The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1850.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, June 19, 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, or Judges, Clerks, Recorders, Sheriffs and Justices of the peace, will please call at the office of the Bee, where they alone can obtain and receipt for them.

☞ The public is also informed that the State Binder has been authorized by the Secretary of State to sell, for account of the State Library, additional copies of the Acts, at the price of one dollar for each copy.

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The Northern mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The census takers having been appointed by the U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, have begun, or will soon begin the duties assigned to them. The gentlemen selected to make the enumeration of the inhabitants of New-Orleans, are Messrs. WILLIAM ANDRY and LOUIS CHAUCHON, for the First Municipality; O. P. WATSON, CHAS. PERRY and J. H. CALDER, for the Second; and GEORGE PAXTON for the Third. We understand that these gentlemen have been authorized by the Board of Commissioners to collect subscriptions for the erection of the Washington Monument. This is a happy thought, inasmuch as the functions of the Census takers will render it imperative for them to visit ever dwelling in the city, and will thus enable them to urge upon every citizen the propriety of contributing something towards the completion of a structure that is intended to commemorate through all future time a nation's gratitude.

It is to be hoped that the efforts of the Census-takers will prove entirely successful. Every man can afford to expend a trifle in the furtherance of so noble a project. While the opulent are naturally expected to make liberal contributions, the humble laborer, who can boast of as true an American heart as the highest and mightiest in the land, may freely proffer his mite, in the confident assurance that it will be regarded as the spontaneous gift of a freeman and a patriot. The memory of WASHINGTON is already enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, but the people of this Republic desire a material evidence of that reverence and affection with which the name and the deeds of the "CINCINNATUS of the West" are always re-

We invoke us, as well as the native citizens. The naturalized, not forget that they are deeply indebted to that wisdom and the valor of WASHINGTON, for being now participators in those inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty, which have sprung from the independence of the thirteen American Colonies. Those who seek our soil as the asylum of the oppressed and down trodden denizens of the Eastern Hemisphere, should be as eager to vindicate its freedom and to perpetuate the memory of its Liberator, as the American who claims his rich heritage by birth-right.

It has been an opprobrium and reproach to America, that she has by her supineness and indifference, so long permitted the exalted project of erecting a monument to the Father of his country to languish for want of those funds which could be easily secured, were every citizen to tax himself to the value of a solitary dime. We trust that this stigma is about to be effaced from the national character, and that a structure will be completed which will "rise till it meet the sun in its coming, that the beams of morning may gild its base, and parting day linger and play about its summit."

MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

Despatches were received yesterday from Washington, under date of the 17th, which announce that Gen. Campbell, the American Consul at Havana, had transmitted information to the President that the lives of the captives of the *Georgiana* and *Susan Loud* were in danger, and asks for immediate action. It is further stated in the *Picayune's* despatches, that the President disapproves the conduct of Com. Tattnall, of the Saranac, and has sent to Havana an imperative demand for the release of all the prisoners. He has also informed the Spanish Minister that no more trifling will be allowed; that he the President has done his duty towards Spain, and that if the life of a single innocent American citizen be sacrificed, war will be the inevitable consequence.

The British Minister has expressed the opinion that the American Government has fully complied with all its obligations under the law of nations, and Spain can now look for no countenance from Great Britain if she provokes a war.

All this was very startling and might have afforded quite a spacious field of conjecture to the quidnuncs, but that unfortunately a later dispatch, dated the 18th, knocks away the entire scaffolding of this imposing edifice with the words, "The rumors at Washington relative to Cuba are now pronounced unreasonable. We think so too. The foregoing despatches were transmitted by the *Isabel*, and we know that this vessel did carry out batches of alarming reports. Fortunately, however, the *Ferry*, at this port which left Havana two or three days after the *Isabel* brought explicit information to the effect that the American prisoners would be released. We have little doubt that their liberation is by this time a fixed fact. Spain loves revenge dearly, but she is not quite savage enough to indulge her freakish mood at the certain sacrifice of the Island of Cuba.

☞ A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says that Luke Lea, late Whig candidate for Governor of Mississippi, will be appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs; that J. T. Clark of New Jersey, has been appointed Commercial Agent at St. Domingo, and J. L. Dorsey, of Maryland, Law Clerk for the Solicitor of the Treasury.

