The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning, July 6, 1850.

NOTICE.

To Assessors of Sale Taxes.

☞ The ASSESSMENT ROLLS are now ready to be delivered at the office of this paper.

THE NORTHERN MAIL, due yesterday, as well as that which failed on Thursday, arrived thro', bringing the latest dates.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The glorious Fourth was celebrated with a good expenditure of patriotism. The various military companies made a handsome display. The orphans' processions, and, above all, the performances at the Lyceum in the evening, were exceedingly touching and attractive. The day was one of the hottest of the season, and large numbers availed of the holiday, to leave the city, and repair either to Carrollton or to the myriad watering places on the Lake shores.

OUR SUMMERS.

The northern papers are already beginning to pour forth doleful lamentations over the intense heat of the weather. They have kept a record of the thermometer since the advent of summer, and find that it indicates a temperature far above the point of comfort. We can readily imagine that the patience of our northern brethren is ebbing away with every drop of perspiration that is forced from them by the sweltering and suffocating heat of 100° Fahrenheit, in the shade.

It is a curious fact, to which we have more than once called attention, that in New Orleans our summers are not only relatively but positively cooler than in the north. Compared with New York, the difference throughout the months of June, July and August, is at least six degrees in our favor. Compared with Philadelphia, New Orleans is an ice house. The steady summer temperature of New York city ranges above 90; and hole in Philadelphia it rises to 95, and even to 99 on the Sun. With us the thermometer seldom marks 90, but usually between 80 and 88. We have, of course, experienced hotter weather occasionally, but not often, and never more than two, or at the furthest three, successive days. As for an atmosphere of 96 in the shade—which is by no means uncommon in the north—such a phenomenon is absolutely unknown in New Orleans. We are too near the equator to suffer during any season of the year, from those violent transitions of temperature and excess, either of heat or cold, which are not unfrequent remarked in higher latitudes.

Another signal advantage enjoyed by the denizens of New Orleans is the regular morning and evening breeze. In the North we are, in the experience, after a day that savored of the entire summer in Pandemonium, the midnight weather sweaters vainly shout the cool, in the hope of cooling his fevered body with a mouth of fresh air. The atmosphere seems leaden in its oppressiveness, and is unstirred by the faintest zephyr. Nothing can be more miserable than the breezeless night, unless we except the hot and fiery day. With us it is generally delicious. The departure of the sun is the signal for a gentle and moist breeze, the evening breeze, which tempers the air, is cooler, more refreshing, renders the night cool and ensures pleasant slumbers to the citizens. This delicious herald of the evening breeze, or land breeze, is so well known that the inhabitants have almost universally contracted the habit of waiting and enjoying it, either in the front galleries of their dwellings, or seated on the side walks of their doors.

And yet, such is the tyranny of fashion, thousands of our citizens leave us every year to seek recreation in the dusty, scorching streets of New York and Philadelphia, or to squeeze themselves in an overcrowded hotel at Saratoga Springs, when, if they would remain in New Orleans, they would not experience one half the physical discomfort, and might at any time, in a few hours, transport themselves to the delicious watering places of the Lake, where a vernal temperature, sea bathing and a pure healthful and bracing air are constantly to be obtained. When will the people of Orleans cease to scorn the comfort in custom?

TEXAS

By the arrival of the steamship *Palmetto*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 22nd, inclusive.

The accounts of the crops in the interior are somewhat improved, and hopes are now entertained of an average yield. The Galveston *Journal* of the 20ulys:

Much, however, depends upon the future, should the remainder of the season be favorable, and with a fair frost, and without caterpillar, a good portion of the State will not fall much short of an average crop. These are evils from which the cotton crop of late years is never safe, until the season is very far advanced. The high price that cotton has commanded the present season, has encouraged every planter to go into its culture to the extent of his ability.

From our personal knowledge, the number of acres planted in cotton, is a season greatly exceeds the last year, and with an ordinarily good season we think it may be safely calculated that the crop of Western Texas will fully equal that of last year, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather we have had this spring.

Elsewhere, we believe, good, and we hear favorable accounts of the cane. The Brazos river is again bankful, but has not done much, nor may it yet, do much over its banks except in two or three very low places.

Mr John H Magill, of Galveston, committed suicide on the night of the 30th ult., by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He had been confined to his bed for a day or two with fever and is supposed to have been suffering from a temporary aberration of intellect.

