dues, a Notary of the Corporation, Physician of Police Jails, and Physician of the Parish Jail. The Commissaries of Markets, being appointed for the purpose of enforcing the police regulations of the same, will have to be selected in the same manner as the remainder of the Police.

I would urged on your honorable body the necessity of complying at an early moment, with the provisions of the thirty-fourth section of the act, by electing an Attorney for the Corporation, inasmuch as there are several matters which require the immediate attention of a legal mind.

The necessity of a constant and copious supply of water in all large cities requires no demonstration; and this necessity becomes more strongly apparent in a climate like ours, where the high range of temperature during the heat of the year calls for frequent cleansing of the streets, gutters, yards etc. Nothing contributes more essentially to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants than a novel supply of this element, cheaply or gratuitously. And I trust, therefore, that the exertions of your honorable body will be directed towards obtaining an extension of the water privileges to every portion of the city, by the laying of such additional pipes as will bring this important necessary of life within the reach of everyone.

I doubt not that a proper representation, on the part of your honorable body will stimulate the Waterworks department to renewed exertions in bringing about this desirable end. The interests of all are as deeply involved in the matter as those of the community at large; for an extension of the supply must necessarily add to the revenue and enable the Company to afford water at a cheaper rate, thus making its plentiful use accessible not only to the wealthier but also to the poorer classes of our fellow-citizens. A portion of the rear of the city, and nearly the whole of the Third District are derived altogether of water, and are dependent for a scanty supply, at best, on cisterns, which give out entirely in long spells of dry weather. Apart from this great inconvenience and manifest discomfort to the inhabitants the danger of fire in those quarters becomes greatly increased, and it is to be hoped that in lieu of this imperfect consideration, measures will be specifily adopted to extend the supply of water in that direction. So far as the Fourth District is concerned, and which, by the term of the charter, is not entitled to participate in the benefits arising from the establishment of the Waterworks, I must leave it to your honorable body hereafter to devise some means by which the residents of that quarter may share in the inestimable blessing of a cheap and abundant supply of water. It has come to my notice to inform you that the ownership of 5000 shares of Commercial Bank stock, belonging to the city of New Orleans, is now vested in your honorable body, and that agreeably to the charter of the Commercial Bank, it will become necessary for you to elect two directors from your honorable body to represent the interests of the city in that institution.

I deem it my duty to urge on your serious consideration the importance of establishing a House of Correction for juvenile vagrants. On former occasions I have brought this subject to the notice of the General and Municipal Councils, but for want of that proper concert of action which I trust is now obviated by a consolidation and unity of the interests of all classes and of all sections, my recommendations have not carried out. We have among us, I much regret to say, a numerous class of youthful idlers and offenders, many of whom are engaged in the systematic pilfering of produce on the Levee, and who have frequently been arrested in the act of stealing coffee, sugar, corn and other articles. When apprehended for these delinquencies, they are locked up in the Work-house for a few days, whence they emerge more hardened in crime than before, and are thus let loose on society to recommence their peculations, and ultimately to become familiar with every kind of a dishonest one. Others, again, deprived of the properly regulated restraints of a home and education, are allowed to prowl about the streets, where they assail the passers by with obscene and profane language; while another class are trained by parents equally depraved to engage in a regular system of begging. The lessons of deception and idleness inculcated at so tender an age necessarily lead to degradation, depravity and crime, and we have thus brought before our very eyes the sickening spectacle of a generation growing up in our midst and becoming qualified by rapid gradations to be inmates of the brothel, the work-house, the prison, and the penitentiary. To obviate this crying evil, the establishment of a House of Refuge and Correction is of the last importance. The juvenile delinquent, arrested at the first threshhold of crime, may there be reclaimed from the errors of his path, and, uncontaminated by the association with older adepts in wickedness, may be benefited so as to become a useful member of society. I can conceive of no institution more necessary to the well-being of the community; and permit me, therefore, to express the hope that the attention of your honorable body will be directed at an early moment to the establishment of the same.

