The Delta-Orleans Bee.

No. 1266 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII—Whole No. 6315.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year, 5 00

Advertisements without order must give one week's notice, to be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One Dollar for every TEN lines (Nonpareil measure) in the first insertion, and Half Dollar for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar for each language.

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☞ For a reduction of Annual Advertisers (strictly Professional) is strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning, Aug. 24, 1850.

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

MELISSES IMPROVED PROCESS OF MAKING SUGAR.

We have said that the method will be extensively used in the cane season, and as it is a subject of importance to many of our subscribers, we have taken some pains to ascertain the precise utility which is likely to accrue from its use at the ensuing of time; and from the respectability of the parties from whom our information is derived, we have every reliance that, in practice, our observations will be found correct.

From the careful trials made during the close of the last grinding season, by Mr. Thos A. Morgan, and several other planters of experience, who took the precaution of procuring pure bisulphite, it appears that the utmost confidence can be placed in the statements of Prof. Melsens to his treatise. This treatise, our readers will remember to have seen in our columns in both languages. We mention this because Mr. Gentry in his assertion that by his process 90 per cent of the juice is the whole of the saccharine matter contained in the cane can be converted into crystallizable sugar, has been called in question. And we are happy to find from some of these experiments, conducted with attention, in following out the instructions in the treatise, that a very superior crystallized sugar was the result of the operation without any admixture of molasses. Nevertheless, we are quite of opinion that, with the present sugar apparatus it will not pay to carry the process beyond two crystallizations, with a residuum of sugar house molasses. This will give a large gain in quantity as well as quality over the present ordinary time process.

The important advantage connected with Mr. Melsens process is that it adapts well at once to every form of mechanical apparatus in use in the State.

The first business of the planter should be to procure an 25 bisulphite of uniform strength, which of where all the rest is of no avail, and we are assured behind that the agent for the purchasers is provided for this, by erecting a large apparatus for the manufacture of the article, here on a large scale, to ensure permanency and economy. It is the intention also to sell the bisulphite at a lower price than is now in the market anywhere else in the United States.

It is made bisulphite the principal impurities are hyposulphuous acid and free sulphur, which, if allowed to remain in sugar and both of which are hurtful to a delicate flavor. The bisulphite contaminates no flavor or smell, even used in excessive quantities. The planter therefore should be cautious in purchasing only from responsible parties. Trash of a kind has been sent from the North, and it is to be feared that some of it may find its way here.

Besides of time, when chlorinized, or even concentrated, loses nearly its whole efficacy. Due to the escape of the excess of sulphurous acid, which is the active agent in making good sugar mainly depends. Some of our principal refineries at the Northwest that thoroughly have sprung, knowing that it would be impossible to send it on a good state, and compete with the price it could be made for here. Bisulphite, worn of good quality, should be perfectly limpid and much of a clear amber color. Beaume's certificate. Six can answer, with ordinary skill, will produce a beautiful sugar, both as to color and grain, and in good process of decantation be whitened, the result will give a still greater improvement, than without it. The common kettle process well, perhaps, derive most benefit from Melsens—but none should stop there, because the addition of clarifiers, and the means of one decantation at 24 to 25 deg. Beaume, will give results that will largely remunerate for the cost of such additions.

From past experience it would appear that the use of bisulphite used has been too great. The cheaper economy with effect we have from experiments from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 gallons as well one pound more enough to make a hogshead, according to the quality of the cane. The cost of a gallon of bisulphite will be in future 25 cents, and it must be applied to the cane as soon as possible after it is expressed.