The catalogue of murders by Indians still continues. We learn from the Western *Texan* of a few days ago the bodies of two Germans, near San Antonio, were discovered, pierced from arrows. One, who had been murdered by the Indians. There are seven or eight hundred Indians encamped on the Plains, under the command of Wild Cat, the Seminole chief; they are composed of Seminoles, Lipans, Wacoes and Tankewas. This party of Indians have assembled for the ostensible purpose of a council of war, with their united forces, upon the Comanches, but we have no doubt that future developments will show that their barbarous combination will result in robberies and murders on the unfortunate citizens.

Gen Brooke has issued orders for a scouting party, acting at two days march, to scour the country on the Leona, San Antonio and Salado creeks, from five to twenty miles.

Indians are seen in every direction in the neighborhood of San Antonio, and several of the citizens have been shot at, while wandering a few miles from that town.

The Santa Fe controversy provokes much public excitement in Texas, but thus far it has manifested itself only in threats.

Boston, June 26th, 5 1-2 p. m.

The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool, via Halifax, has just reached her dock. She left Halifax at 8 1-2 o'clock, yesterday morning.

Boston, Mass., June 26.

The Royal mail steamship Canada, left her wharf at noon, with 82 passengers, 78 of whom are for Liverpool, and 13 for Halifax.

Among the passengers, in the steamer Canada, are the Hon Rufus Choate, J. O. Barnes late Marshal, and C. L. Woodbury, Esq., son of Judge Woodbury. They are on a pleasure excursion across the Atlantic.

WILMINGTON, June 28, 1850.

Buckingham Smith, of Florida, has been appointed Secretary of the Legation at Mexico.

POPULATION OF BOSTON.—By the State census of Boston, just completed, it has been ascertained that the present population of Boston is 138,788. Increase since 1840, 33,766; then 1845, 24,842. It is announced that Massachusetts now contains fully a million of inhabitants.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[To the Mercantile Exchange.]

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

BALTIMORE, July 2nd.

The steamer EUROPA arrived at Halifax, on the 2d inst., having left Liverpool on the 22nd, and making the voyage in eight and a half days.

The Markets.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts are satisfactory. The operatives are fully employed. Provisions are cheap, and the rate of wages is fair.

Cotton is quiet, but rather dull. The total sales of the week prior to the departure of the steamer amounted to 30,000 bales. The market closed firm at unchanged prices.

Breadstuffs have improved. Sales of land were made at 30 to 32 shillings. Flour was dull and unchanged. Corn was dull—white selling at 29 shillings. Coffee was rather inactive—sales of Jamaica were made at 45 to 48, and Native Ceylon at 41 to 49. Sugar was in good demand at previous rates. Money was steady. Consols closed at 96. American stocks were firm and unchanged.

Political Intelligence.

The political accounts by the EUROPA, are important.

The Greek question is now so much complicated, that it is almost impossible to expect that it can be settled peacefully.

Lord John Russell has spoken at great length in vindication of the ministry. His speech was a most remarkable one.

An attempt at murder was made on the President of the French Republic, but the despatch does not mention the name of the murderer, nor does it say any thing about the cause of this attempt of murder.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Cuba.

BALTIMORE, July 2d.

The U. S. steamer VIXEN, having on board Commodore Morris, has been despatched in haste to Cuba. She was fitted out with great rapidity, the work being done during both day and night. It is believed she carries an imperative demand for the immediate release of the American prisoners.

The Niagara's News.

The *Niagara* reached Boston on the afternoon of the 27th ult. The accounts by her do not present much of material interest.

ENGLAND.—The debates in Parliament present few features of general interest beyond the fact, that ministers have been again beaten by a majority of 32.

On Thursday, Lord Naas moved that the House should resolve itself into committee, to consider the present mode of levying the duty on house tenant spirits in Ireland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted, and made the motion a Government question. A discussion ensued, the House divided, and the Government were thoroughly beaten, the Chancellor protesting against the resolutions.

Sir George Grey has announced in the Commons, that it is the intention of the Government to close all post offices on Sunday, and an inquiry was to take place to see if it not be practicable to stop the mail also on the Sabbath. The movement has not met with favor from the majority of the people.

A new bill to limit the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland, has been introduced and twice read in the House of Lords. The object of the bill is to exempt from sale all estates not mortgaged to a certain amount, and fixing the minimum.

FRANCE.—In the Assembly, the bill for suppressing clubs and the political bodies, has been voted by another vote. The bill for legalizing the transportation of political offenders, has been passed entire, as the Government presented it, except the clause which gave it a retrospective effect. The bill for granting pensions to the families of those killed and wounded on the affairs of February and June, was rejected by a great majority. The reactionists thus obtained a signal triumph.

