NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1852.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY CRESCENT.

Purser Smith Abroad.

The aid of Louis Napoleon leveled against the United States, in case of a War with Spain, for Cuba—Attitude of the British Ministry on the question, etc., etc.

(From the London "Times of the 5th.)

It has been obvious, since the discomfiture of the Lopez expedition against the Island of Cuba, that the people of the United States were only waiting for an opportunity to gratify the double passion of hospitableness and revenge, and that the very first opportunity would be eagerly seized to implicate, if possible, the American Government in these culpable designs. Upon the return of the American prisoners, who had received a free pardon which they had not deserved from the clemency of the Sovereign whose dominions they had wantonly invaded, these adventurers were received with enthusiasm in the cities of the South, as martyrs for the cause of Cuban independence, and their presence and harangues served to stimulate the passions in which their lawless enterprise had originated. A secret society was formed, under the title of the "Lone Star," which was the lineage of Lopez, and this association is reported to have its ramifications in all parts of the Union. We can scarcely credit the statements which have been transmitted to us of the power and extent of this combination; but it is extremely discreditable to the American people that such a body should have been formed at all for the deliberate purpose of plundering a foreign State; and there is no act of aggression which such an example would not justify. Under these circumstances, it was certain that a repetition of the attempt on Cuba would be made, and in the meantime all means were employed to show dissatisfaction in the Island, and to engage the United States, as a nation, in the undertaking. In fact a conspiracy to promote these objects has recently been discovered at the Havana.

The Spanish Government has, of course, been roused by this palpable danger to prepare, as best it can, for the defence of its possessions; and the present Governor of Cuba has thought proper to resort to the strongest repressive means which could be employed. Numerous arrests have taken place, the connections and relations of Lopez and his gang have been closely watched, and the external communications of the island with foreign ports have been more than once closed, by the police and military authorities of Spain. In the discharge of this duty, as the Governor of Cuba no doubt conceived it to be, it is asserted by the American agitators that even the flag of the United States has not been respected. A search was made on board the Cornelia, an American merchant vessel, which led to the seizure of some correspondence implicating persons of the rank in the island; and, soon afterwards, the passenger steamer Crescent City was warned off altogether, and not allowed to land either goods or passengers, because she had on board as purser a Mr Smith who had taken some part in these treasonable schemes. This occurrence has kindled afresh the madness of the American people, or rather, it has been laid hold of by the unscrupulous conspirators who had already kindled their fires on this enterprise, and the consequence is an amount of excitement which may drive the present Government into hostile measures, or will at any rate concur with the Presidential election to pledge the new Administration to further acts of violence. At such a moment especially, a candidate professing moderation on this subject will have little chance of obtaining the suffrages of the American people.

The Governor of Cuba may have acted with violence, and it is ludicrous on his part to run the risk of converting this affair into a national quarrel; but as far as we are acquainted with the particulars, there is nothing in principle on which he acted which can be attacked on legal grounds. If it be the unquestionable right of every sovereign paper to prohibit access to its territory to aliens, or rather all access to the territories of a foreign State as the result of a permission granted by that State, which may at any time be withheld or withdrawn. It is proper, however, that notice of this prohibition should be duly given by the refusal of passports or some such means.

We cannot wonder that the Spanish Governor of Cuba, who receives public information by every mail from the United States of meetings and associations formed for the express purpose of wresting the Island entrusted to his care from the crown of Spain, should look with great vigilance and suspicion on all persons who arrive from that quarter, and should endeavor to fathom such a treasonable correspondence, if he can. Suppose that, at a moment when an insurrection was impending in Ireland, American vessels should arrive in the ports of that country, strongly suspected of a design to open communications with the disaffected, and having on board men who had already been obliged to fly the country; it cannot be doubted that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland would be justified in sending back such vessels to the place they came from, for his first duty is to preserve the tranquility of the Queen's dominions. But, if such an act were reported to it, it could never be admitted that the offending party is entitled to take advantage of its own wrong, and to resent as a national insult what is no more than a legitimate measure of defence. We find nothing in the existing treaties between Spain and the United States to justify this right. By the 9th article of the treaty of 1795 it was stipulated "the subjects and vessels of the two States should be subject to no embargo or detention on the part of each other, either for any military expedition, or any other private or public motive;" but this clause does not extend to a refusal of access to a suspected vessel.

