DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city, at the rate of Twenty-five cents per week, (Sunday excepted,) for the year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates of advertising, payable in advance, for any time in court, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, per all cases ..... $1.
Every subsequent insertion ..... 50 c.
Advertisements on the second page are charged at one cent per line.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dullest seasons just closed.
October 24, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1852.

☞ For Sheriff's, Constable's, and Public Auctioneers' Sales, see Third Page.

What we are Losing—What we may Gain.

In glancing over the advertising columns of the Louisville Journal, we came across two notices, which have in them matter of reflection for the citizens of New Orleans. A respectable commercial firm announces that it will "receipt through" for the transportation of property to the following points:

To Boston via Railroad from Ogdensburg.
To Boston via Erie Canal and Railroad from Buffalo.
To New York via Railroad from Dunkirk.
To New York via Erie Canal from Buffalo.
To New York via Canal from Oswego.

Another advertisement shows that other artificial channels are draining our trade away from us—the Postscript is most significant:

"PENNSYLVANIA CANAL LINES, 1852.—*D. Leech & Co's Canal Transportation Lines.*—We are receipting through from Louisville, for Tobacco, Produce, Cotton, Merchandise, etc., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all the intermediate points. Shippers may rely upon low rates, punctuality and dispatch.

"P. S.—The present rate of freights to New York is in favor of the above route (as compared with the New Orleans route) $2 per hhd. on Tobacco."

On the 20th of this month, by official order, the canals of New York were to be opened for the Spring trade. If we are not mistaken, the city of New Orleans will shortly realize their injurious influence upon her commerce. If the consideration of economy be added to a certainty of safer and more rapid transportation and more extended facilities than can be found in trading to New Orleans, then the great arteries of the Eastern cities will soon lead to them a great and increasing flow of trade. Their increase must, as matters now stand, be our loss.

So long as we stand idle, we will become weaker and weaker for efficient action, and entirely incompetent to vigorous competition.

This fact must strike every intelligent citizen, and the sense of it should bring to us harmonious councils and undivided action. It will not now answer for us to indulge in wayside bickerings, and when we should be urging our progress with a common will. The advocates of one favorite project should not imagine necessary, or even probable, hostility in the advocates of another; they should not grudge the successful progress of one enterprise as a wrong or injury to one in which they may feel a more special interest; they should not industriously conjure up the idea that this or that sectional advantage—sectional to a city which is itself a mere span on the earth's surface—lies ambushed in every proposition to aid an important work of Internal Improvement. We have enough of this feeling, lingering among us in spite of Consolidation, to make it desirable that a voluntary effort should be made to entirely extinguish it.

There are two important projects—which intersect one another and traverse the State, and on which we are happy to perceive public favor has concentrated—the NewOrleans and Jackson Railroad and the Opelousas Railroad.

The advertisements we have brought to the notice of the public are amongst the thousand and one signs of the importance of our hastening the construction of the NewOrleans and Jackson Railroad. It will be necessary promptly to augment our means of competition, if we would not surrender a large and incalculably valuable portion of our trade. If, under present circumstances, with the great future empire which is slowly but surely unfolding to us West of the Mississippi, as yet sealedunderly opened up to us, in our capacity of a great commercial city, we lose the trade so temptingly invited away from us, we will experience a sudden and enfeebling decline. We must struggle now to keep what we can of it.

In the future, the trade west of the Mississippi, the trade over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the Gulf trade, will open up to us a commerce which will make NewOrleans one of the greatest cities, and one of the wealthiest, in the world. This is the natural trade of NewOrleans; and in reference to it she stands in a most admirable position for the exchange of commodities. Her trade—her natural, necessary and incalculable trade in the directions indicated—does not lie on or about the same degree of latitude, but has the wide range so essential to the growing prosperity of a commercial depot. The Mississippi—nature's greatest channel of transportation and the agent of her past prosperity—cannot be bridged at any point South of the Ohio, and in this, if she but add energy in auxiliary internal improvements, she has a perpetual guarantee of the commercial tribute of the wide stretch of empire west of the Mississippi. Let her establish the Opelousas Road as the first agent in this service, to add to her present prosperity and to prepare new resources for her future growth.

MEADOWS' SPANISH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 1 vol: Thos Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia, 1852.

This dictionary has long maintained a high reputation as the best English and Spanish, and Spanish and English dictionary published. The present edition has been carefully revised; and the publishers deserve credit for the excellent style, firm binding and clear white of the copy they have sent us. For sale at the store of J. B. Steel, 60 Camp street.