The bill granting pensions to the deserving of the working classes, when infirmity overtakes them, was also passed by a full House.

The committee appointed to consider the proposed great increase in the salary of the President, has not recommended acquiescence in the demand. It is said, however, that the leaders of the majority intend voting for the bill, notwithstanding the decision of the committee.

Violent contest is, therefore expected. The Mountain are indignant at the proposal, as they look upon this as being only the first series of movements having for their end the legalizing a perpetual Presidency in the person of Louis Napoleon, who has affected to take great offence at the hesitation evinced by the committee.

In a recent tour throughout the provinces, the President was everywhere well received; this speeches were somewhat remarkable for their appeals for popularity among the working classes.

It appears that in forming the new electoral law, the President made a great blunder. He never intended it, and, in fact, all the proposed changes should extend to the election of President as well as Representatives; but it is so, and it is only now that he sees his mistake.

Another project of law for letting the press by a stamp duty, is, at present, engaging the attention of government.

M. Thiers has left Paris, to visit Louis Philippe at England. The ex-minister arrived on Thursday, and was well received by the aristocratic circles, and statesmen of St. James. It is said that his visit has a deep political change in view; he had an interview with the President before leaving Paris. A union of the two houses of the Bourbons is said to be the object of Mr. Thiers' visit to the ex king of France.

Gerardin has been elected to the Assembly from the lower Rhine, by a large majority.

In regard to the pending difficulty with England, a well informed Paris correspondent says:—"It is expected every thing will be arranged before Monday next, in order that Lord Palmerston may be able to reply victoriously, by facts, to the threatened motion of Lord Stanley."

The Globe correspondent writes that Lord Normanby's efforts to bring the Minister of Foreign Affairs to some positive decision had failed, although matters were and are still regarded as virtually arranged. General Lahitte's party appears to be waiting, for more favorable advices from Russia.

It is stated, on French authority, that the Russian government has addressed a political note to the English cabinet, repudiating the notion that British subjects living in Turkey or Naples during the revolt have any just claim for indemnity, for the losses they incurred during those disturbances. The Russian minister observes that the St. Petersburgh Cabinet completely identifies itself with the principles which have served as the basis of the conduct of the Cabinet of Vienna.

Thursday—Paris 5's opened at 94, and closed at 91 a 95. The war budget of 1851 is less than the last by upwards of 13,000,000 of francs.

ROME.—The last accounts from Rome state that the Pope is wholly absorbed in religious ceremony, to the exclusion of all attention to his temporal government. The people are said to evince a very uneasy state of feeling, and nothing but the presence of foreign troops restrains a popular demonstration against the Government.

THE DENMARK.—The several proposals of the Schleswig deputies, as the basis of negotiations, have been published, but are considered wholly inadmissible. Baron Neyendorf had returned to Berlin from Warsaw, and the Emperor of Russia is said to have approved of all that has been done by Denmark, and united with that cabinet in the opinion, that if force alone is to solve the question, its adjustment must not be protracted.

The Holsteiners have fired upon a Danish man-of-war coming off the Port Hielsghaven. The headquarters of the Danish troops in Jutland are removed to Kolding.

The Swedish General's troops have received orders to be in readiness to march, and the preparations for hostilities continue upon a great scale.

PRUSSIA.—In Prussia still severer laws have been issued against the press. The king seems to be fast recovering from his wound.

The papers published by Goethe with the Government, have been examined, and the correspondence between Goethe and his brother poet Schiller, has been found, and will be published forthwith.

AUSTRIA.—The Heraldo publishes a letter from Bagdad, of 31st ult., stating that a Moorish force commanded by two Pachas, the one white and the other black, were marching towards the frontiers of Algiers, with hostile intentions towards the French.

Commercial.

[From Brown & Shipley's Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, June 14—Our Cotton market has been exceedingly dull this week, with a comparative suspension of speculative operations, and prices have consequently given way ⅛ to ¼d per lb in all qualities for our, comprising the great bulk of the stock. The quotations for middling are reduced to 4⅞ to 7d per lb. Fair and good qualities being in limited supply and wanted for export, maintain former rates; for Uplands at Mobile being still quoted 7¾d, and for Orleans 7¾d. The later accounts from America evidencing advices of some decline in prices in the American markets, in the face of accounts here, together with the receipt of cotton from some American shippers, have had an unfavorable influence here, and in this the decline is amount to 25,000 bales, of which 3000 have been day have taken place, and 5000 for export. The sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales, of which 3700 are American.