THE COMPROMISE.—No vote had been taken on the Compromise yet. The Senate has agreed that the subject shall be finally acted upon before the 20th. An amendment offered by Mr Soule, providing that new States may be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of said States may decide, has been adopted by a vote of 38 to 12.

NEW MEXICO.—Despatches to the *Picayune*, dated the 18th, says that the President sent in on the day previous a message to the Senate communicating information received from New Mexico, concerning the operations of Major Neighbors, as Commissioner for Texas, organizing the country under the authority of that State. The President says that the Texas [illegible] was organized by the United States Government, and obtained its Independence through the agency of the United States, and that the question of boundary is settled by a competent tribunal.

The Bayville Sentinel of the same date has the following:

GROSSE TETE IN DANGER OF BEING INUNDATED.—The grand levee in Point Coupee, which protected the most important point for many miles, has at last given way. The break was about thirty yards wide on Tuesday, and the water fourteen feet deep. The consequence of this break, it is feared, will prove disastrous in the extreme to the Planters residing on the west bank of Grosse Tete in this Parish. The opposite bank, we believe, is already overflowed. The Bayou had risen several inches since the break, and at last accounts was still rising. Seven or eight inches more and vast fortunes will be swallowed up by the flood. We trust however, that the fall of the waters below will be sufficiently rapid to prevent the destruction of property now so imminently perilled.

CREVASSE STOPPED.—The crevasse at Preston plantation has been stopped after great exertions. The Canal at Mr. C. Pouche's has also been diked. This is good news for the planters of Palm River and for some of those on Point Coupee. The water is already receding rapidly from their fields.—*Pointe Coupee Echo.*

The Atlantic's News.

The American steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. WEST, arrived at New York on the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. She left Liverpool at noon, on Wednesday the 29th ult., and thus made the passage in eleven days and three hours. This is considered excellent time. Very heavy bets were made in England, that the *Canada's* news would reach New York first.

We understand that, in consequence of the very rigid manner in which the British authorities interpret and enforce the postal arrangements between the two countries, some thousands of letters which were at Liverpool intended for the *Atlantic*, were kept over for the *Canada*, which was to sail on Saturday. The Government forwarded no letter upon which it was not distinctly stated that it was to go forward by the *Atlantic*. This policy may put a few hundred dollars into the British treasury, but it will greatly embarrass the commercial public of both countries.

The news by the *Atlantic* is of some interest, but of no great importance. Affairs in France remained as at the date of previous advices; the debate on the electoral law was not closed. Although another interview had taken place between the President and the British Minister, no arrangement had been effected. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes thus:

"I believe that nothing has been changed in the relation of coldness, if not of estrangement, that existed between the Cabinets. The French Government and the President of the Republic are, I understand, still as determined on demanding the execution, *pure et simple*, of the London Convention, as they were the day Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys was recalled to Paris. With this disposition on the part of French, and the *solidarite* of the English Cabinet, as announced by Lord John Russell, you may judge whether any settlement is possible. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys has been again ordered to remain quietly in Paris, and the arrival of his furniture and other effects from London would show that the speedy return of that gentleman to the post he lately occupied is by no means anticipated.—Looking at the present position of the French Cabinet, I do not see any possibility of its yielding without its exposing to destruction, not only the Cabinet, but the entire majority of the Chamber."

The Socialist press evince very decided sympathy with the English in the affair, but this is probably only to increase the embarrassments of the French administration. Lord Palmerston is warned by the *Times* correspondent against being influenced at all by the sympathies which they express.

The Electoral law it was supposed would be passed during the week, and no disturbance was apprehended. There has made a powerful speech in support of it. It was said that it will be at once followed up by a law on the clubs; that again by a law regulating the domicile of foreigners in France; that again by a law restraining the licentiousness of the press; and the law of transportation will be completed. This will probably occupy the Chamber till July. A prorogation is expected in August; and the *Times* correspondent thus predicts the events of the summer:

"The members will proceed for a month or six weeks to the departments. During this period the Provincial and Municipal Councils will assemble, and then one universal shout will be raised by three bodies for the *immediate revision of the Constitution by the present Assembly*; and, on their return to Paris to resume their legislative functions in the month of October, the representatives of the people will find heaps of petitions before them, summoning them to perform in that most important act on which the safety of France depends. Such, I have reason surmise, are the events which the present summer is destined to witness."