PARODY'S CONCERT.—This evening the gifted Parodi, around whom revolve such brilliant musical stars as Patti, Arnoldi, Hauser and Strakosch, gives a grand concert at Armory Hall. The programme will be found in our advertising columns; to read it is to resolve to go. Any one of the artists announced has merit sufficient to invite an overflowing audience.

We are indebted to Capt. Shiss, of the schooner Bonita, for Vera Cruz papers of the 22d inst.

Thanks to the Southern Belle (Capt. Vontagen's magnificent boat,) for the Cincinnatus, for late Ohio river papers.

We are indebted to the Clerk of the steamer Southern Belle, for late river favors.

REFUSED.—The Paris Siècle states that Pierre Bonaparte, the cousin of Louis Napoleon, has refused to accept the post of Consul at Charleston, with 15,000 francs a year, which had been offered to him. Prince Pierre expected to be a Senator, with the 30,000 francs a year that the President of the Republic has the power of granting, or at least a Councillor of State, at 25,000 francs a year; and it has excited much surprise that he is neither the one nor the other; for, although he was a member of the Mountain, in the National Assembly, he was never in open hostility to his cousin, the President.

RICE.—The first rice seed was brought into South Carolina by the merest chance. Some years before the Revolution a vessel from Madagascar put into Charleston in distress, and, as a return for the courtesy he met with at the hands of the Governor of the colony, the Captain among other things, presented the Governor with a small bunch of rice. The seed was planted in his garden, and from this small beginning an important branch of commerce sprang up.

LIBEL SUIT.—The libel suit instituted by Sheriff Beardsley, of Albany, N. Y., against the editor of the Express, has been tried, and the jury refused to agree. The defendant called no witnesses.

COOLIES FOR CUBA.—A contract has been made by an English firm to import into Cuba eight hundred Chinese coolies for agricultural laborers, to be apprenticed for eight years, at four dollars per month. Five hundred of them, who were imported into Havana some years ago, have given great satisfaction.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Morse Western Line.

Arrival of the Franklin—Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The steamer Franklin arrived here to-day from Havre, via Liverpool, bringing dates from the latter port to the 13th inst., three days later than those brought by the Asia.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.

The sales of Cotton during the three days since the departure of the Asia, embrace 10,000 bales, and the following are the quotations as fixed by the Board last evening. Fair Orleans 5⅞, Middling Orleans 4 15-16, Fair Uplands 5⅜, Middling Uplands 4⅝d. per lb. On Monday the demand was better than on the previous days, and holders were more firm, but no quotable change in prices took place. The demand for flour is fair, and prices remain unchanged.

By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, April 27.

The steamers Ne Plus Ultra, Pawnee, Nashville, Alton and Grenada passed here yesterday bound to NewOrleans.

By the Southern Line.

Further by the Franklin.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The Franklin left Liverpool on the 14th, on which day there was a very decided improvement in the Cotton market, and the sales reached nearly 10,500 bales, prices having taken a turn against buyers. On the 13th the sales amounted to 6000 bales, on the 12th, 5000, and on the 10th 11,000 bales, of all of which 5000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters. Wheat was firm. The supply of Flour was moderate

The Money Market was very active, and all sorts of securities were rapidly rising. Consols had nearly reached par. The Manchester trade was firm, and accounts of trade generally in the interior are satisfactory.

The steamer Washington had not arrived out when the Franklin sailed.

A Duck Case.

The last Legislature did a great many excellent things, and worked throughout with most commendable zeal. In one or two instances we apprehend that the spirit of reform, however honest, rather overshot the mark. We have an amusing illustration in point.

Among the laws passed was one allowing an appeal from magistrates' courts in every case, no matter how trivial. Yesterday, in the Third District Court, we were shown by the worthy and good humored clerk, the first of the new class of appeals. It was amusing, not to say comical, enough. We manufacture names to save offence.

Ann Haggerty represents that Biddy Maguire has unlawfully appropriated her duck, which epicurean item she declares to be to her of the value of $10. Such a duck is, of course, worth suing for. Therefore, Ann proceeds to state that the said duck-loving Biddy, though amicably demanded thereto, refused and still refuses to deliver up the bird. Due affidavit is made of her apprehension that said Biddy will "remove said duck out of the jurisdiction of the Court," and otherwise make away with it; wherefore she prays that a writ of sequestration may issue for the stolen duck, and the same taken in possession by the Sheriff (unfortunate though memorable duck!—will it not suffice in official hands?) We hope the Sheriff will be ordered to produce "ducky" in court, and he held strictly responsible for the good keeping of the same, under penalty of the anathemas of all generous epicures. Wouldn't "ducky" create a sensation if brought into court for the judicious inspection of the learned and dignified judge and the courteous clerk and deputies of the Third District Court? We think we know of two "deputies" who are far more competent than the learned judge to discuss the merits of a duck case. They have a relish for such matters.