Indian Corn is again lower, and the demand limited; mixed parcels are held at 28s 6d; for white and yellow 30s, per quarter is the highest quotation. The market for Flour is 25s to 26s per barrel, and inferior 18s 6d to 20s 6d, with a heavy market.

Wheat is flat demand at previous rates. Gardner & Co's Circular states that in the early part of this week the Corn trade, in all its branches, was very dull, yesterday, however, there was some inquiry for Wheat, both from millers and dealers, and at to-day's market quotations of Wheat could freely sustained of 1d per 70 lbs. Flour met an improved inquiry, and Indian Corn was more asked for, with out making a material business.

FERRIER'S SOUTHERN MEDICAL REPORTS.—Our thanks are due the author, through B. M. NORMAN, No. 16 Camp street, for vol. 1st of this interesting and highly useful publication. It is the fruit of much laborious investigation, aided by discrimination and sagacity, and is calculated to throw a flood of light on the pathology of the South.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 26th ult., Mr. Foote offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the rumored proceedings in New Mexico; the call of a convention by the military governor of New Mexico; the authority under which the proclamation of Mr. Monroe for an election of delegates was issued, &c.

Mr. Foote did not wish to assume, without ample proof, that the administration were responsible for the act of usurpation committed by a military officer. But some one had been guilty of a grave and violent act of usurpation, and had undertaken to settle by the sword a question that was before this body for adjustment. He hoped the friends of the administration would not oppose the consideration of the resolution at this time.

At the suggestion of Mr. Webster, who expressed a hope that nothing would be allowed to interfere with the great subject before the Senate, the resolution was laid over.

The bill to authorize appeals from the Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain cases, [meaning the Van Ness case] was taken up, discussed, and laid aside.

At one o'clock the adjustment bill was again taken up—Mr. Soule's amendment pending.

Mr. Douglas replied to the argument of Mr. Soule on the subject of public domain, showing that the rights of the United States are fully protected by the bill before the Senate. The whole argument of the Senator was, he said, based on a sorry state of facts, and was not sustained by any American authorities or precedents.

The ordinance of the convention of California, Mr. Douglas said, was a refutation of the other half of the Senator's argument—that the Convention premeditated a seizure of the lands. Now in this ordinance, California cedes the lands to the government, only asking for a small portion of them for the purpose of education.

Mr. Webster took the floor, and gave way to a motion to go into Executive session.

Mr. Clay proposed that the Senate hereafter meet at 11 o'clock. He said it was the duty of the Senate to the land, and to the country that the Senate should decide this question and proceed to other business. He cited the example of the French Chamber, in which the bill regulating the elective franchise was passed in ten days.

Mr. Hale said he should vote against the motion to meet at 11.

Mr. Clay. That we know.

Mr. Hale objected to the mode of mixing up measures in one bill. That was the cause of the delay. The example of the proceeding in the French Chamber ought not to be commended to us. If they had kept that bill under consideration for a longer time, it would have been better for the people.

Mr. Clay said the Senator was laboring in his vocation. A great stage and on every point he had opposed the bill. He denied that the form of the bill was a cause of the delay. But if measures were unceremoniously put together, was it any reason that there should never be a decision?

Mr. Hale. Would not have said a word on this subject, had we not so often been charged with delaying the public business. He (Mr. H.) was laboring in his vocation, he would tell the Senator that his vocation, the Senator's vocation in legislating him—was go of for nothing. He was opposed to taking the vote on the bill. He would sit here all night to get the question, and he would keep the hour the next day for giving a vote against that bill.

The motion to meet at 11 o'clock was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 19.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Burt made an ineffectual effort to have a joint resolution from the Senate to transfer the claims for arrears of extra pay from the Paymaster's Department to the Auditor's Department in the War office.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee moved a resolution calling upon the President for information relative to a call of a Convention of the people of New Mexico for the purpose of forming a State Constitution, and that he inform the House whether, if such call has been made, the same has been ordered, advised, or approved of by the Executive, and by whom, or by what authority such proceedings have been adopted to change the government of said Territory.

Mr. Otis objected to the introduction of the resolution and it was not admitted.

The Chair stated that this was the day for considering the reports of the Committee of Elections on the contested election from the first Congressional district of the State of Ohio.

The report of Mr. Strong, of the majority of the Committee, gives that the official majority for M. Thompson, the democratic member, was 296.