In the case of the Cornelia, it seems that the ship was boarded by the Cuban authorities, in their own waters, just after she had weighed anchor for New-York. Two persons were taken out of her, the one a Creole named Guzman, who was conveying letters from the Island to New-York, and the other a runaway engineer. These persons were detained, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. This step may have been harsh and imprudent, but it cannot be termed an illegal outrage. A foreign merchant flag does not shelter a vessel from search for persons suspected of a violation of the laws, as long as she is in the waters of another country. The vessel is subject to all the regulations of police as long as she remains there. Suppose, for instance, a runaway slave were to take refuge on board a British ship in the port of New-Orleans; it would be no outrage to the British flag if the American authorities searched the ship and detained the fugitive. This question, however, will not be disposed of by the rules of international law. The passions of the people and the political interests of the two States are touched; and even these incidents may bring on a collision, which the present temper of the United States will not suffer to be permanently averted.

Powerful as the American people unquestionably are in the defence of all that belongs to themselves, no nation has in these days the strength or the means to run riot in the world, and gratify its own lusts and caprices at the expense of others. This rash and dangerous course will, if adopted, bring them into collision with other States besides Spain, and they would enter into such a contest degraded in the eyes of the world by the popular violence and injustice which have dictated these aggressions. The conquest of Cuba will not easily be effected by a mere band of freebooters, if indeed, another Lopez expedition were allowed to quit the shores of the United States. But we fear that the American Government may be gradually led on to do, as it did in the case of Texas, what every man of honesty condemns. Let them not suppose, however, that such measures are to be taken with impunity because Spain is no longer what she once was. Spain has still the means of destroying the trade of America with the Mediterranean, and of inflicting tremendous losses upon it by means of letters of marque all over the world. Except Cuba and Porto Rico, she has now no western colonies, and no important trade for America to assail. Moreover, upon a question of this magnitude and importance to all the maritime State Spain does not stand alone.

We do not pretend to be acquainted with the views of our own Government upon this subject, though it is evident that the acquisition of the Havana by the naval power of the United States would be a change which no British Minister could view with indifference. But the course which France may pursue is still more obvious. Louis Napoleon has every inducement to defend the interests of Spain, and to strengthen the relation between his own Government and that of Madrid. Nothing would better suit him than an opportunity of displaying and augmenting the naval power of France, by espousing the cause of Spain against such an antagonist; for such an expedition would flatter the country, and occupy the public mind, with no serious risk to any French interest. However this may be, the firm and collective resolution of the maritime powers of Europe to oppose the aggressive policy of the United States, when it extends even beyond the North American continent to Cuba and to the Sandwich Islands, is the safeguard of peace, which might otherwise be sacrificed to the outcry of an "indignation meeting;" and the rashness of the American democracy could hardly commit a greater act of folly than to provoke such a contest, without being assured of the countenance, or even of the neutrality, of any of the Powers.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers without correction, stating, that of the eleven men who have been voted for for President of the United States, previous to the late election and since 1824, only two are now alive. The list mentioned is as follows: Jackson, Crawford, Adams, Clay, Wirt, Van Buren, Webster, Harrison, Clay, Polk, Taylor and Cass. But the list is incomplete. John Floyd, of Virginia, received eleven votes at the election of 1832; Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, received twenty-six votes at the election of 1836, and Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, received eleven votes at the same election. These are the names of those who have received electoral votes. The smallest number of electoral votes ever given to any candidate was that given to Mr. Wirt in 1832 viz: the seven votes of Vermont; but it was well understood that tickets ran in other States would have voted for him if it would have been of any use. Floyd and Mangum are the next, in order above Wirt, having eleven votes each. Webster had fourteen and White twenty-six in 1836.

Of other candidates not elected, the votes have been, commencing in 1824, Clay 37, Crawford 31. In 1828, Adams 83; in 1832, Clay 49; in 1836, Harrison 73; in 1840, Van Buren 60; in 1844, Clay 105; in 1848, Cass 127. Of successful candidates, Adams had in 1824, 83 electoral votes and was elected by the House of Representatives; 1828, Jackson had 178; in 1832, he had 219; in 1836, Van Buren had 170. In 1840, Harrison had 234; in 1844, Polk 170; in 1848, Taylor 163.

In the late election Gen. Pierce received a larger electoral vote than was ever cast for a candidate when there was any opposition or struggle between two parties.

A JOLLY REBUKE.—Gen. Pierce has already been assailed by politicians in quest of the spoils, who cannot wait until his inauguration to make known their great merits and special claims to his consideration for office under his administration. One of the leaders from this quarter visited him a few days ago, and was about to lay before him a budget of overwhelming testimony in favor of a particular friend, who is a candidate for executive favor, when he was told by the President elect that he was very glad to see him, but that he had made up his mind not to speak on political subjects for at least three months to come. The rebuke was fully appreciated by the applicant, who returned to this city entirely convinced that in politics at least, and among the intelligent, it is not always "the early bird that catches the worm," but haste may sometimes be injudicious as well as indecent. [Phil. Ledger.

