G. F. WLINNE, Proprietor,
NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1851.

No. 1497 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6346.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning May. 28, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to M. ETIENNE DEVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is respectfully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues, and receipt all bills or accounts, either for me or in my office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Among the items of intelligence received by the last mail from California, by far the most important relates to an anticipated blockade of Honolulu by the French fleet. The beleaguering of a small harbor in the far off islands of the Pacific, might be in itself a circumstance of little moment, but connected as it is with present and prospective developments, it assumes a gravity wholly disproportioned to its intrinsic magnitude.

The causes of the difficulty between the Hawaiian and the French Government are briefly as follows: The former had negotiated a treaty with France and England, in which it was stipulated that all imported articles, except wines and brandies, should be subjected to a uniform duty of five per cent. The Hawaiian Government reserved the right of fixing any duty it might think expedient upon the excepted articles—provided it did not amount to a prohibition. Accordingly a duty of five dollars per gallon was laid on wines and brandies, and twelve on ale and beer. A protest against the construction of the treaty was urged by Great Britain, upon the tenorable plea, that ale and beer were neither wine nor brandy. The Hawaiian Government acknowledged the justice of the remonstrance, and refunded the amount that had been collected on these articles. France now claims a similar exemption in favor of her wines and brandies, contending that they are as much the natural growth and production of her country as malt liquors are of England. This is the principal ground of the difficulty.

It is evident that the Hawaiian Government, in the wholly unadvised attempt to resist the naval power of France, and of the latter should push her demands to the point of an absolute occupation of Honolulu, the island will have to be placed under the protection of a more powerful and strongly nation. The latter alternative is precisely what lay the tenor of the late despatches leads us to anticipate. It is credibly stated that in the French attempt to blockade Honolulu, the King of the Sandwich Islands will run up the flag of the United States, and thus annex the country to our own.

This by no means an improbable contingency. The principal foreign population of the Islands is derived from the United States, and consequently exerts a potent influence over the councils. The relations existing between the Islands and our own country have uniformly been of the most friendly character, and have never been disturbed by quarrels and disputes. The position of the Islands in the centre of the Pacific, and so intimately connected with the commerce and pleasure resort of our commerce with Asia, that our Government could not but look the attempt of any other power, with a controlling ascendency over them, the Island of Honolulu, the largest of the group, is according to the Baltimore *American*, "seven miles in length, and seventy eight miles in circuit; it contains some four thousand inhabitants, while all the others contain but fifty or two thousand. They lie between the twenty-second and twenty-second degrees of North Latitude, having a salubrious climate and a productive soil. It is in reference to commerce, however, that these islands grow into consideration, and it is in view of their future importance that we have mentioned them. No spot in the Pacific ocean can compare in value and in commanding advantages of position with this group. The population of the whole group is estimated by the missionaries at about 150,000."

If France should seriously attempt to enforce her unjust demands, the Hawaiian Government could not pursue a more sagacious policy than one indicated. Although the absolute possession of the Islands might not be the result, it would in all probability be the ultimate consequence, or an invocation of the protection of the United States. Our trade with the Islands is protected by the waters of the Pacific, and we would be compelled to extend the protection of our flag over them, and we all know that under that protection stable and strong, there would be no permanent safety but in retaining possession of the Island. We have long looked to this consummation as one of the events that would finally grow out of the annexation of California. It may be precipitated by events which we have just considered.

MORAL SYMPATHY.—On Sunday evening last, a party of "Jerusalem" is to be performed by the company of the Orleans Theatre, for the benefit of a most estimable brother of the craft, Mr. Crosset, who has been laboring for some time under indisposition. The Parisians are very fond of the Jerusalem, which is a favorite with them, and we feel assured that a crowded house will be the result of the entertainment. We trust, for the sake of our brother, that the receipts may be sufficient to enable him to pay a pressing debt, and to carry out a long cherished design of visiting his native country, Paris, once more. Mr. Crosset is a most worthy man, and a good actor, and we feel assured that the public will do all in their power to make his benefit a success.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 27.

The Cunard steamer *Canada* has arrived at Halifax, with three days later intelligence from Europe, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 17th inst. The following is a brief summary of her news:—

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.

The Cotton market has partially recovered from its recent depression, and prices have advanced ⅛@¼d., from the extreme point to which they had fallen, and which is believed to be the lowest that they will touch.

Flour has declined 6d. per bbl. Pork is in moderate demand, at unchanged prices. Lard is firm. Freights have a downward tendency.

At Manchester business is improving, under the impression that the improvement in the Cotton market is permanent, and that trade is about to resume its natural activity.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord John Russell has again resigned, and a new Ministry has been formed, with Lord Stanley at its head.