The report also shows that should the contestant's claims be conceded, as to the illegality of certain votes, the majority of William Thompson will be 15. The Committee come to the conclusion, that, in any aspect of the case, William Thompson received a majority of the legal votes, and was, and is, the duly elected representative from the said district. They resolve accordingly.

Mr. Van Dike, of the minority of the Committee, claims some 18 legal votes for the contestant, and resolves accordingly.

Mr. Vinton, the contestant, was invited to take a seat upon the floor, during the discussion and to enter the evidence taken.

The reports were discussed until 2 1-2 o'clock when the House adjourned.

In the SENATE, on the 27th, Mr. Foote's resolution calling on the President for full information in regard to instructions and facts connected with late events in New Mexico, was adopted.

The bill respecting the prompt printing and distribution of the compilation and navigation documents was discussed and passed.

The adjustment bill was taken up. Mr. Soule's amendment still pending.

Mr. Webster addressed the Senate at length in reply to Mr. Soule's arguments. He dwelt on the expediency of admitting California at once, unless some insuperable objections should be argued against it. The various objections urged by Mr. Soule he stated, and proceeded to reply to them in detail.

The honorable Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Soule) had followed a description of matter which had been set here some twenty years ago, when the same principles as to the public domain were argued here and refuted, and the question settled. The honorable Senator had argued the question with learning and ability; quoting, like his predecessors, placed his argument on the principles of public law. He showed that the doctrines of Vattel and other writers on public law did not apply to this case. The United States owned California—it was their acquisition; and another State of power could not divest her from the possession.

He showed, however, that the distinction was recognized by Vattel. The United States could hold land in California—but only for one purpose, to sell; and as soon as it was sold, it was, with certain exceptions, to be in the government, subject to the municipal sovereignty whose it may. The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court was that the compacts with the States referring the title of the United States to the lands were useless, and that the title of the U. States was good without them. They had been omitted in regard to many States. He supposed the honorable member from Louisiana would look and ponder the laws and judicature of the country, and review his opinion. He sympathized to the honorable gentleman to aid in the work of admitting California.

The other objections of Mr. Soule, Mr. Webster replied, and especially to those relative to the boundaries of California. A better boundary he showed, could not be found than that which California had taken.

Mr. Foote spoke with a view to explain his position, inasmuch as the vote was to be taken to day. He explained the reasons why he should vote for Mr. Missouri compromise, as involved in this amendment, though he was confident that the amendment would not meet the sanction of a majority of this body or the other House.

Mr. Barnwell rose and expressed some reluctance to engage in the debate, having long been out of practice in public assemblies, and feeling much embarrassment in succeeding so distinguished a Senator as his predecessor. It was impossible for any one associated with that Senator (Mr. Calhoun) to avoid the influence of his opinions in many respects. His position as to the Missouri compromise was, he presumed, the same as his own. He claimed for the South equality of rights. To their intellectual and moral excellence he might appeal as being such as warranted no exclusion of them from a participation in the common privileges of all the States.

He went on to recite the miseries which the South had suffered from the Northern people—not fanatics, but celebrated and intelligent men—members of Congress. The territorial questions were only indications of this disease, so deeply rooted. He argued that slaves were property, and had been claimed as such by the government—referring to some of Mr. Clay's State papers. He was not as well acquainted with the current history of the question as others were, but he would not review the grounds taken by the North on the territorial questions, and see what right they have to say that slaves are property, should not be admitted in any territory of the United States as well as any other species of property.

He declared, in conclusion, that the South would assent to the Missouri compromise, as a recognition of the equal rights of the South, but they would demand that South of the line slavery should be protected.

Mr. Foote commented on the inexpediency of making legislative projects of slavery.

Mr. Butler explained Mr. Calhoun's doctrine as to non-intervention. The wish was that the people should form their constitution without any dictation as to their fundamental Compromise. Mr. Calhoun was, before California presented her position, willing that the Missouri line should be drawn by those whose doctrines Calhoun allow them to vote for it, though he did not vote for it himself.

Mr. Jefferson Davis rose and addressed the Senate, declaring that from the moment when he ascertained that the amendments he desired to see bill could not be obtained, he determined to say no more till the bill reached its final stage. He proceeded to vindicate his position in regard to this bill—his phrasemen, which he had announced before his constituents, and which the Nashville Convention had sanctioned.