The affair created an immense sensation in the buildings. In the Sheriff's office a commodious dry goods box was hastily fitted up in which to impound ducky—when caught. In order that he might be caught, two handsome young deputy sheriffs, supplied with an ear of corn with which to entice, and a bag within which to confine, ducky, had gone to fulfil the responsible duty assigned them. The report from the scene of operations was that ducky had shown herself superior to the seductions of dry corn, and "the inseparables" were about to return to provide themselves with mush and milk, or some other more seductive allurement. Further particulars hereafter.

FROM MEXICO.—By the schooner Bonita, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have received slips from the City of Mexico to the 15th inst. We do not find any thing of much importance in our files.

In Congress a petition was presented from Messrs. Gobilond and Pena, proposing to establish a line of steamers in the Gulf, and asking for a monopoly for eight years.

Senor Castillo gave notice of the introduction of a bill to extermate all naturalized citizens who may be found guilty of conspiring in any way to disturb the peace of the State.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—Three several reports were made in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on the 16th, on the subject of restricting labor in manufacturing corporations to ten hours a day. One report was that any legislation in the premises was inexpedient; a second report embraced a bill providing for gradual emancipation, in this way, until the 4th of July next, operatives may be employed 12 hours; from that time till October 1, eleven hours, and thereafter not more than ten, except "in necessary cases," under penalty of $50 for each offence. A third report recommended ten hours, except where express contracts have been made for a longer time, and a fine for employing children under fifteen more than ten hours a day. The second presents the most sensible idea. Sudden changes are hopeless to trade, and what injures trade injures labor and the interests of labor.

WHO IS THE AMERICAN GENERAL?—In our late foreign papers we see the following statement:

"The American General, Peyster Webb, has arrived in Paris on a mission from the Government of the United States, to study the weapons of the French army, and especially the rifles of the chasseurs vincennes. It is said that a corps of riflemen upon the same principle is about to be established in the United States."

The question now to be settled is, who is Gen. Peyster Webb?

A NEW PEN.—The Gutta Percha Pen is the name of a new article just introduced. They are a composition of gutta percha and metal, are durable as I will not corrode. Those who have used them think them a superior to any other pen, and they are commended as not required to be wiped after being used. The gutta percha and metal are imported, and they are now manufactured in this country, but we have not yet seen them. One old steel one is getting "dulled up."

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The little steamer Col. King burst both her boilers, at Chickasaw, on the Tennessee river, a few days ago. Strange to say, nobody was killed or even hurt by the explosion.

THE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.—We see by a notice in the New York Tribune, that a weekly paper devoted to Spiritual Rappism, is about to make its appearance in that city and Brooklyn. And the Tribune entertains not the least doubt that it will be cordially received by those who are interested in modern mysteries and phenomena."

ALLEGED FRAUD IN LAND WARRANTS.—The trial of William S. Brown, of Michigan, for forging Treasury vouchers, was concluded at Washington, on the 20th, and the jury after being out two days were unable to agree, and were discharged by Judge Crawford. The good sights for acquittal, and four for conviction.

FRAUD IN AUTOGRAPHS.—Some Polander borrowed quite request that he would write his autograph, and it as many distinguished statesmen as possible to w their—all in the same to him. handsomely bound book, and forw he got some one to collect the "signs unusual," but something finally, did not forward the book. A er fraud.

Our readers afflicted with that dressing malady, Hernia, or Rupture, are referred to letters from Mr. Downs and Dr. Morrison to Dr. Sherman, who has become eminent from his knowledge of and tion to that branch of surgery, as well as from the superiority of his Patent Truss and the effect of his Rupture cash in promoting radical cures.

The New York canals were officially ered to be opened on the 20th inst.

John Sergeant and Nathan Trotter, two of the wealthiest citizens of Philadelphia, were ill on the 16th, so ill, on the 16th, as not to be expected to recover.

FIRE AT DETROIT.—A destructive occurred in Detroit on the 17th inst. The office of the Commercial Advertiser and several other buildings, were destroyed. Loss about $18,000.

EMIGRATION WESTWARD.—The St. Louis Republican publishes a statement, from which it appears that between the 20th of April, 1851, and the 1st of April, 1852, nearly fourteen thousand immigrants arrived at that city.

VETO OF BANK BILLS.—Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has vetoed all the bank bills recently passed by the Legislature of that State.