General Cavaignac is favorably brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency.—*Evening Delta.*

FROM TEXAS.—By the steamship *Louisiana*, from Galveston, we have received files of Texas papers to the 23d inst.

Candidates are getting as thick as blackberries. The *Journal* announces Benj. H. Epperson, Esq., of Red River county, as the Whig candidate for Governor. We wish him success, but Whigs in Texas are rather scarce.

The Court House at Wharton was blown down in the storm which visited that region a short time since. It was a new framed building.

Indians in Denton County.—The Houston *Telegraph* learns that a party of Tonkeway Indians had lately murdered a family in Denton county, and that they had afterwards been captured by a party of U. S. dragoons, from Fort Gates.

The Dallas *Herald*, in reference to the same matter, says that the Tonkeways made no hostile demonstration, and that the tragical story had no foundation.

Two of the aspirants to Congress, in the Western District—Col. Howard and Gen. McLeod—abuse each other dreadfully on the stump.

THE NEWS BY THE FRANKLIN.

The U. S. mail steamship *Franklin* arrived at New York on the 19th inst., having sailed from Havre on the 6th, and from Cowes on the 7th. The *Franklin* brings dates from Paris to the 6th, and from London to the 7th.

The U. S. mail steamship *Washington*, Capt Floyd, arrived off Cowes from New York, on the 30 May after a passage of 13 days 8 hours, and proceeded to Bremen.

The *Atrica* reached Liverpool on the 8th, in 10 days, 8 hours and 45 minutes.

From Paris we learn that the 4th of May, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, had passed off without the slightest attempt at disturbance. The weather was unfavorable for the spectacle, but the crowds of spectators were very great. The fireworks were a failure, in consequence of the heavy rains. The intended Bonapartist banquet in the suburbs was prohibited by the authorities. The festival also passed off at Lyons and the other chief cities of France with profound tranquility. The conflagration of parties was still very great in the French capital, and the greatest uncertainty prevailed as to the probable solution of the pending political questions.

From Spain the only news of interest is, that a Carlist conspiracy had been discovered in Catalonia, and seven persons, who were arrested, had been shot by the soldiers, on the pretext of their attempting to escape.

The latest advices from Vienna and Berlin, give no clue to the probable termination of the Dresden conferences. The Prime Ministers of Austria and Prussia had left Berlin for Schwerin. The new press law of Prussia, assumed by the debates going on in the Second Chamber, promised to be equal to the severest press laws in Europe.

From Vienna it is stated that a note had been forwarded to Constantinople, demanding the detention for two years longer of fourteen of the Hungarian fugitives. Austria offered to bear the expenses.

Reaction was not its glory in Tuscany, and most stringent ordinances had been promulgated by the Grand Duke.

From Portugal we have important intelligence with accounts from Lisbon to the 29th, and Oporto to the 30th ult. The telegraphic despatch received by way of Paris and Madrid, announcing the insurrection of the garrison of Oporto on the 27th April, is fully confirmed. No contest, however, took place, and but three lives were lost, viz., two soldiers, and Colonel Cardozo of the 2d Infantry, who was shot by his own men while trying to quell the riot. Marshal Saldanha entered Oporto on the 27th ult., and was greeted with a most enthusiastic reception by the entire city, which turned out to meet him. The insurrection in his favor was spreading in all parts of the kingdom. Everywhere the troops were pronouncing for his cause, and were marching to join him in all quarters. The King had left Coimbra and was retreating upon Lisbon, most of the forces under his command having also pronounced for the revolution.

Immediately the news of the Oporto revolt was known in the Capital, Count Thomar's Ministry resigned, and the Count himself fled from Lisbon, having been conveyed from Pence to Vigo, in the British mail steamer Montrose, where he remained watching the turn of events. The Queen thereupon entrusted the formation of a Ministry to the Duke of Terceira, but it was thought that the Duke would decline. Fears were entertained of the rising of the populor or Junta party, unless the Queen should quickly take steps to clothe the victorious Saldanha with full powers to form a Ministry, and it was further feared that Saldanha's party would require the abdication of the Queen, and the proclamation of a Regency.

A Spanish army of observation was being collected on the frontier. The London News of the 7th says:

"The ultimate success of Saldanha now seems assured, and there is reason to fear that in the neighboring country of Spain a similar military crisis may occur, consequent on the overturning of power by Narvaez, who has been foolishly refused permission to return by the existing ministry, and who has certainly the capability of doing mischief. The soldiery of Spain, Portugal and France, urged on by examples of successful ambition, and rise of officers from political causes, are familiarised with *pronunciamentos*, and constitute a most dangerous element in their respective countries. Such a soldiery, too, fights less for a cause than a leader, whether Saldanha, Espartero, Narvaez, Bugeaud, Cavaignac or Changarnier. Hence there are many who looked with little confidence on the convocation of the Cortes in Spain, and anticipate a military solution of the financial question."