A SETTLED QUESTION.—"I entered a log school-house once, where a 'Debatin' Society' was holding forth upon the question, 'Is a man saw his wife and mother in the water drowning, which should he help out first?' The question was considered with animation upon both sides for a while, when a 'backwardness' began to manifest itself. The president desired debaters, if they had anything to say to continue on. After a pause, a peaked looking man in the back part of the house got up, and said, with considerable confidence and embarrassment: 'Mr. President—I think if a man saw his mother and wife in the water drowning, he ought to help his mother out first; because, you see, if his wife did get drowned, he could get another one; but he couldn't get another mother, nor cary.'

"This settled the question, and the verdict accordingly."

THE WEATHER AND THE CHOLERA.—Of late we have a return to frosty nights and beautiful sunny days, with which we rejoice to be able to announce the disappearance of the cholera. The disease made its first appearance in this city on the 28th September, since which time, according to the sanitary returns, the total number of deaths ascribed to it has been 138, more than two-thirds of that number being non-residents, and many of those transient emigrants of the lower class. [Quebec Mercury, November 6.

THE FIRST CROSS WORD.

"You seem happy, Annette, always. I have never been in a family where the husband and wife seemed more so."

"Well done, Kate," said Mrs. Huntington, laughing, "you have used the word *seem* only twice in that short sentence. And now you have a begging way about you, as if you were really in earnest to hear something about married life, before taking the fatal step. It is well Henry is not here to see the look of sadness in the eye of his bride elect. He might fancy her heart was full of misgivings instead of wedding finery."

"Don't laugh at me, Annette; talk with me as you used to do. I love Henry, you know, and yet I have many misgivings about married life. I see so few who are really happy in this relation—I mean happy as I should wish to be. You seem to come nearer to it than any one else. Don't you ever—"

"Quarrel? no, not often, now. We had our breakings in. I believe it must come to all, sooner or later."

"Do tell me about it, will you Annette?"

"Yes, if you are very desirous of it. You may learn something from it. I was a romatic girl, as you well know, Kate. Some few friends I had, whom I loved dearly; but these friendships did not quite satisfy my heart. Something more it craved. I hardly knew what, until I loved my husband. When we were first married, I used to ask myself—now, do I find in this life all which I expected to find? Am I as happy as I thought I should be? My heart always responded, yes, and more so. With us, the romance of married life, if I may call it so, held on a long time. For my part, I was conscious of a pleasurable excitement of feeling when we were together. I enjoyed riding and walking *alone* with him. The brightest hours of the day were those in which we sat down alone together, to talk or read. For a long time I felt a gentle restraint in his presence. I liked to be becomingly dressed, and to feel in tune. When dull, I made an effort to be social and cheerful if he was present. I had a great fear of getting into the way of sitting down stupidly with my husband, or of having nothing to talk about but the children and the butcher's bill. A made a business of remembering every pleasant thing which I read, or heard, or thought, to tell him, and when all these subjects were exhausted, we had each of us a hobby we could ride, so that we were never silent for want of something to say. Thus we lived for a year or two. I was very happy. I think people were often surprised to see us continue to enjoy each other's society with so much zest.

"But there was this about it. As yet I had nothing to try me. We were boarding; I had no care, and his tenderness and interest was a sovereign panacea for the little ills and roughnesses which must fall to us in our best estate. This could not last forever. He became more and more occupied in his business, and I at length had a house and a baby to look after. Then, for the first time our mutual forbearance was put to the rest. Hitherto we had been devoted to each other; now the real cares of life pressed upon us so as often really to absorb our energies. I was the first to feel the change. It seemed to me as if something was overshadowing us. Sometimes I would get sentimental, and think he did not love me as he once did. As I look back now, I am convinced that here was my *first wrong step*. Indulgence in these moods weakened my resolution. It was an injustice to him of which I ought not to have been guilty. It left me, too, with a wounded feeling, as if I had been wronged, which began to affect my spirits.

"I had for some time carried about this little sore spot in my heart, I kept the matter all to myself, for I was in part ashamed and in part too proud to speak of it. Here was another wrong step. There is no security of happiness in married life, but in the most perfect confidence.

"There came a season of damp, chilly weather. One morning I got up very irritable. I had taken cold; my head ached, and my baby had been worrisome during the night. In my kitchen I had a cross, ignorant servant girl; and on this particular morning she had done her very worst for breakfast. The beef-steak was burned to a cinder, the eggs were like bullets, the bread was half baked, and the coffee, which was our main stay, was execrable. My husband was very patient with all this, until he came to the coffee, and said in a half vexed tone,

"'I do wish we could ever have any good coffee, Annette, why cannot you make it as mother does?'

