The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning, July 17, 1850.

THE ELECTION ON SATURDAY

Our readers will bear in mind that a most important election is to be held on Saturday next, in the First Municipality. On that day the voters will be called upon to decide whether they are willing to tax themselves for the purpose of carrying out the extensive improvements recommended in a liberal spirit by their representatives in the Council. The [illegible] taxes will have to determine whether the great Bonaparte thoroughfares—Levee, Chartres and Royal streets are to remain in their present disgraceful and abominable condition, or whether these important avenues are to be paved substantially with pure rock, thus ensuring a durable and economical roadway for the next thirty years. To carry out this desirable improvement and to redeem our Municipality from the stigma of bearing, so commonly cast upon it, a tax of one-half per cent will be required, collectable in the years 1851 and 1852. The proceeds of this tax are to be deposited in the Bank of Louisiana, and are to be made specially applicable to the purposes designated. It would be doing injustice to the good practical sense of the inhabitants of the First Municipality, to doubt for a moment that they will vote en masse for these contemplated improvements, and we accordingly look for an overwhelming demonstration at the polls in support of the measure.

The voters will likewise have to decide on the levying of a tax of one-third of one per cent to meet the current expenditure for the year. It is quite useless to argue in favor of this impost, as every principle of common honesty requires us to pay our debts. The Municipality wants the money—they have shown it by the [illegible] of their budget, and it would be folly for the people to vote against a measure, which, evidently, would only entail the necessity of imposing a larger tax hereafter.

From Texas.—The steamship Palmetto, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday from Lavaca and Galveston.

Gov Bell's proclamation is published in the Galveston papers of the 12th inst. The Legislature is called to assemble at Austin on the 12th of August.

The Corpus Christi paper states that it has information that the train of cars dispatched from that place to Seguin, by Wm. Mann & Co., was attacked by about two hundred Indians, near Los Angelos. They dispersed the drivers, killed four yoke of oxen, and drove off a large cabriolet, a company on the train. The goods on the cars belonged to Wm. Mann & Co., Mr. Wasseman, and several citizens of Goliad.

Mr H M Kinney, Texas agent of the State, by appointment of the last Legislature, has addressed a circular to the citizens that the detailed claims of officers under the late Republic, amount to about $600,000. This money, Mr. Kinney says, is to be underwritten to collect under the provisions of the late law.

The jewelry store of Mr. Carl Ropgen, of Galveston, was broken into on the 10th inst., and about seven hundred dollars worth of property carried off hands." This is quite an unprecedented occurrence in the quiet and orderly city of Galveston.

Dr John C Taylor, of Galveston, was, on the 11th inst., examined before a magistrate's court, on the charge of rape upon one of the inmates of a young girl, and was bound over for trial under a recognizance of $1500, with two sureties.

The citizens of San Antonio have held a meeting, and expressed their determination to sustain the territorial rights of Texas. The citizens of Matagorda do same.

The heat of Galveston is intense, the mercury up to 99.

The Houston Gazette is for sale; ill-health of the editor is the cause.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMBOAT NORTH AMERICA.—On the 7th inst., the steamboat North America, while on the passage from Albany to Troy, struck upon a rock at Point no Point, and her bow on being pierced, immediately commenced filling with water, when it was found necessary to run her ashore. The passengers were landed off by the steamer James C. Harris, one of them, named Walker, being drowned in attempting to get on board. It was stated that another passenger also was drowned. It is feared that the chief injury to the boat is that occasioned by the water flowing into her hold.

The steamer Manhattan, which ran ashore near Newburgh, was got off without serious injury.

☞ The arrival of the steamer Philadelphia and Georgia from Chagres with another large supply of gold dust has contributed to give a fabulous ease to the money market of New York. The shipments of specie to Europe to restore the balance of trade, become of great importance while California continues to pay us so heavily with the precious metal.

An old Lake Disaster.—On the 3d inst the steamer Globe, while in Saginaw Bay, took fire under her boilers. The fire was extinguished after two hours' exertions, by flooding the steamer as well as the boilers.

☞ The New Saxonia, from Paris, brings advices from Marseilles, obtained by brig Genevre, from Marseilles for Para. We are informed that the steamer Golish, from New York for San Francisco, left Marseilles on the 9th inst., having been supplied with coal, and that the steamer Confidence, from do. for do., arrived the same day; the having no bill of lading will be subjected to six days' Quarantine. Vessels from the U. S. bound to California, according to tonnage, are required to be supplied with a bill of health certificate from the Brazilian Consul.