The Crystal Palace continued to be thronged with thousands of admiring and wondering visitors. On Monday the 5th inst., the price of admission fell from £1 to five shillings a head. About 6,400 persons were admitted at that price, and £1,600 sterling was taken at the doors. The demand for season tickets also continued, and the receipts altogether were estimated at £2,000 a day.

"In striking contrast with the display of ornamental works in the foreign compartments, appearing, are the plain but useful products of manufacturing industry from the United States. One of the most prominent corridors at the eastern entrance is filled with a great array of American India-rubber overshoes and shoes, among which is a Brobdignagian boot that might have dangled as an attraction to customers in front of some store in Broadway."

In the House of Commons on the 5th inst., Lord John Russell informed the House of the course the Government proposed to pursue in consequence of their defeat by a majority of 14, on the motion of Mr. Hume, against the renewal of the Income Tax for three years. His Lordship said, that the Cabinet were prepared to bow to the decision of the House, and to submit to the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry to consider the details of the obnoxious Tax. The duration of this impost is therefore doomed. The reverse of the Ministry on this question was received with universal joy.

From the London Times of May 7th.

All the vicissitudes of human affairs are comprehended in the present career of the Ministry. One day man is prosperous, the next day he has a reverse, and the third he settles into a tenor which, if not absolutely disagreeable, makes them very urgent to escape from it. On Thursday Ministers had a majority of 25 in a House of 379 members; on Friday they were beaten by a majority of 14 in a House of 474 members; and last night, in a House of 316 members, they were neither in a majority or a minority, the votes being exactly equal. We do not mean to say the majority on the Jews Bill was the height of prosperity, or that an equal division of votes is a state of things that promises permanence; but these ups and downs and this not less portentous equipoise naturally remind us of the proverbial fickleness of fortune and the fluctuations incident to all men. With these small majorities and small minorities, and neither majority nor minority, it is evident that the Parliamentary scale must be very finely adjusted. There is a weighing machine at the Exhibition in which a man goes down with a bump if he takes the smallest trifle in his hand, in like manner it is impossible to say how small a consideration will throw Ministers from an anxious balance to a decided minority.

Now, this is not what the nation expects. Whatever the machine of government is made for, there is one thing expected from it—in all events it ought to go. This is a *sine qua non* in Governments as in horses and watches, and when they have ceased "to go," whatever their beauties of form or construction, they are good for nothing. So it is very evident that if the Ministers do not get up the steam one way or another, secure an efficient majority, and pass their measures, they will soon be superseded by a more serviceable article.

But what is to be done? On the whole, it is difficult to say whence any fresh accession of strength is to be expected, or how the existing forces of the Government are to be kept together. That existing support is not to be trusted. There are men who have voted with Government on all the three occasions we have referred to, but who are not the least distressed to see Government in difficulties. With so much actual indifference and prospective enmity, and without force enough to be sure of carrying the very best measures, Lord John Russell's only chance is to win a little more popularity from one section or another. We shall be told that it is easy to offer this counsel in the abstract, but not so easy to show how it is to be done. But is it necessary to tell Lord John Russell how he is to win favor from the powerful classes? Nobody has shown himself so prompt or so able to seize the favorable moment for regaining public confidence. The man who can bid for power can also bid for another lease of power when he finds it expiring. Let not his Lordship trust to the division or the folly of adverse parties, or to their inability to form an Administration; for if affairs are thrown into confusion, who shall say how we shall emerge out of it? It is evident that many members of his own party are cooled, disgusted, and alienated, and in one way or another—Lord John Russell best knows how—it is to be reconciled or recruited from other quarters.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT BUFFALO.

