The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 114 - 1. VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII—Whole No. 6265.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONRDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 83 CHARTRES ST.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year, in advance,) 5 00

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☞ The providers of Annual Advertisements intend to abide by them strictly, within the limit of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, June 14 1850.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

NOTICE.

To Assessors of State Taxes.

☞ The ASSESSMENT ROLLS are now ready for delivery at the office of this paper.

Acts of 1850.

The Acts passed at the last session of the Legislature are now ready for delivery. Persons entitled to a copy, either as members of the Senate and House, or Judges, Clerks, Recorders, Sheriffs and Justices of the peace, will please call at the office of the Bee, where they alone can obtain and receipt for them.

☞ The public is also informed that the State Printer has been authorized by the Secretary of State to sell, for account of the State Library, no bound copies of the Acts, at the price of one dollar for each copy. jel-1m

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

We have received, through M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, Esq., of Washington, a copy of a petition transmitted to Congress by JOSEPH BRYAN, of Alabama, and others, for the furtherance of the scheme of colonizing free persons of color on the coast of Africa. The petition proposes to obtain the assistance of Congress for the threefold object of suppressing the African slave trade, carrying the mails between the United States and the Republic of Liberia, and extending and regulating trade between the two countries. Mr. BRYAN examines the history of Liberia, points out its gradual increase from an infant colony, struggling against the combinations and efforts of an inhuman and mercenary spirit and the indomitable pride and hostility of the native tribes, to its present position as a free, vigorous and permanent commonwealth. He argues that it is destined to extend over a large portion of the western coast of Africa, and to effect the ultimate suppression of the slave trade, and to diffuse the blessings of Christianity and civilization over a part of the eastern hemisphere, heretofore plunged in the darkness of ignorance and barbarism. Mr. BRYAN contends further, that in Liberia the forests, minerals and various exclusive productions of the necessaries and luxuries of life, form enticing and lucrative sources for our commerce.

Looking therefore to high public objects, and to private enterprise, the petitioners propose to build four steamships, each 1000 tons, and warranted to be of superior quality, in all respects, to any steamships now afloat, for war purposes, or for the proposed service, and capable of going from New York to Liverpool in eight days. Each steamship to be commanded by a Lieutenant of the United States Navy. These vessels are to make four trips per annum. They are to be purchased at a sum to be borne by the Government, on paying the cost of construction and ten per cent. commission. They are to carry a certain amount of heavy ordnance. The cost of these vessels is estimated at $200,000 each, of which the petitioners ask an advance of two-thirds by the United States, in five per cent. stocks, to be repaid with interest, in equal annual instalments; the contract to continue twenty years, and to be renewable at the pleasure of the Government. Two of the ships to be ready for sea by October 1852, and the two others in October 1854. The ships to convey the mails to and from Liberia. The parties to this enterprise to be paid the sum of ——dollars for every trip, as a consideration for services to be rendered, and for creating so powerful an addition to the effective marine for national and other purposes. They are to be allowed to introduce into the United States the products of Liberia free of duty. The last and most important condition is as follows:

And on the further consideration, that the American Colonization Society shall have the right and authority to send on each of said four ships on each and every voyage they may respectively make, not exceeding four thousand emigrants, being free persons of color, from the United States to Liberia, on prepayment of ten dollars for each emigrant over twelve years of age, and five dollars for each emigrant under twelve years of age, which also includes the transportation of the baggage, and the daily supply of sailors' rations and to convey and bring back free from most such agent as they from time choose to send.

The advantages of the proposed enterprise are that it will supersede the necessity of maintaining a naval force on the western coast of Africa to suppress the slave-trade. The armament now employed by the United States is kept up at an annual cost of $384,000; that it will extinguish completely the foreign slave-trade; that it will enlarge and extend our commerce with Africa; and that it will convey, at one-third of the present cost, such free people of color to that continent as shall desire to emigrate to it.

These are all excellent objects and can hardly fail in a great measure to be carried out, by the plan suggested. To the South it is particularly to be recommended, since its leading object will be to second the zealous efforts of the American Colonization Society to remove from our midst a portion of the population that, to our mind, is always dangerous to the safety, comfort and well-being of the slaves. The objects of the Colonization Society are as opposite from those sought by the Abolitionists, as healing balms are different from corrosive poisons. The former association interferes not in any manner with the domestic institutions of the South, and takes no share whatever in the sectional strife which fanaticism and knavery have aroused. It is an association which labors for a great and benificent end, and of which many of the most influential and distinguished Southern men are members. The project of Mr. BRYAN meets the sanction of the Society, and is warmly urged upon the attention of Congress. We trust it will be maturely considered and adopted, if, as it should sustain the petitioners in the broad ground they have assumed.