"This was a drop too much for me, and I boiled over.

"'You never think anything on our table fit to be eaten,' said I, and I almost started at the sound of my own voice, 'you had better live at home, if you are not satisfied, or else provide me with decent servants. I cannot do everything—take care of my baby all night, and get the breakfast too.

"'I did not know before that I was so *very* unreasonable,' said he, in a tone of injured feeling.

"He sat a few moments, then rose, left his untasted breakfast, put on his hat and went off. When I heard the door shut behind him all my temper left me. I went into my room, locked myself in, sat down and cried like a child. This was the *first cross word* I had ever spoken to my husband. It seemed to me as if some sudden calamity had befallen us. I worked myself up to such a pitch of feeling, that I walked about the room wringing my hands.

"'O, it is all over with us,' thought I; 'we shall never be happy together again in this world.' This thought made me unspeakably miserable. I felt as if a black pall had fallen around me, and in the future there was only darkness. In my misery I sought to comfort myself by blaming him. 'He need not have spoken so to me, at any rate,' said I, out loud; 'he might have seen how I felt; it was too much for any one to bear. It really was not a bit kind in him. It is plain enough he does not care for my comfort as he once did. Then to be always telling me what nice things his mother cooks, when he knows I am trying to do my very best to learn to please him. It is really too bad.'

"'Don't look so dreadfully sober, Kate.' My baby cried just here, and I had to run before I was through with my catalogue of grievances; yet I had gone far enough to get well on the wrong track again. I began to calm myself with the reflection, that if there had been a great wrong done, I was not the only one to blame for it. I was dreadfully sorry that I had spoken cross to him, but I thought he ought to be sorry, too. Before my baby had finished crying, I came to the conclusion that I would exhibit no signs of penitence until I saw some in him.

"So I bathed my face, that no traces of tears might remain, dressed myself with unusual care, and went down to old Bridget to give some very particular directions about the dinner. I did this with a martyr-like spirit. I meant to try my best to make him sorry for his injustice. I resolved to reproach him with a first rate dinner, good as his mother could cook. To whet the edge of my delicate reproach, I made, with my own hands, a most excellent cup of coffee.

"One o'clock came at last, though I thought it never would; the door opened, and I heard his quick step in the hall. Of all things in this world, he was whistling! He came to the table with a bright face, from which every trace of the morning's cloud had disappeared, and as he sat down he looked around with a pleased expression.

"'Why, Annette,' said he, 'what a nice dinner.'

"'I am glad you are pleased,' said I, in a subdued tone.

"'Capital,' said he, 'the best roast we have had this season.'

"He was so much taken up with my delicate reproofs as not to notice that I was out of sparkle. I was half pleased and half provoked; but I kept rather still, making little conversation excepting in reply to him.

"After desert I handed him his cup of coffee. He was astonished. 'Why, Annette,' said he, 'I do believe you went to work to-day to see what you could do.'

"He had hit the truth, though without the least suspicion of the cause. My first impulse was to be honest and out with it by replying, 'is it as good as your mother makes?' This would have given him the key to the whole story—he would have ferreted it all out, and we should have settled it there; but I felt ashamed to. I sipped my coffee in silence. The golden moments passed, and my good angel took its flight—pride had the day. I even began to be vexed at his enjoying a good dinner so much, and so easily forgetting what had caused me so much suffering. He was very busy on that day, and did not stay with me as long as usual to chat, but went off whistling even more cheerily than when he came.

"I went up into the nursery and sat down to think it over. Baby was asleep; the rain was pattering against the windows, the wind was rising, and to me the world looked dreary enough. I had tired myself all out getting up such a dinner, and now the excitement was over, and I felt the re-action, I began to ask myself what I had got for it. Just nothing at all. My husband either did not or would not see that there was any thing to be reconciled about. I blamed him for his insensibility. 'Once,' thought I, 'he would have noticed any change in my voice or any shadow which came over my spirits; now, I can really be cross to him and he does not mind it at all.'

"I had a doleful afternoon of it. I was restless enough; trying first one employment and then another, but finding nothing which would suit. I went down to tea, farther, if anything, from the right point than I had been at noon. I sat dejected and silent. My husband tried once or twice to engage me in conversation, without success.

"'Annette,' said he at length, in a kind tone, 'do you not feel well to-day?'

"'Not very,' said I, with a sigh.

"'What is the matter?'

"'My head aches; the baby kept me awake almost all night.'

"This was the truth, but only in part, and I felt guilty as I said it. Then he begged me to go and lie down on the sofa in the parlor; and said he would read to me anything which I would like to hear.