This done, the juice will be in a condition unnecessary to change, for the Bisulphite prevents the fermentation of all ferments—and then even in the common kettles, provided they be clean, the juice may be brought to the boil without injury, and to the benefit of the Bisulphite. Lime as a detector, will be at once apparent. Of course the process will be still more effective, when the clarification is performed by steam, and especially if the juice be afterwards left to repose in suitable receivers for about 12 hours, to deposit the whole of the detected matter, and nothing but bright, clear liquor used for evaporation. To the Planter on Red River, the Melsens process must be extraordinary valuable, for by it the juice of green cane can be granulated, and all the disadvantages be obviated that attended premature grinding in a quarter. And in Texas, so, the Planter, from being enabled to re-boil his molasses into sugar, will have a marketable article for home use, of all he produces. Another great benefit will be found in the crystallization of the sugar—from the size of the Grain there will be no difficulty in using the syruping process, even with sugar made in the ordinary kettles, and we really think planters will find it to their interest to pay attention to this, as we are satisfied, that by the use of good Bisulphite of Lime in the proper quantity, a good crystallization, with two decantations, one after the clarification and the other previous to the syruping but put into the battery, and this followed by the process of syruping in appropriate vessels, the sugarmaker will obtain, at a small cost, a sugar superior in grain and little, if any inferior in brilliancy of color to the best now made in the vacuum pan by the aid of bone black; and in quantity, 20 per cent at least more than what is now obtained by the common kettle process. This will be fully tested, we understand, during the coming season, by Mr. Jas. Hagan's, Jr., plantation, near Baton Rouge.

We will conclude by remarking that immense advantage of Melsens, in his advertisement, offers to supply each planter with a barrel of this, free at a cheap rate, with permission to test the merit of the improvement, we strenuously ask—all parties interested in sugar planting, to adopt the suggestion and give the new process a fair and proper trial—the cost is little or nothing, say $10 50 for a barrel, and the benefit, if the process proves one half he merit attributed to it, enormous. Those who tried it in Louisiana last winter estimated the improvement as worth in quality and increased product $10 to $15 a hogshead, according to the apparatus used.

☞ The *Noticioso*, of Tampico, complains that it never receives New Orleans papers, although it knows they are placed on board of every vessel that sails for Tampico. If the captains are guilty of neglect toward the editors of *El Noticioso*, it is to fault of the New Orleans press. We cannot do more than send our papers.

PLEASURE TRIPS.—The fine steamer *Lecora* leaves to-day, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock cars, and will proceed directly to Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville and Covington. It will be recollected that she is the only boat going to Covington on Saturdays.

The *Young Lind* will leave also to-day, on the arrival of the 4 o'clock, P. M., cars, and on Sunday after the arrival of the 8 o'clock, A. M. cars. The fair is only 25 cents.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 14th, Mr. Hunter submitted a protest signed by ten members of the Senate, to wit: Messrs. Mason, Hunter, Butler, Barnwell, Turney, Soule, Jeff. Davis, Atchison, Morton and Yulee, against the bill providing for the admission of California, and asked that it should be spread upon the journal. Upon this motion a very protracted debate arose, which was maintained without intermission till a late hour. We notice that Mr Downs spoke against receiving the protest.

The Senate then took up the bill to provide a territorial government for New Mexico. An amendment proposed by Mr. Foote, and providing that the territory, when admitted as a State, shall be received with or without slavery, as its Constitution may provide, was adopted. The Senate adjourned after discussing the bill at considerable length.

In the SENATE, on the 15th, on motion of Mr. Mason, the Fugitive Slave bill was taken up and made the order of the day for Monday the 19th.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the protest to the California bill. Mr. Hunter said that another paragraph had been added, by unanimous consent of the signers, which was read. It adduces virtual surrender of the public domain, as another reason against California. The debate was continued some time longer, until finally a motion to lay the motion to receive the protest on the table was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Downs, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Smith, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, and Winthrop—22.

Nays—Messrs Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, and Yulee—19.

The bill to establish a territorial government for New Mexico, was taken up and passed as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, and Whitcomb—27.

Nays—Messrs. Chase, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Hamlin, Miller, Phelps, Upham, Walker, and Winthrop—10.

And the bill was passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the HOUSE, on the 14th, the Civil Appropriation bill was made the loop on which hall a dozen slavery and anti-slavery speeches were made.