THE CUBAN AFFAIR.—The *National Intelligencer*, speaking by authority, states that none of the prisoners confined in Havana, charged with being connected with the recent attempt to revolutionize the Island, will be punished and that there is no apprehension of any rupture between Spain and the United States.—Our readers will remember the portentous despatch, with its terrific heading, "*War with Spain*," which was issued a few days ago by one of the city papers. The entire pith and substance of that despatch was the mere echo of a very foolish letter addressed to the Philadelphia *North American*, by its Washington correspondent, on the 4th inst., and the contents of that epistle consisted exclusively of rumors that were vague in themselves, and which subsequent information proved wholly groundless.—Of such stuff are Telegraphic despatches not unfrequently fabricated. The writers of these lying missives possess neither discretion, judgment, nor experience. They are faulty and inefficient in the merely mechanical occupation of sifting out and transmitting news. They furnish balderdash and gossip to the press, and dignify such trash by the title of "important intelligence."

SPANISH CONSUL FOR NEW ORLEANS.—We learn from *La Patria* that the Madrid journals announce the appointment of Senor Don Jose MIRANDA, as Spanish Consul at New Orleans. Mr. Miranda is at present fulfilling the same functions in London.

NEW YORK, June 15, P. M.

The American Steamship Atlantic sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, and is now moving down the Bay in line style.

She has on board seventy-eight passengers, a large mail, and fifty thousand dollars in sovereigns.

☞ Mr. Berke, late of the Union newspaper, has accepted the office of Law Agent of the Telegraph Company at Washington, with a salary of $1500.

LATER FROM PANAMA.

The steamship *Empire City*, Captain Wilson, arrived at New York on the 15th inst., from Chagres, via Kingston, Jamaica. She brings a few days later advices from Panama. Mr. Corwine, U. S. Consul at that port, who came passenger in the Empire City, reports that up to the day he left, 30th ult., there had been no further outbreak, peace and quiet having been completely restored; although it had been ascertained that a few disaffected political aspirants (Grenadians) had used the most strenuous efforts to array the blacks against the whites; notwithstanding, there is no immediate apprehension of another disturbance in Panama, yet a spirit of uneasiness and disquietude prevails there among the better class of Grenadians, as well as among the Americans, lest the few designing Grenadians may succeed in inducing the blacks to attack the whites.

Among the Americans the desire is universal that our government should immediately dispatch a ship of-war to the harbor of Panama; they feel as if life and property were not sure unless one is stationed there. The government of Grenada offer them no protection whatever. It has neither the moral or physical power to enforce its own laws and keep in subjection its own subjects, much less protect American citizens. Mr. Corwine has made a request of Commodore McCauley, as he passed through Panama, en route for San Francisco, to dispatch a ship-of-war to the former port, and received every assurance of his wishes being complied with.

Several Americans had lately died in Panama; their names we could not learn. Panama however, is comparatively healthy.

Captain Bowman, returning from San Francisco, was robbed on the 24th ult., between Panama and Crucesa, of about $7,000 in gold dust and coin; his trunk was broken open and that amount abstracted therefrom, by the negro in charge of the mule to which the trunk was loaded. A portion of the treasure had been recovered. On the same day, and by one of the same party, Mr. Marsh, of New York, who was returning in company with Mr. B., was also robbed of $1000—$500 of which had been recovered.

The steamship Isthmus, though daily expected, had not arrived at Panama, from San Francisco, on the 31st ult. The New World, W. J. Pease, and West Point, so long due, had not reached Panama. It was supposed they were quarantined at Valparaiso.

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. Cole, sailed from Panama for San Francisco, with about 450 passengers, on the 30th ult. The California, Capt. Budd, was to have sailed from the same port, with her usual complement of passengers, on the 1st inst., and the British bark Sarah, with about 220 passengers, on the 2d.—These vessels would take away not less than one thousand persons from Panama. The number of sailing vessels in the port of Panama was comparatively small, and rates of passage, in consequence, were high. The Kingston and Kirkwood were the only American vessels in port.

The American bark Nathan Hale, bound from New York for Chagres, ran on the reef of Cayeos Islands, as before reported in the Herald. Vessel a total loss—all hands saved.—She had on board a number of passengers, who, by means of small boats, made their way to Turks Island, where they chartered a brig to convey them to Chagres, at which port they were safely landed about the 29th ult.