"I felt that this was kind in him. It was like old times; the new times, you see, had been but a day, but to me it seemed very long; yet it was not what I wanted. I wished to have the trouble cleared away, not bridged over; and I determined to hold out until it should come to this, and he should see and feel that I could not be made happy after a cross word, without a scene of mutual contrition and forgiveness; so I would not stay and be read to, but told him I must go to bed. I left him in his easy chair, with his study lamp, and book and bright fire, in regular old bachelor style, and went off into the nursery, and then to bed, and cried myself to sleep. You laugh, Kate, as if you thought I was a fool. I think so myself, now."

"How did it all end, Annette?"

"I held out a week, becoming every day more sad and sulky, I may as well call it. When I was left alone, I used to take my baby up and cry over him, as if my husband was dead, and the child was all I had left in the world. Dear me! how unhappy I was, and every day added to it. I would find something in his conduct to pain me every time we met. Either he was too attentive, or not attentive enough; talked too much or too little.

"He bore with my ill humor most patiently, thinking I was ill. One day he came home, and told me he had obtained a week's leave of absence, and had engaged a conveyance, and I must fix up myself and baby, and be ready to start off in an hour. He was going to take me home to my mother's. 'We may as well have a journey as pay doctor's bills, Annette,' said he, 'and as to having you drooping about in this style any longer, I am not going to. We will send off old Bridget, lock up our house, run away from all care, and have some fun.'

"He looked up into his kindly, I could have fallen upon his neck and wept my heart out, to think how ugly I had been; but there was no time then to talk it over. I hurried away to pack, but before I was half through with the packing, I resolved that I would tell him the whole story, from beginning to end. The moment I came to this determination, the load was gone; my heart seemed as light as a feather; the expression of my countenance changed, and the tones of my voice were light and cheerful. I was conscious of it, and he noticed it as soon as I joined him at the appointed hour.

"'Why, Annette,' said he, 'getting ready has cured you. We may as well stay at home now.'

"That will do, Kate. The rest of the story will sound sentimental to a third party."

"No, no, Annette, that would be leaving out the very cream of it. Tell me how you settled it."

"Well, we rode on enjoying the change until towards dark. Baby then fell asleep. It was a very quiet hour—everything about it was beautiful and peaceful. Tears of real penitence came into my eyes, and before I knew it, they were dropping down upon the baby. My husband turned and saw them."

"'Why, Annette,' said he, with the utmost surprise, 'what is the matter?'

"'O, I am so sorry,' said I.

"'Sorry for what, love,' said he, 'are you not happy? Does anything trouble you?'

"'I am so sorry,' said I, 'that I have been so ugly this week.'

"'What do you mean?' said he, looking more and more puzzled.

"'How can you help knowing?' said I. Then I began at the beginning, and told the whole story. How I rose feeling irritable, and was provoked to speak the *first cross word*; how he told me my things were not as nice as his mother's, and went off vexed; then how he got over it, and forgot all about it, and would not help me to feel good natured by saying he was sorry. How I had brooded over it all the week—how it had festered away in my heart and poisoned all my enjoyments. What torrents of tears I had shed when alone, as I thought it was all over with us, and we never should love again as we had once loved.

"He heard me through without making a single remark, and then burst into a loud laugh. 'I want to know, Annette,' said he, 'if this is what has ailed you all this week?'

"'Yes,' said I. Upon this he checked our Dobbin and began to turn around.

"'What are you going to do?' said I.

"'Going back,' said he, 'if this is all which is the matter with you.'

"I laughed heartily as he did, for now my sin was confessed, I felt happy; but I pulled the other rein, and drew the whip lash over Dobbin's ears, and away he went like a bird towards my mother's home.

"But we made a resolution then, Kate, that if either had aught against the other, it should be settled before the sun went down; that we might go to sleep, if not 'at peace with all the world,' at least at peace with each other, forgiving and forgiven. This resolution we have faithfully kept, and I have never seen another week of such misery as I have been telling you about, and I trust I never shall. I hope you will find in your new relations, Kate, all the enjoyment we now do. This is the best wish I can offer you—and that your first cross word may also be your *last*."

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.—The Syracuse (N.Y.) Star well says that no man works willingly or zealously who feels that he is not liberally compensated for his service. On the contrary, the labor is mere matter of necessity than pleasure, and is performed grudgingly and with indifference. Employers scarcely ever consider the wants of any family besides their own, thinking, we suppose, that they can live upon it if, at most, they hand it to them, and having forced a man into the acceptance of a salary insufficient to afford not only necessities but the comforts of life, assume a "holy horror" at his speculations. The bond of attachment between the employed and the employer is of entirely too slight a tenure: it exists but from year to year, and is purely mercenary. Very few clerks even after they have established their usefulness, are required by their employers to know their necessities, and we have known many cases where the demand for an additional hundred dollars to a salary has had the effect to deprive the merchant of the services of a valuable clerk, because the place might be filled for a less sum, even though less efficiently. He thought he saved by the operation, but he did not. What he gained in wages he lost in shop-lifting.

ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUES OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND BELGIUM.—The incomes of the leading members of the Episcopal bodies in England stand thus:

Archbishop of Canterbury, £15,000; Archbishop of York, £10,000; Bishop of London, £11,700; Bishop of Durham, £8,000; Bishop of Winchester, £10,000; and Bishop of Ely, £5,500. The highest ecclesiastical functionary in France, the Archbishop of Paris, has £1,000 per annum; the other fourteen Archbishops have £600 per annum each; and the bishops, sixty-five in number, have £400 per annum each. In Belgium the net income of the Archbishop of Malines is £840 per annum, and each of the bishops £588 per annum. Such was the state of things in 1846. Louis Napoleon has caused the income of the Archbishop of Paris to be raised from 20,000 to 50,000 francs per annum. Fourteen other Archbishops are augmented from 15,000 to 20,000 francs. Sixty-five bishops spring from 10,000 to 12,000, and the lower grades of the clergy in corresponding degrees. The sum of 180,000 francs is appropriated to cathedral choirs.

SINGULAR FATE OF AUSTRALIA.—For three or four generations the Dutch alone had any precise knowledge of Australia. The Dutch had eyes, but saw not. Their commander, Tarstens, sent out to explore the country, described it as consisting of "barren coasts, shallow waters, islands thinly peopled by cruel, poor and brutal natives—of very little use." The natives had not found the gold that Nature had thrown in their river beds and creeks, and the voyagers did not suspect the existence. The people were hostile and ugly. They wore no glittering chains, as the natives of Peru did. The aspect of the coast was wild, gloomy, barren. No tropical vegetation, no luscious fruits invited the strangers to prolong their stay, or penetrate the thick bush in search of mineral treasure. The Hollanders did not want land; they came in search of trade and gold; and finding neither of these, they threw away a continent as large as Europe in disgust. [Athenæum

Official Report.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SITTING OF NOVEMBER 16, 1852.

The Board met this day pursuant to adjournment.

Members present: Hon. W. C. C. Claiborne, President *pro tem*; and Messrs. Burke, Clark, Converse, Giquel, Harris and Labatut.

The reading of the journal was, on motion, dispensed with.

The following message from the Mayor was read, and was taken up by paragraph.

The first paragraph, relative to the adjudication to Peter Kaiser, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The second paragraph, relative to the protest of Messrs. Jackson & McLannthan, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings, with power to act.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
November 16, 1852.

the Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New Orleans:

GENTLEMEN—I have been requested to transmit the enclosed communication from the City Attorney to Mr. Mazureau, the Notary of the corporation, in which the former refuses to give his approval to the act passed between Peter Kaiser and the city of New Orleans for laying a plank road on Felicity street, in consequence of certain discrepancies connected with the adjudication of the contract. It will be necessary, therefore, to insure the performance of the work, that the requisite corrections should be made by the Common Council.

I enclose a protest from Messrs Jackson & McLannathan, contractors for the work now in progress on the wharves at the foot of St. Joseph street, in which they say that they are compelled to stop with their labors on account of the steamships moored in that locality. On the receipt of this communication I addressed a note to the Harbor Master of the First District, requesting him, if possible, to give the steamers a temporary berth elsewhere, so that the work might be brought to a speedy termination.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Several bills from James P. Freret, Sheriff, were referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from Mr. Montagne was laid on the table.

A letter from Mr. Liguac & Son, on the subject of the steam engine in the vicinity of the Vegetable Market, Second District, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A letter from the Surveyor, complaining that the room now occupied by him is totally unfit for his accommodation, was laid on the table subject to call.

A petition of Jean Fautrier, the lessee of the Treme Market, in the Second District, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A memorial of a committee appointed by the Consolidated Association of proprietors of Coffee-houses, Taverns, Billiard Rooms, etc., relative to the tax imposed on them, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A letter from Thomas Hynes was read, asking that a delay of six months be granted him, for the execution of a contract.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules being suspended:

Resolved, That the time for the completion of the contract with Thomas Hynes, for paving with square block stone St. Louis street, from Levee to Royal street, be extended for six months, provided the securities for said Thomas Hynes consent to the same.