In the HOUSE, on the 15th, the debate was continued, and the House, after a recess, reassembled at 7 P. M., for the purpose of listening to speeches. Nothing was done, but an infinite deal was said.

☞ The following account of a most disgraceful occurrence which took place on Thursday at the Recorder's office of the Second Municipality, appeared on the French side of yesterday's *Bee*. The original version was in English, but owing to the inadvertence of the translator, the copy was mislaid and failed to appear on our English side.

CHAROUD LIBEL—DASTARDLY ATTACK ON A REPORTER.—During the proceedings of the rape case yesterday, before acting Recorder Hale, Benj Byrnum rose and read an affidavit charging Dimic Scully, M. G. Davis and John A. Gonna, of the *True Delta*, with libel, in having qualified deponent in their paper of Thursday as Benjamin Byrnum *alias* Ben Bucket. Mr. Scully, the reporter of the True Delta, was present and at once entered into recognizance to answer the charge.

Some five or ten minutes afterwards, Byrnum approached the reporter's desk, where Mr. Scully was engaged in taking notes, and assaulted him from behind with a very heavily loaded cane. Fortunately the first blow which was directed at Mr. Scully's head glanced off or otherwise he would have been most seriously injured if not killed. The second blow lodged on Mr. Scully's right hand, which immediately produced a large swelling, and the third struck Mr. Gomez's arm, who endeavored in that way to parry off the blow. The suddenness of this cowardly attack prevented Mr. Scully from resenting it on the spot, and the court-room was moreover densely crowded, which enabled the assailant to slink off. An officer went in pursuit and brought Byrnum before the Recorder, who sentenced him to twenty-four hours imprisonment for contempt of Court.

Captain Forno then made an affidavit against Byrnum, charging him with an assault with intent to kill.

CALIFORNIA HOUSE.—We call particular attention to the bill of fare, at the California House, published in another part of our columns. Every thing in the way of edibles will be found duly registered on the precious *carte*. Let those who wish to dine, in the true sense of the word, go over to Mandeville to-morrow.

NEW COTTON—The Charleston *Courier* of the 17th inst, says: The first bale of new cotton was received yesterday, by the Rail Road, from the plantation of Mr. Bonitor, of Jefferson County, (Georgia,) consigned to Messrs. Lafitte & Co. The quality was considered to be strictly middling fair. It was sold at 13 cts.

THE CROPS.—The Avoyelles *Prairie Star* says the crops of that parish will be the best made since 1827.

The Natchitoches *Chronicle says*:—No army worms yet; the corn crop is excellent; teh cotton will come in well enough if the old enemy will stay away a month longer.

☞ We copy the following mysterious paragraph from the Avoyelles *Prairie Star* of the 10th:

Much insubordination has manifested itself among the negro population of this parish; a very high suspicion has excited our people for a few days past which we do not wish to speak of at present—our jail has been somewhat crowded for some time.

A TRAGEDY.—A shocking affair, says the Natchitoches *Chronicle*, recently took place in Texas. A Mr Wiley, living upon the Sabine, near Van Zandt, had seperated from his wife. It appears that he afterwards visited her at a house in the neighborhood, where she was residing, and proposed a division of the property, to which she consented. He then took her behind him on his horse and proceeded to their former house, which they reached upon apparently friendly terms. During the division of the property he requested her to walk out in the yard with him. As soon as they left the house he shot her dead with a pistol, and mounted his horse to escape. A number of citizens followed and killed him.

☞ In Boston, on the 15th, appropriate funeral honors were paid to the memory of the late President Taylor.