We have already published extended accounts of the President's reception at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other places. At Buffalo, his native city, the welcome was most enthusiastic. Mr. FILLMORE was greeted in behalf of the city by the Mayor and responded as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Fellow-Citizens: I need not say that I am oppressed with this reception. I am very much overwhelmed with it. It is one which a Roman general, in the proudest days of the Eternal City, might be proud of. [Applause.] I can hardly believe that the scene is real. It seems to me as if it was a delusion or illusion. It appears to me as if it were but a few days since I traversed your city as a friendless, helpless boy; and for all that I am, and for all that I hope to be, and for all that I can do for my country, it is to you that I am mainly indebted. To come back under such circumstances as these to my fellow citizens, with whom I hope to spend the remainder of my days, forces on my mind reflections that are overpowering. [Applause.] I hope, fellow citizens—and it is the last hope of my heart—that I may lay my bones in yonder cemetery, and that my ashes may be permitted by Providence to mingle my dust with yours. Like the tempest-tost sailor who roams to foreign lands in search of wealth; like the merchant who visits every clime and every country; like the Californian gold-digger who endures every hardship—while all these hope to return to the places of their birth and to spend their money among their old associates, so do I hope to return again once more among you, and to spend the remainder of my days in peace and quietness among you. I feel that all the honors conferred upon me are comparatively valueless unless my conduct has the approbation of those among whom my life has been spent. [Applause.]

But, fellow-citizens, I know that the honors of this reception are not intended for my personality; far from it. They come from all classes of my fellow-citizens; from all parties, Whig and Democratic; from every grade, as it were, from every color; and, from the welcome that was extended to me across Main street, alluding to a flag on which was inscribed "Welcome our own Millard Fillmore!" to the little flowers that were thrown into the carriage to me, all are equally felt and acknowledged. I know that all this was intended as a tribute to the high office which I have the honor to fill.

Your Mayor, in alluding to the subject, was much pleased to express approbation of the course which I feel it my duty to pursue in administering the affairs of the Government. I know full well, fellow citizens, that a painful bereavement of the nation brought me to the head of the Administration at a time of great peril and anxiety to the country. I know full well that in performing what I considered to be my duty, I have wounded friends, and lost the confidence of many in the vast assemblage whom I loved and esteemed, and whose confidence was I be the highest object of my ambition. But, fellow citizens, it is gratifying to know that in the main my course is approved, and it is pleasing to reflect that this approval is not confined to my own political party. As partizans we must differ as to the mode of administering the affairs of the Government; but when the Government itself is in jeopardy—when treason raises its abominable head, and shows its snaky head at the North, then I hope to see the abandonment of all party feeling, and to witness a rally of patriots of all parties to the support of our common Government. [Great outburst of applause.]

Fellow-citizens, most of what has been attributed to me is due to those distinguished gentlemen who are associated with me in the administration of the Government. But we do not claim all the honors of having done something towards quieting the agitation of the country. A large part on us is also due to those distinguished democrats—in Congress and out of Congress—who gave us their confidence and their support to save the constitution and the Union. And I regard this testimony of yours to-day as not an approval of my course alone, but that of all those distinguished statesmen who stood by our common country in the hour of peril. [Applause.]

Your illustrious Mayor has alluded with approbation to the fact that the Government interfered in power in preventing aggression on the territory of a foreign nation with which we are at peace. In discharging that duty, fellow-citizens, the Government was actuated by precisely the same principles as it would be in enforcing the laws of our own country. There is no liberty, there is no security for any one, unless law, whatever it is, is enforced. There would be no justice on our part towards foreign countries, unless we maintain those friendly relations, and extend to them the rights which are due from one friendly country to another. We might push headlong into a conquest of Cuba, or into a war against any foreign Power; but do you not see the consequences that would arise from such a state of things? We would, by so doing, destroy the very principle on which our own Government is based, and our own ruin as a nation would be the result. Our only security, therefore, is in our justice, and in our moderation. Hence our Government, hence our Congress, made it a criminal offence to invade the territory of any foreign country with which we are at peace. [Applause.] In the suppression of the invasion of Cuba, I did but execute the law which I swore on the Holy Evangelist I would execute, and which I again swear I will continue to execute if God in his providence shall let me live.—[Great Applause.]

I did not rise for the purpose of making a speech, but simply to return my heartfelt acknowledgments for the kind reception which you have extended to me. Had I the language to express the emotions with which my heart is overflowing, I would say more; but I cannot—It is not in speeches alone that I see your kindness—I see a welcome extended to me in the numerous assemblage around me, who are here to meet me as brothers and sisters.

THE HON. HENRY CLAY.—Mr. Clay's friends in this vicinity are preparing to present him a memorial, commemorative of some of his more prominent and honorable deeds during a long life, almost exclusively devoted to the good of his country. It is to be of the largest size, and made of pure virgin gold, and is now being executed by that eminent artist, C. C. Wright, Esq. of John street, New York, who has no superior in this country, nor probably in any other, in the art of die-sinking. Each contributor will receive a *fac-simile* in bronze, and a very few more will be struck for presentation in the States of Virginia and Kentucky, and some public institutions, when the die will be completely destroyed. These medallion likenesses will be priceless in after times by the descendants of the contributors, and only a few years will roll round when, if ever one is to be sold, it will command its weight in gold, many times told. —*Brooklyn Advertiser.*

NEW YORK, May 18.