FRANCE.—Even.—Some review was held at Lyons in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Genoa.—The boulevards, quays, and other arteries of Paris are to be macadamized. The Government has ordered levies of men in the department to be prepared for any contingency.

Thirteen officers of the 4th and 5th legions of the National Guard of Paris have been suspended for two months by the Prefect of the Seine, for having signed petitions against the Electoral Reform Bill.

M. Jaquemart, Professor of Political Economy, has been condemned at Soissons to one month's imprisonment and a fine for having sent from Paris, without having it first examined by the Prefect, an essay on the bad condition of French Agriculture.

In the National Assembly on Saturday, the whole of the amendments to the first article of the Electoral Law were rejected. The article itself was then adopted, the period required for the preparation of the electoral lists being extended from twenty to thirty days.

Letters from Lyons of the 24th mention that, amongst other precautions for the tranquility of the city, General Castellane had prohibited the sale of the arms to any one not furnished with a certificate of good conduct, signed by the mayor and sous-prefet. The armourers were also ordered to remove the locks from the guns in their establishments.

A person has been arrested at Rael, near Vermilles, for using threats to the inhabitants to force them to sign petitions against the Electoral Reform Bill.

The President of the Republic paid another visit to the forts round Paris on Saturday. He was accompanied by the Minister of War.

PRUSSIA.—*Berlin, May 23.*—The following are the facts attendant upon this most infamous act of intended regicide. The King and Queen, having left Charlottenburg between 11 and 12, arrived at the Potsdam station a few minutes before the latter hour. Upon quitting their carriage, they rested awhile in the royal waiting room, attended by the aid-de-camp on duty. The special train having been pushed forward, his Majesty, giving his arm to the Queen, quitted the waiting room, traversed the corridor, and was in the act of descending the first of the three stone steps which lead from the passage to the platform, where stood the royal railway carriage, when his spur, striking against the projecting rim of the step, caused his Majesty to slip or stagger, and at the same time to throw up the right arm in an angular position, as a counterpoise. At this instant a man, in the uniform of a sergeant of artillery, who had been allowed to advance close to the constables and two sentries who are usually posted on either side, pushed through them and the few bystanders, stooped, or half knelt down, and, drawing a pistol rapidly from his bosom, fired upwards, and with such deliberate aim that the ball struck the lower inner part of the King's fore-arm, traversed the flesh between the skin and bone, without fortunately injuring either, and passed on within an inch or so of the elbow. His Majesty staggered, by slipping in the first instance, and then, by the force of the ball fired within three or four feet of his person, lost his balance, but was immediately raised by Col. Bonin and Count Waldersee, aids-de-camp in waiting, we believe, and was carried into an adjacent room, where he became extremely faint for a few seconds, but quickly recovered.

ENGLAND.—The Canada arrrived at Liverpool, from Halifax, on the afternoon of Sunday the 20th.

The British Admiralty propose to abolish the present ration in the navy, and, in lieu thereof, to make an annual appropriation of £10,000.

Miss Jane Porter, the well known authoress of the Scottish Chiefs, and many other standard novels and romances, expired at the residence of her brother, Dr. W. Eglive Porter, Portland Square Bristol on Thursday night, from a second attack of pulmonary apoplexy. Miss Porter was in her 71th year, and maintained to the last moment, not only her intellectual faculties unimpaired, but that cheerfulness of disposition for which she had been so much admired during her long life.

ITALY.—A convention was signed at Florence on the 17th, between the Austrian and Tuscan Governments, regulating the military occupation of the Grand Duchy, as the Imperial troops is limited at 14,000. Their of occupation not determined.

A negotiation is on foot for the occupation of Savoy by a French army.

The new commander of the French army had arrived at Rome, and had been most warmly received.

SWITZERLAND.—We read in the Revue de Geneva of the 25th. "We warn the French refugees who are in the Canton of Vaud to leave Geneva, that some agents have been collecting, within the last few days, to induce some of them to attempt a *coup-de-main* on France.

