The New-Orleans Bee.

NO. 1203. VOL. X.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXIII—Whole No. 6955.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprie ors.
NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance.....$1210
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly (one year, in advance.....5 10

In case of the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, in the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each paper.

ALL Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The circulation of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, June 10, 1850.

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

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 of Judges, Clerks, Recorders, Sheriffs and Justices of the peace, will please call at the office of the Bee, where they alone can obtain and receive it 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, unbound copies of the Acts, at the price of one dollar for each copy. jel-1m

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.

The American Prisoners.

The steamship *Ohio*, Lieut. SHUBRICK, U. S. N., commanding, reached our city at an early hour on Saturday morning. The news she brings from Havana is of little interest or importance. Order is again restored, and everything is moving along the same as usual.

The 105 prisoners, captured by the Spanish steamer Pizarro, yet remain on board the line of battle ship *Soberano*, in the port of Havana. Judge Marion and Collector Thompson, of Key West, lately visited the Captain General for the purpose of effecting their release, but as yet have been unsuccessful.

The war steamer *Saranac*, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Tatnall, and the sloops Albany and Germantown, part of the Home Squadron, arrived off the Moro, and were about entering the harbor when the *Ohio* left.

Two Spanish frigates were in sight, off to the southward. A vigilant watch is kept in every direction for intercepting all expeditionary movements towards the island.

The *Ohio* brings the California mails and about ninety passengers, thirty-four of whom are to Chagres and Havana. The rest are from New York. Among the latter is Captain J. J. Wood, late of the steamship Alabama.

Some changes to later intelligence from Cuba, having been announced by the Alabama, which left Chagres previous to the *Georgiana*—The Edson and Gaskin left Havana on the morning of the 5th, for Cadiz, Spain and thence for New York.

By the *Ohio* we have received files of Havana papers to the latest moment. Even in the columns of those journals for anything like a connected explanation of facts connected with the late abortive attempt at invasion. They are filled to the brim, and overflow with gasconade and vaporing, and nothing can be more senseless and absurd than their vain-glorious boasting of great victories, or nothing can be more disgusting than their ferocious threats of reckless vengeance against the unfortunate prisoners captured by their fleet. For a faithful account of matters and things the most reliable source of information of the various correspondents in Havana. From them we learn that considerable confusion exists among the officers and soldiers on the expedition, touching the standing of the prisoners at Carthage, and subsequent events, as to their rank in the service. The invasion is by Lopez was considered as creating a revolution, and not as a force. He did not greatly overestimate the willingness of the Creoles to engage in the contest to make sufficient allowance for their traders, habits of ease and indolence. Had he met only three thousands as it counted upon, his first efforts would have proved entirely successful, and would have encouraged the natives to such enthusiasm by around his banner, and in the height of Cuba would have been free. The error he committed was an irretrievable one. No amount of gallant bearing and heroic conduct could be impressive for the want of physical force, could convince the opposed Creoles that five hundred men would suffice to overthrow a government which had erected its citadels around them for centuries.

It is not, however, in this respect that the correspondents of the other writers are fraught with most interest. It is the fate of the prisoners—the American citizens who, while peacefully sailing under our flag, have been unlawfully seized, carried into Havana, placed on board a vessel-of-war and are now being tried for their lives, that engages the live est sympathy, and awakes the profound indignation of our people. That our readers may clearly understand the position and peril of the prisoners, we place before them the annexed extracts from a letter from the intensive and diligent correspondent of the *Picayune*:

HAVANA, June 2, 1850.