The third engineer of the steamer *Alabama*, hence for Savannah, had his head caught in the machinery, yesterday, crushing it awfully, causing instant death.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.—We mentioned yesterday that nearly two million of dollars were, on Friday and a part of Saturday, paid out at the Treasury Department, on account of the indemnity awarded under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo by the late Commissioners to claimants against Mexico. The arrangements for disbursing this large sum of money were, we understand, confided by the Secretary to Mr. George Harrington, the chief clerk of the Treasury Department. Considering that more than one hundred individuals presented themselves as recipients, and that the utmost care was required in the disposition of this business, it was well said, by a gentleman of large experience in money matters, that no banking house ever acted with more promptness, expedition, and efficiency.

There are suspended atoms, which must necessarily be met as circumstances shall hereafter require.—*Republic.*

THE WEBB AND WILLIS AFFAIR.

We thought that WILLIS's reply to Col. WEBB in reference to the charge of seduction, was a slinger; but if the rejoinder of the *Courier and Enquirer* is worthy of credit, the defence set up by WILLIS is a pure figment of the imagination. Having given the one, we feel in justice bound to insert the other.

When we determined briefly, yet clearly to apprise the London *Morning Post* and the public of the course of Willis' family towards us—which it must be remembered, was evinced in an article *bearing his own signature* and published in the *Home Journal* after we had left the country without the excuse even, of a previous difficulty—it was not until we had arrived at the conclusion that we could do so without the slightest risk of the public being able to conjecture who was the party implicated. We were prepared of course, for surmises and rumors of the most ridiculous character; but we firmly believed that only one person besides Willis, could ever understand to whom we alluded; and therefore, did not hesitate to state the facts precisely as they occurred. If there be those who from their past familiarity with Willis, are liable to suspicion; and if, as we are informed, the names of half a dozen of his female friends are bandied about as being the particular victim referred to by us—we are not responsible for their names being thus used.

Whether Willis in the foregoing card, intended to mislead the public in regard to the party implicated, and by pretending to misunderstand us, effectually to screen the injured, is more than we can determine. In charity we are willing to consider this as one of his motives for devising and publishing a romance which, if "founded on fact," is none to which we have never been a party, and with the details of which we are utterly ignorant. We unhesitatingly declare, that we know nothing of *such a case as Willis describes*; and if it be other than fiction, we advise him in future, to abstain from revealing any of his affairs with "young girls" who have happened to exhibit "unconcentrated promise of genius," but who have settled down into "respectable married ladies." They will not thank him for being pointed at in connexion with our charge; and in this relation, his card is an offence against every gentlemanly impulse.

Even if his publication were true and had a bearing upon what we allege, it would be unpardonable in him to make it to screen himself from public indignation. And if his life has been such that the public have *scores* of names upon whom to fix suspicion, it is no affair of ours. We repeat, that but one person lives, besides Willis and ourself, who can possibly know to whom we have alluded; and no man assuredly, would do nothing to point suspicion to his victim.

We now reiterate every word of our charge; and were we writing for the readers of the *Courier and Enquirer* only, we should be content to leave the matter upon the issue of our respective characters for truth. But this may not be, under existing circumstances; and we therefore, proceed to test the truth of what we have alleged, in the only manner in which it can be done without pointing suspicion to the party implicated.

General George P. Morris is the personal friend of Willis. The co-proprietor of the *Home Journal*, and co-editor with him in the conduct of that paper. He suffered Willis to publish in their joint paper, an article upon my private character when I was in Europe, and incapable of defending myself, which is admitted to be by those who have read it, one of the most infamous assaults which ever found its way into an American newspaper. Being thus, in law and in fact, a party to that disgraceful publication, (which however, we have never seen) he cannot be admitted of any friendship for us; while it is morally certain that if practicable, he will relieve Willis from the charge we have made. Now let Willis send General Morris to us, and we will confront the friend with the friend's protégé, present when Willis delivered us the letters of the victim. We will place before him the identical package of letters, superscribed in Willis' hand-writing, to the victim. We will place their identity; and we will place in his hands *for his perusal*, the letter written to Willis by the victim, *after her seduction*.

All this can be done with impunity, without General Morris' having the slightest clue to the identity of the writer of the letter; who, if he will, will prove that justice has thus overtaken her betrayer. The fiels, or rumors of fiels, beyond the reach of suspicion, and although she may regret that other unfortunates have suffered suspicion from her fault, she will do us the justice to believe that we never would have brought this matter, it was not and not known that by no possibility could she suffer.