The manliness of such a proposition is evident the number of these refugees, at the most 30, in the cantons of Vaud, Neuchatel, and Geneva. Such propositions have been rejected, but we know that if they had been accepted the most severe measures would have been immediately resorted to prevent the Swiss territory from being for a moment compromised."

We read in the *Revue* of Berne, of the 25th. "The organs of the Government keep silence respecting the design announced by one of them to exclude from the new Grand Council the Deputies of the opposition whom election they cannot; they do not either deny the rumor that armed forces are to be brought into the capital the day before the sitting of the new Legislature. On the other side, the rumor is in circulation that the federal authority has suppressed the commencement its opposition that there would be no unconstitutional act. It appears that this advice will prevail, notwithstanding the tribunes who drive on to coups, *d'etat*.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 19th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Lindsay's large stable near Potomac bridge has been destroyed by fire this evening. The firemen, by great exertions, saved the surrounding property.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 10th, Mr. Dickinson presented a memorial from citizens of Schenectady, in favor of the adjustment bill reported from the committee of thirteen. The memorialists think that six months is a sufficient length of time to give to the black people, and they urge the claims of twenty millions of white people to the attention of Congress.

Mr. Pratt offered a resolution in reference to the trade with Peru for *guano*, and with a view to put American vessels on an equal footing with those of other nations engaged in the trade.

The compromise bill was taken up, and Mr. Benton spoke at length against the union of the California bill with other measures, and moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the 4th of March, 1851.

Mr. Hale took the floor and replied to some remarks made on Saturday by Mr. Dawson, and vindicated the consistency in his course on the subject of Abolition. He stated his intention to retire from the strife and turmoil of political life, and even from his seat in this Senate.

Mr. Dawson rejoined at length, in explanation of his former remarks. Mr. Dawson made some additional remarks.

Mr. Cass took the floor.

The Senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Doty introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the punishment of offences committed in cutting, destroying or removing live oak and other timber or trees reserved for naval purposes, "approved March 2, 1831," which was read twice and referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Evans, of Md., made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution to extend the time for closing the debate on the California question till Tuesday two weeks.

Mr. Hamilton, of Md., presented a petition from Samuel Luman.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the California question.

The House was successively addressed by Messrs. Bowdon, Gentry, McClelmand, Woodward and Stanton, when the Committee rose and the House took a recess until 7 P. M.

At the session of Saturday night, speeches on the California question were made by Messrs. Hamilton, of Maryland, Butler and McQueen.

(By Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON June 10—101 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—The House assembled at 8 o'clock, and resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the California question. Mr. Kaufman made an argument on the pro-slavery, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, on the anti-slavery side of the question. Mr. Welborn, of Georgia, is now up on the floor (quarter to 10), making an able argument on the compromise ground.—The House will sit very late.

THE GREEK QUESTION.—The London Punch contrasts the policy of Lord Palmerston towards Greece, with that pursued towards this Government, in the following ludicrous dialogue, which has been copied into the London Times:

"*The Greek Question.*"—Discussion by the British Lion and the American Eagle:

American Eagle (meeting British Lion)—Good morrow to you, old fellar. You're lookin spry; and so you can. You feel proud of yourself, don't you? Oh! in course you do. The thought that you've been a behavin brave and noble, and generous, is a pleasant one to chaw upon, ain't it? Oh! you're a magnanimous beast, you are, and have right long to pride yourself such—that's a fact. "There's none of the cur in your nature, is there? Oh no! Not the least mixtur in you of the coward and the bully.

British Lion—What the deuce do you mean?

American Eagle—Oh, you've bin actin a fine part toward Greece, han't you?—going to war with that great and powerful nation, for little more than to remember a debt for that mother British subject, sorter Portuguese, kinder Jew, Don Pacifico.

British Lion—Come none of your chaffing est wrong, offered by whomsoever it be, the humblest of her Majesty's subjects, should be redressed.

American Eagle—Now, you cannin, braggin, unintelligible old loafer, have you the face to tell me that 'ere! When I know, and you know, unbknown that I know, that the worst injuries he done to any on 'em, by these as you think you've a right to afford to quarrel with, and you'll pocket the affronts like dollars, and eat humble pie as fast as buffalo hump.

British Lion—You are speaking in joke, of course, but really I cannot follow you to continue this language. It won't do.