The erection of an alms-house, on an extensive scale, is another measure equally desirable, and which should commend itself to the earnest consideration of your honorable body. All other humanitarian possess institutions of the kind, and experience has demonstrated that they afford the very best corrective to habits of laziness and beggary. It is not to be denied that of late years beggardism has increased, and the spectacle is almost daily presented of stout, able-bodied men, who should be made to work for a livelihood, soliciting alms in our streets. Not infrequently that system is made the cloak for theft and robbery, and persons under the guise of beggars introduce themselves into houses for the purpose of carrying on their nefarious practices. To remedy this evil I consider the establishment of an alms-house absolutely necessary, and would therefore recommend the purchase of a sufficient extent of ground in the rear of the city for the erection of a suitable edifice and out-houses. The vagrant and the indolent beggar might there be made to work and to contribute to their own support, while aged and honest poverty would find an asylum and protection from want and necessity. A well conducted institution, so far from being an expense, would, in the course of a few years, actually yield a profit. So, at least, has been the experience in other large cities, and I can perceive no reason why NewOrleans should afford an exception to the general rule.

It affords me much pleasure to mention that the Legislature, acting in a spirit of true benevolence and philanthropy which reflects credit on the State, has passed an act establishing an asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind. On former occasions I have earnestly advocated the necessity of such an institution, and before the meeting of the General Assembly I urged the subject in strong terms on the attention of his Excellency the Governor, who, I am happy to say, warmly seconded my efforts. The Legislature in responding to this recommendation, has performed a most worthy and noble deed, for which the members of that body will be ever held in grateful recollection by those distressed beings whose sufferings and woes they have thus endeavored to alleviate.

I would here remark that the institution for the reception of the insane, at Jackson, is inadequate for the provision of this unfortunate class, and this, together with the tedious formalities required for obtaining admission into the Asylum for the Destitute Insane, frequently throws upon our city the necessity of providing temporarily for those afflicted with mental disease. I recommend, therefore, that an arrangement be made with the hospital, or some other institution, for the reception of the poor insane, until they can be removed to Jackson.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed abolishing the Board of Health, and vesting all sanitary regulations in the Common Council of the city of New Orleans. Under this act it will devolve the duty of your honorable body to frame such ordinances as will have for their object the maintenance and preservation of the health of the city. Foremost among these, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the necessity of changing the quarantine regulations of the port, which, under the previous system, were far from being as efficacious as the importance of the case demanded. I am decidedly opposed to fettering commerce with unnecessary and burdensome restrictions, but in a matter involving the grave considerations of human life, I think that the utmost caution should be exercised and every effort used to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into or mid the For years past, vessels have constantly arrived from abroad with cases of ship fever, typhus fever and small pox on board, and the only receptacle for the victims of these loathsome and dangerous diseases has been the Charity Hospital. Confined in the same building with upwards of a thousand other patients, the risk of spreading contagion is of course measurably increased, and it is within the experience of every one of us that valuable lives have been sacrificed in this city by the careless and inconsiderate introduction of pestilence from their private diseases. To guard against such wanton trifling with the health of the inhabitants, I would strongly recommend the establishment of a quarantine hospital at some distance below the city, say at the English Turn, where patients could be conveyed without danger to the public, and receive proper medical care and attention. At the same time vessels might be there thoroughly cleansed and fumigated before coming up to town and every precaution thus taken to prevent the introduction of infectious maladies into the city.

In the creation of a new Board of Health, I would advise your honorable body to clothe the board with ample power and authority to enforce the ordinances and regulations concerning the health of the city, and that the authority their labors would be rendered comparatively useless.

Whilst on this subject it affords me much gratification to state that the health of the city during the past year has shown evident and unmistakable signs of improvement. On referring to the mortuary statistics of the last three years, it will be perceived that for the year ending the 31st December, 1851 the mortality in the city of NewOrleans proper was 9862; in 1850 it was 7476, and in 1851 the number of deaths, including the city of Lafayette, was only 7275. The per centage of mortality in the Fourth District, assuming its population at 16,000 would be thereby reduced to 1 in 55, which, if deduction from the last named figure, would go to show that the number of deaths within the limits of the old city in 1851 was only 6526, against 7816 in 1850, and 9862 in 1849—equal to a diminution of 16½ per cent. on the former and of 34 per cent on the mortality of the first mentioned year.