Our proposition to make Willis friend and co-partner the umpire in this matter, must be conceded to be liberal, even by those who can palliate his ruthless assault upon us, if such there be. But we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we annex one condition, and one condition only, to its acceptance. It is that after the investigation which we invite, and before leaving our office, General Morris shall put in writing his report, and leave with us a copy for publication; which we pledge ourselves to lay before the public on the following morning, affect whom it may.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, May 19.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS—*Democratic Convention.*—The Legislature to-day rejected the bill abolishing capital punishment, by 75 majority. The proposition for removing the seat of Government to Worcester has been passed to a third reading.

The Convention of the Democrats of the Second Congressional District, was held at Salem to day. Two hundred Delegates were in attendance, and resolutions in favor of a thorough organizing, in opposition to the Free Soilers, were unanimously passed. H. J. Brown, of Salem, was then nominated as their candidate for Congress.

ROCHESTER, Monday, May 19.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO ROCHESTER.—The President has accepted the invitation of the City Council to visit this city on Tuesday next. It is expected that Mr. Webster will at the same time address the citizens, in compliance with the invitation tendered him a few days since. Much enthusiasm is felt in view of the visit of the President, and a great demonstration will be made.

We have nothing more to say upon this subject, except to express our sympathy for the respectable married lady in a neighboring State, *if there be such a person*, whom Willis has so recklessly assailed, and upon whom he has endeavored to affix suspicion of dishonor. Let us charitably hope, that the whole story is as much the offspring of his imagination as is that part of it which relates to us. And this is more than probable; because, were there in existence such a person as he describes, appreciation of a legal tribunal, and the wrath of an outraged husband, would have effectually prevented Willis thus alluding to her.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE BAY.—Yesterday evening, says the N. Y. *Express*, of the 19th, about 7 o'clock, as a party of five persons were returning in a small boat from Bedlow's Island to Jersey City, the boat was capsized, and Nicholas Tunis, of Bergen, and Isaac Brown, son of Mr. Brown of Peck Slip, were drowned. Their bodies were recovered in about one hour afterward. Two others clung to the boat, and the other to the pole of the shad nets, and were rescued.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—An elderly man, Mr. George Allen, a cripple, well known in this community, and lately from Pattersonville, Attakapas, is supposed to have destroyed himself. On Thursday evening last, his hat and cane were found at the edge of the Bayou, and his tracks observed to the verge of the water. He had previously said that he would not live till to-day, that he had drank a vial of laudanum, and it would kill him; and he intended to drown himself. He was evidently insane.—*Southern (Iberville) Sentinel.*

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—*Mr. Collin's Benefit.*—The benefit of the veteran Comptroller of this popular establishment, will take place to-morrow, on which occasion the magnificent opera of the Huguenots is to be performed.

On Friday evening Mr. Lehman's monster Concert is to come off, and on Sunday the Theatre will be closed for the season, with Verdi's brilliant opera of Jerusalem.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*The State vs. Orleans Navigation Company.*—This suit was instituted by the Attorney General, under an act of the Legislature, approved March 13th, 1850, directing the commencement of proceedings against the Orleans Navigation Company to obtain the forfeiture of said company's charter, and to resume the possession in the name of the State of the Bayou St. John and Canal Carondelet, on the ground that said company violated and forfeited their charter by nonfeasance and misfeasance.

These allegations were denied in the answer of the defendants, and it was contended by counsel that the act of 1850 was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it embraced more than one object, thereby conflicting with article 118 of the constitution. This objection was overruled.

The first ground alleged by the State for a forfeiture of the charter is the neglect to keep the bayou in a condition to admit of the passage of vessels drawing three feet water at low tide. On this point the preponderance of the evidence shows that for several years there has not been more than two and a half feet water on the bar at the mouth of the Bayou St John at low tide. The court does not consider this sufficient ground for a forfeiture of the company's charter, although a violation of it; but is of opinion that the company has no right to collect tolls on vessels entering the bayou, inasmuch as they have not kept it in the condition required by their charter, and further that the insolvency of the company is a sufficient cause for forfeiting the charter. But, inasmuch as a decree of forfeiture would require the appointment of a receiver, and there is already a receiver (the sheriff) appointed by the joint consent of the Navigation Company and its creditors, inasmuch as the decree deprives the right of collecting toll will probably have the effect of inducing a liquidation, which will be mutually beneficial to the creditors of the corporation—and consequently to the corporators—to the navigators of the bayou and canal, and to the State, the court is of the opinion that it is best for the interest of all parties concerned to confine the judgment to the deprivation of the right to collect tolls.