The American portion of our population are at the present moment in a high state of excitement. I informed you, in one of my letters, that two American vessels were said to have been captured by the steamer Pizarro, having on board the General of Marine. At that time the report was discredited, but subsequent events have proved that it was true. The vessels proved to be the fork Georgiana and the brig Susan Loud, and the crew and passengers on board of them have been brought in here, in irons, by the brig-of-war Habanero, and at this moment are being tried for their lives. These vessels were taken near the Mexican coast (the Susan Loud, I believe, quite recently transpired to be within the waters), and the number of prisoners have not yet been made public—the precise number seems to be about one hundred and fifty. All of the capture was not positively ascertained until after the landing of the Lopez forces in the province of Pinar del Rio. On the afternoon of the 12th, the steamer Albany, Lieut. Rankin, U. S. N., arrived off our harbor, and saw in the afternoon communicated with the shore. The commander was informed of the capture, and on the 13th he ran into port. In a few hours the Germantown also came in. Report says that Lieut. Rankin was informed by Gen Concha, our Consul, or the state of affairs, and had requested information about the recent capture, which was refused; that he had also sent the prisoners, which was denied; that he had then demanded that the prisoners and vessels should be delivered to him, when he was told that he had no diplomatic powers, and the question was one to be settled by Calderon de la Barca, at Washington. At this time the main body of the prisoners had not arrived here, and it was not known where the vessels were. Fourteen prisoners only had been brought in by the steamer Pizarro. Lieutenant Reynolds, accompanied by the Consul, then came on the Captain General, and he was refused all information or satisfaction, being told it was an affair of the General of Marine. He then proceeded to the Admiralty, seconded in all his movements by the Consul. There he met with the same treatment as at the Captain General's. They would tell him nothing about the capture, nor even what was the number of prisoners. The General of Marine admitted they were Americans, and said—"President Taylor has declared them pirates, and he may avenge them as he may meet them soon." The Consul and Randolph then left, and after some consultation the latter decided to proceed to sea, and revoke the prizes if he could meet them, and any resistance should endeavor to prevent him by sinking the steamer. In this resolution he was properly seconded by Lieut. Lowndes, of the Germantown, and the next morning both vessels proceeded to sea.

In the course of the day, the steamer Saranac came in from Washington, and Com. Tatnall, leaving the Albany off the port, was informed by Randolph of the decision, when he took him on board and brought him into port. Tatnall called on the Captain General, and informed him that he had been instructed by Gen. Taylor to come here and endeavor to prevent the sailing of any hostile expedition. This was graciously received, and he then desired to be informed relative to the capture of the American vessels. He was told that he might carry out his instructions relative to capturing any hostile ships that might appear in the waters, but that those already taken were in good hands, and would be well cared for. Here the interview ended. Shortly after the two officers were surprised to hear the land cheering, and upon inquiry were informed that the Habanero had just run into port, having the prisoners on board. Randolph was very much chagrined, and would not at first believe it. The next morning the Saranac went to sea, and ordered the two ships to follow him to Key West.—Thus far the prisoners have not been heard from, but it is confidently apprehended that on seeing the American ships returning off this port, they ran into Mariel, about thirty miles west of Havana, for safety. There they still remain.

Two days afterwards the Saranac again appeared here having on board Judge Marvin and Judge Douglas, Collector of Key West.—These gentlemen, it seems, came over with the testimony elected from the parties on the Creole, in favor of the passengers on the Georgiana and Susan Loud. They had one interview with the Captain General, but what passed has not transpired, as they left here on the Saranac within an hour or two after it. If those gentlemen expressed to the authorities the same opinions they did to American citizens, they may have the pleasure to know that they confirmed them in their outrage upon our flag, and perhaps caused the death of some of their fellow-citizens. Not only did they recognise the legality of the capture by the Spanish man-of-war, but Judge Douglas went so far as to assert that the General of Marine would have been perfectly authorized to land with an armed force from the steamer Pizarro in Key West, take prisoners those who had been on board the Creole, and bring them here for trial and execution. That such opinions should be held by any man who had been a dispenser of justice in our native country is viewed with indignation by every American here.

Since the departure of the Saranac the trial of the prisoners is being proceeded with in all haste. Not only is the Consul denied access to them, but he is not allowed any evidence, as is usual in trials for treason, as this is most singularly termed, the fiscal is not only prosecutor but defender. This course is in direct violation of treaty. In that made with Spain in 1795, (we presume an age does not invalidate it,) there is the following clause:

"The citizens or subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, notaries, agents and factors as they may judge proper, in all their affairs and in all their trials at law in which they may be concerned, before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such cases, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials."

The trial is conducted on board the ship-of-the-line Soberano, in the most secret manner I have only been able to ascertain that from the evidence adduced, the passengers and crews will probably be cleared, but that the captains will be executed and the ships condemned.