While this gratifying result is in part attributable to the absence of that desolating scourge which visited our city in 1849, I cannot resist the conclusion that much of it has also been attained by the judicious opening of streets in the rear of the city, and by giving free access to the purifying breeze from the lake. For the last few years have witnessed the reclaiming of hundreds of squares of ground from what was formerly an impenetrable swamp; and every foot of land thus wrested from the wilderness tends to destroy those miasmatic exhalations which in former times operated so injuriously on the health of the city. Five years have now elapsed since the yellow fever prevailed as an epidemic, and the time is not remote, it is to be hoped, when the fearful ravages of that pestilence will be known only in the recollection of the older inhabitants. The prevalence of that fell destroyer has been incontestably one of the greatest drawbacks to the prosperity of NewOrleans; and the impression once removed that its visits had become periodical, capitalists would look forward to a rapid increase in our permanent population, and to a corresponding augmentation in our wealth, character and standing as a community.

In view of the beneficial results so likely to flow from the adoption of the measure above alluded to, I would strenuously urge upon your honorable body the propriety of encouraging the opening of streets in the rear of the city, as well as the opening of avenues to the lake. The necessary steps for carrying the plan into effect in the situation of Orleans street have already been taken in the First District Court, and I would recommend that in due course of time measures be adopted for the opening of similar avenues from other parts of the city. In our endeavors to develop the resources of NewOrleans, we must accustom ourselves to look to the rear of the city as possessing in an eminent degree those elements of prosperity which by judicious care and encouragement, will tend to advance in a powerful degree the interests of the whole community. The necessity of NewOrleans extending moreover in that direction, for it was evidently the intention of the founders of the city that its extent should be limited only by the waters of Lake Pontchartrain. We have now a front of about 3 miles facing the lake, and seven miles, the whole of which is built up and tenanted by an enterprising commercial population. A forest of shipping interposed by fleets of steamboats, line our wharves, imparting to the levee a scene of busy life which no other commercial mart in the Union can boast of. We can scarcely, therefore, undertake any material extension in that quarter, and if we seek to add to our resources by inviting population to settle down in our midst, it behooves us as before intimated to do everything in our power to improve that portion of the city which is destined ultimately to become the abode of a large, thriving and industrious community. Every consideration, therefore, of health and interest demands that this vitally important measure should not be lost sight of by your honorable body.

I beg to call your attention to the necessity of providing a suitable room for keeping the archives, records, etc. belonging to the city of New Orleans, and of appointing a guardian to take care of the same. The present keeper of the archives has now under his care the Spanish records and documents of the Old Cabildo from 1769 to 1803; the records of the Parish Judges from 1803 to 1828; the records of the Police Jury from 1830 to 1846, and those of the General and First Municipality Councils from 1836 to 1852. These, together with the records of the Second and Third Municipality Councils, and of the late city of Lafayette, are all of a character to demand care, so that in case of necessity they might be accessible without a moment's delay. Many of these old documents and records are of great value, and should be carefully preserved, and I therefore recommend this matter to your early consideration.

The efficient lighting of the city is a subject which merits the attention of your honorable body, conducing as it does in an essential degree, not only to the convenience, but also to the safety of the inhabitants. Many populous portions of the city are lit up with oil lamps which diffuse a meager and insufficient light, and are kept up moreover at great expense. For this reason I recommend that arrangements be made for the gradual extension of the gas pipes into the rear of the city, as well as into the Third and Fourth Districts, so that the residents of these localities may in this respect share in the advantages possessed by the more favored portions of the city.