THE UTAH JUDGES.—It is rumored at Washington that the President has ordered the Utah Judges to return to that Territory, and resume the powers given them by law

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.—The NewYork Legislature adjourned on the morning of the 17th, after a session of one hundred and four days. Nearly four hundred acts were passed.

KOSSUTH IN BALTIMORE.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from Baltimore, says: "Mr. Kossuth passed through Baltimore on Saturday quietly; he did not even condescend to stop and shake hands, but went direct from one depot to another. Very well that he did, for he would have found no favor.

SIR HENRY LYTON BULWER.—A deputation of the electors of Lincoln, England, lately waited upon Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, and invited him to stand as a candidate for Parliament, and having received a favorable answer. It was unanimously resolved that Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, as a friend to the principles of protection to British industry—as an able statesman—as a diplomatist, who, by his energy, integrity and ability, has averted the horrors of war, and cemented the bonds of union which unite England with America—is deserving of the support of every friend of the British Constitution. The conservative and whig parties were called upon, at a public meeting, to disregard all minor differences which separate parties, and give their votes to Sir Henry. Sir Henry is, therefore likely to be elected.

HIGH RENT FROM COLORED FOLKS.—In consequence of a schism, the congregation being divided between "North" and "South," the possession of the African Methodist Church in Louisville, on Ninth street, has been disputed. The matter being yet in litigation, the Sheriff was ordered to rent out the building. The "Souths" (chiefly slaves) carried the day, by bidding the enormous rent of $700 per month. The cash was paid down on the spot.

A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—In Louisville, on the night of the 17th inst., Marshal Ronald, together with a posse, made a descent upon a house on Main street, above the Galt House, and routed a party of Faro dealers, breaking up their implements and tables, and arresting two of the party. A respectable merchant's note for $800 was found on the person of one of them.

THE CALIFORNIA TICKET FRAUDS.—The proceedings in these cases before Justice Osborne, of NewYork, on the 16th inst., clearly implicate Mr. Corwine, United States Consul at Panama, in the affair of the tickets sold by Hamilton for the ship Reindeer. The cases have not yet been concluded.

THE U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO.—Intelligence has reached Washington of the arrival of the steamer San Jacinto, on the 25th of March, at Cadiz, having left Norfolk on the 3d of the same month. She experienced a boisterous voyage, and her engine was disabled some days before she reached Cadiz. All were well on board.

SCOTT IN BALTIMORE.—The City Whig Convention ordered a letter from the Hon. John Barney, in which he eulogized Fillmore and censured Scott, to be returned to its author.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE SYSTEM.—A memorial has been adopted by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, praying Congress to place light-houses and buoys under an enlightened system, by establishing a light-house board.

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body met yesterday evening in the buildings opposite Jackson square. Present—Messrs. Burke, Clark, Converse, Harris, Lubatut, Sewell, Stockton, Gasquet, Lugenbuhl.

Absent—Messrs. Robb and Giquel.

Proceedings of last meeting were read, and on motion approved.

A message from the Mayor, upon the importance of adopting efficient measures for the future protection of the city against danger of overflow, was received. He urged that there was danger to be apprehended from the feebleness of the levees above the city; recommended a survey of them, and the construction of necessary repairs. The message enclosed communications from the President of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company, from the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Association, and from the commissioners of the U. S. Custom House, asking the use of a portion of the wharf.

A memorial from the NewOrleans and Great Northern Railroad, requesting the city to subscribe $2,000,000 to said Road, was laid on the table subject to call.

A communication from the Washington National Monument Society was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A message from the Mayor relative to election expenses was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Mayor's message relative to the Custom-house was referred.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.—A memorial from Thos. R. Wolf, City Attorney, asking to be permitted to appoint an Assistant Attorney, was received.

Mr. Burke moved to refer it to the Finance Committee. Adopted.

A petition from Recorder Sentenant, asking the confirmation of Mr. Farge and another clerk as Assistants in the Third District Recorder's office, and informing the Board that the office was out of stationery, was referred to the Police Committee.

A petition asking for the appointment of Wharfinger, from Robert Spedden, was received.

A petition concerning the Female Orphan Asylum was received from Mr. Anthony Rasch.

Mr. Harris moved that the prayer of the petition asking the use of Lafayette Square for an exhibition of fire works for the benefit of the Asylum, be granted. Adopted.

A petition, asking to be appointed Wharfinger of the First District, from G. W. Harden, was laid on the table subject to call.

A memorial in behalf of the Opelousas Railroad, asking a subscription of $1,500,000 by the city, was laid on the table, subject to call.