There is but one possible explanation of the extraordinary course pursued by Commodore TATNALL, of the *Saranac*, in not immediately demanding the liberation of the American prisoners, and that is, that he was without instructions from head quarters. It may be remembered that the *Albany*, *Germantown* and *Saranac* were the vessels despatched by the President to Havana, as soon as the earliest accounts of the landing of the expedition reached Washington. At that time the President was either wholly ignorant of the capture of the prisoners on board the *Georgiana* and *Susan Loud*, or had received nothing but vague and uncertain rumors. A few days later—somewhere about the 3d or 4th of June, intelligence reached Washington that a considerable number of American Citizens, who had committed no overt act dispossessing them of their right to the protection of our country, and who were quietly returning to New Orleans, on board of two merchant vessels, had been captured on the high seas, and would be taken to Cuba, and probably subjected to the penalty of death.—Thereupon the triple *Congress* was forthwith ordered to repair to Havana, for the express purpose of making known to the authorities there the determination of the President to avenge any outrage or injury that might be inflicted on these particular captives. Now, at the time of the *Ohio's* departure, the *Congress* had not arrived; and the commander of the *Saranac*, being in ignorance of the will of the Executive, was probably unwilling to assume an authority with which he had not been invested. It is thus, and thus only, that we can account for the singular apathy evinced by the officers of our navy, and for the passive conduct displayed by them in a matter affecting the lives of a considerable number of innocent and inoffensive citizens. If the solution of the enigma should prove correct, we shall shortly hear the purport of the mess on of the *Congress*, and shall know whether the insolent office als of Spain will dare, in defiance of international law, humanity and justice, to imbrue their hands in the blood of our countrymen.

There is some reason to apprehend that the deed may be done before the *Congress* arrives at Havana. Woe to Spain, if the sanguinary impulses of her authorities should precipitate them into active hostilities against the Union. Such a step would sweep away all constitutional scruples—all notions of existing treaty obligations. Forty thousand Presidents would be unable to restrain our people from exacting a fearful retribution. The fate of Cuba would be decided from that very hour, and the shadow of Spanish domination would pass away from the face of that fair island, as completely as if her flag had never floated on the ramparts of the Morro.

But we hope the coming days are unfounded. We make ample allowances for Spanish audacity and Spanish cruelty, but we think they would hardly venture to proceed to extremities, even tacitly encouraged as they have been by the quiet and submissive policy of Com. TATNALL. They would indulge in hectoring and bluster and rhodomontade; they will retain the prisoners, until they perceive that it would be dangerous longer to disobey the imperative mandate of the President, and then with infinite show of forbearance and clemency, they will surrender them to the American authority. Such, at least, are the views we are disposed to entertain, though it is never safe to gauge the conduct of a perfidious and ignorant people by the canons of that international polity which more enlightened nations recognize and observe.

The next arrival from Havana will probably settle the question. Until then let us quietly await the result. "Time and the hour run through the roughest day."

☞ CONCERT BY THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. James Kent, an active fireman, was recently wounded in the discharge of his duties, so terribly, that amputation of his right arm became necessary. Appreciating his position, and sympathising with his sufferings the Firemen's Charitable Association have undertaken to give Mr. Kent a free benefit, by means of a Concert, which will take place on Wednesday evening next, the 12th inst., at the St. Louis Ball Room—that splendid saloon having been liberally tendered to the Association by the Directors of the Cuigens' Bank. We are happy to perceive that the excellent Orchestra of the Historionic Association, together with Mrs. Howard, Mr. Remenyi, and a number of other artists, have volunteered their services for the occasion. We trust that Mr. Kent will receive a substantial token of public sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.

INDEMNITY PAYMENT.—A Treasury Warrant was issued yesterday afternoon to L. Davidson for $566,000, under the Treaty with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.

RECOGNITION OF CONSULS.—M. Felix Lacoste has been recognized as French Consul-General at New York.

The following Mexican Vice-Consuls have been recognized:

Buenaventura Pizarro, Baltimore.
Felix Perino, Philadelphia.
Juan Herbat, Pittsburgh, ——.

A HUGE CHUNK.—Mr. H. B. Williams, who arrived here from California by the *Ohio*, brings with him a rolling specimen of mineral wealth, in the shape of a lump of gold imbedded in quartz. The mass weighs fifty pounds, and is mostly of pure gold. Its exact value cannot be known until the metal is separated and assayed; but the lump is supposed to be worth $6,000.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. PIERRE SOULE for important public documents.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The *Louisiana Republican* of the 1st says: On Thursday evening, Mr. Soileau, a resident of our town, while attempting to run to a floating log with a spike-pole, was drawn into the river and drowned. Mr. S. was a good citizen, and his loss will be felt severely by his immediate acquaintances and friends.

LARGE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—A fire at Philadelphia, on the night of the 31st ult., between 10 and 11 o'clock, caused the total destruction of an extensive frame building on the Delaware, below Reed street, formerly known as Gaw's Rolling Mill. It was located on the property lately owned by Robert P. Mercer, Esq., but sold to Captain Gardiner, of Nantucket. The building was unoccupied. Its dimensions were about 140 feet by 60. The adjoining ropewalk of Banner Thomas caught, and a considerable part was destroyed. Both properties were probably ensured.