The United States Consul at Kingston had received a letter announcing the loss of the American brig Imperial, Capt. Braman, of Norfolk, Va. She sailed from Savana la Mar, Jamaica, on the 12th of May, for New York, with a cargo, consisting of rum, coffee, pimento and logwood, and on the 15th of the same month was wrecked on one of the Sardenello Keys, 15 miles east of the Isle of Pines. The rum, part of the coffee and pimento, were saved and taken to Grand Cayman, there sold on the 24th and the proceeds paid over to the captain. The captain, crew, and passengers afterwards sailed for Key West.

Mr. Charles H. Thomas, who was shot at Chagres by P. F. Mancorsa, was taken to Kingston by the Empire City, where he was left in a very precarious state, with no hope of recovery. Mancorsa had also arrived at Kingston, and efforts were being made to have him apprehended, and held for a requisition from the government of New Grenada.

☞ The steamship Falcon left Chagres on the 13th instant, and Havana on the 20th, with 92 passengers for Havana, 41 for New York, and 50 for this port. She reports the weather very unpleasant at that place, and raining constantly.

The steamship Isthmus, with 160 passengers from San Francisco, 15th of May, arrived at Panama on the 11th instant, with the mails on board.

Everything was quiet at Havana when the Falcon sailed. The Ohio sailed on the 19th instant for New York. The Georgia was to leave for Chagres on the evening of the 20th.

The Falcon brought from Chagres $29,729 in gold, for New York, transhipped on the Ohio at Havana.

Lieut. Hartstene left the Falcon at Havana, on leave of absence, and went to New York on the Ohio. Lieut. H. Rogers, 1st officer of the Georgia, has taken his place for this trip.

THE NEWS-LETTER.—This excellent sheet is winning golden opinions in every direction. We had thought that the editors had exhausted their imagination in devising improvements for the News-Letter, but the present number, to our surprise, exhibits a new and most attractive feature. Under the title of "Spirit of the Press," the leading editorials of the city papers are daily glanced at, and their contents given in a neat and concise manner. This is a capital idea, and cannot fail to take. Their is no letter sheet in the country at all equal to the New Orleans News-Letter.

THE WHIG PARTY AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.—In allusion to a prominent trait of the Whig party—that of independent thinking in reference to political questions—the Detroit *Daily Advertiser* makes some remarks which seem to be very just, and at this time very appropriate:

"There are numerous advantages arising from this peculiar trait of Whig politics—for instance: the self-respect of the individual members of the party, the general confidence of candid opponents in their honesty and good faith, and a mutual reliance and faith among themselves. All these great benefits are counterbalanced by a want of *esprit de corps* and organization, without which a party is sure to be kept chiefly in a minority, and which very want springs directly from the social condition of the party. An emergency—any state of things calling for redress—will draw around a little circle of discipline and organization, giving cohesion and efficiency, unity of purpose, unity of action, and *triumphant success*. Our opponents know these things better perhaps than we know them ourselves, and upon that knowledge they presume. They deftly cover up the evidences of their own transgressions and mismanagement while they hold power—they put off to the latest practicable moment the discovery of the consequences of them—and, when they feel that the revulsion must come, (and they can foretell it with the same accuracy with which a hog foresees a storm,) they turn their attention, without delay, to the task of dividing the forces of their opponents, by the inculcation of false prejudices, false inferences and false statements. In this, they too often succeed; for the Whig party, from being independent, proceeds from a natural and habitual restiveness, and dislike to anything like subordination, have come at last to be a little proud of these characteristics, and a little whimsical in the display of them; hence, they often fall an easy prey to a specious tale told by a political opponent, or become bullied into the belief of some extravagantly, highly colored, and overwrought version of a real occurrence. No man in the world, as a general theme, is more easily humbugged than a Whig; and who is surprised you that he humbugs? [illegible] *be humbugged!!*"

Detroit, Thursday, June 13.

ATTEMPT AT BANK ROBBERY.—A desperate attempt was made last night to rob the Michigan Bank, Dearborn. The robbers fired 3 pistols at the Bank watchman, and the ball passed through his hat. The watchman fired in return, when the robbers fled, leaving a lot of skeleton keys in the road. The watchman gave chase, when the robbers faced about, and threatened to shoot him if he advanced. One of the robbers was wounded, as when they left his companions were obliged to lift him in the baggy wagon.

☞ CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.—In the House, on Thursday, the minority of the committee on the death penalty, reported a bill for abolition of capital punishment. The House made the order for next day.

California.