Health of Baltimore.—The whole number of deaths in that city during the [illegible] week of July, was 111 two more than the [illegible] corresponding week last year. Week before last the deaths were 90, or 18 less than in the same week of 1849. These facts show an increase of 21 in the mortality in a single week this season, and, of course, upon the increased heat in all quarters, promising the usual howl of diseases, there being 25 deaths by cholera in a month, while less than were only 12 the week previous by that complaint. Two were by drinking cold water.

The California True Delta.—One of the most beautiful specimens of a newspaper published in the country is now before us in the shape of the *California True Delta*. As its title indicates, it is intended for circulation in California, and in respect to the denizens of that remote territory a faithful and complete synopsis of the events transpiring on the Atlantic side of the Continent. Unlike many publications of the kind, it is replete with a mass of original matter, and of that kind precisely which commends itself to readers at a distance. It is printed in excellent style on a large quarto sheet and has for its frontispiece a capital representation of the city and harbor of San Francisco. We are glad to hear that the experienced publishers, Messrs. Davis & Maguire, are reaping a rich reward from the fruits of their enterprise, and that the paper frequently commands its weight in gold on the Pacific.—Thus, considering that the sheet weighs something like an ounce, is a very fair return, but not by any means more so than the paper merits. We commend the "California True Delta" to those who wish to keep there friends well posted up in the passing events of the day.

President of the Senate.—Wm. R. King, of Alabama, will probably be chosen President of the Senate.

Arrival of the Georgia and Philadelphia.

The steamer *Georgia*, arrived at New York on the 9th inst., bringing dates from Chagres to the 29th, and advices from Havana to the 30th inst.

The *Philadelphia* arrived in the same port on the 7th inst. That steamer made her outward passage in nine days, and returned in eight days and 22 hours, running time. She brought $2,000,000 on freight, and about $500,000 with her passengers.

The steamship Georgia left Chagres June 29th, 24 hours ahead of the Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia brings one hundred passengers.

The Oregon, Captain Patterson, brought to Panama, 236 passengers. Upon her manifest, was $2,000,000 in gold dust.

The steamship Alabama, for New Orleans, left two days before the Philadelphia, with 125 passengers and about $500,000 in gold dust.

The steamship Sarah Sands, Capt. Thompson, was about 90 miles below Monterey, on her passage up, taking in coal. A number of her passengers had left her and proceeded up to San Francisco by land. Those that remained on board of her were in good health.

The steamers New World and Isthmus, sailed on the 22d of June, from Panama for San Francisco, both full of passengers.

The steamship Oregon, after passage down, met the steamer Panama, on the 21st of June 130 miles below Acapulco, bound to San Francisco.

The British steamship Avon, from Valparaiso, arrived at Panama on the 26th of June, with a large amount of specie.

The news is not very extensive. San Francisco was recovering last from the effects of the late disastrous fire. The gold had commenced to flow in from the mines, and business had revived.

Troubles breaking out at the Southern mines, and the high state of the water on the Sacramento, had a depressing effect on mercantile speculations in San Francisco.

The troublesat the southern mines were occasioned by the foreign miners refusing to pay the tax imposed on them by the State for the privilege of mining. At last accounts they had begun to pay the tax. The Chinese were the first to answer the demand of the Collector.

Trinity River and Trinidad Bay were continuing to cause as much excitement almost, at San Francisco, as the Sacramento and its gold placers did in New York, when the first golden report reached us. We don't see, however, from the account, that gold is so very plenty on the Trinity.

In looking over our files of California papers, we observe that the Sacramento Mines are not yielding a very rich harvest this season. The rivers continue very high, and many who had gone to the mines, have returned to San Francisco, after the failing of the waters. Prospecting is also spoken of as being a profitless business this year.

A Destructive Fire and Explosion in Brooklyn.—Brooklyn was visited, on the 7th inst., by another destructive fire. It broke out at ten minutes past 3 o'clock, A. M., in the attic of R. V. W. Thorn & Co's. extensive storage warehouse, on Furmon street, fronting on the river near the Fulton ferry landing, which was destroyed, together with much other valuable property. It is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion, among a large quantity of hemp which is understood to have been wet. It extended through the hatchway to the lower part of the building, where was stored a large quantity of saltpetre, which repeatedly exploded with tremendous force, carrying timbers and brick high in the air, prostrating walls and producing a concussion described as being similar to an earthquake.