☞ The Whigs of Missouri are preparing for battle, and tell us to prepare for a Whig delegation in the lower house of Congress, and a Whig Senator in the place of Benton. Edward Bates formerly [illegible] Congress, and Col. Doniphan, of Sacramento fame, are talked of by the Whigs as his successor. The Whigs had better get the Legislature before they elect their Senator.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—By the arrival of the steamer *Yatch*, capt. Thompson, we have received our files of Brownsville papers to the 29th ult. They contain but little news. A Mrs. Allen was recently burnt to death by her clothes taking fire. A horrible crime was committed on the 26th. A Mexican violated his own daughter, and escaped to Matamoros.

By the arrival of the mail from Laredo, the Sentinel learns that the Indians are still committing depredations upon the inhabitants near that place. A gentleman writing from there, under date of the 22d ult., says: The Indians are, as usual, thick about here. They killed a man last week about seven miles from town. The party who did it were forty or fifty strong.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Havana papers contain intelligence from Guatemala to the 12th April. A treaty had been ratified between Guatemala and the Hanseatic cities. The finances of the Government are embarrassed and several propositions have been made to relieve them. The insurrection of the Montano still continues, though the Government troops had defeated the insurgents in several encounters.

☞ The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that Poussin, whose impetuosity led him into difficulty with Secretary Clayton and caused his recall as Minister Plenipotentiary to this country from France, is now in Paris, one of the most radical members of the Reds, or extreme Democrats. Poussin is a forcible writer, and under a more free expression of opinion through the public journals than is allowed in France would make his power felt in behalf of the cause he espouses.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamer Galveston, we have received Galveston papers to the 7th inst., inclusive. Their contents are of no importance. The following is extracted from the *Journal*:

Gentlemen who have recently arrived from the lower Brazos and Oyster Creek inform us that the sugar and corn crops are highly promising notwithstanding the long cold and wet weather which prevailed early in the season.—The cotton is quite backward, but with favorable weather henceforth, this staple may come out and give a nearly medium yield. Our readers will bear in mind that the planters in the region alluded to are abandoning cotton in consequence of the great advantages of this district for sugar planting.

MR. SOULE AND THE UNION.—Senator Soule, of Louisiana, is the favorite champion of the Southern opponents of the compromise. We have seen a remark by one of his admirers, that the mantle of Mr. Calhoun seems to have fallen upon his shoulders. "Juvenal" the Washington correspondent of the New York *Express*, in an article significantly headed "*No Disunion in Any Event*," has the following paragraph:

"There was a passage at arms in the Senate to-day between Messrs. Soule, of Louisiana, and Clay, which partook of the sublime. Mr. Clay spoke as if understanding Mr. Soule as speaking of disunion as a consequence of defeat upon these subjects. Mr. Soule sprang to his feet, and, in a voice and attitude which startled the Senate, proclaimed, "*that he had never uttered such an opinion—never. No, not the South were to trample on every point, and the North triumphed completely in this legislative contest—I would not then begin to think of disunion. The people do not think of it.*" The gallantry rang with applause at this electric outburst. Mr. Clay paused and sat down, and the Senate adjourned."

RESIGNATION OF COMMODORE STOCKTON.—A correspondent of the Tribune says that Commodore Stockton has resigned his commission in the Navy.

NEW WORKS.—Morgan, of Exchange Place, has received by the *Ohio* a batch of new publications. Among them we observe the 2d and concluding part of Dumas' thrilling story, "The Thou-sand and One Phantoms." The War of Women", or Rivalry in Love, another charming story from the fertile pen of Dumas; "Evelyn", or the Child of the Revolution, a tale of Boston and its vicinity, by Mrs J. H. Robinson; "The Life of Jenny Lind", the Swedish Nightingale, by C. G. Rosenberg.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT.—The New York *Tribune* says:

"Among the passengers by the ship York-shire, from Liverpool last week, were two men, named Thomas Chaloner and Thomas Connolly. Both took rooms at the Astor House, but in the city, where they remained in apparent security until yesterday evening, when both were arrested on a charge of embezzling £30,000 from the Bank of Cork, Ireland, in which they were engaged as clerks. When they arrived in this city they had a large amount of money, which they deposited for safe keeping with a banker in Wall street. By the Asia, letters were received from Cork announcing the loss, and a description of the parties charged; and officers were at once set to work to find the parties. They were found at the American, where one is registered as Hall, name as coming from Limerick, and the other from Cork. They are now in Custody, and will be detained for further examination.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision of much interest to merchants and others, concerned in the sugar trade, has been made in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington during the present week. The matter in controversy was the construction of the tariff law—whether sugars imported should pay duties according to the weight specified in the invoice, or the actual weight at the time it reaches its port of entry, which generally falls short from 5 per cent. The decision is, that the duty shall be levied on the weight when it enters the custom House. It is in favor of Brune and others, of Baltimore, and Schuldtmayd and others, of New York, and against the construction of the law by the Secretary of the Treasury.