The steamer *Falcon* arrived yesterday at 8 o'clock, P. M., in our port, bringing intelligence from San Francisco to the 1st May, being a fortnight's later advices. The *Falcon* did not bring the regular mail, but we are indebted to passengers, and to our cotemporary of the *True Delta*, for papers, which furnish much interesting intelligence. The most prominent relates to a terrible fire which broke out in San Francisco on the 4th, and of which the *Alta California* furnishes the following particulars:

DEVASTATING CONFLAGRATION!—IMMENSE DETSRUCTION OF PROPERTY!—THREE HUNDRED BUILDINGS BURNED!—LOSS ESTIMATED AT NEARLY $4,000,000!—LOSS OF LIFE!—ARREST OF A SUPPOSED INCENDIARY!

[From our Evening Edition of Saturday.]

This morning we were visited by one of those calamitous events which bring ruin and devastation upon hundreds, destroying in a few brief moments the accumulated gains of months and years of toil and enterprise. The effects of the great fire in December last had passed away, and with it the sense of danger from the devouring element which was then uppermost in the minds of all. About 4 o'clock this morning, the alarm of fire was given in Portsmouth Square, and flames were seen issuing from the building known as the United States Exchange. Before many persons had collected, the entire building was enveloped in flames, which communicated with lightning-like rapidity to the Peruvian Exchange, toward Washington Street, and to the Empire House upon the Clay street side. Alarm and confusion pervaded all alike, and all the efforts which could be used to check the flames were utterly fruitless. The scene was animated beyond expression, and hundreds were seen hurrying to and fro endeavoring to clear their stores of goods, and convey them to a place of safety. The flames spread across Washington street and caught the building upon the opposite corner, and also the S. A. Wright Hall. What little assistance could be offered toward checking the flames was of no avail, and the huge flakes of burning materials, which were wafted by the breeze and fell upon the surrounding buildings, rendered their destruction inevitable. The entire block between Kearny, Clay, Washington and Montgomery streets, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of Dobson's Banking House, and Burgoyne & Co's. The books, money and valuable papers, in almost all the mercantile houses were saved. Upon the north side of Washington street nearly all the buildings were consumed to Montgomery, including the large brick building occupied as the National Theatre. Taking a back ward course, the flames spread across Washington street and destroyed the Bella Union, Haley House, Washington Hall, St. Charles Hotel, Alta California Printing establishment, Frazer's building, and all the edifices up as far as Dupont street, sweeping through to Pacific, and going down again to the lower corner.

The loss of property is very great, variously estimated at from three to five millions of dollars. As soon as it was rendered certain that the north side of the square must be consumed, we stopped our morning edition, which had just gone to press, and commenced moving our presses and materials into the plaza. We were enabled, through the kindness of friends and acquaintances, who promptly came to our assistance, to succeed in saving a considerable portion of our materials and our presses, although much damaged from fire. The buildings, both front and rear, were entirely consumed. Upon the south side of Clay street all the stores were badly scorched and greatly damaged, but were prevented from destruction by the arduous exertions of the citizens and property holders, who threw water upon the scorching fronts, and kept the roofs covered with wet blankets. One or two engines also did good service in that section. It is impossible, in this hastily prepared extra sheet, issued under the greatest disadvantages, with our materials all in the greatest confusion, to attempt to particularize in a description of the individual losses sustained, or of a list of the mercantile firms who were burned out. On Monday morning we shall prepare a full and complete account of this deplorable casualty, accompanied by an accurate diagram of the burned district, prepared expressly for the *Alta California*. There is no doubt whatever, that this fire was the base act of incendiaries, and we are happy to hear that there is a prospect of their arrest. Suspicion has already attached itself to three persons, we learn, and the police are already upon their track. Language is inadequate to express the universal horror and execration with which they should be visited, or to point out a punishment due the heinousness of their offence. It is stated that two lads who were sleeping in the basement of the Empire, in the bowling saloon, perished in the flames. Several persons were injured by the discharge of fire arms caused by the heat, but none of them dangerously. The fires have been not subdued until about 11 o'clock, and while we write, the embers are still blazing brightly and glowing with angry heat, as if in triumph at the work of devastation on the *Fire King*. Our neighbors of the Pacific News have issued their materials out of their office, but succeeded in saving their building.

The office of the Journal of Commerce was destroyed, and a portion of the type and material of the establishment.

The effects of this conflagration will fall heavily upon the city at the present time, and inevitably produce a temporary depression in business. The scarcity of water and the utter absence of any thing like an organization in the working parties, rendered their services less available than they would otherwise have been.