PROPOSITION FOR A TRUE SOUTHERN PAPER IN NEW ORLEANS.—A Louisiana planter, by no means of the wealthiest class, has left his name with us, as one who will give *one thousand dollars* towards the establishment of a Southern Press in New Orleans, provided nineteen other gentlemen will give similar sums, and the Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, now of the "Louisiana Statesman," will accept the chief editorship of the new paper.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

If the contemplated "*Southern Press*" is to resemble its namesake at Washington, Heaven save us from the infliction! By "true Southern press" the *Free Trader* means just such an incendiary and dissonistic print as itself. We beg, en passant, to inform the *Free Trader* that almost every journal in New Orleans is conducted by Southerners born and bred.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Alfred Ray, Thomas Donoho, Joseph W. Beck, John McCutchen, Aquila K. Arnold, Paul Stevens, Robert Clarke, John Page, Hiden Hyde, esquires, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Abelson Fowler, Attorney of the United States, in and for the District of Arkansas.

John Trumbull Van Alen, of New York, Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Ecuador.

Dwight Webb, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States for the port of Foochow, in China.

Ronald J. Haines, to be Attorney of the United States in and for the Southern District of Mississippi.

William M. Martin, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Charleston, S. C.

Elisha H. Allen, of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States at the port of Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands.

THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 14th, and sailed for New York at 10 o'clock. She brings dates from Liverpool to August 3d. The steamship *Atlantic*, Captain West, bound to Liverpool, was spoken by the *Niagara* on the 5th, in lat. 51 deg. 24 min., long. 14 deg. 21 min.

ENGLAND.—The exciting topic in the British House of Commons continues to be the admission or non-admission of Baron Rothschild to his seat in Parliament. On Thursday evening the debate was again resumed, but on an intimation, from the Attorney General, that he had some definite resolutions to propose, the further discussion of the question was further adjourned. In the course of the sitting the Attorney General gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move the following resolutions:

First—"That Baron Rothschild is not entitled to vote in the House, or to sit in this House, during any debate, until he shall take the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law."

Second—"That this House will, at the earliest opportunity in the next session of Parliament, take into its serious consideration the form of the oath of abjuration, with a view to relieve Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion."

The announcement of those resolutions was received with much indignation by the House, and in political circles it is anticipated that the Government will be thoroughly beaten on the resolutions."

The recent victory of the Duchies over the Schleswingers has given rise to much discussion in the London journals. The Times and Post defend the pretensions of Denmark, and are high in their praise of this last crusade against the ancient liberties of lower Germany, while the Chronicle and Daily News warmly espouse the cause of the Duchies. Speaking of the articles in the former journals, the News says:

"It is with humiliation that we see English influences at work, to involve our own country actively in the quarrel, and that on the wrong side. Their object was to abet the views of Austria and Russia in the deliberations of the Conference on the Danish question, which resumed its deliberations to day. Prussia has at last hour given symptoms of recalcitration. Prussia has refused to take part in the Conference, and has withdrawn on its Envoy from Frankfort, rather than acquiesce in the designs of Austria to reconstitute on the old footing the Central Diet, blown to the winds by the revolution of 1848. Upon this attitude, so tardily assumed by Prussia, rested the last hope of the friends of Constitutional Government. The Allied journals embrace the moment of the Conference resuming its deliberations to wheedle the Governments of France and England, and bully the Government of Prussia into submission to the reconstruction of the Germanic Confederation on the absolute principles of 1815, and the sacrifice of the Duchies to the uncontrolled will of the King of Denmark, or his master, the Czar."

MISCELLANEOUS.—A serious forgery on the Austrian Bank of Vienna has just been discovered in London. It appears that a person named Hill had been apprehended with forged notes on that Bank to the amount of £15,000.

A man named Jones has been brought up at the London Police Office for having in his possession a letter threatening the death of Lord John Russel. The fellow told the policeman that he found the letter, but the more probable circumstance appears to be, that he concocted it with the view to a little unenviable notoriety.

A meeting, numerously attended, was held in Manchester on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering a plan for the cultivation of Cotton in the West Indies.

Lord Brougham is to be created an Earl, with the reversion of the title to his brother.