UTICA, Friday, May 31.

POWDER EXPLOSION.—A boat loaded with railroad iron took on board a quantity of powder at Frankfort, near this city, it is supposed, with the intention of wetting some of the powder. One of them had a lighted pipe, from which it is thought the powder ignited, producing a terrible explosion, making a complete wreck of the boat, and severely, if not fatally injuring one of the men.

A man was killed by the engine "Lightning" of the Express train, this afternoon, while lying drunk across the railroad track.

BOSTON, Friday, May 31.

LATER FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The brig Angola arrived here to-day from Port Praya, Cape de Verd Islands, Africa, 5th inst., reports that the African squadron had sailed for Liberia, all well. The Angola brings a letter bag from the squadron, and also despatches for the government.

THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 1st inst. The following are the principal prizes:

Numbers.	Prizes.	Halves.	Quarters.
28,943	$30,000	4,728	$1,000
7,791	16,000	3,056	1,000
21,076	12,000	14,215	1,000
9,513	6,000	17,870	1,000
3,391	2,000	25,274	1,000
6,288	2,000	25,790	1,000
37,886	2,000	31,050	1,000
2,479	2,000	31,722	1,000

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The other day a gentleman who had occasion to cross New York in a cab, found, on alighting, he had no change in his pocket. The only shop at hand was a cigar store, in which were some three or four fellows, besides the proprietor, puffing the villainous weed.

The gentleman entered requesting the cabman to follow him, and handing a five dollar bill to the Yorker, asked him to change it. The cigar-vendor handed him a three dollar bill and the balance in silver, out of which the cabman was paid and went his way rejoicing.

But a moment afterwards the gentleman, looking at the bill, found it to be a very suspicious note of the Downtown Lumber Mining Company, or some such ambiguous and apocryphyal institution. Finding that he had been shaved, he asked the cigar-vender that if it was a good bill

"A good bill? yes! I wish I had a thousand of 'em," was the answer. "Bill," twinking to a villainous "B'hoy," "isn't that 'ere a good bill?"

"Good as wheat," said the b'hoy, and "good, good," was echoed round the shop.

"Very well," said the gentleman, "I asked for information. You seem to have no doubt of the genuineness of the note, and as you were kind enough to accommodate me, I think the best thing I can do is to break it at your counter. Gentlemen, try another cigar apiece at my expense."

The cigar man was regularly taken in and done for—caught in his own trap. With great reluctance he changed the spurious note, and the operation cost the intended victim but about a shilling.

As he was leaving the store, one of the b'hoys touched him on the shoulder,

"You're one of 'em," said he, "and I'll bet high that you're a Yankee."

"I ain't anything else," replied the gentleman, "and while I'm in this small village, I mean to keep my eyes open."

WANTED: TWO FRENCH TEACHERS.—A Lady who speaks some English and is fitted by her attainments and manners to conduct the department of French in a Female Seminary, can have a permanent engagement at a good salary and a pleasant house, in a Boarding School at Mobile. If the Lady understands the Spanish language, it will be an additional recommendation.

Also, a young Lady who speaks no English. Address and reference to be left at the Seminary of Miss D. H. Hull, Lafayette Square, before the 17th inst. je10 4t

[No. 9.]

Proceedings of the Board of Liquidators.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1850.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Present: The Hon. A. D. Crossman, President; Messrs. Bodin, Bogart, Converse, Lapeyre and Walton. Absent: Mr. Wilder.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Converse made a motion, which was adopted, to advertise the assets of the General Sinking Fund, for sale at auction

A letter was read from the Cashier of the Louisiana State Bank, enclosing a statement of part of the bonds discounted by said Bank, for the late Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund.

On motion of Mr. Bogart, it was

Resolved, That the transaction between the Louisiana State Bank and the late Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund, in discounting one hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty cents of bonds, belonging to the General Sinking Fund, is hereby approved and confirmed by the Board; and the President and Secretary are authorized to draw for the balance due.

A letter was read from P. Derbigny, Esq., late Comptroller of the General Sinking Fund, requesting the Board to appoint a committee for the purpose of examining his accounts, with a view to the discharge of his security.

A letter was read from H. M. Ry. Esq., relative to taxes on property bequeathed to the city by the late Stephen Girard.