The conflagration was distinctly felt as far as Washington, L. I., and at Bergen's Point, New Jersey. Timbers and fragments of the building were thrown many hundred feet, in some instances causing damage to buildings in their descent. There were some five or six explosions of a violent character. These were succeeded by numerous other explosions, numbering perhaps one hundred. Fiery missiles were of course scattered in all directions. The firemen being obliged to retreat for safety, it was with difficulty that they could effectively bring their machines to bear on the burning mass.

The engine was blown into the river, but subsequently recovered. Another was purposely thrown in, to save it from being buried. Fortunately no person was seriously injured so far as we can learn.

Mr. Thorn's warehouse was filled to repletion with corn, flour, sugar, molasses, hemp, ligumvitæ, saltpetre and a number of nitrate of soda. It was reported that there was powder in the building, but such was not the fact. There were also some 280 bbls of molasses on the pier, a portion of which was burned. Mr. Thorn estimates the loss on property in his building at some 200,000. All the parties interested are believed to be insured.

From Thorn & Co's warehouse, the fire extended first to the extensive sheds of Tapscott & Co., shipping merchants of this city. They were filled with naval stores, turpentine, and camphine, &c. The destruction was complete. The loss will probably not be less than $30,000 or $40,000. Insured for $10,000. The burning tar flowed down into the river, covering the surface with liquid fire. Two of the three vessels lying at the wharves were more or less burned. One of them, the ship John Fox, was also badly scorched. A Bremen brig was also burned at the stern, and a lighter belonging to G. W. Thompson, lost her sails and was otherwise damaged. The ferry boat Wyandotte, however, took them in tow and removed them without further injury.

The large sheds of Michael Trappell next took fire. Sheds at 4,000 inches were burned and a quantity of wood and hay. The loss is about $5,000, and is partially covered by insurance. His brick store stayed the progress of the fire in that direction.

In the opposite direction, David Thompson & Brothers' sheds, four in number, were burned, and property destroyed to the value of about $25,000. It was insured, so far as can be ascertained, to about two thirds of that amount. Its destruction was attended by heavy explosions, doubtless produced by nitrate of soda, of which there was a quantity in store. In addition to $4,000 or $5,000 worth of guano, just arrived for the Messrs T., (and partially insured) the following was consumed: A quantity of guano belonging to Edward Barker; 200 hhds molasses, Moses Taylor; 130 do Ford, Gilpin and Mack. Also, quantities stored by Hasbrow & Son, and Battelle & Renwick, 1,000 tons lignumvitæ, Chauncey & Pouvert; 50 hhds molasses, Schieffelin & Fowler.

Mr. Odell's store, the contents of which equalled $100,000 in value, was saved with difficulty. The roof was on fire several times.

In the rear, abutting the "Heights," two frame dwellings were burned and McDonald's cooper shop. Also the stables and a mill, in many premises. W. & J. P. Tapscott's fluid gas manufactory was much damaged. A three story brick building forming a part of the same property and used for manufacturing purposes, was entirely consumed. Robert Barker's brick distillery and a cluster of dwellings adjacent, owned by them, were slightly damaged. The wharves were also much burned.

Below are some further particulars.

The large warehouse contained property to the amount of about $800,000, consisting of saltpetre, sulphur, guano, molasses, liquors, hides, railroad iron, &c.

At one time, there was a report that ten men were killed by the first explosion, but, though many were badly bruised and burned by the [illegible] missiles, we are assured that no lives were lost.

The terrible explosion which took place was from the effect of saltpetre. Any doubts as to whether saltpetre is explosive, are now ended. This fire has proved conclusively, that the article is almost as dangerous as powder.

When Thomps n's sheds were consumed, a large pile of logwood was left burning, together with several hundred sacks of saltpetre. When the flames reached the logwood pile, the saltpetre, it began to explode, one sack at a time. These small explosions were kept up for nearly an hour. Sometimes the reports would be as loud as a cannon, and then like a musket.

The large double dwelling house belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Lewis, on Columbia street, was at one time in imminent danger from the shower of lighting coals precipitated on its roof by the explosion.

The pavements for many blocks around were whitened with saltpetre and ashes, sent up by the explosions. The combustion of the sulphur produced reports similar to the discharge in rapid succession of muskets.