It is, therefore, adjudged and decreed that the Orleans Navigation Company be perpetually inhibited and enjoined from acting and exercising the functions and privileges of the Bayou St John any toll, or tonnage duty, and that the company pay costs of this suit.

LARCENIES.—Joseph Rubini was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois with having entered the room of J. Downing, in Burgundy street, and stolen a diamond pin and other articles valued at $100. The accused gave bail to appear for examination.

L. Lambert was charged in the Second Municipality with having stolen a gun from on board the ship Leonidas. He will be examined on Saturday.

John Shields was remanded for examination on the charge of having broken open a trunk and stolen some clothing belonging to J. Riley.

TRIFLING CASES.—A number of assaults and other insignificant charges were preferred yesterday in the police Courts of the First and Second Municipalities. None of them are however, worth noticing.

CORRECTION.—The amount handed in by the colored veterans, towards the erection of a monument to General Jackson, was $115 25c. instead of $94 25c reported yesterday.

FIRE IN ALGIERS.—At half past 11 o'clock, on Monday evening, a fire broke out in Algiers, which destroyed some half a dozen tenements, and amongst them the building of P. Eliot, occupied as a hall room. Loss about $5,000, partly covered by insurance.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.—Jules Guibert was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, on the charge of having stabbed Louis Bénnant, in the thigh on Monday night, at the Coffee House, corner of St Philip and Rampart streets The case has not yet been examined.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—J. Fernal preferred a charge yesterday before Recorder Genois against Jean Dolond, setting forth that he had swindled him out of $20 by palming off a worthless bank note for that amount on the Mississippi and Alabama Railroad. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—This body met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. In the absence of Recorder Genois, Alderman Fabre was called to the chair. On motion, leave of absence was granted to Recorder Genois for fifteen days, and Alderman Fabre was appointed Acting Recorder for the time. A message from the Mayor was received, advising that Augustus Armstong was unable to comply with his contract for running the Draining Machine of Section No. Two. In another communication he lays before the Council the presentment of the Grand Jury, in relation to the interruption of Fusion in the Courts, caused by the rapid passage of drays and other vehicles. A third communication from the Mayor was read, stating that the Supreme Court had reversed the decision of the Lower Court in the case of E. Hassan vs. Municipality No. One, by which the latter would be benefitted to the amount of $2,510. The message has wise contained a letter from Mr. Albert Fabre, in relation to certain claims on the part of the owners of the property occupied as the First Ward schools.

The first message of the Mayor is taught forward for action, which was adopted, authorizing the Mayor to resell the contract. Also a resolution that in all future contracts, the purchaser shall be bound to account to the Mayor at the time of subscribing the contract.

The second message of the Mayor in relation to the passage of drays in front of the courts being taken into consideration, a report from the special committee, to which the matter had been previously referred, was read, in which it is recommended that a chain be drawn across the street during the time the courts are in session. The report provoked some discussion, Mr. Fabre opposing it on the ground of its unconstitutionality, &c., and whilst others, as Judge Dufour, contended that the Council had the right to pass such an ordinance. On taking the question, the ayes should be for the adoption of the report and 3 against.

The third communication from the Mayor was appropriately referred.

The Treasurer's report, which was read, showing the Police Committee's report of the total incoming on the same, was ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

The Council then adjourned.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening at the usual hour, six members present, and Recorder Cambell in the chair.

By the Treasurer's report, it appeared that there was on hand at last report, $ 635 02
Received since, 5,274 78
$5,909 80
Disbursed, 4,972 96
Now on hand, $1,737 84

Surveyor Grant reports a long and very interesting communication relative to the 4th of the proper improvements of Canal street, recommended by an ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Many private petitions were received for sewers, pavements of streets, abatement of taxes, &c., were read and referred.

The Finance Committee, through their Chairman, A. Walsh, Esq., reported in favor of the Lower Market relative to the matter of Mr. F. Wurtz, contractor, which was laid on the table last evening, and which remains the Corporation in making the quantity of fresh water required instead of only that Mr. Wurtz had failed to contract. The report was adopted by the yeas and nays, Alderman Yancey, who was one of the Committee, made a night note of the ended the report, respectfully dissenting from the report. He (Mr. Y.) begs to say that in so far as he has listened to and on the subject, he had not intended to express any personal disrespect on Alderman Rendon, and that he regretted that the subject had created so much remark and feeling. The report of the Committee was adopted.