The *Greenock Advertiser* says: "A strong probability exists of a direct passenger communication being opened between Greenock and New York by a line of screw steamers, the property of Greenock owners."

At a meeting of Mexican bond holders at London on Thursday, it was determined to send a special agent to Mexico, with a view of getting some approximation to justice from that Government.

The celebrated Liebeg is about to visit the United States for the purpose of lecturing on Chemistry.

An awful railway collision occurred on Thursday at Glasgow, by which a number of persons lost their lives.

The weather continues favorable for the growing crops. The accounts from Ireland relative to the potato blight, are extremely conflicting, but the general tone of the Irish papers is favorable.

The British Admiralty have given notice of the arrival on Thursday of intelligence from Captain Austin and the English and American squadrons sent in search of Sir John Franklin. Capt. Austin, on board the Eugenia, transport, left Whale Fish Islands on the 23d of June, all well, perfect in every equipment, the steamers with six weeks' coal on board. The day after Capt. Austin sailed, the American expedition consisting of two schooners, arrived at the Whale Fish Islands, and sailed to the northwaird on the 29th, all well. The season for explorations was considered fairly opened, but no intelligence has yet been obtained of the missing vessels.

FRANCE.—The remainder of the budget has been voted without a debate.

It is said that the Cholera is not virulent in Africa, as at first reported.

Two Socialists have been condemned to imprisonment for 18 months, for having concealed arms in their dwellings. Several more Socialist journals have been suppressed.

In the Assembly M. De Flotte addressed an interpolation to the Minister of Foreign affairs, with regard to the reparation due to the merchants of Havre and Bordeaux, in consequence of the seizure of fifteen of their vessels by the Government of the United States at San Francisco. Gen. Lahitte replied that the title of these French subjects to satisfaction was incontestible, and that the French Government would prosecute the affair so as to obtain full satisfaction.

The Minister of Marine has bestowed a gold medal upon Capt. J. Denison, of the American schooner Jacob N. Emerson, for having saved six seamen, who were separated from the French whaler Gen. Teat.

WARSSEMAU—The Danish Ambassador has had several lengthened interviews with the President of the Republic.

It is said that the French Government are in conjunction with England and Prussia, pressing negotiation, in order to terminate the difference between Denmark and the Duchies by amicably.

In the Assembly the Minister of Finance announced his intention of withdrawing the authorization of giving a forced circulation to the notes of the Bank of France.

The bulk of the Moderates are said to be getting tired of the sway of Louis Napoleon, and the belief gains ground that when his term of office expires in 1853, he will be succeeded by the Prince de Joinville.

Paris is full of the secret Cabals of both factions.

The French Railways are represented to be in a deplorable condition.

THURSDAY.—An extraordinary courier arrived with despatches from Germany, touching the Danish question.

The King of Bavaria was shortly expected in Paris en route to England; he travels incog.

The wheat last week has been very early. The Committee in the Assembly have reported against the motion allowing members of the Assembly, resident in Paris during the prorogation, to take part in the sitting of the Committee of Permanence.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—It appears from the last intelligence from the seat of war that the retreat of the Schleswig army at the battle of Isted, was occasioned by want of ammunition, than as the result of a hard fought field; and no doubt exists but that the retreat was perfectly orderly, and that the army will speedily be ready for action as at first.

The Danish report of the battle is published, from which it appears that they lost twelve officers killed, and seventy four wounded, 104 privates killed, and 3,200 wounded. Gen. Willisen does not state his loss, but regrets the large number of officers killed and wounded.

The Schleswig Government has issued a proclamation in which it declares that its army, though compelled to fall back, is not beaten. The courage of the army is undiminished, and the troops stand prepared to renew the fight—Nothing is yet lost and the Fatherland expects that every man will do his duty.

There has been no change in the relative positions of the hostile forces since the 27th. The Danes remain at and about Tropp and the Holsteiners behind the Wattenaer, at the junction of the Eyder with the Holstein Canal. The Holsteiners are making every effort to bring their army again into condition to recommence operations, and every addition of the reserve has been called in, martial law has been proclaimed for the Duchy of Schleswig.

