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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1st.

Subscriptions are received at the office of publication, and by the carriers of the city are authorized to receive subscriptions; by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

The Mississippi Mail brings yesterday from beyond Charleston. Two back mails from New York open through.

THE AMENDED CHARTER.

In the act to provide for the government of the city of New Orleans and the administration of the affairs thereof, submitted to the Senate by Mr. Evans, it is provided that the Common Council shall once, and nonadvance, in each and every year, lay an equal and uniform tax upon all property, real and personal, in said city. The property, real and personal, is amply sufficient to meet the accrued arrears of the debts of the city, who argue that it is in violation of the compact under which they united with the other district, thus completing the Consolidation of New Orleans. This is one of those questions touching whites, as a certain sanctimony was wont to declare, much may be said on both sides. The 5th section of the act of Consolidation of 1852 provides, that:

"The commissioners of the consolidated debt shall proceed to divide the debt of the old corporation, between the several municipalities, in proportion to the assessed value of real estate within the limits of each, according to the State assessment roll of 1851. The amount thus apportioned to each, together with its individual indebtedness at the time this act goes into operation, shall constitute the separate debt of each municipality. No. 1, and No. 2, and No. 3 of the Common Council shall, annually, in the month of January, pass an ordinance to raise the sum (?000,000) by a special tax on real estate and slaves, to be called the consolidated loan tax, and the rate per cent. of said tax in each municipality shall be in proportion to the indebtedness of each."

This provision has operated very unequally upon two remote sections of the city forming its upper and lower extremities. Lafayette, or the Fourth District, when annexed to New Orleans, was comparatively free from debt, and has enjoyed all the advantages of consolidation, without suffering from augmented burdens. The Third District (or Municipality, as it was called) was heavily indebted at the time of consolidation, and knowing that the 27th section of the act would impose on her property holders a terrible load of taxation, she opposed consolidation, though vainly. Lafayette is now extremely hostile to a change in the charter which, by providing for a uniform rate of taxation, would compel her to pay in the same proportion as the other Districts. The Old Third is exceedingly anxious for the proposed change, as it would partly relieve her taxpayers, who have to pay a weight of taxation that has oppressed them with merciless severity. It would certainly seem just, arguing upon general principles, that the taxing power should be applied with uniformity throughout the city—that property worth ten thousand dollars in one street should not contribute a higher rate than property of precisely the same value in another. Particularly equal does it seem that a section of the city should be taxed upon an assessment made five years ago, when it is notorious that property in that section has materially depreciated, and that the real estate which, under the assessment roll of 1851, was estimated at $6,000,000, is now worth less than $2,000,000. Yet, as the consolidated tax tax is to realize each year the sum of $300,000, and as the rate per cent. in each District must be in proportion to the indebtedness of each, it must follow that the greater the depreciation of the value of property in any particular District, the higher must be the tax. Now, as this is a process which must necessarily increase the evil every year, it follows that a section of the city subjected to so onerous an impost must, to the end, exceedingly depreciate and depopulation. This is precisely what the Third District complains of so bitterly, and not without some appearance of reason.

It should likewise be remembered that the Third District was, so to speak, driven to consolidation. A majority of her citizens voted against the act, and [illegible] union of these States.

[illegible] interpretation of the Federal Union, [illegible] our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3d. *Inevitable usurpation* and, to this end, native-born citizens should be selected *for all State, Federal and Municipal offices or* government employment, in preference to naturalized citizens.—*Sentiment.*

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens—but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, or rules of political action.

The Sentiment of Patriotism preserved to generally claim the fears of the public.

There was interesting debate in Parliament last night on American affairs. Dallas's appointment is favorably received. The Peace Congress was to meet the next week after the sailing of the *America*.

We have no other news of moment.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Baton Rouge, Feb. 29.—The Senate, after a short session today, adjourned until Monday.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to adjourn on the 20th of March.

An act to re-enact a law for the administration of the Charity Hospital, and to provide for a revenue for its support, passed.

The act levies a tax on all grog-shops, race courses, cock-pits, billiard-tables, ten-pin alleys, &c. It received both expedition in consequence of the heavy tax being imposed on theatres and public amusements.

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock, when the New Orleans charter comes up for passage.

[By the Southern Line.]

Washington, Feb. 28.—Senate.—A resolution was passed asking the President if Great Britain has offered to arbitrate the Central American difficulty.

The report that the President is about to dismiss Crampton is unfounded.

Wade has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Ohio for the long term.

THE AMERICAN PLATFORM.

The papers received yesterday contain full details of the discussion in the American National Convention on the platform of principles, of its adoption, and of the vote by yeas and nays. The first reflection on reading the accounts is that the telegraph has mingled scandalously and ignobly most admirably in its message. Every one imagined, from the telegraphic communications, that the platform had been adopted by Northern voters exclusively, and that all the subsequent dissatisfaction was evinced by the South. Precisely the reverse occurred. The passage of the platform was effected by Northern and South ern votes—a few extremists from both sections voting against it; and the discontent created was confined to a part of New-England, and the Ohio delegation. The platform was offered on the 21st of February, by Mr. Evans, of the District of Columbia, as a substitute for the whole June platform. It is as follows:

AMERICAN PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

At a meeting of the Chief Council of the American party for the District of Columbia, composed of delegates from the subordinate councils of said District, the following platform of principles and opinions was recommended to the National and State Councils of the American party for adoption:

1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being who rules the universe, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their Revolutionary struggle, and [illegible] to us, their descendants, [illegible] of the blessings, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. [