The fire department is a body of which the citizens of NewOrleans justly feel proud. Ever since its first organization in 1836 the various companies have vied with each other in their devotion to the public welfare; and unlike to other large cities, where the firemen have in their riotous and disorderly conduct too frequently given just cause for complaint, our own department deservedly prides itself on the dignified and becoming conduct of every one of its members. No unworthy jealousy is allowed to inspire the efficacy of their laudable course, and bickerings and dissensions among rival companies on a supposed point of preference or privilege are alike unknown. Indeed, there is no class of our fellow-citizens which more deservedly enjoys the public esteem and confidence of the public than the members of the fire department. The former they have earned by their invariably correct and orderly deportment, and to the latter they are richly entitled on the score of their self sacrificing labors in the cause of humanity and of property, and of late years earnestly trust that the department, in whose welfare is in common with every citizen, I take a lively interest, will continue to maintain unblemished that bright reputation which it has hitherto enjoyed, that, as in times past, its usefulness may never be marred by the introduction of that unfriendly spirit which has tended in so powerful a degree to bring the departments of other cities into disrepute. I deem the occasion an appropriate one to commend specially the fire department to the fostering care and protection of the Common Council.

At the late session of the Legislature an act was passed entitled "An act to change and regulate the expenses of criminal prosecutions throughout the State," approved March 16th. It provides that all the expenses incurred in the different courts of the State, for assistance of physicians, and for maintenance and clothing of individuals condemned for the commission of any crime or misdemeanor cognizable by the district courts of this State, shall be paid by the respective parishes in which the offence charged may have been committed. It furthermore directs that the fees, salaries and expenses to be paid by the local authorities shall be fixed by said authorities, and that pending any change the fees, salaries and expenses shall remain as now fixed by law, and as paid by the local authorities.

Another law was passed at the last session concerning coroners, which provides that the fees of this officer shall be fixed by the parochial authorities, in NewOrleans by the Common Council. This matter, as well as the act above cited, will claim your attention in due time.

Another important act passed at the last session was that providing for a book of plans of all the property within the limits of the city of NewOrleans, for the purpose of assisting the Board of Assessors and the Tax Collectors in the discharge of their duties. This act will have the effect of bringing under assessment every piece of property in the city and the state of the assessment roll will show at a glance the ownership of every one-half of the expense of the book, the other half to be borne by the city of NewOrleans.

It is necessary, also, to observe, in connection with the framing of the police ordinances, that the Legislature has passed an act amending the previous law to prevent free persons of color from entering the State. It provides that so much of the law as refers to imprisonment may be amended so as to allow such persons of color, viz: cooks, stewards or mariners, to remain on board while in port, upon the due execution of a bond before the Mayor, Recorder, or competent authority. They may obtain, also, from such authority, a permit to land in the prosecution of their duties.

The thirty-eighth section of the new charter, and the third section of the act supplementary to the same, provide that the city of New Orleans shall be divided into four public school districts, the boundaries of which shall be the same as the election districts referred to in the third section of the act. The Common Council is directed to elect annually, by joint ballot, a competent Board of Directors of the Public Schools for each of said districts, to consist of as many members as the Council may determine, and to be chosen from the voters in the district for which they are elected. Separate appropriations are to be made annually for the maintenance of the schools in the district, in proportion to the number of pupils in each; and said appropriations are to be under the exclusive control of the District Boards, who are to have the sole management of the public schools, and are to elect for each district one superintendent, and as many principal and assistant teachers as they may deem proper.

There are now in the city, sustained at the public charge, thirty-four schools with 8761 pupils in attendance. Of these the First District possesses seven large school-houses, with seventy-five departments, seventy-five teachers, and 3604 pupils in attendance. The Second District, six male and six female schools, with 2479 pupils. The third, nine schools, with 1260 pupils; and the Fourth District, six schools, with 1509 pupils. The expense attending the management of these schools is unquestionably very great, but I consider every dollar laid out for the intellectual cultivation of the rising generation as well spent, and calculated eventually to secure to them the substantial blessings of life, while instilling into their minds those principles of virtue and morality indispensable to the very existence of civil and religious freedom. I have reason to believe that the public schools are generally in a satisfactory condition, and that the board having them in charge during the past year have zealously and faithfully performed their duties.