Mr. H. D. King asked to be considered a candidate for the office of Collector of Levee Dues for the Fourth District. Laid on the table

A petition from Adolphe Debac, asking to be appointed Lieutenant of the Second District Night Watch, was laid on the table.

A memorial relative to the NewOrleans Industrial Convention to be held in 1853, was referred to the Finance Committee

A memorial from the Bee, True Delta and Orleanian, city papers, asking $100 each for publishing election notices last November, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bundle of bills from other papers was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from Mary Walker, asking permission to emancipate her mulatto slave Lucinda, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A like petition from Hazel Green, f. w. c., relative to his colored wife, was referred to same.

A petition from J. W. Fleming, asking to be appointed Engineer of the Draining Company, was referred to the Mayor

A memorial from the inhabitants of Usuline and other streets in the Third District, recommending the building of a railroad along Claiborne street, from Felicity Road to the Third District, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, apprising this Board of their concurrence in certain ordinances, and of their non-concurrence in the resolution relative to the security to be given by the Official Journal, was laid on the table subject to call.

A petition from Adeline Davis, relative to the emancipation of a slave, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Burke, relative to a nuisance, was adopted.

Sundry resolutions and ordinances from the Board of Assistants were laid over, subject to call.

Reports of committees were next in order.

Mr. Claiborne, from the Judiciary Committee, presented a report relative to a digest of the State Laws concerning the city of NewOrleans, prepared by Alexander Walker, and contracting for one hundred copies of the work. Adopted

The Finance Committee reported unfavorably to the petition of Mrs. Mary Gray.

The same committee reported in favor of paying certain salaries and claims for services. Mr. Harris was opposed to paying the bills for refreshments furnished to the judges of the elections at the different precincts. The bills were severally $45, 76, 25, 30, and other equally large sums.

Mr. Burke moved to allow each precinct $15 for refreshments, and then renewed his motion to fix the allowance at $12. After some discussion, Mr. Burke withdrew his motion. The claims were reduced, and the report adopted.

A resolution respecting the drainage of the rear of the city was adopted.

An ordinance relative to the Street Commissioner, and allowing him deputies, was, on a dispensation of the rules, read a second time and adopted.

An ordinance concerning the duties of the Comptroller, and authorizing him to advertise the sale of certain contracts in the Official Journal, was amended and adopted.

From the Committee on Fire there was no report.

The Police Committee reported an ordinance allowing the Recorder of the First and Second Districts one clerk, and one assistant, and to the Recorder of the Third and Fourth Districts one clerk each, and requiring of them bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. Adopted.

The bonds of each were fixed at $1000. A motion to fix the salaries of the clerks of the First and Second Districts at $1500, was debated and withdrawn until the salaries of the Mayor and other superior officers be fixed.

An ordinance to establish a Board of Health was adopted.

An ordinance respecting the House of Refuge was, on a dispensation of the rules, adopted.

Mr. Claiborne submitted a series of resolutions relative to the unfavorable report of the Congressional Committee regarding the establishment of a naval dept at the City of NewOrleans, which, on a dispensation of the rules, were adopted.

An ordinance regulating awnings, sheds, and hanging signs over sidewalks, and imposing fines for violations of the ordinance, was, on a dispensation of the rules, read a second time, and on an amendment that all awnings shall be eight feet high, was adopted.

The securities of the Treasurer and Surveyor were, by resolution, accepted.

A resolution appointing a committee of four to confer with a like committee from the Board of Assistants, on the subject of selecting a place of meeting for the Common Council, was adopted, and the committee appointed.

The Porter was requested to convey the resolution to the Board of Assistants.

Mr. Converse moved that the official journal be required to furnish 100 copies, in pamphlet form, of the proceedings of this Board, provided the cost should not exceed $1 50 per page. Carried.

An ordinance to organize the City Police was presented and taken up by sections.

Section 1st, as amended, provided, among other things, that there should be one Captain of Police for each District, which was lost, on a call for the yeas and nays, by a vote of 4 to 6.

The resolution, before amended, provided for the election of a Chief of Police.

The ordinance, as reported, was taken up by sections, and adopted with amendments, one reducing the whole force of the police nearly one hundred, by making it now three hundred and thirty-five.

Another section provides that any member of the police who shall use the influence of his office in elections, shall be discharged.

A resolution to post the above section at each election precinct, was lost.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

A message from the Board of Assistants communicating certain ordinances passed by said Board, was received.

A motion to appoint a committee of conference to confer with a like committee from the Board of Assistants, in relation to the bond to be given by the Official Printer, was debated at length.