A reward of $10,000 has been offered by his Honor the Mayor for the detection of the incendiarist of this morning.

If we take into consideration the great extent of property destroyed, covering an area of more than three times as large as that of the December fire, we do not think the estimated loss of four millions of dollars is exaggerated.

A good deal of excitement prevailed in the morning, growing out of a demand made upon the Mayor by a party of laborers, for alleged services during the fire. The demand was not granted, on the grounds that they were not authorized by the city. They then threatened and insulted the officers present, and so exasperated the crowd, that the Chief was forced to lock a few of them up. This proceeding had the effect of quieting the others, and restoring order.

Additional Particulars.

We have found it impossible, even in this morning's issue, to furnish a complete list of the sufferers by the fire of Saturday, although we have been kindly furnished with estimates by the parties themselves, the only means in our power, of course, of ascertaining. It will be found appended to this account. During the night of Saturday the ruins blazed fitfully, and occasionally a volume of smoke, followed by a subdued explosion, announced that some canister of gunpowder, or fire arms, buried beneath, had just been heated to an explosive degree.

During a portion of the day while the fire was raging, scenes both pathetic and ludicrous were enacting in all parts of the city. It was astonishing to perceive, however, the degree of good humor which prevailed, and the alacrity and assiduity with which those who did work devoted themselves to the task. There were many, however, idle-lookers-on, who would scarcely take their hands from out their pantaloons pockets to save anything or render the most trivial aid. Others there were, too, who were willing to work, but required to be paid before they would consent to lend the aid of their services. Several buildings were blown up to check the progress of the flames, and others were torn down. Nearly all the buildings upon Dupont street were torn down and cut away, in season to prevent the spreading of the flames in that direction. To this good work was attributable the safety of the large building belonging to the California Guard.—We were somewhat surprised to see the smallness of the crowd in the Square, during the time the fire was at its height, it being much smaller than upon a former occasion. This was possibly attributable to the fear of a general conflagration which induced them to remain near their own premises. The police arrangements, in connection with the fire, are deserving of praise. The force was increased and the members were efficient in preserving order and protecting property from pillage.

Yesterday and on Saturday afternoon lines were run across the streets, and kept as free as possible from obstruction. Col. Hays and Malachi Fallon bore diverse much credit for the energy they have displayed. The characteristic spirit of American enterprise has exhibited itself already, in the preparations making to resume business with the utmost speed. A canvas-covered frame building was erected by Saturday night, upon the side of the St. Charles, capable of accommodating those who were unhoused in the morning. Yesterday carpenters were busily engaged in preparing the timber for the creation of the "Wright House," and also in several other places.

We learn that a four story brick building is to be erected on the site of the El Dorado, but that the space between the Wright Hall and the spot occupied by our office will only be built up in a slight manner with canvas covered frame houses until the fall of the year. This course will probably be adopted in consequence of the scarcity of brick and the increased demands of holders.

The utter worthlessness of a [illegible] called the "safe," so called, was fully proved by this fire. Not one-third of those that remained in the premises on fire preserved their contents. Not only were books and papers reduced to cinders, but metal completely fused and melted together in masses. We had the misfortune to lose the contents of a "salamander," consisting of a complete set of files of our paper, and other articles of value. We shall in future have as equal regard for "a safe" as for the oven of a cooking stove.

The scene of the fire yesterday really presented a most [illegible] picture, with the blackened walls [illegible] heaps of [illegible] lying in confused masses around. Scattered all over the black surface were small groups rummaging about for articles among the ruins. There were very melancholy faces [illegible] falling forth some very disinterested remarks [illegible] of business. The majority of the [illegible] of wealth in pay, with many of their men, were prominent actors in the scene, and to their generous and intrepid conduct may be attributed the safety of a large amount of property. We are acquainted with a number of these gentlemen, and have received commendatory letters from others who have had reason to feel grateful for the services rendered.

The following is a list of the losses incured by the sufferers:

Joseph P. Reynolds & Co., Kearney, between Jackson and Washington sts., loss in goods and buildings $35,000.

J. Cenzbush, house on Washington street, $10,000.

Haws, Parker & Co., Grocers, Clay street, $10,000 in goods and building—books and money saved.

Ambrose & Kendall, Sutter Restaurant, Kearney street; loss $7,000.

Medina, Harlog & Co., Washington street, General Commission Merchants; loss from 8 to $10,000—books and papers destroyed in a safe.

Drs. Benton & Bruce, Drug Store; a portion of their stock, books and papers were saved.