American Eagle—I'm joke? I never was more serious at camp meeting. I tell you. You can't allow me to talk so. I should like to know how you are to make me, you bunter-in old quadruped, I won't do? I will do so! in spite of your teeth, as easy as I'd give my old mare a hoss ball!

British Lion—Well, well—I scant let you put me in a passion.

American Eagle—No I expect you won't; or, if you do, you'll shut up your feelins in your own buzzum right. You'll tie the valve down, you will, and keep your steam in, and I hope it won't bust you. And now, as all your foreign subjects is to have their port took agin the world how about that 'ere nigger of yourn, as was hauled out of one of your merchant ships by Carolina law, as was a nigger, and for no other reason on airth, by our free and independent citizens, and locked up in the common gaol whilst the vessel stopped in port, accordin to law in sich a case made and provided, at Charleston South Carolina United States.

British Lion—Diplomatic negotiations are now in contemplation, with a view to remove an anomaly which, I trust, will not continue to exist much longer in the relations between Great Britain and the American Republic.

American Eagle—And if your diplomatic negotiations fail, you'll send Admiral Parker and Don Pacifico to knock. New York, won't you? You'll seize all the craft you can catch off Long Island, till such time as we learn to respect the persons of your blessed niggers. But wouldn't you have done all this long afore, if New York and Connecticut and Pacifico the nigger imprisoned at Charleston? Oh, you're a fine old Lion to the weak, you are; but there ain't a lamb milder to them that is likely to show you the smallest fight.

[COMMUNICATED]

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

GENTLEMEN—Allow me a small space in your columns to call your right on the question of "Extension of the Port," in your issue of Monday, June 17. You appear to have been unaware, up to that date, of the project of extending the port to the right bank of the river, and hence your astonishment at the report made to the First Municipality Council by Judge Derbes, accompanied by a series of resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts in obtaining the passage of such a law.

Allow me, Messrs. Editors, to refer you to the Journal of the House of Representatives, commencement of the session, where you will find that Peter Marcy, Esq., member of the House for the right bank of the river, presented a memorial to extend the port of New Orleans to the right bank. Said memorial was *referred*, I believe, to the Orleans delegation. A favorable report ensued, accompanied by resolutions which were adopted and sent to Washington. I refer you to resolution 204, approved March 20, 1850.

You will now perceive, Messrs. Editors, that the initiative step has not been taken by the First Municipality Council, but by the inhabitants of the right bank, and that they have addressed themselves to the proper authorities.

The question has been long enough open to discussion to enable the inhabitants of the left bank to oppose the passage of the above cited resolution. The letter of the Hon. A. Lasere to the Council can only have been to demand further information from the Municipal respecting said law. The imperative mandate of the Legislature, I hope, is not to be disregarded because a certain district of the parish might eventually think itself aggrieved.

The First Municipality has cordially approved the resolutions, and I hope that they will persist in the same opinion.

I cannot, Messrs. Editors, share your opinion that such a measure would be detrimental to the interests of the First Municipality. Trade is constantly wending its way to the upper part of New Orleans to seek better accommodations and less expenditures, whilst we seem to slumber on our past glory without making a single effort to retain at least a portion of the immense trade of New Orleans. The question can be briefly resumed: Either the port must be extended to the right bank, where expenses of storage and drayage will be considerably reduced, or else vessels and steamboats will be compelled to seek landings in Lafayette and Jefferson. AN ALGERITE.

Algiers, June 16, 1850.

(We give insertion to the foregoing in the impartial desire to elicit truth from discussion. If it can be proved that the proposed extension of the port, will in any manner tend to the advantages of the First Municipality, we shall be far from opposing it. The arguments of our correspondent demonstrate clearly enough the benefit which the right bank will derive from the measure; but that is not the question.—*Editors.*)

THE CREVASSE IN POINTE COUPEE.—The Point Coupee *Echo* of the 15th says:—On the night of Sunday last a portion of the Grand Levee in front of MR. A. LACOUR'S gave way, the breach is about one hundred yards wide. The effect has not been as great as is supposed it would be, as we are informed that the water is falling in Bayou Fordoche.