The fire-proof warehouse of Mr. Thompson stood like a rock through the whole conflagration, nothing inside taking fire, though the most intense heat was direc ly against its northern wall.

But for this warehouse the flames would undoubtedly have swept far down Furman street. A large flaming timber fell through the roof of Thompson's warehouse, 100 feet from the explosion. The roof of another warehouse 500 feet distant, was broken up in the same manner.

Up to a late hour Sunday evening, the camphine and tar, which lay in pools on the ground, were on fire, and flame continues to spring from the ruins of Thorn and Thompson's store. The spot was visited during the day by several thousand persons.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the loss at so early date.

Another.—About eleven o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in the grocery of Thomas Murphy, corner of Pearl and Front streets, the contents of which were mostly destroyed.—Loss, about $2,000. Insured, $500.

Sale of Bank Stock.—Messrs. Vignie & DeFriest disposed at public auction, on yesterday, of 212 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank Stock, at 46, 46 1-4 and 46 1-2; likewise of 100 shares Canal Bank Stock, at 86, 86 1 2 and 87. On Monday, 72 shares of Louisiana Bank Stock were sold at 108 1-2. These rates indicate a considerable advance.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Senate.—Mr. Walker gave notice of a bill to alter and fix the time for the commencement of the sessions of Congress.

Several local and private bills were acted upon.

The attendance of the Senate was thin.

The Adjustment bill was taken up.

Mr. Truman Smith spoke in opposition to the bill, and giving his general views on this subject, promising that he would do all this in one day.

After Mr. Smith concluded, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Strong introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the printing of the testimony in the contest for election for the Fourth Congressional District in Pennsylvania.

The House then resumed the Galphin case. The House adopted, as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Schenck, by a vote on yeas and nays, of 119 in the affirmative and 66 in the negative, the following:

Resolved, further, That this House decidedly disapprove of, and dissent from, the opinion given by the Attorney-General, in favor of an allowance of interest on said claim, and from the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of the same.

The entire substitute (including the above and the censure on the President passed on Saturday) was voted down by a vote on yeas and nays, of 39 in the affirmative and 163 in the negative.

Mr. Featherston moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, with the view of moving the resolution appended to the report made by himself, Mr. Disney, and Mr. Job Mann, as a substitute for those reported by Mr. Burt.

The House refused, by overruling the decision of the Speaker, to admit the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The House refused to do so by a vote on yeas and nays, of 72 in the affirmative and 116 in the negative.

Finally, the House then rejected, by a vote of 112 in the affirmative to 49 in the negative, that the claim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand against the U. States.

Mr. Elliot offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of said claim, and it was, therefore, paid "in conformity with law" and "precedent."

The third resolution was adopted by a vote on yeas and nays, as follows, viz:

Resolved, That the act aforesaid did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and its payment was not "in conformity with law" or "precedent."

A motion has been made by Mr. Featherston to reconsider the vote by which the last resolution was adopted, with the view of amending the same so as to read in accordance with the views of censure up on the President, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General, which were adopted on Saturday and this morning, but which were subsequently voted down to-day. Pending the question, the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

The Cuba Invasion—*Effect of the News at Madrid.*—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives the following account of the reception of the news of the invasion of Cuba at Madrid:

"The news of the invasion of Cuba by Lopez reached Spain about two weeks ago, and created, it is said, 'a painful sensation.' It caused 'universal alarm and indignation.' The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post, under date of the 10th instant describes the excitement, and remarks that it is felt that Cuba is lost forever to Spain, 'if the Yankees have a strong party among the people, or, as a last desperate expedient, raise the whole population. On the 8th, the Spanish government received the news by telegraph of the landings of Lopez.—A Cabinet Council was immediately announced, when it was determined that if the Captain-General of Cuba considered it necessary to dispatch a war steamer to Cadiz for military and naval reinforcements, the troops in that province should be at once embarked in all the vessels that could be spared from the home stations, as well as on board hired steamers—it was also determined that an energetic proclamation should be addressed to the American government. The question of offering the Island of Cuba to the British government was also propounded and debated. The Heraldo, ministerial paper, announces the receipt of official despatches from Cuba, dated May 3, and remarks that when the Spanish government made the loan of fifty millions of rials to increase the steam navy, the intention of Lopez and his party were already known, and the most favorable preparations were at once made to forward the armament. On the 10th inst. the greatest joy prevailed at Madrid, at the news of the failure of the Lopez expedition."