Still & Thomas, Periodical Depot, Alta California building, $1,200.

P. Schloss & Co., Clothiers, near El Dorado; $7,000.

Buckle & Brewster, Empire House; loss on building, $44,000; stock, $5,000.

Bucklin & Carpenter, American Bakery; loss on buildings and stock, $4,000.

A. Bigler, Central House, Washington street; $18,000.

F. Dunbar & Gibbs, stock of merchandise in Washington street; loss, $10,000. Building owned by Edward E. Dunbar; loss, $5,000.

Dunbar's California Bank, Washington st., Before many persons had collected, the entire building was enveloped in flames, which communicated with lightning-like rapidity to the Peruvian Exchange, toward Washington Street, and to the Empire House upon the Clay street side. Alarm and confusion pervaded all alike, and all the efforts which could be used to check the flames were utterly fruitless. The scene was animated beyond expression, and hundreds were seen hurrying to and fro endeavoring to clear their stores of goods, and convey them to a place of safety. The flames spread across Washington street and caught the building upon the opposite corner, and also the S. A. Wright Hall. What little assistance could be offered toward checking the flames was of no avail, and the huge flakes of burning materials, which were wafted by the breeze and fell upon the surrounding buildings, rendered their destruction inevitable. The entire block between Kearny, Clay, Washington and Montgomery streets, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of Dobson's Banking House, and Burgoyne & Co's. The books, money and valuable papers, in almost all the mercantile houses were saved. Upon the north side of Washington street nearly all the buildings were consumed to Montgomery, including the large brick building occupied as the National Theatre. Taking a back ward course, the flames spread across Washington street and destroyed the Bella Union, Haley House, Washington Hall, St. Charles Hotel, Alta California Printing establishment, Frazer's building, and all the edifices up as far as Dupont street, sweeping through to Pacific, and going down again to the lower corner.

THE BURNED DISTRICT.—The *Alta California* of the 15th says: "It is really surprising to see the rapidity with which the burned district is being built over again. In a few days more it will be entirely closed in; but we regret to see the extensively combustible material with which the buildings are constructed. They are more fragile than any that have previously been put up, and could be set off in a light blaze almost with the simple light of a cigar. We are pleased, however, to know that the Common Council have prohibited the erection of tents and canvas roofed buildings, and trust that it will be rigidly enforced. We entertain a hope that an ordinance relative to chimnies will also be introduced at the next meeting. Some enactment upon the subject is absolutely necessary.

☞ The locusts, after an absence of seventeen years, have appeared again in the neighborhood of Lewistown, Va.

WEBSTER VS JOHNSON.—It has been stated in more than one quarter that Webster's improved style of spelling has been adopted by the almost entire press of England and of the United States! The last repetition we have seen of this, to say the least, bold assertion, was in a Cincinnati paper,—which does not even use the Webster orthography itself! How many papers in this country or in England spell "theatre," *theater*,—sepulchre, "sepulcher," "centre," "*sinter*," *sepulcher, center, fiber*? "odorous," "defense," "height," "height," "mould," "mold, &c., &c.? Two papers in this city are all that we know of.

The Boston Transcript suggests that "notwithstanding the great expense to which the publishers of Webster's Dictionary have been in presenting copies to editors, schoolmasters, clergymen and others, with a view to popularize the improved orthography, their innovations are in very few instances adopted, except by interested publishers.—The etymological merits of the works are all that kept it afloat. As soon as Webster was supplanted by a dictionary resisting the orthography, which the exertions of Webster and the most approved writers of English of our day, the Websterian standard will be superseded, as it is now very generally disregarded."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—The Penn correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* May 2d, relates the following occurrence:

A young man recently made his escape from the galleys at Toulouse. He was strong and vigorous, and soon made his way across the country and escaped pursuit. He arrived the next morning before a cottage in a lonely field, and stopped to beg something to eat and concealment while he reposed a little. But he found the inmates of the cottage in the greatest distress. Four little children were trembling in a corner, their mother was weeping and tearing her hair, and the father walking the floor in agony. The galley-slave asked what was the matter, and the father replied that they were about to be turned out into the street because they could not pay their rent. "You are driven to despair," said the father, "my wife and little children without food or shelter, and I without the means to provide any for them." The convict listened to this tale with tears of sympathy, and then said:

"I will give you the means. I have but just escaped from the galleys; whoever secures and takes back an escaped prisoner, is entitled to a reward of fifty francs—How much does your rent amount to?"

"Forty francs," answered the father.