Some members understood the contract of the Printer to extend to all printing required by the city. We could not comprehend the *rationale* by which they arrived at this conclusion.

An ordinance sent up by the Assistant Board, providing for the publication in the official journal, in English and in French, of the proceedings of the two Boards, was concurred in.

After a vast amount of talk, the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Board met last evening, Mr. Alpuente in the chair.

A message was received from the Mayor recommending a survey of the Levee, near Carrollton, with a view of securing the city against inundation. The message was referred to a special committee of three; accompanying the message was a letter from Mr. H. S. Buckner, President pro tem. of the NewOrleans and Jackson Railroad, recommending a tax of three per cent. on the real estate of the city, to enable the corporation to subscribe $2,000,000 stock to said road. The letter was not acted on, as resolutions touching the same matter were before the Board.

A letter from the Commissioners of the New Custom-house, asking the use of a wharf at the foot of Canal st. for the purpose of receiving granite from vessels, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication was received from the Surveyor recommending that the contract for cleaning the streets be sold in three divisions instead of six as before. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Several letters from applicants for office were read and laid over.

A communication was received, asking an appropriation to defray the expenses of holding a convention in this city, with a view of perfecting the arrangements for the proposed Southern Industrial Exhibition. Referred to a special committee.

A communication was received, asking the city to subscribe for 60,000 shares of the NewOrleans and Opelousas Railroad stock. The communication set forth the most splendid prospect of extending the road across Texas and through El Paso to California.

A communication was received from the lessee of the ferry at the foot of Elysian Fields st. Third District, stating that he paid $2,600 a year for the privilege of the same, in consideration of having no competition in that district, and that, notwithstanding all his efforts, he has for some time past been losing money. He asks a reduction of his tax. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication was received from the Ponchartrain Railroad Company, asking permission to lay a track for horse cars from their present road to the corner of Julia and Cirque streets. A resolution was offered, granting the permission, but the matter was finally referred to a special committee.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee on Streets and Landings, offered a resolution authorizing the opening of the Canal running from the Fourth District in rear of the First District to the Canal of the Draining Company. Adopted.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported against the opening of Esplanade street, as the petition for the same was signed by only four persons. After some discussion the report was referred back to the same Committee.

The same Committee reported in favor of appointing a Deputy and Assistant Deputy for the Street Commissioner in the First and Second Districts each, and a Deputy for the Third and Fourth Districts each.

The same Committee reported an ordinance defining the duties of the Surveyor, and providing for the appointment of two Clerks, two Deputies, one Draughtsman, and two Chain Carriers, for the assistance of the Surveyor. After considerable discussion the ordinance was laid over.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported against the emancipation of several slaves. The report was adopted, and singular enough, after the adoption, the question was discussed, and it was moved that the Board should not refuse to allow slaves money to emancipate themselves when they wish to do so, at present, as the power will soon cease to exist in the Board to grant the permission. Mr. Derbes spoke at length in favor of this view of the matter. He thought that when slaves had rendered signal services to masters, permission should be granted them to set them free. Aslx months yet remained wherein the Councils have the power to grant permission to emancipate. Mr. D. was in favor of extending the privilege when the case deserved attention. Several members said they did not understand the rote on the report, and the yeas and nays were called. Mr. Derbes explained that in moving the reconsideration of his vote, he intended to move for the reconsideration of the whole vote, and the yeas and nays were then called and the report again adopted.

Mr. Stetson gave notice that the Police Committee would meet every Friday evening in the Secretary's room, adjoining the Council Chamber, at 7 o'clock.

The Fire Committee reported in favor of making certain improvements in the Engine-house of Fire Company No. 6. The report was adopted.

An ordinance relating to the appointing of two City Physicians was read by its title and laid over, under the rules.

The Committee on Improvements reported a resolution in favor of the erection of a Market on Claiborne street, as prayed for by citizens in that vicinity. Adopted. The contract was given to John Williamson.

Mr. Lanata, from a special committee, reported against granting permission to certain persons to sell sundry articles on Sundays, between the two Markets in the Second District. Adopted.

Mr. Mackey offered a resolution authorizing the Surveyor to place a nuisance boat at the foot of Toledano street, in the Fourth District. Referred to the Police Committee.

On motion, the vote fixing the salary of the Secretary of the Board of Aldermen, was reconsidered, and after some discussion, the matter was laid on the table.