Mr. Davis alleged that from the beginning of the session the gallery had been filled with numerous abusive editorials from one end of all who annulled the rights of the South. Newspaper were employed, and the more base instruments of letter-writers, to brand every Southern man as a disunionist. One letter-writer, he said, the basest Hessian of them all, was now receiving pay, to traduce him and other Southern men as disunionists. If any respectable person would say that he was a disunionist, he would answer him in monosyllables. He had a suspicious presence for the Union.

Mr. Foote replied.

Mr. Davis again took the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, immediately after the reading of the journal, resumed the consideration of the Iowa contested election case.—The matter was further discussed by Messrs. McGaughey, Thompson of Iowa, Harris of Tennessee, Leffler of Iowa, Evans of Md., and Ash.

Mr. Disney, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and will address the House to-morrow. The question will be taken to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the House the invitation of the Managers of the Washington Monument Society, to the House of Representatives, to attend the celebration on the 4th of July next.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., moved that the invitation be accepted. It was so entered on the journal. The House then adjourned at 3 1-4 o'clock, p. m.

PLEASURE TRIPS.—The good A No. 1 fast and substantial steamers *Jenny Lind* and *Lenora* begin to-day their daily trips to Manchester, Madisonville, &c. The *Jenny Lind* will leave the end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, after the arrival of the 4 o'clock, p. m. cars; and the *Lenora* after the 12 o'clock, m. cars. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another part of our columns.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Board of Liquidators will be found in *our* columns. The report of the Sitting of the First Municipality will appear in our next publication.

THE "PAINE" LIGHT.—The Worcester Spy says: "Henry M. Paine requests us to state on his behalf, that the proposed lighting of the Astor House in New York, is purely a matter of *business*, not of *experiment*. A party of New Yorkers made certain propositions to the proprietors of Mr. Paine's invention, the basis of which was the lighting of the Astor House.—These propositions were modified by the owners, and sent back for the concurrence of the New Yorkers, and the acceptance of them is yet to take place. Mr. Paine has been in readiness to meet the test for days, and if the terms are accepted in time, will light the Astor House on the 4th of July next."

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

William M King, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue at Portland Oregon

William Porter, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue at Newport, Oregon.

A special despatch to the N. Y. *Tribune*, furnishes the following additional confirmations:

John Nevett Steele, of Maryland, Charge d'affaires to the Republic of Venezuela.

Nicholas A M'Clung, Consul for the port of Acapulco, Mexico

J. C. Kretchmar, Consul at Nassau, New Providence.

Elijah W. Johnson, of Washington City, Secretary to the Board of Mexican Indemnity Commissioners.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A STATE'S ATTORNEY.—Warburton, alias "Bristol Bill," a notorious scoundrel, convicted of counterfeiting in Danville, Vt., immediately after his sentence, on Friday week, to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor, sprang upon Mr. Bliss H. Davis, State's Attorney, and plunged the blade of a large case knife full three inches into his neck just back of the right ear, striking the neck bone, and glancing backward instead of forward, to which fortunate circumstance of the backward direction of the blow, the State's Attorney is no doubt indebted for his life. Davis fell and exclaimed "the rascal has killed me." He was taken up and carried to his lodgings, where he continued in a most dangerous and critical condition.—He bled very profusely, and was carried to his room remains perfectly speechless, and it is feared by his surgeons and physicians that the wound will prove fatal.

Great alarm and excitement prevailed in the court room; and though Bill was immediately took control of the bonds for some minutes.—The judge commanded the officers to arrest him. Twenty persons were all present that could be identified, it is said, that the prisoner attempted to escape, but was quickly collared by the officers.—Bill seemed frantic with rage, and he intended to kill Davis on the spot, and was sorry he did not.

NASHVILLE, June 28.

Cholera—Attempted Suicide.—The City Marshal reports the following deaths for the last 24 hours:—Miss Jessie Hays, aged 18; Henry Ament, proprietor of the large engine and machine shop manufactory, on College-st; and three others, of cholera. Three of other diseases.

PRISON OFFICE, June 29, 3 p. m.

All the sick to day are convalescent, but free, not dangerous. Fifty-five admissions, 1 Tuesday, 2 Monday and to-day. It will be seen that the cholera is abating from its fury.

SUPERVISOR BATES.—Yesterday they gave it a cool attack in passing over several heavily laden wagons. This far, it answers well.

Mr. Bonkermeir, wife and Henry Bonkermeir, at the corner of Gerat and McLemore streets, induced by ill treatment from her husband, made a desperate attempt to poison herself yesterday evening. She prepared about 1 1 Rosenrot laudanum, which she swallowed. After repented and urgent solicitation, she was persuaded to take an antidote, on the promise that if she recovered, she should be sent to her friends in Pittsburg. Her husband has been arrested and heavily fined and bound over.