☞ The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 8th instant, says:

F. X Aubrey has just got in from New Mexico, and brings information very late and interesting from that region. A State government, or, more truly, fully organized one thus, and the next session of Congress will be called upon for Senators and Congressmen from that self-made State, on their way to Washington to claim a part in the government of the affairs of the United States.

An election for State officers was to be held on the 20th of June. Of course, from this, it is certain that the Convention had completed its labors in framing a Constitution for the *State of New Mexico*. Every office was to be contested in an animated manner by the *acephytes* of New Mexico. Henry Connelly and Thomas Ochiltree were candidates for Governor; Manuel Alvarez and Ceran St Vrain for Lt. Governor; William S. Messervy and Hugh N. Smith, for Congress. The New Mexicans entered into the spirit of the election with enthusiasm.

The candidates for the United States Senate are Major R. H. Weightman, Capt Reynolds, of the U. S. A., W. Z. Augney and Josh Houghton.

The Red Advance of the Exploring Expedition, was off the Southern Cape of Newfoundland on the 9th inst.

In a gale on the 29th of May, she parted from her consort. This is not a subject of regret, as the Advance will probably reach her place of rendezvous sooner than in company. The sailing qualities of the Advance have proved admirable. Several opportunities of trying her speed with coasters and fishermen had been had, and she beat them with all ease.

The officers and men of the Advance were all in good health and spirits, and are sanguine as to the success of the enterprise.

Passports in New Granada.—As soon as our Charge de Affaires to New Granada heard of the publication of a notice in the United States, requiring American citizens crossing the Isthmus of Panama to provide themselves with passports, he applied to the President of the Republic of New Granada on the subject. The matter was immediately laid before Congress, and the result was that the requirement was abolished. It is not, therefore, necessary for American citizens, en route for California, to get passports.

The Profits of Horticulture.—There is a gardener in the vicinity of St. Louis, who will, it is said, realize this year about $1,800 from the sale of *mint* to the principal hotels, coffee houses and other establishments. He now employs several men in preparing and bringing to his customers every morning the bunches. The hot weather, we are told, has made the run quite heavy on his "beds," but he believes his bank is equal to the demand.

Health of Memphis.—The health of Memphis continues uninterruptedly good, and that city never passed a healthier month than is now progressing.

The weather for a week past was sufficiently hot, the thermometer being at 90 at midday in the shade; copious showers descend daily upon and around the city, without which the heat would be insufferably augmented.

The President's Illness.—The first intimation that the citizens of Washington had of the illness of the President was conveyed in the following lines of the *Republic* published on the morning of the 9th inst, the very day of Gen. Taylor's death:

"The President is laboring under a bilious remittent fever, following an attack of serious cholera morbus; and is considered by his physicians seriously ill."

July 8—11, P. M.

☞ The *Southern Sentinel*, published at Plaquemine, says that the Cane crop looks remarkably well in Pointe Coupee.

Bayou Sara Levee.—It is believed that the levee around the town of Bayou Sara will be commenced in about one month. We learn that there has been a bid for the contract by a very responsible man. A survey has been made and it has been ascertained that there are about 28,000 cubic yards of levee to be made, in order to secure the town against further inundation.

☞ Unforseen circumstances have prevented the continuation of the test of Mr. Speer's new patent Gun Barrels, since Monday morning last, as that parties who have visited the shop for the purpose of seeing it in operation, have, no doubt, called at the Lower Cotton Press since that time to examine the works, and came away disappointed. On Friday, the 19th instant, the whole machinery will be in operation, when a fair trial will be made.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

ALBANY, July 8.

Post Office Robbery and Arrest—The Canal Banks, and Railway Accidents.—Rufus Pemberton, himself a clerk in the city Post Office, was arrested yesterday on the charge of robbing the Post Office. After his arrest he confessed to the robberies, and implicated two persons named Brainbell and Gaylor, both of whom have also been arrested. For several weeks packages of letters reaching Albany on Sunday morning have been missed, and everything always vanished. The Post Office on that morning, he was suspected, watched, and were consequently placed, and he was caught in the act. He will be examined today before U. S. Commissioner Hilton.

There is nothing to add to the loss of life by the accidents on the Utica Railroad—one person was killed on the down train, and two on the up train. The cars left for the West last night as usual, and all back mails from the West are in.

In reference to the Canal breaks, nothing official has been received beyond what was reported on Saturday.