A fleet of 18 gun of war lies before the harbor's mouth at Kiel.

GERMANY.—The news of the battle in the Duchies has excited a fury throughout Northern Germany and in Hanover. A meeting has been held at which 4,000 persons were present to petition the King that the Hanoverian army might be sent to the aid of Schleswig Holstein. Several other popular meetings have also been held at different places to the same effect.

Prussia has recalled her Envoy from the Conference at Frankfort. This step will have the effect of weakening the growing power of Austria in German affairs, while Austria in desirous of blotting from the recollection of the people the stirring transactions of the past two years. Prussia, on the other hand, appears disposed to allow the people the benefit of their liberal institutions to which late events have given birth. The withdrawal, therefore, of her Envoys from this Conference is calculated to perplex both Austria and her Confederates.

The state of siege at Vienna and Prague was raised on the 18th inst.

There is a repetition of the report from Vienna that a general amnesty will shortly be given to all the Hungarian prisoners now confined.

RUSSIA.—It is reported that the Russian Government has addressed a circular to all its agents at foreign ports, in which the Duchies strove to establish between Schleswig and Germany, is in opposition to the treaties of 1815, which the Czar is resolved to maintain. If this report proves correct, that is the first open step taken by Russia in support of Denmark.

TURKEY.—The Ottoman Porte has notified the refugees at Schumla that such of them as may be willing to emigrate to America will receive passports and a sum of 1,000 piastres, about £10, in aid of their journey.

SPAIN—CUBAN AFFAIRS.—The Government is sending to Cuba reinforcements to the amount of 6,000 troops. The appointment of a Viceroy of Cuba has been announced by the Cabinet.

The funds on the 28th, were heavy, owing to the uncertainty as to what were the views of the new Cabinet at Washington relative to the Cuban question.

The treaty of Commerce between Spain and the Republic of Nicaragua was signed on the 25th at Madrid.

Brown, Shipley & Co's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, *Friday, Aug. 2.*

The favorable report of the Manchester market at the sailing of the Pacific gave an immediate impulse to Cotton—the sales of the day reaching fully 40,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛ to ¼d per lb to American descriptions. This has been succeeded in the past two days by a steady demand for 12,000 or 15,000 bales daily—the business for the week ending last evening amounting to 116,000, of which speculators have taken the large quantity of 29,000 bales, and exporters 11,000 bales—the market closing firmly at the following quotations, viz: Fair Orleans, 4¾; Fair Mobile and Upland, 4¾; Middling 4⅜ perlb.

Indian Corn is rather lower, and is quoted at 32s 6d a 35s 6d per quarter, for mixed and yellow, white 27s. No change in Wheat and Flour, but the tone is much lower.

Liverpool Monthly Tobacco Report.

The month's sales reach 1,952 hhds, viz: 203 Virginia Leaf, 108 Stemmed, 154 Kentucky leaf, 496 Stemmed, and 3 Maryland. The imports are 567 hhds from New Orleans, 766 Baltimore, 121 Philadelphia, 10 New York, 16 Mants, 5 Africa, 1 Cuba. The exports delivered are, 374 hhds to Africa and 240 Havre. Virginia has at length attracted attention. Several parcels leaf and stemmed have been withdrawn from market. Middle stemmed item must be noted in quantity, and higher prices have been obtained. Western Leaf Stemmed without alteration, but held firmly.

Havre Cotton Market

Liverpool advances of Tuesday and Wednesday had influenced the market very much. On Thursday more buying was going on, holders demanding higher prices the sales on that day being 3,000 bales, at a rise of one or two francs.

Passengers.