Mr. Converse offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed and authorized to negotiate for, and rent, a suitable room for an office for this Board.

The President appointed on said committee Messrs. Converse and Lapeyre.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

CHLOROFORM.—We perceive by the official proceedings of the French Academy of Medicine, recently published, that Dr. Jackson and Dr. Morton of Boston, after a long and thorough investigation into these gentlemen's respective claims by a very learned committee, have each had awarded to them a separate prize of twenty-five hundred francs. The committee, in their report, say that "but for the importunities, the preoccupation and the courage, to say the audacious one of Mr. Morton, the observation made by Mr. Jackson might have remained for a long time unapplied—and but for the fact observed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Morton's idea would perhaps have been sterile and without effect. Accordingly the committee proposed to the Academy to decree a prize of 2,500 francs to Mr. Jackson for his observations and experiments on the anæsthesique effects produced by the inhalation of ether—another of 2,500 francs in like manner to Dr. Morton, for having introduced this method into surgical practice from the "indications" of Mr. Jackson. The committee say that the discovery ought to be proclaimed and honored as one of the most beautiful and scientific facts of our epoch, and is entitled to the high approbation of the Academy.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McHenry*—Geo. English alias St Clair, convicted of an assault with intent to kill, was sentenced yesterday to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Vernon, other sentences for assault and battery were passed.

The term of Judge McHenry expires to-day, and the incumbent, J. C. Larue, will take his seat to-morrow.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Kennedy*—*Board of Liquidators vs. Municipality No One.* On Saturday Mr. R. Preaux, counsel for defendants, commenced the argument in this mandamus case and spoke at great length. He was responded to by Mr. Micou, who finished shortly after 3 o'clock, whereupon Judge Kennedy delivered his opinion dismissing the mandamus, and declaring the law of 1850 unconstitutional, so far as regarded the delivery of the Sinking Fund. His Honor contended that the Board of Liquidators came in contact with various sections of the law of 1847, which provided for the funding of the debt. Under that enactment a portion of the revenues of the public markets were made specially applicable to the redemption of certain bonds, and could not be appropriated to any other purpose In violation of this statute, the act of 1850 did abolish the Sinking Fund thus disregarding the rights of those in whose favor the fund was created.

Under this decision before the First Municipality will rest in the sole control over the Sinking Fund, and will continue to enforce all the provisions of the ordinance passed on the 29th November, 1848, and the act of 1847. We should have been better pleased to have seen the act of 1850 pronounced void if the Board of Liquidators had not passed a resolution at the time, that they would not do so, as they became, by the sighted difficulties which would have been encountered in transferring the Sinking Fund to the new control. Now, it is more than probable that the matter will not rest here, and the whole law will be sifted to the very ground of its unconstitutionality. The Finance Committee of the Second Municipality endeavored to prove in their report, that if the Liquidating law was abolished, they could waive off the payment of $ 0,000 to next year. In the First Municipality no such motions to suffrance as, and consequently the Finance Committee and the Council are well satisfied that the law should be practically carried out.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge McCaleb*—THE CASE OF LOPEZ.—At the opening of the Court on Saturday, Judge McCaleb decided that the affidavit made against Lopez was sufficient, and he would therefore send the case for examination before U. S. Commissioner Baldwin. Some objections were raised as to the transfer of the proceedings from the Court where they had first been instituted, but Mr. Morton stated that he had not the slightest doubt of his power to send the case before a Commissioner, and would do so.

Lopez was at once taken before the Commissioner, where Mr. Hunton, the District Attorney, read the affidavit, and moved that the examination should commence at 10 o'clock to-day. The bond for the appearance of the accused was fixed at $5,000. When Lopez retired, he was accompanied to the St. Charles Hotel by a numerous crowd, who greeted him with hearty cheers.

THE NEWS LETTER.—This admirable compendium of the news of the week—political, commercial and miscellaneous—comes to us with its accustomed regularity. The proprietors of this publication belong to your regular go-ahead folks; every number is an improvement on its predecessor, the present one, for instance, being as beautiful a specimen as we have turned out. The style of the editorial part is unexceptionable, and reflects infinite credit on our friend Mr. Duncan, whose industry and talent in his multifarious avocations is above all praise.

MR. WOOD'S BENEFIT.—We have only to mention that the performances at Placide's Varieties, to-night, have been set apart for the benefit of the unfortunate gentleman who lost both of his arms by the explosion of the Louisiana, to induce the charitably disposed citizens of New Orleans to give him a flowing bumper. No appeal has ever been made in a more deserving cause, and we trust to see the efforts of the friends of Mr. Wood rewarded by a sterling and substantial testimonial. Tickets can be obtained at this office.