THE CONFESSIONS IN NEW YORK.—A letter from New York, on Saturday evening, to the Pennsylvanian, says:

"Petitions are in circulation to-day, signed by moderate men of all parties, calling upon our city delegation in Congress, and our State Senatorial there, to adopt the Compromise bill, framed by the committee of thirteen. I am told that [illegible] to back up these petitions by a respectable [illegible] delegation."

WASHINGTON, June 10th, 1850.

Speeches of Cass and Clay.—The Compromise—Confirmations, &c.

General CASS speaks to-morrow, in the Senate, on the Compromise, and Mr. CLAY will speak the day after. The bill will be called upon in the course of next week, and will pass the Senate beyond a doubt.

The Senate confirmed no one in Executive session.

Yours, &c., X.

☞ A despatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* states that Geh. Shields will vote for the Compromise and it is rumored that Mr. Norris of N. H. will do the same.

BRAZILIAN SLAVER CAPTURED.—The Salem *Gazette* of the 5th inst. gives the following information, furnished by Captain Mansfield, of the brig Cherokee:

"The Cherokee, on March 14, in the Mozambique Channel, of Ibo, latitude 12 35, longitude 41 06, was boarded by H. M. brig of war Pantaloon, Capt. Parker from Cape of Good Hope. Capt. Parker from Cape of Good Hope. Capt. Parker reports much trouble at the Cape on account of the convicts, who had not yet been permitted to land. Capt. Parker had made prize of the Brazilian ship Deliberacon, under American colors when she was boarded, but who hauled them down and threw them overboard. He had her sent to the Cape of Good Hope. Capt. Parker had also taken a brig called the Philanthropist, and had her anchored of Guillemaine until he should decide upon her case."

CHARGE OF FELONY.—A young man, clerk in the office of Adams & Co's Express, has been arrested and held on suspicion of purloining a package, containing $900 in bank bills, which had been committed to the charge of the company by Messrs. Drexell & Co., brokers, South Third street, to forward West. There was a partial investigation of the case before the Mayor, on Saturday, and the accused, but other valuable property was found in the possession of the defendant, which he acknowledged having taken from the express office.—*Phil. American.*

ARREST OF PIPER.—This individual, arrested for the murder of Captain Ives, on Grand River, reached this town last Monday, in the custody of our Sheriff, Mr. J. L. Petit, and his deputy, Mr. H. Sullivan. These officers deserve much praise for their zeal, tact and activity in this matter. The prisoner was committed by the examining magistrate, to await his trial at the September term of the District Court. We forbear making any comments upon this dreadful business, trusting that justice will have a speedy and unbiased by prejudice or wrong, or untarnished by gold or influence. —*Plaquemine (La.) Sentinel.*

Editors of the Bee:

DEAR SIR—Before my arrival at my office this morning, some person whose name I do not know, left a few copies of an engraving, and without our knowledge, he posted one at them on the door of our business office, with a label under it "*For sale here.*" Our Clerk, a Mexican boy, whom I presume did not even understand what the engraving meant, allowed the stranger to leave a few copies with him.—On my arriving at the office about noon, seeing a crowd assembled there, I made enquiries with regard to the assemblage, and found no one in the establishment could account for it; upon finding out the reason, considering it a very improper act, and, as no doubt our clerk's ignorance was taken advantage of. I wish hereby to let those persons know, who saw the said engraving during the few minutes it was placed at our office door, that the establishment is not myself nor any one else at our office authorized the person who brought the engravings there to leave them for sale, and much less to make out office there such purpose.

By giving insertion in your paper to the foregoing explanation, you will confer a special favor on

Your obedient servant,

E. J. GOMEZ.

SITTING OF TUESDAY, June 14th, 1850.

The Council was to meet this day, pursuant to adjournment. The members present were Messrs. J. A. Bouneval A., Bertin, Fabre, Fuentes, Conrey, W. Laughlin, R. M. McAlpin, C. Ramos and Mr. J. L. Fabre.

Mr. J. L. Fabre takes the chair, and states to the Council that Mr. Joseph Reyes, is absent on account of illness.

On motion of Mr Ramos, Mr. Emile Reynes was appointed Secretary pro tem There being an quorum, the Council adjourned until Tuesday next, 25th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

EMILE REYNES,
Secretary pro tem.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—The body met last evening, Recorder Caldwell presiding. Present.—Messrs. Marks, Pride, Renshaw, Shields, Hale, McCarthy, Genella, Bell, Bowen, Sykes, Lawrason, Recorder, Harbourne, Stewart, and Yancey—14.