Sad Accident at Hollidaysburg, Pa.—The Philadelphia papers contain the particulars of a sad accident which occurred at Hollidaysburg, Pa., on the 4th inst. The correspondent of the Pensylvanian, says—

A most distressing casualty, attended with loss of life, occurred yesterday. It has shrouded our generally quiet town completely in gloom. Bannyan & Kelly's Menagerie exhibited here yesterday; during the performances in the ring of the elephant Ann, and while the audience were collected on the seats, a sudden gust of wind and rain, accompanied by hail, sprung up. It struck the pavilion—rancing the gaudy structure to the ground. The pole unfortunately fell upon that part occupied by the audience killing one person, a stranger of the name of Moore, and severely injuring many others, by the falling of the seats—one or two of which so much so that very little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

At the same time a terrible howling was set up by the different animals, which, together with the screams of the women and children, produced a scene of indescribable confusion. It was a heart-rending and appalling scene.

☞ The Turkish Government has issued a decree of considerable importance to Mediterranean commerce. The port of Scodra (Scutari) in Albania, has been declared a free port, and a road is to be opened from it communicating with the lower Danube.

The River.—The river, at Baton Rouge has fallen no low, and is now falling so rapidly, that there seems little use, says the *Gazette*, of chronicling its movements. It is now within its banks, and is sneaking out of sight as though ashamed of the great damage it has done.

☞ Thanks to our Senator, the Hon. P. Soule, for interesting public documents.

Belize, Honduras, June 14, 1850.

The brig Allen King has arrived from New York, but has brought no news.

All is still here and hopes are entertained that the Indians have dispersed.

Our market is dull, and overstocked with provisions. There is no mahogany to be had at any price. Logwood, owing to the long dry season. We usually have abundance of rain in this month, but now we have nothing but light showers, hardly wetting the ground. The season is very healthy, good health and enterprise has prepared good mahogany, which will be thrown into market as soon as the floods will bring it down. In port, brig Allen King, Bunker, New York, discharged.

Cochineal crops very promising. Indigo not so good.

Hungarian Exiles.—*Governor* Ujhazi and his companions, have made a location in Decatur County, Iowa, on the head waters of Grand River, a tributary of the Missouri. They have found a beautiful spot, uniting the advantage of abundant water and timber with prairie for adjoining, and some improvements, such as cabin and garden spots.

The liberality of the citizens of St. Louis, provided them with farming utensils and furniture for their future wants. They are to become the nucleus of a large colony of the martyrs of freedom from our native Hungary.

City Intelligence.

First District Court—*Judge Lanse.*—The Court was occupied yesterday, with the case of Juan Martinez, charged with having prepared from a Coffee House situated on the levee, a quantity of coffee, on the 10th June last. The prisoner was arrested on the 10th June last. The prisoner was found in the Coffee House, by Officer Dupuy, and two others, on the 10th June last. The testimony elicited was much the same as given before the Recorder, and which we published at length at the time. The case will be taken up shortly before 3 o'clock, and at a late hour last evening, there was no prospect of a verdict.

The Grand Jury was in session yesterday, but as there was no quorum present, they were unsummoned and adjourned.

A Novel Kind of Sport.—The sporting season was commenced on the 4th inst., in one Geo. Beck, living who stationed himself with a fowling piece on the Bacon bridge, and commenced the work of destruction with a load of shot for the hunt, the property of George Miller, residing in the neighborhood, the owner, who by no means relished this method of accommodation found out the shooter, and proceeded to arrest the sportsman, who had already managed to secure three chickens in his game bag. The murdered fowls were found in a ditch through which Miller was passing. Considerable excitement was created in the court room before the First District Court, on a charge of larceny.

Deterring the Peace.—Robbie Rouland was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of Affray, and disturbing the peace, at the corner of Bourbon and Dauphine streets. He gave bail to behave better in future.

Assaulting a Child.—A Mexican made affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, charging one Mrs Lewis with having feloniously assaulted her child in Barrack street, on Monday evening last. The accused has been arrested and held to bail.

Cruel Conduct.—Martin Dugan entered a complaint yesterday, before Recorder Genois, charging a man named Fitzgerald with having struck his premises in St Louis street, and there assaulting his wife and child. After the parties had been bound to keep the peace, the accused entered into recognizance in the sum of $100 for the appearance of the accused.

Arrest.—Daniel Hunt was charged yesterday with having entered the premises of Sarah Coats in Dauphine street, and abusing her with a variety of hard names. The parties not permitted by law, and Hunt promised the Recorder to mend his bacon in future.