I recommend the cause of public education to the speedy attention of your honorable body.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact that the last Legislature adjourned without making any appropriation on the part of the State for the support and continued organization of the various volunteer corps of the city. For the last thirty-eight years the State has regularly set apart specific sums for the encouragement and maintenance of our citizen soldiery; and the spirit of emulation consequent on this fostering care and protection, has called into existence a volunteer force in this city unequalled for their efficiency, discipline and military bearing. Numerous instances are on record in the history of NewOrleans where the volunteers have been mainly instrumental in preserving peace and order, and it cannot be denied that in all large cities, liable to sudden excitements, which are seized hold of by bad men and result in public disturbances, the existence of a military force is at times indispensable to the safety and good order of a community.

I much regret, therefore, that the Legislature failed to make the comparatively trifling appropriation required for the support of these companies. Most of the men composing our patriotic citizen soldiery are in humble stations of life, and unable to raise from their private resources the pecuniary means necessary to maintain the efficiency of the corps to which they are attached.

Their hands tied and their energies thus crippled, the whole organization of the volunteer companies is threatened with dissolution, unless they obtain some aid from the city government. Under these circumstances, I feel justified in recommending you to take into serious consideration the situation of these companies, and to express the opinion that you may find it compatible with the public welfare to extend such assistance as will enable them to keep up their organization and usefulness.

I must direct the attention of your honorable body to the legacy bequeathed to the city of New Orleans by the late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia. By the last accounts of the deceased, a plantation, together with upwards of thirty slaves, was willed to the city, under a reservation of the usufruct of all property and negroes, in favor of Henry Rye, of Ouachita, for a term of twenty years. Another article of the will bequeathed to the city the undivided half of 267,000 acres of land in the parishes of Monroe and Morehouse, known as a portion of the Bastrop grant; the plantation referred to being also included in this title. The validity of which has been unfavorably passed on by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. We have, therefore, only to deal with the negroes the usufruct of which has recently expired, and which are now held by Mr. H. M. Rey, the second of the gentlemen being been appointed as such in 1848 by the administrators of the sinking fund, subject to the disposition of the Common Council, in which body are vested all the rights, title and interests of the several municipalities, as also of the General Council and the Board of Liquidators. I have recently been placed in possession of a complete list of the slaves, numbering in all sixty-six; to one of which, however, Mr. Rey prefers a claim which would seem to be justifiable. It appears that during Mr. Girard's life-time, in 1827, when the slaves were on Rivers aux Boeufs, so many deaths occurred that Mr. Rey, being apprehensive for their safety, sent for a boy named Manuel, then five years old, informing Mr. Girard what he had done, who approved of it and wrote to him to keep the boy. As this might be construed as a donation Mr. Rey desires it to be distinctly understood that in case it should be so considered he had no equitable claim on him, he is willing to buy the boy, inasmuch as the wife and children of the latter belong to him. There is also another boy whom he also wishes to acquire, for which purpose he has offered two offers for the purchase of the remaining sixty-four slaves, and inasmuch as it is desirable that this matter should be brought to a speedy conclusion so as to save expense, I would advise that a committee be appointed to take the whole subject into early consideration. All the necessary documents relative to the transaction are in my possession.

The late Abijah Fisk bequeathed to the city of NewOrleans a fine building at the corner of Customhouse and Bourbon streets, for the purpose of establishing a public library for the benefit of the community at large. In 1847, Mr. Alvarez Fisk, of Natchez, presented, through Mr. B. F. French, to the city of NewOrleans the very valuable library of the latter gentleman, for the purpose of carrying into effect the generous intention of the deceased brother. The library in question comprised the very large number of about six thousand volumes, presenting a collection of exceedingly valuable books relating to history, commerce, natural and physical science, finance, statistics, biography, etc. etc. I have lately been informed by Mr. B. F. French, who takes a warm and deep interest in the success of this free library, a package of books and maps contributed by several friends of his at the North, for the benefit of the institution, and he informs me that he will continue his efforts to obtain donations to works with the view of increasing the usefulness of the library. The establishment of free libraries has proved a powerful auxiliary in the cause of public education and morality, and I deem it my duty, therefore, to commend this institution to your enlightened care and protection. In the me