KOSSUTH AND HIS COMPATRIOTS—*Offer of President Taylor to bring them to America.*—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, gives the following facts relative to the action of President Taylor, for the relief of the Hungarian patriots:

Mr. Marsh, Minister to Turkey, under instruction from this Government, wrote to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Porte, a note on the 11th March last, which contained this clause:

"The President of the United States of America, participating in the philanthropic sentiments by which his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, is animated in his noble and generous treatment of the Hungarian refugees, has directed the undersigned, Minister resident of the United States, to intercede with his Majesty in their behalf, and to offer them, through his Majesty, a secure asylum in the United States, together with a free passage to America, by an American public ship which may be about to visit those ports. The undersigned is happy to make this office of humanity the subject of his first official communication to the Sublime Porte; seizes the earliest moment, after his audience of reception, to fulfil his instructions by formally requesting, in the name of the American Government and People, that Kossuth, late chief executive officer of Hungary, and his companions, at present detained by the Turkish authorities at Broussa, may be permitted to take passage for the United States, on board an American vessel of war now in the Mediterranean, and about to sail for home."

This vessel was the steamer Mississippi, which Mr. Marsh, under constructive authority, had detained for that purpose. On the 19th of March—seven days after the date of the above note—Mr. M. received a brief official reply to this note, of which the subjoined is the essential part:

"The Sublime Porte will certainly offer no obstacle or difficulty as to the departure, to whatever place they please, of each of the Hungarians as mentioned, her is there any objection to those Hungarians and Poles whose names are not mentioned in the list given to the Sublime Porte by the American Government, or who are not otherwise implicated, profiting by the hospitality thus offered by the United States of America. Yet, in consequence of the offer spontaneously made by the Sublime Porte, it would itself to keep in the Ottoman dominions, under certain conditions which it is now endeavoring to arrange, those of the chiefs of the said people, whose names are entered on that list; and in view of doing with etc. mercy and probity in its intercourse and relations with other friendly governments, and maintaining its given word, it is obligatory on the part of Her Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, to express that offer. Under these circumstances, the Ottoman government deems itself disposed to decline permitting said chiefs to proceed to America."

"Signed, EL SAID MAHMOUD RAUF ALLAC.

Mr. Marsh subsequently adds: "I learn that the substance of my note was communicated to the Austrian and Russian Ministers at Constantinople, and that they were authorized by their to connect to the emigration of the Hungarian refugees to America, but without effect. I am happy to add, that I believe Baron Tecco, the highly respectable Minister of the King of Sardinia at Constantinople, supported our application with great zeal, and I suppose that the Grand Sublime Porte thus his influence into the same scale.

"I say now by no means without hope that Kossuth and his friends will be speedily released, unless Austria unconditionally accepts the Sultan's offer of a detention for a single year, which there is little reason to suppose she will do."

The terms of the Sultan's offer were, that Kossuth and his friends should be sent into Asia Minor, and there detained for a year, while the refugee, 1200 in number, should be kept at Choumla for the same period, and then released. The winds up the whole story of American intervention, and reflects honorably upon the Administration.

[No. 16.]

Proceedings of the Board of Liquidators.

WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1850.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The Honorable A. H. Crossman, President, Messrs. Bodin, Bogart and Converse.

The minutes, the absence of Messrs. Lapeyre, Walton and Widder was excused.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Converse, the following bills were ordered to be paid:

The Times, for printing, $28 00
J. Meyer, for carpenter's work, 7 00
The Delta, for printing, 183 45
Thomas Kleinan, for painting, for the late Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund, 31 95
The Bulletin, for subscription by the late Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund, 7 00
O. C. Weisgerber, for repairing office, 18 00
J. Duparquier, for notarial records, 20 00
B. M. Norman, for books, 18 00
A. Bonzle, for stationery, for the late Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund, 101 45
A. Bonzle, for stationery, for the Board of Liquidators, 32 65

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Converse:

Resolved, That in conformity with the 4th and 5th sections of the act entitled "An act to provide for the liquidation of the city debt, and of the debts of Jefferson" approved 28th March, 1850, the Board will advertise in the official papers in this city, and in New York, for three months, soliciting proposals from the holders of the bonds, and of such of the municipalities thereof, to exchange them for bonds to be issued by the Board, in conformity with the provisions of the act above named.