Mr and Mrs Catlin, Mr and Mrs Jno Marsh Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mr and Mrs Anderson and Mrs Anderson, Mr Stempfenbert, Mrs Dengler, Mr Gurney, Mrs Rutman, Mrs Bally, Mr Brewer, Mrs Wachsmut, Misses Kirbridge, Bonnet, Thompson Mayer, Mechanson, Jennsing, Heyer, Mr Hoffmann, Mr Schmitz, Rosier, Mr Schmitz, Mr Gerhard, Rosier, Herb Ingraham, Bucholz, A. Wood, Mr Hum, Hoerner, Marshall, Weiler, Bart Hoerkle, Gale, Harris, Jno Hawes, Wm Hawes, Thos Morgan, Wallace, Taylor, Bresler, Green, Rolland, Antum, Mrs Antum, Bernard, Lacoste Valentine Borreas, Mann Ravona Lavenetz, Lenarch, Mr Mandeville, Perego, Lorenzo Rotero, Rogiset, Alexander Berbiner, Bernoch, Nyssen, Mr Mcdonald, Houston, Roberts, Henry Kinne Tarrant, Mr Fabian—Steerage, John Sundstrand, Jacob Duke, Carty, Antonio, Moroff, Sands and 8, guns.

Telegraphic News.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug 14

PENNSYLVANIA EIGHTH DISTRICT WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The Whig County Convention met this afternoon, and made the following nominations:

For Congress—Hon Thaddeus Stevens.

State Legislature—Hiriram A. Shoeffer, Robert Baldwin, Benj Nealy, C. L. Hunsecker, and James Coudon.

CINCINNATI, Aug 14.

The Board of Health report 56 interments during the last 48 hours, of which 3 were from cholera, and 32 children under five years of age.

TORONTO, Aug 14

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP OF CANADA.—It is currently reported that Lord Elgin is to retire from the Governor-Generalship this fall, and that Lord Harris is to be his successor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

WHOLE CABINET CONFINED—*Committed for Murder*.—The Senate to-day confirmed unanimously the appointment of Mr. McKenzie as Secretary of the Interior, and also that of Mr. Conrad as Secretary of War.

The man Camper, who was arrested upon the charge of murdering Reygan, was fully committed to day, the evidence being very conclusive.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15—12 M.

INTERESTING FROM VENEZUELA—*The Presidential Election, &c*.—The brig Dolter arrived here last night with dates from Porto Cabello to the 27th ult.

Venezuela is in a state of great excitement in consequence of the approaching election for President of the Republic.

Monagas is throwing all his influence in favor of his brother.

There appears to be no probability that any one of the candidates will obtain a majority of the votes in the electoral college. Congress will therefore have to decide the matter in January next, by selecting a President from the four candidates who may receive the largest vote.

The political prospects and state of affairs for the future, promise very unfavorably.

Commercial affairs are dull and flat. Coffee is scarce and commands 8 a 10 cents per pound.

WASHINGTON, Aug 14.

IOWA ELECTION.—De parches from the West state that George G. Wright, Whig candidate for Congress in the First District, has beaten Bernhart Hewitt, the opposing candidate.

[This is the District from which Thompson was last time returned by the chief of the Kinneaville poll-book. Nobly done, Iowa.

Ed. Tribune.]

It is understood that the other Dorrite has chosen Lincoln Clark, Loco, and that the opposition State ticket is also elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.

INDIANA ELECTION.—The last returns give several Whigs and Reprewentatives, and it is thought the House may be Whig. The Senate is opposition.

THE PROTEST.

As a part of the history of the times, we publish the Protest laid before the Senate on the 14th inst., against the passage of the California Bill. We need not say the that we dissent from many of its conclusions, and that even if we agreed with most of them, the bill as one of a series of Compromise measure, meets our sanction.

We, the undersigned Senators, deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion, and with a solemn sense of the responsibility under which we are acting, respectfully submit the following protest against the bill admitting California as a State into the Union, and refusing to vote it may be entered upon the journal of the Senate.