A message was received from the Board of Aldermen, enclosing a resolution appointing a Committee of Four, (one from each District) to confer with a similar Committee from the Board of Assistants in regard to locating the different offices of the city, and place of holding the meetings of the Board of Aldermen. A motion was made to lay the matter on the table, and some considerable discussion of an animated character ensued. Mr. Derbes wished to speak, and the President decided him out of order. An appeal from the decision was taken, and the gentleman was declared to be in order, when he proceeded to explain that he was in favor of appointing a Committee of Conference. A motion to adjourn was then made and lost. Motions almost innumerable were made, and the yeas and nays were called on all imaginable points.

The vote on the resolution was finally taken, and it was adopted. The President then appointed Messrs Nixon, Lanata, Eustis and Watkins on the committee.

The Board then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the joint committee fixing the salaries of various officers. A motion was made to fix the salary of the Secretary of the Board of Assistants at $1800. The motion was carried by a vote of 15 to 9

The salary for the commissioners for taking the census of the First District was fixed at $500; Second District, $450; Third District, $350, and Fourth District $250.

Adjourned to Thursday evening next.

SUPREME COURT—*Condensed Decisions.*—*In the matter of the Succession of Joseph Fowler.*—Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Preston, J., delivered the opinion of the Court:

"Joseph Fowler departed this life in September, 1850. He died intestate and without heirs in this State. He was possessed of a very large estate in New Orleans, and W. Bogart was appointed curator of his succession.

Having rendered an account of his curatorship, he claims in addition to his commissions, the large sum of $50,000, for constant attention to the affairs of deceased for the space of seven years. The deceased being a large holder of real estate, it required constant attention to the renting and repairing of his houses, and to the collection of his rents. The deceased was also a capitalist, dealing largely in money, making loans on mortgage, and discounting notes to a large amount, all of which was attended to solely and exclusively by the claimant, Bogart. His counting room was the place where all the books, papers and valuables of the deceased, were deposited.

The testimony of numerous well informed witnesses makes out fully and satisfactorily the grounds stated by Mr. Bogart as the basis of his claim.

The deceased laid the foundation of his fortune by great activity, energy and good judgment in mercantile operations.

Retiring with a considerable capital and uncommon sagacity and knowledge of men and things, he selected the claimant as his agent, through whom to operate with his capital.

That this selection was fortunate is proved by the result. The ball was kept rolling, and increasing in magnitude, until the day of his death. A different selection of an agent might have proved disastrous.

His physician says that deceased was in bad health the whole of the seven years during which the claimant acted as his agent; that he had fallen into such a disposition that he would walk a mile to save a dime; but would not cross the street to make thousands!

While he was daily making large sums, through the instrumentality of his agent, he was at the same time saving dimes by denying himself the comforts and even necessaries of life, as proved by his physician. At the same time he was on the eve of losing a very large sum from mere listlessness, though warned of the danger, and the loss was only prevented through the instrumentality of his agent, when the danger was communicated to him.

In the latter part of his life he was afflicted with physical disabilities that rendered the services of the agent invaluable to him. At one time he was confined six months by sickness.

He became intemperate, and was hypochondriac, saying he would die in a week, when, but for the effect of intemperance on his debilitated and irritable system, he might have lived to an old age. He was also often absent during the summer months.

The aggregate testimony of the claimant's witnesses shown that the deceased referred all his customers to him, and kept his business all in the agent's counting-room, and that whether he was sick or well, present or absent, the agent was (to use the expression of one of the witnesses) substantially his curator during the three years that preceded his death.

These gentlemen, men of the highest standing in the community, estimate his services as worth fifty thousand dollars to Fowler during the seven years.

On the other hand, the heirs show two very large operations amounting to $180,000, which were transacted by Fowler personally. They show that he discounted the paper of the mercantile firm of the agent to upwards of $220,000, and that his credit gave them great facilities in their commercial rank and patronage from planters in the country. They urge that the agent was obliged to avail himself of the Bankrupt law, and was then indebted to the deceased in the sum of $90,000, which there is a moral obligation to pay, and that he has received $30,000 for commissions as Curator of the estate.

There was no contract between the parties. The court went into a lengthy detail of the reasons for judgment, and confirmed the judgment of the court below, granting to the claimant for his services the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.—In addition to the decisions given in our yesterday's issue, the following were delivered:

Tindle, appellant, vs. Garland and mother. Beach, defendant in rule, appellee.... Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans. The Court being equally divided, judgment affirmed.