The yeas and nays being called on the motion to adopt the above resolution, Messrs. Bogart and Converse voted in the affirmative; and Mr. Bodin in the negative.—So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bodin presented the following, which, on motion, was ordered upon the table:

I note against the resolution, between under the 4th section of the law organizing this board, the debts of the old corporation should first be ascertained and apportioned to each of the three Municipalities; then the separate debts of each Municipality should be determined and added to the aggregate respectively apportioned, and, under the 5th section of the law, the proposals for exchange of bonds would not be published until after the board had fixed the debts of the three Municipalities respectively, and then the proposals for exchange of bonds would be published at the same time with the tableaux or statements of those debts.

I note against said resolution because the board have not yet made any apportionment of the debts of the old corporation, nor ascertained the liability of the debts of the Municipalities, with a view of fixing the total amount due by each of said corporations, respectively; and, lastly, because the proposals solicit notes ordered to be made can pave no other effect than to hurry on the debtor judgments by the 5th section, the fulfilment of which duties, giving the greatest moral security to the people by furnishing them with a true statement of their municipal affairs, if properly and carefully compiled with, can alone give the credit of the new bonds, and facilitate the contemplated exchange.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Wednesday next, the 10th July 1850, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Publishing Ordinance.

MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

THE COMMITTEE ON TRACTORS will meet on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 5½ o'clock, p. m., in the Council Chamber of Municipality No. One, for the examination of candidates for vacant situations in the Public schools.

ALBERT PARRE, Chairman.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the Brig Big FERDINAND, will be responsible for any debts contracted by her crew.

AUG. HOLLIS, 30 St. Louis st.

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☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the Brig FERDINAND, will be responsible for any debts contracted by her crew.

AUG. HOLLIS, 30 St. Louis st.

☞ Consignees of Merchandise consigned to Liverpool, will make the necessary entries for the same, designed, or their discharging chart, on the levee, stated at their expense and risk.

JOHN McDOWELL & FRUH, 30 Gravier st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the Brig FERDINAND, will be responsible for any debts contracted by her crew.

AUG. HOLLIS, 30 St. Louis st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 5, 1850.

The intervention of a holiday and the inactivity usually prevailing at this season of the year, will account for the meagre business that has been transacted since our last. We shall therefore be very brief in our remarks.

The weather has been very warm, with occasional showers of rain.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 28th ult., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 741 bales; Tennessee &c., 1,884; together, 2,625 b.—Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 10,848 bales; Havre, 9,419; Barcelona, 5,977; Genoa, 300; St. Petersburg, 1,100; New York, 4,267; Boston, 1,020; Philadelphia, 941; together, 27,870 bales; making a reduction in stock of 25,245 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all ship-, and not cleared this day, a stock of 79,05 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849.....	bales	13,475
Arrived last week.....	1,262	
Arrived previously.....	105,318	106,580
Exported last week.....	26,670	
Exported previously.....	701,274	727,944
Stock on hand and on shipboard,		78,636

A the date of our last report, prices closed steady, and on Saturday, 1,000 bales were sold at former prices. On Monday, the Niagara's news came to hand, reporting a decline in Liverpool of ¼@⅛d. on the lower qualities. This had the effect of lowering prices, &c., and 3,000 bales were sold at the decline on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday, 2,500 bales changed hands at the same rates, and to-day, though the Europa's accounts are at hand, adding a fact important to Liverpool, 2,000 bales have been disposed of at full prices. The week's business amounts to 1,000 bales, taken principally for England.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Ingrain.....	10¼@11
Yarn Warp.....	11¼@12¼
Middling.....	11¼@12¼
Middling Fair.....	12¼@12¾
Fine.....	12¾@13
Fully Fair.....	nominal.
Good Fair.....	"
Good and Fine.....	"

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 28th ult., 1,057 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 1,002 hhds. Leaghorn, 700; Genoa, 500; London, 325; New York, 415; Boston, 181; together, 2,123 hhds. Place in warehouse and on shipboard, 17,201 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849.....	hhds.	18,269
Arrived last week.....	1,057	
Arrived previously.....	45,249	47,306
Exported last week.....	2,123	
Exported previously.....	30,081	32,204
Stock on hand and on shipboard,		15,102

The market has been quite inactive during the past week the sales having only reached 200 hhds. Prices, however, have undergone no change, there are adhere to our previous quotations, my Lugs, 4@5c, Leaf Inferior to Common, 5@6½c, Fair to Fine, 7