A dedman Rendon then went into a long and able defence of his conduct, and of that of his associates in the Committee, which was, he said, in clear and positive manner the statement that any fraud had been practiced. The gentleman moved concluded every person present, the facts which he brought forward that no blame could attach to the conduct throughout the whole proceed ng.

A resolution was adopted for hiring rooms for the use of the municipal officers, commencing, &c., in the following with the period of 1 Aug. 1851, and others.

A resolution forbidding the firing of guns in Lafayette Square, except with the permission of certain officers, was adopted.

After the consideration of several other subjects of no special interest, the Council adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1851.

The steamship Canada has arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 17th inst. Cotton has shown a rise in the Cotton market of ⅛@¼d. These accounts have partially unsettled our market, and we only hear of 2,000 bales having been sold at regular prices.

About 300 hhds. Sugar were sold to day at 5¼@5⅝c for Fair. We notice small sales of refined Molasses, at 29@31c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is very dull; sales 1,500 bbls at $3 00@$3 25c for Ohio, and $4@$4 25c for St Louis and Illinois. About 4,500 sacks Corn were sold at 45@52c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is retailing at $14 75@$15. Unexpected is selling at $14 50c. Bacon is heavy; Sides 5¼c. Shoulders, 6¼c ⅌ lb.

Whiskey is selling at 18½c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rule as before quoted. Sterling, 11@11½. Paris, 5f 15@5f 5. On New York at 60 days, ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent discount. Checks, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent premium.

Freights continue dull.

BROUGHT to the Pound of the First Municipality, Berbigny street, between Dumaine and St. Ann street—

A BROWN bay HORSE, a mark on the right shoulder, and many others on the body. Taken from the present date to the 7th June, said horse is not reclaimed, he will be sold at that time, by Sleser, auctioneer. MICHEL DUREL,
may28 3t 100d Pound keeper.

JUST received and for sale by the undersigned—60 boxes Gruyere Cheese, 6 hogsheads French Pack Thread, 300 cases Macaroni; 20 pipes Catalonia Wine; 1,000 half bottles Barcelgatas, 25 cases Gingnelet; 6 boxes dry Prunes; 25 do. Marachino di Zara; 4 do. Green Water. DOMINGUE LANATA,
may28 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

Mr. ALLOYON having yet some PIANOS under construction and Nearly finished, begs to inform the amateurs of those instruments that he has removed his store to No. 37, Bourbon street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where he can now keep a choice of seven octaves, iron system, and some second hand Pianos. For sale at liberal terms and moderate prices, in order to liquidate. may28

FOR SALE by the undersigned—180 dozen Leghorn Hats. DOMINIQUE LANATA,
may28 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

HAVANA COFFEE—30 bags prime quality, just received ex barque Mailing, for sale by
my27 JOSEPH MITCHELL, 36 Poydras st.

CABANAS SEGARS—A small invoice of Prencadenas and of Millar Connon, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality, just received and for sale by
my27 JOSEPH MITCHELL, 36 Poydras st.

SUNDRIES—75 kegs Russian Caviar; 25 do Sardelle in salt, 100 pounds Brunswick Sausage; 10 Double Dutch Cheese; 200 boxes Limburg Cheese—in store and for sale by
DUNTZE & IKEN,
my27 4t corner Royal and Conti sts

DUTCH CHEESE—25 dozen fresh Dutch Cheese, just arrived, and for sale by
DUNTZE & IKEN,
my27 4t Corner Royal and Conti sts

WESTPHALIA HAMS—A small lot of very superior Westphalia Hams for sale by
DUNTZE & IKEN,
my27 4t corner Royal and Conti sts.

SELZ WATER—50 doz of genuine Selz Water, for sale by
DUNTZE & IKEN,
my27 4t corner Royal and Conti sts.

LANDING from the ship E. F. Roger, Sprague, Master, from Havre—600 Demijohns, 5 gallons, 400 do, 2 gals; 400 do, 1 gal, for sale by
my27 F. JUGE, FILS & CO., 27 St Louis st.

POTASH VODUN.—3 cases French manufactory, for sale by LOBSON & SILVESTER,
my21 36 Chartres street.

TAMARINDS—75 kegs fresh Tamarinds, landing and for sale by E. MOUGIN, Druggist,
my9 corner Dauphine and Customhouse sts

EXCHANGE ON PARIS—For sale regularly by A & J DENNISTOUN & CO,
my27 3t w 1m 95 Gravier st.

CLARET IN CASES—800 cases St. Julien Claret for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
my26 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

SARDINES—107 cases, containing each 24 boxes ⅌ Sardines; 50 do do do half boxes do, for sale by
my26 EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and