A message was read from the Mayor and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the secretary of the First Municipality Council stated that that body had appointed a committee of Councilmen to examine an appropriate public celebration of the 4th of July. Communication of Mr. Sykes, a committee of three was appointed to meet them on behalf of the Second Municipality. Messrs. Sykes, Sewell and Hale were appointed by the Chair.

The report of the Board of Public Schools, published by us a few days since, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the Attorney of the Municipality was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer's weekly report was read, as follows:

Balance on hand at last report $114 55
Received since 8 744 46

$8,859 41
Disbursed 8,559 25

Balance on hand $299 16

The Finance Committee made a report giving a statement of the high handed proceedings of the Jackson Railroad Company in obstructing Bayadee street with their cars, and refusing to remove the same. Petitions were also presented by Mr. Marks, embodying the complaints of a number of citizens against the same, referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Philip McGovern, one of the night watch, petitioned Council for an investigation stating that he had been surrounded by fifteen or twenty men on the charge of using "disrespectful language" towards him. Referred to the Committee on Police.

A petition from the property holders in a certain street complaining of the same, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A petition relative to the Faydras street Restaurat, complaining of it as a nuisance, was referred to the Committee on Police.

The usual weekly report that nothing had been done on the Common street theft-road was received and referred. A petition of the property holders in said street complaining of the same, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

Mr. Lawrason, from the Police Committee, reported papers for sundry bills. Adopted. Also, a remission of taxes on the building used by the Sisters of the Holy Family, in Camp street, as a public school. Adopted. Also, directing the Attorney to take immediate steps to recover from the sureties of E. K. Thompson, a late collector, the amount due by said Thompson to the Municipality. Adopted.

Mr. Renshaw, from the Committee on Streets and Landings, made a report. The stones were ordered to be opened to allow the river to flow through the same.

Mr. Hale from the Police Committee, reported that the Committee had in view a lot for the purpose of building a Police Jail.

On motion of Mr. Hawthorne, Dr. Copes and Mr. S. R. Jennings were elected Commissioners of the House of Refuge.

Mr. Shields, from the Committee to confer with the Committee of the First Municipality on the subject of improving Canal street, reported that no meeting had yet been held.

The resolution relative to the payment of the teachers of the Public Schools, and requesting the necessary report, was laid over for that purpose, was called up by the mover, Mr. Pride.

Mr. Marks addressed the Council, stating that the funds alone had been reserved.

Mr. Pride rejoined.

Mr. Shields said that no fund could exist, as it was always advanced by the Municipality before being received by the State. The payment from the Municipality was required monthly, whereas from the Treasury of the State it was received quarterly.

Mr. Marks spoke at some length in opposition to the resolution. He commented upon the report of the Board of School Directors, and said that it was full of gross inaccuracies and errors, which would be shown to the Council at a future time.

Messrs. Hale, Renshaw, Lawrason, Pride and Sykes further debated the resolution.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and lost by a vote of 19 nays to 8 yeas.

Mr. Marks offered a resolution, making it incumbent on all officers of the Police and Night Watch, Lamplighters, &c., to show that they were duly qualified according to law before entering upon the performance of their respective duties. Adopted.

Mr. Marks offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Finance to equalize whatever may be collected and remitted fines in violation of the rights of the Council.

On motion, the resolution was amended so as to refer to a special committee; it was then adopted.

The Council proceeded to elect officers of the Night Watch and Police.

Mr. Marks asked for the reading of the applications. This was decided by the yeas and nays—8 yeas, 8 nays.

The Council at a late hour went into an election, and then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 18, 1850.

There is a fair demand for Cotton and prices very stiff. Sales to-day [illegible] at 10¼@ 10¾c for Middling and 12¼c for Good Middling.

Sugar and Molasses the transactions were confined to small parcels at yesterday's figures.

The Flour market is more settled. Sales of St. Louis were made to-day at $6 87½@$7 12½, inclusive extra brands at $7 50@8 00 ₰ bbl. Of Corn meal 2000 sacks were sold, chiefly at 70@75c ₰ bushel.

In Provisions we have no change to notice. Mess Pork is quoted at $11 50. Bacon is very firm and in good demand.