A SERENADE.—On Saturday evening, a large number of gentlemen serenaded Gen. Lopez at Mr. Sigur's residence in Customhouse street. The General appeared on the balcony, and made a short speech in Spanish.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday afternoon, in the tin factory of Masperean & Co's. hardware establishment in Conti. The flames were promptly by subdued, but the stock received considerable injury from the quantity of water thrown in.

PUBLIC ITEMS.—Scarcely anything worth noticing has taken place in the police line. A few cases of petty larceny, with the usual accompaniments of assaults and breaches of the peace, constituted the staple of Saturday's offences. Yesterday the city was very quiet, and the watch-house only opened its portals to a few loafers and inebriates.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8, 1850.

The Cotton market was was very dull to-day—sales only 500 bales.

No change in Sugar and Molasses.

The Flour market is weak, with sales of 1900 bbls. at $7 75 @ $8 12½. Extra brands, are worth $8 50 @ $8 75. About 3500 sacks Corn were sold at 57c. per bushel.

Provisions are without change. Mess Pork $11 00 Prime $9 50. Of Bacon, 70 casks Sides were sold at 5 3-16 a 5¼c. ₰ lb. Nothing done in Lard and Beef.

Whiskey is selling at 23 @ 23½c. ₰ gallon for rectified.

Exchange remains as last quoted.

Freights have improved, and a vessel was taken to-day for Liverpool, at ¾d.

HAVANA CIGARS—400,000 Regalias, Cabanas, Millar, Panetelas, and other kinds, of the most favorite brands—such as, Cabanas, Cabaga, Sevillanas, Figaro, Don Hermanos, El Sol, Minerva, and many others, in store and for sale by [illegible]
je10 D BORNIO, Jr., 34 Gravier st.

Notice.—BRESSAND and BELLANGER having bought the Confectionary establishment of Courvoisier & Co., inform the public that their business will be conducted under the firm and style of BRESSAND & CO., and that they will endeavor to deserve that patronage so liberally bestowed upon their predecessors. je10 m

LANDING—Ex ships Bil Whitney and Oscar, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers, at the landing or in store, corner Moreau and Mandeville streets, 3d Municipality—160 Casks good Family Wine. je10 BOYER FRERES.

DUNTZE & IKEN,
CORNER ROYAL AND CONTI STREETS,
HAVE lately received by sundry ships, from Europe and New York, a great assortment of the following articles:

Westphalia Hams, Dutch Cheese, Dutch Herrings, Sardels in Salt, Brunswick Sausages, Lamprays, Sapsago Cheese, Canton Ginger, Curacao, extra superfine; Maraschino, extra superfine, Anisette, extra superfine; and assorted Cordials, extra superfine—which they recommend for sale, with a full stock of selected Groceries. je9

WANTED, LOST, &c.

LOST.—A certificate of Fifteen Shares of City Bank Stock, No. 990, dated 17th February, 1854 in the name of H. M. Bluff. This publicity is notified that application has been made to the City Bank for a new certificate of the same. my6 6tlaw

LOST.—A Certificate for Two Shares of the City Bank Stock, No. 1851, bearing the date of May 10th, 1852, and drawn in favor of A. Peyroux. The public is notified that the subscriber has applied to said Bank, in order to obtain a new certificate of the above shares.

an6 6t law H. SOMPAYRAC.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST—A pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, on the 31st inst. The above reward or Ten Dollars will be paid to the person who may restore the same to the Confectionery corner of Royal and Hospital streets. my29-3t

WANTED, A FRENCH TEACHER.—A Lady that is fitted by her attainments and manners to conduct the department of French in a Female Seminary, at a good salary, and a pleasant house, in a boarding school about to be established in Mobile.—Address and reference to be left at the Bookstore of Mr. S. M. Norman. Applicants will be waited on on Friday, May 31. my24 t31

LOST OR MISLAID.—A NOTE drawn by J. H. F. Mann, in favor of A. Bastwick, at 60 days date, from the 16th March last, for $150, due the 19th. Dealers are cautioned against negotiating the same, as suitable rewards will be paid on delivering it at No. 87 Bienville street. Payment of the above stop ped by notice to the endorser. my10

ANY PERSON knowing sight of the death, or if living, of the whereabouts of DERRIS CONKLIN, a native of Essex, England, 50 years of age, who arrived at this city on the 28th November, 1848, by the Br. ship "Devon," will oblige by giving information to WM. MUIR, Jr.,
my11 3w U. S. M. Consul, New Orleans.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed a Notary Public for the City and Parish of New Orleans, will continue to transact Notarial business at his old office, No. 63 Royal street.
June 8th, 1850. 1m THEO. GUYOL.