Cathy, appellant, vs. Estate of John Lamarette. Massey, administrator, appellee.... Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

Harding, appellant, vs. Baltimore, appellee.... Appeal from Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

Finney, appellee, vs. Nashville Marine Fire Insurance and Life and Trust Co., appellants.... Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

Succession of Joseph Fowler, Jr. Heirs of Fowler, opponents and appellants. Wm. Bogart, curator, appellee.... Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

Hewlings, appellant, vs. Baltimore, appellee.... Appeal from Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

Townsend, appellee, vs. Palmer and others. J. L. Lewis, Sheriff, defendant in rule, appellant.... Appeal from Third District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

Savage & Co., opponents, vs. Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, appellees.... Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

Brosie, appellant, vs. Stanton & Co., appellees.... Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

Huntington, appellee, vs. Sheriff of the Parish of Jefferson and the Bank of Louisiana, appellants.... Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Appeal dismissed.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Buchanan Presiding.*—A H. Ross, charged with forgery, was convicted.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT—*Parish of Jefferson—Judge Clark.*—An injunction was filed in this court yesterday, by Wm. Albert, setting forth that James Brewer, Sheriff of the Parish, has seized and advertised for sale a certain coffee-house belonging to petitioner. The petition alleges that said seizure is to effect the payment of a license tax on coffee-houses, amounting to $37, due the State of Louisiana for the year 1852. Petitioner contends that he does not owe the tax claimed, and if he does, it has never been judicially demanded of him, nor has any judgment therefor been rendered against him.

The petition avers that the legislative act of 1850, directing the assessment and collection of said tax, is unconstitutional—first, because said act embraces more than one object; secondly, because said act confers powers exclusively judicial on the Collector of State Taxes.

Petitioner further avers that if said act is not unconstitutional, it does not state, specifically, the amount or per centage to be paid by the coffee-house keepers and specially repeals all laws and parts of laws upon the subjects treated therein; among which subjects are the licenses to be obtained by persons pursuing that branch of business

The petition further shows that if said act be not unconstitutional, and does not repeal the laws establishing the tax to be paid by trades, occupations and professions, said act is amendatory of said former laws, and is consequently unconstitutional, because the amended act is not published at length.

The foregoing allegations being considered, plaintiff prays for a perpetual injunction, restraining the Sheriff from the collection of said tax and for general relief, &c. The injunction was issued. T. S. McCoy & C. Rosellus of Counsel for petitioner.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.—*Robbery.*—Octave Lacouture, convicted of having robbed Mrs. Briggs of a watch, by snatching it from her person in open daylight in the public streets, was brought up for sentence. The crime was committed about six weeks ago.

Lacouture is an old offender. Some years ago, on a passage from Havre to this port, Lacouture being on the ship, a number of watches were stolen from a passenger, and search being made they were nowhere to be found. Lacouture had with him a large arm chair with a false bottom, and a Custom-house officer at this port, in turning the chair over, discovered the false bottom with the watches concealed in it.

He was sentenced to 13 years hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Glynn, for embezzlement was sentenced to one year in the State Prison, and Green for selling liquor to a slave was fined $200, and in default of payment, sentenced to the Work-house for 50 days.

FIRST DISTRICT—*Recorder Winter—Breach of Trust.*—Patrick Mahon is charged by Martin Johnson with breach of trust. The deponent states that at sundry times, commencing from the 1st of November, 1850, and ending from said date to about four or five months subsequent thereto, and up to March, 1851, deponent did, in sundry amounts, deposit with said Patrick Mahon and wife, moneys amounting to $70, out of which he has received the sum of $18 50, leaving a balance of $51 50 in their hands. Deponent has often asked for the return of said money, and has received in lieu thereof only equivocal and false statements, which statements were made in order to deceive and defraud him. The case was fixed for the 26th inst.

LARCENY.—Wm. Buckley, charged with stealing from the corner of Julia and Carondelet streets a trunk belonging to P. Carpentie, was sent before the First District Court.

VAGRANTS.—Mary Quirk, found drunk and lying on the banquette, accompanied by two children, was sent to the Work-house for thirty days and the children to the House of Refuge.

Mary Riley, Bridget Ward, Amelia Reeves and Ann Connell, a quintet of *Exalted Nymphes*, were sent down for different terms.

THE OVERJOYED DRAGON.—Ellen O'Keefe with the horse *alias* was sent down ninety days. The like was done with John Clark for a term of sixty days. Peter Malloney, accused of stealing lumber, was discharged, the prosecutor not appearing.

FOURTH DISTRICT—*Recorder Vaught.*—Mr. Nelson Paine, for disturbing the peace, was fined $5 and jail fees.

THE CASE OF WM. CROSBY.—In this case a motion for a re-hearing was made by T. S. McCoy, of counsel for the prisoner. The charge was for stealing a clock from one of the public schools, and in the affidavit