Whiskey is selling at 20¼c. ₰ gallon, [illegible] rated.

Exchanges remain as last quoted, but the demand is limited.

Freights are unchanged.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—Gross Certificates of Deposit of the City Bank, New York, in various sums, for sale by

jel8 E. KHART & CO, 70 Tchoupitoulas st.

FOR SALE—A retail FAMILY GROCERY, doing a good business in the First Municipality. For particulars, apply to

jel9-1in CADY & HOLMES, 19 Gravier st.

City Intelligence.

RETURNED THE TILE.—Richard Knowlan, a juvenile offender, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having stolen money from the till of a grocery, situated at the corner of Bienbourne and Richard sts. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

RECEIVING Drunk &c.—Hugh David, a druggist at the corner of Poydras and Philippa sts., was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having received stolen goods belonging to Messrs Clark and Allison in St. Charles st He will be examined to-morrow.

SENT DOWN.—Henry Garvin was committed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell for trial, before the First District Court, on the charge of having assaulted some females in Girard st.

MASONRIC A RUNAWAY.—Mr. Maunsel was charged yesterday, before Recorder Genella, with having harbored a runaway slave belonging to Brenlan Blanc. A warrant was issued accordingly.

GRAND ARRAIGN.—Frank Snyder was brought up yesterday, before Recorder Genella, on the charge of having, in the first instance, assaulted with a loaded stick the wife of W. West, and afterwards assaulting the latter with a stove. He was committed for trial.

MINOR OFFENCE.—A lot of individuals were brought up yesterday, before Recorder Genella, charged with petty offences. Mrs. Courtland executed a great disturbance in the premises of one of her neighbors, breaking the window glasses, &c. F. Lynch exampled forcibly to gain possession of his cab, which, for the time being, was in the custody of the police. Forrest was charged with having assaulted Pascal Sylvie with a pistol. Henry Rice and Margaret Foy were brought up for a breach of the peace Mary Hipsmilder was committed by her husband. Each of these cases were disposed of in the usual manner.

DISCHARGED.—Wm. Clifford, who was taken up some time ago, on suspicion of having stolen $500, from on board the Steamboat Cam No. 2. No positive evidence was adduced to criminate him, and he was discharged with the warning to leave the State within forty eight hours. Clifford is known to the Police, as a most dangerous character.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Hugo Kreller, was arrested yesterday on the first week display, on the charge of having attacked and wounded Mr. J. F. Schuller with a knife, at the moment when the latter was leaving the police office. He will be examined in the course of a few days.

MOBS OF THE LATE ROBBERY.—Joseph Victor *alias* Black Joe and Cheri Tourneé, were arrested yesterday by Captain Terrien, on the charge of having participated in the robbery of the $7000 20, abstracted in a package form on board of the Steamer Natchez. They were remanded for further examination.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lavie.*—A Frenchman, indicted for larceny, was tried yesterday and found guilty. James Chrisman, indicted for the same offence, was tried and acquitted. J B Maithe, charged with a breach of trust, was tried and acquitted.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The Grand Jury commenced acting yesterday, on the charge delivered to them by Judge McHaleb, in relation to the alleged violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. A number of witnesses were summoned and examined. It is understood that the Jury will make a presentment in the case.

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In Store and For Sale by
DELAWARE, 22, 24 Levee.

20 qr pipes Amus 4th proof de La Rochelle do.
15 qr casks and 8 half do Pinted Proprietaire La Rochelle do;
12 qr and 4 half do Pinted Castillon do do;
5 do do Pontac Cherry do do;
4 do do Dupuy, 1845, pale do
100 cases good ordinary Red Wine, sundry vintages.

1000 bushels Anchor brand Champagne;
40 do Dacaraque do
25 do Capt May do
30 do Gen Taylor do
100 boxes 50 cd stars and St. Esteve Claret;
20 do do do, 24 half bottles.
25 do do do
50 do Chateau Larose Claret;
40 do Haut Talence;
40 do Chateau Lafitte Claret;
40 do do do, 24 bottles
40 do do Haut Brion Claret;
40 do do do, 24 bf bottles.
8 pipes Holland Gin
1 puncheon St Croix Jamaica Rum.
40 do Irish Whiskey;