"Well," said the other, "put a cord around my body, I will follow you to the city, they will recognize me, and you will get fifty francs for bringing me back." "No, never" exclaimed the astonished listener, "my children should starve a dozen times before I would do such a thing!"

The generous young man insisted, and declared at last that he would go and give himself up, if the father would not consent to take him. After a long struggle the father yielded, and taking his prisoner by the arm, led him to the city and to the mayor's office. Everybody was surprised that a little man like the father had been able to capture such a strong young fellow. The story was before them; the fifty francs were paid and the prisoner sent back to the galleys. But after he was gone, the father asked a private interview of the mayor, to whom he told the whole story. The mayor was so much affected that he not only added fifty francs more to the father's purse, but wrote immediately to the minister of justice, begging the noble young prisoner's release. The minister examined into the affair, and finding that it was comparatively a small crime which had condemned the young man to the galleys, and that he had already served out half his time, he ordered his release. Is not the whole incident beautiful?

LADY FRANKLIN.—A letter from London has the following:

Lady Franklin has written a friend in this city that she was just leaving London for Aberdeen, to get on a vessel fitted out with her own funds, to proceed to Regent's Inlet, to make searches there.

This point she thought it possible her husband might be at; and, believing that the other vessels would not go there, she had exerted herself to accomplish the departure of the vessel first mentioned.

VOTES POLLED BY NEW STATES.—On her admission as a State, Louisiana polled 4,748 votes; Indiana, 6,789; Mississippi, 7,475; Illinois, 8,075; Arkansas, 3,698; Michigan, 11,360; Florida, 5,301, and Iowa, 13,371. California polled, last year, 14,213 American votes. These statistics are taken from an article in the last Southern Recorder, to show that California is better entitled to come in, as a State, than either of the others mentioned. Besides, Texas, when admitted, had an area of 325,500 square miles of territory. California covers, by her constitution, 156,000 square miles—less than one half of Texas—and half of that a sandy desert or unarable and rocky mountains. How unreasonable then for the South to object to the admission of California, because she chooses not to have slavery!—*Georgia Citizen.*

AGE OF TIMBER.—The piles under London Bridge have been driven 600 years. On examination, in 1756, they were found to be but little decayed. They were principally of elm. Old Savoy Place, in London, was built 650 years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of oak elm, beech and chesnut, were found upon recent examination to be perfectly sound. Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of the bridge built at Stockmeprce Trajan over the Danube, although a striking example. One of the piles was taken up, and found to be petrified to the length of three quarters of a foot; but the rest of the wood was not different from its former state, though it had been driven more than 1,600 years.

☞ NEW METHOD OF JOINING METALS.—Great interest has been excited by the experiments of a French gentleman in London, who has, it is stated, discovered a method of joining, by cement, pieces of metal together so firmly that when exposed to a tensile strain, they will break through the metal rather than at the joint. Could such an invention be brought to bear practically, it would effect a complete revolution in works of metal.—*Artisan.*

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 22, 1850.

The Cotton market continues stiff, with sales to-day of 1500 bales. Middling to Good Middling 12½@12¾c. ⅌ lb.

About 200 kkds. of Tobacco were sold at full prices.

Sugar and Molasses are firm, but sales confined to small lots.

The Flour market is heavy and dropping. Sales 1500 bbls. at $6@$7, according to brands. About 6500 sacks of Corn were sold to-day at prices ranging from 73@85c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are without change. Small sales of Mess Pork are made at $12.

Whiskey is selling at 23½@24c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchange remains as last quoted; demand limited.

Nothing doing in freights.

Great Reduction of Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber will offer, commencing on Monday next, his entire stock of Seasonable Goods, at a reduction of 20 per cent on his former prices. The following make part of the stock—

Silk Barages, all styles; Jaconets and Organdies; Embroidered Collars and Capes; Linen Hosetings and Diapers; Drillings all styles; Cotton Hose, Gloves, Parasols, &c.