MARBLE DUST.—150 bbls. extra fine, Newark and Roesdale, landing, 300 bbls. in store and for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
je8 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

RED ETTER
BETWEEN THE TWO MARKETS.
Dry Goods! Dry Goods! Dry Goods.

THE favors which have been granted to the public in the subscriber, enable them to sell their Goods at prices strictly as low as any at the largest establishments of the North, in selling at a high price, they hope to have the continuance of the public patronage.

They have now for sale—

Prints at 6¼c. a yard; Barèges at 25c.; Jaconets at 12c.; Satin, embroidered and plain; Muslin, Northern and Irish Linen; Cotton do do; Swiss do do; Bombazines, Tostadoes, Britannia, Irish Linen, White and brown Mosquito Bar, and an assortment of every article in their line.

Persons having not yet called at the Red store, are invited to do so before buying elsewhere.

Jes JOS. N. BRIEN & CO.

IN STORE AND IN CUSTOM HOUSE.—80 half and qr pipes Old Brandy, Sam Richard, 1825 and 1830; 1st and 4th proofs; 100 half and qr do La Rochelle Brandy, 4th proof; J. Dupuy, Pellet & Co. Charles Brandy, 4th proof; J. Dupuy, Pellet & Co, Charles, United Owners, Cognac Martin, Morpeau, Seignette; 20 one Eighth pipes Champagne Cognac, 1st proof. For sale at the lowest prices by [illegible]
my25 Cor. Royal and Customhouse sts.

City Intelligence.

"Madame Maugey."

Accoucheuse from Paris, and now in New Orleans, corner of Bourbon and St. Ann streets,

HAS the honor to inform the ladies of the city that she has prepared apartments for the reception of those who may desire to avail themselves of her services at her own residence.

Success obtained by Madame Maugey in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, has induced her to resume consultations at her house from 1 o'clock P. M. to 3 P. M. every day.

Patronage is only upon the most profound secrecy and a radical cure of their disorders.

WHITE WINE &c.—30 barrels Haut Sauterne White Wine; 100 do. do. good ordinary do. 200 boxes Claret, sundry grades; 25 do. Rhine Wine; 10 casks White Wine; 15 boxes assorted Corks; 30 do. each 24 superfine Corks; 20 do. Sparkling Champagne Wine; 10 do. Old Cognac Brandy; 10 do. Scotch Whiskey; for sale by
je7 [illegible]

COGNAC BRANDY.—10 qr pipes Cognac Brandy, Otard, Dupuy, Seignette & Co., Hennessy brands and quality; 10 qr pipes do. La Rochelle, Cognac & Martin, 4th proof; 10 qr do. do. Marquet, 4th proof; 30 qr. do. do. Cognac, do. Richard, 1st proof; 30 qr. do. do. do. do. Cognac, do. Dupuy & Jno., 4th do. 10 qr Le Gendre, 1st proof; 10 qr. do. do. Rouzeau & Chambrelan, 4th do. for sale by
N. DE LAGNEL & CO.
my25 [illegible]

Valuable Sugar Lands.

I HAVE, at private sale, 250 acres of very choice sugar lands, on T. R. R. and 10 F. M., situated in the Bayou Grosse Tete, being the upper lot of Pointe Cooper at above overflow, and for lease for a term of years, if not disposed of by sale. Terms—Liberal.

Also—

A Plantation, without a cent of incumbrance, near Iron Station. That Land is on a creek, and contains about 100 acres, more or less; there are some improvements on it, and a good crop of cane. Also, the residue of a sugar house, burnt down in 1849. This property is very valuable, and will be sold on a credit of from 1 to 10 years, if not disposed of for cash; the purchaser to give such security as may be required, secured and bearing 8 per cent interest.

J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer,
my24 Office No 69 Bank's Arcade, passage.

Cauliflower and Radish Seed.

THE undersigned has just received, per ship [illegible] from Havre, a lot of superior Cauliflower seed. Also, for sale the assorted kinds, comprising of Long, Scarlet, Red and Red Turnip Radish. For sale in lots to suit purchasers by MAUPAY, Seedsman,
my25 95 Chartres st., near Piracas.

Linen Lustres and Solid Chain Grays.

THE undersigned has in store Linen Lustres, a beautiful variety of colors and fine quality; Medium Solid Chambr