A letter from B. de Santos, offering for sale a lot in Dauphine street, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter from Edward King, contractor of the 1st Second Municipality, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A petition of F. Altman, praying to be released from a fine, was laid on the table.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Burke presented the following preamble and resolution, which were read twice, adopted, and sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence:

WHEREAS, The Lafayette and Pontchartrain Railroad Company have designated Jackson street as the street through which they intend to lay their track in the Fourth District of New Orleans; AND WHEREAS, Permission was granted to the said company by the late city of Lafayette to designate said street, and the right of way through said street given to the said company; be it

Resolved, That the right of way heretofore granted by the City Council of the city of Lafayette to the Lafayette and Pontchartrain Railroad Company, through Jackson street, from the river Mississippi to the lake Pontchartrain, be, and the same is hereby, approved by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, subject to such police regulations as may hereafter be established and accepted by the said Railroad Company.

The following message from the Board of Assistant Aldermen was read, and the accompanying memorial was, on motion, laid on the table indefinitely:

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN,
New Orleans, November 16, '52.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen to transmit the enclosed memorial to your honorable body, adopted by them this day.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WALTER H. PETERS, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following report was presented by Mr. Converse on behalf of the Finance Committee, and on motion was adopted, together with the accompanying resolution, the rules being suspended:

The Finance Committee have had under consideration the following petitions, etc., and respectfully submit the following report and beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the subjects:

The security offered by J. F. Weld, Commissary of Annunciation Market: Recommend the acceptance of the same and offer the annexed resolution.

Letter from W. W. Vaught, Recorder of the Fourth District, recommending an appropriation for charity: Your committee respectfully report that there is no ordinance authorizing the appropriation asked for.

Petition of J. B. McLin, Collector of Levee Dues, Fourth District, asking an increase of compensation: Your committee beg leave to state, that under the charter the Common Council is prohibited from either increasing or diminishing the salary of any officer for the term for which he was elected.

An act of transfer of contract by Thomas Hynes to Gideon Stephens and others, requiring the approval of the Common Council: Your committee recommend that the transfer be not accepted, and that the original party be held responsible for the fulfillment of his contract.

Resolved, That the security offered by J. F. Wild, Commissary of the Annunciation Market, to wit: Mr. Philip Drum be, and he is hereby accepted, and that the Mayor is hereby authorized to enter into the necessary bonds with said parties.

Mr. Converse, on behalf of the Finance Committee presented the following report and resolution, which were adopted, the rules being suspended:

The Finance Committee to whom was referred the claims of J. S. Whittaker and J. J. Lugenbuhl for services as attorneys rendered in the suit of Municipality No. Three vs. Antoin Mouchard, recommend the payment of two hundred dollars, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Also, the claim of V. Dejoux, for services rendered as Assessor of the Fourth Representative District, recommend the payment of fifty dollars, and offer the necessary resolution.

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay the following sums on the warrant of the Comptroller, viz:

To J. S. Whittaker, for professional services in the suit of Municipality No. Three vs. A. Mouchard, one hundred dollars.

To J. J. Lugenbuhl, for professional services in the suit of Municipality No. Three vs. A. Mouchard, one hundred dollars.

To V. Dejoux, for services as Assessor Fourth Representative District, fifty dollars.

Mr. Converse, on behalf of the Finance Committee, offered the following report and resolution, which were adopted, the rules being suspended:

The Finance Committee to whom was referred two paragraphs of the Mayor's message of the 9th November, beg leave to make the following report:

On the first paragraph—relative to farming of the markets—your committee respectfully report, that an ordinance conferring the markets has been submitted to the Board of Assistants, which was made the order of the day at their next meeting.

On the second paragraph—relative to the privilege of collecting dues on the sale of oysters on the Levee, and on board of pirogues, etc.—your committee recommend that the sale of oysters on the Levee between the markets be prohibited, and that the dues on oyster boats and pirogues is covered by the ordinance regulating the collection of Levee Dues, and beg to offer the following:

Resolved, That hereafter, it shall not be lawful to sell oysters on the Levee between the two markets, Second District. That any person violating this resolution, shall not pay a fine of less than five nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

Mr. Converse, on behalf of the Finance Committee, offered the following report and resolution, which were adopted, the rules being suspended:

The Finance Committee beg leave to report that, agreeably to ordinances Nos. 175 and 835, authorizing the Finance Committee to purchase a lot for the use of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, recommend the purchase of a lot offered by Mr. Garcia, on Jackson street, for twelve hundred dollars, and approved of by John Turpin, foreman, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter into the necessary contract for the purchase of a lot of ground on Jackson street, from Mr. Garcia, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, for the use of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, providing the dimensions of the same are in accordance to ordinance No. 175, and the titles are good; and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to issue his warrant on the Treasury for the purchase of the same, agreeable to ordinance No. 835, when the sale is complete.