D. R. HOLMES, 114 Canal st.
Between Bourbon & Dauphin.

BRANDIES—210 qr pipes Pb. Godard Brandy, 1st proof 14 half pipes M. Castillon Brandy, 1825, 1st proof; 10 qr pipes M. Castillon Brandy, 1825, 1st proof; 19 half pipes St. Charles Brandy, 4th proof; 35 qr pipes St. Charles Brandy, 4th proof; 30 qr pipes St. Charles Brandy, 4th proof; 21 half pipes A. Seignette Brandy, 4th proof; 26 qr pipes Seignette Brandy, 4th proof; 60 Octave pipes A. Seignette Brandy, 4th proof; 5 half pipes A. Hennessy Brandy, 4th proof; 10 qr pipes Jas. Hennessy Brandy, 4th proof; 31 half pipes Pinet Castillon Brandy, 4th proof; 16 qr pipes Pinet Castillon Brandy, 4th proof; 5 half pipes St. Baron Brandy, 4th proof; 10 qr pipes St. Baron Brandy, 4th proof; 5 half pipes Guard, Dupuy & Co. Brandy, 4th proof; 10 qr pipes Guard, Dupuy & Co. Brandy, 4th proof; 5 half pipes Martell Brandy 4th proof; 4 qr pipes Martell Brandy, 4th proof; 24 qr pipes St. Vincent Brandy, 4th proof; 14 Octave pipes St. Vincent Brandy, 4th proof; 42 qr pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy, 4th proof; 28 qr pipes J. R. & A. de Lacaze Brandy, 1st proof;—for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
jel7 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by P. ROUMIEU, 20 St. Louis street—

40 casks good ordinary Red Wine, Montferrand;
40 qr casks Cognac Brandy, sundry brands;
40 barrels White Wine, sundry brands;
40 do do first quality Bourbon Monongahela Whiskey;
10 barrels Peach Brandy;
4 qr casks Port Wine;
40 boxes Absynth, Y. L. I.;
50 baskets Champagne, sundry brands;
100 " Claret;
1000 " Assorted sundry brands;
950 boxes Curacoa; 100 do. Eau Verte;
100 " Dantzick; 200 do Maraschino;
200 " Assorted Liqueurs, pints and quarts bottles;
150 " do do superfine do;
250 " do fine do;
25 barrels Marine, sundry brands;
Assorted Syrups, Orange Flower Water, and every article needed by Coffee Houses.

P. ROUMIEU.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the lease of the house now occupied by him, with all the buildings thereon, situated at the corner of Bagnelle and Fenwick streets, suitable for any trade or dairy or stores.

CHAMPAIGN WINE—50 baskets, whole and half bottles, of the well known brand of Deborde Ledoux, just received and for sale by

MITCHEL & MASENDORF.
jel8 tf 36 Poydras st.

BURGUNDY WINE—6 casks superior Burgundy Wine, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
jel8 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

COGNAC—40 qr pipes Cognac, La Rochelle 4th proof; Washington brand; 10 qr pipes Cognac, La Rochelle, 4th proof, J. & J. Prom & Co. 20 qr pipes Cognac, 4th proof, J. & J. Prom & Co. 20 qr pipes Cognac, 4th proof, Cognac House; 12 qr pipes Cognac, 4th proof, Cognac House; 10 qr pipes Cognac, 4th proof, Vieux Cognac; 36 qr pipes Cognac, 4th proof, Vieux Cognac; 8 half pipes Cognac, 1st proof, J. & J. Prom & Co. La Rochelle;—in store and for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 22 Old Levee.

CLARET and WHITE WINE—Just received, for furniture use—

[illegible]

Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.
jel8 22 Old Levee.

BRANDIES—210 qr pipes Pb. Godard Brandy, 1st proof 14 half pipes M. Castillon Brandy, 1825, 1st proof; 10 qr pipes M. Castillon Brandy, 1825, 1st proof; 19 half pipes St. Charles Brandy, 4th proof; 35 qr pipes St. Charles Brandy, 4th proof; 30 qr pipes St. Charles Brandy, 4th proof; 21 half pipes A. Seignette Brandy, 4th proof; 26 qr pipes Seignette Brandy, 4th proof; 60 Octave pipes A. Seignette Brandy, 4th proof; 5 half pipes A. Hennessy Brandy, 4th proof; 10 qr pipes Jas. Hennessy Brandy, 4th proof; 31 half pipes Pinet Castillon Brandy, 4th proof; 16 qr pipes Pinet Castillon Brandy, 4th proof; 5 half pipes St. Baron Brandy, 4th proof; 10 qr pipes St. Baron Brandy, 4th proof; 5 half pipes Guard, Dupuy & Co. Brandy, 4th proof; 10 qr pipes Guard, Dupuy & Co. Brandy, 4th proof; 5 half pipes Martell Brandy 4th proof; 4 qr pipes Martell Brandy, 4th proof; 24 qr pipes St. Vincent Brandy, 4th proof; 14 Octave pipes St. Vincent Brandy, 4th proof; 42 qr pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy, 4th proof; 28 qr pipes J. R. & A. de Lacaze Brandy, 1st proof;—for sale by

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50 baskets Champagne, sundry brands;
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