Stealing Pillows.—Th s F. Campbell, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, complaining that some sneak-thieves had stolen two feather pillows from his premises on the 14th inst. The thief has not yet been found.

Stealing Cash.—An affidavit was made yesterday, before Recorder Genois, by Mary Ann Ryan, charging a negro boy with having feloniously stolen $1 50 from the Lower, a bbl of Sugar belonging to J. P Bercier & Co. The police are in search of the thief.

Assault.—A man named Domingo, was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois, with having committed an assault on the person of Fanny Grunse. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Committed.—J. D. Lainer was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, charged with having gone to the house of Ebenezine Garen and stolen $5 in cash. Recorder investigated the matter, and finding the evidence sufficient, he committed Lainer for trial before the First District Court.

Keeping a Disorderly House.—Joseph Lana per was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house on the corner of Barracks street and Bayou Road. For this offence, the Recorder sentenced him to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

The Council Chamber of the First Municipality is now in mourning in consequence of the late lamented Lafayette's demise at Philadelphia. The chairs are covered with black cloth, and the gentlemen of the Council are to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Speaking.—Patrick Gaschis was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having taken some trifle from the schooner Fenner. He was sent to the Work house.

Assaulting an Alderman with intent to kill.—Alderman Bonner made an affidavit yesterday morning before Judge H. Watkins with having committed a serious assault on the deponent. It appears that the latter was cut and wounded in the face with a knife by the accused. The injured party was unable to appear before the court in person, and Watkins is now in jail awaiting an examination.

To be Examined.—The case of the two Rhode, father and son, accused of manslaughter, in having caused the death of John Higgins, at the grocery store on the Bayou road, on the 9th inst., will come up for examination to-day before Recorder Caldwell.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Tuesday Evening, July 16, 1850.

The demand for Cotton continues good, and to day's sales, including some not reported yesterday, amounted to 3,600 bales. Prices are very full, say 12¾@13¼c ₰ lb. for Low Middling to Good Middling.

In Sugar and Molasses, the sales have been restricted to small lots.

There is not much doing in Flour, but the market is a shade firmer. Sales 1,000 bbls. Corn is selling at 70@75c; about 2,500 sacks sold.

No change in Provisions, and market very flat. Mess Pork $12; Prime $9 75@10.

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

Exchanges remain as last quoted, with a somewhat improved demand.

There is nothing doing in Freights.

☞ Consignees of 15 half pipes Brandy, marked W. B. & C., and 18 bbls. Chian Wash, marked H. H. & C., to order, per barque Ferdinand, from Bordeaux, are invited to call at the office of the subscribers, and pay the freight, otherwise they will be sold at their own risks.

A. BOLIER,
Consignee and Forwarding Agent.
jy16 No 6 Bienville st.

Cognac La Rochelle.—90 quarter pipes La Rochelle Cognac, 4th proof Washington brand; 60 do do J. & J. Frere & Co.; 60 do do Cognac & J. Renaud, 4th proof; 60 do do Cognac 4th proof, J. & J. Frere & Co.; 50 eighth pipes Cognac 4th proof, Saint Ouy; 30 do do do 4th proof La Rochelle, Cuisse & Martin; 20 quarter pipes Cognac 6th proof, Pierre Cognac; 20 eighth pipes Cognac 1st proof, J. & J. Frere & Co.; in Cognac, now and for sale by

FOY & CO.,
Fils de FUENTES & CO.
jy17 18 Old Levee.

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It is also upon the Mutual principle, each person insured becoming a member thereof and sharing a portion of its profits, being entirely exempt from any liability beyond the amount of premium advanced.

Insurance companies organized upon the mutual principle are generally successful, more especially those exclusively confined to Life, as they are based upon calculations warranted correct by long experience and close scrutiny; but the stability and success of these Company is placed beyond a contingency, by the advantageous arrangement she has made for an unbridled guarantee fund of 500,000 dollars, not to be used or lessened, as subscriptions to mutual insurance companies always are, by an assessment.

This extra guarantee fund of 50,000 dollars remains permanent until the Company has accumulated a similar amount to take its place.

☞ Celebrated persons granted, and extensive travelling privileges allowed.

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Bordeaux Claret, in casks and bottles.
Do Sauterne, do do
Do Barsac, do do
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Do Chateau Larose, do do
Do Chateau Leoville