Mr. Giquel, on behalf of the Fire Committee, presented the following report, which was adopted, and the accompanying resolutions, passed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, were concurred in, the rules being suspended:

The Fire Committee, to whom were referred different resolutions, passed in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, do hereby return the same for concurrence.

A resolution authorizing sale of contract for supply of hose.

A resolution appropriating three hundred dollars to Jefferson Fire Co. No. 22.

A resolution appropriating eleven hundred dollars to Washington Fire Co. No. 20.

A resolution appropriating fifteen hundred dollars to James Gulick Fire Co. No. 17.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

Mr. Burke offered the following preamble and resolution, which were read twice and adopted, the rules being suspended:

Whereas, the *Diario de la Marina*, a paper published in the city of Havana, and generally considered as the official gazette of the Spanish authorities of the Island of Cuba, contained in its number of the 23d ult. the following extract:

"Our esteemed contemporary, the *Pelayo*, of New Orleans, has concluded to suspend its publication; and the cause of this must not be passed over in silence. The editors were threatened with violence, and on complaining, were informed by the Mayor, (at least so we learn, and we think with truth,) over his signature, that he could not dispense to them the protection nominally inscribed in the laws—adding, moreover, that whatever might happen to the *Pelayo* would, in his own opinion, be well deserved, and that he would even confer upon the act all the weight of his intelligent municipal approbation."

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city be requested to transmit to the Board of Aldermen copies of such correspondence as may have taken place between him and the proprietors of "*El Pelayo*," or any correspondence in which that newspaper establishment was concerned.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of this preamble and resolution to the Mayor.

Mr. Converse presented the following resolution, which was read twice and adopted, the rules being suspended:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and is hereby, authorized to release from jail, Jim, the slave of L. U. Galennie, his work for the city during his confinement being considered a fair compensation for his expenses during his confinement.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution, which was adopted, the rules being suspended:

Resolved, That the Surveyor be, and is hereby, authorized to have the old office of the Wharfinger of the Second District repaired in a suitable manner for the use of the Levee Police of the Second District, provided the expense of same does not exceed $150.

Mr. Converse presented the following resolutions, which were laid on the table subject to call:

Resolved, That the offices of Mayor, Comptroller, Surveyor, Street Commissioner, and Council Chambers of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, shall be established in the City Hall, (late Second Municipality Hall,) opposite Lafayette Square.

Resolved, That a joint committee of members be appointed by the Chair to meet a like committee from the Board of Assistant Aldermen, whose duty it shall be to designate the rooms for the several offices and Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and have the same prepared for occupancy.

Resolved, That when so prepared and ready, the said committee shall notify the Mayor, and request that he remove his office, as also the archives of the city, thus prepared.

Mr. Converse offered the following resolution, which was read twice and adopted, the rules being suspended:

Resolved, That all employers and officers of this city, or either of the late Municipalities, or of the late city of Lafayette, who have funds in hand belonging to either part of said city as aforesaid, be, and are hereby, required to pay into the Treasury such funds, by the first day of January next; in default of which, the City Attorney be, and is hereby, by this resolution, required to proceed legally against said delinquents and their securities, to recover the amount thus due.

The following message was read:

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN,
New Orleans, November 9, 1852.

To the Hon. President and Members of the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to hand you the following resolutions passed by your Board, I notify you of the concurrence therein of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to wit:

A resolution accepting Robert Condon as the security of John Kinsella.

A resolution cancelling the bonds of J. C. Helfer.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to sell the contract for numbering and branding all carts, drays, etc., licensed by the city (with amendment.)

The following resolutions of your honorable body have been rejected, viz:

A resolution instructing the Surveyor to make out certain bills against owners of lots in the Second District, and that said bills be delivered to R. Gardere and Thomas McKnight, assignees of David Moores.

A resolution allowing ten dollars to L. Moderie.

A resolution authorizing G. L. Turgeau to retain two hundred dollars for balance of his salary, etc.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
WALTER H. PETERS.

On motion, the Board of Aldermen concurred in the amendment from the Assistant Board to the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to sell the contract for numbering and branding all carts, drays, etc., licensed by the city.

The Assistant Aldermen amended as follows: "Four separate contracts, one for each District."

The following message from the Board of Assistant Aldermen was read:

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN,
New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1852.

To the Hon. President and Members of the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to hand you the enclosed resolutions passed by your honorable body, and notify you of the concurrence therein of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to wit:

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to cause to be taken care of orphan children in destitute circumstances.

A resolution relative to the salary of the Assistant Clerks of the Recorders of the First and Second Districts (with an amendment.)

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WALTER H. PETERS, Sec'y.

The Assistant Aldermen amended the resolution relative to the salary of the Assistant Clerks of the Recorders of the First and Second Districts by substituting sixty dollars per month, instead of seventy-five dollars.

On