We feel that it is not enough to have resisted in debate, alone, a bill so fraught with mischief to the Union, and to the States which we represent, with all the resources of argument which we possessed, but that it is also due to ourselves, the people whose interests have been entrusted to our care, and to posterity which will inherit the consequences we firmly feel its consequences to leave, in whatever form it may be most solemn and enduring a memorial of the opposition which we have made to this measure, and of the motives by which we have been governed, upon the pages of a journal which the Constitution requires to be kept so long as the Senate may have an existence. We desire to impress the reasons based upon which we are willing to be judged by generations living, and yet to come, for our opposition to a bill whose consequences may be so durable and portentous as to make it an object of the deepest interest to all who may come after it. We have dissented from this bill, because it gives the sanction of law, and thus imparts validity to the unauthorized action of the Legislature of the inhabitants of California, by which an odious discrimination is made against the property of the fifteen slave-holding States—the Union, who are thus deprived of that portion of equality which the Constitution so manifestly designs, and which constitutes the only sure and stable foundation on which this Union can repose.

Because the right of the Slaveholding States to a common and equal enjoyment of the territories of the Union has been defeated by a system of measures which, without the authority of precedent, of law, or of the Constitution, were manifestly contrived for that purpose, and which Congress must sanction and adopt, should this bill become a law.

In sanctioning this system of measures, this government will admit that the inhabitants of its territories, whether permanent or transient, whether lawfully or unlawfully occupying the State, may form a State without the previous authority of law—without even the partial security of a territorial organization formed by Congress, without any legal census, or other efficient evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to authorize the representation which they may claim, and without any of those safeguards about the ballot-box which can only be provided by law, and which are necessary to ascertain the true sense of a people.

It will admit, too, that Congress, having refused to provide a territorial government, except upon the condition of excluding slavery by law, the executive branch of this government may, at its own direction, invite such inhabitants to meet in convention, under such rules as it or its agents may prescribe, and to form a constitution affecting not only their own rights, but those also of fifteen States of the Confederacy, by including territory with the purpose of excluding those States from its enjoyment, and without regard to the natural fitness of boundary, or any of the consideration which should properly determine the limits of a State.

We will also admit that the convention thus called into existence by the Executive may be paid by him out of the funds of the United States, without the sanction of Congress, in violation not only of the plain provisions of the Constitution, but of those principles of obvious propriety which would forbid any act calculated to make that convention independent of it.

And last, but not least, in the series of measures which this government must adopt and sanction, in passing this bill, is the release of the authority of the United States, by the Executive alone, to a government thus formed, and not presenting even sufficient evidence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was designed.

With a view of all these considerations, the undersigned are constrained to believe that this Government could never be brought to admit a State presenting itself under such circumstances, if it were not for the purpose of excluding the people of the slaveholding States from all opportunities of settling with their property in a portion of the public lands within its limits, and shall tend to law and do not act wherein the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of the same, shall be impaired or questioned, and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall forever be highways, and free as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or compelling the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the constitution of that State.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER.—Was more tolerable yesterday. It rained gently in the morning after which a fine breeze sprung up from the Eastward. As an evidence of our former suffering we will add that the mercury yesterday was only 86—a temperature which we now qualify as comfortable and even comfortable.

SECOND AFFAIR.—A most deplorable affair took place yesterday morning in the Third District. From the following account of which it has been related to us by an eye witness: Dr. J. Dupas is the owner of a small mill in the Third Municipality, and Mr. Vaux formerly known as doctor of that name, was the occupant of the establishment. From difficulty arising out of between the parties, Mr. Vaux demanded a settlement of the accounts. Mr Cyprien Dupas, the attorney of the latter having asked for the production of the books in order to settle, Mr. Vaux might be appointed and a general settlement entered. The motion was called up yesterday in the Third District Court, presided by Judge Strawbridge, Hon Honor decided after argument of Counsel. Mr. Vaux appearing for defendant, that the experts could not be appointed before November, but order that the books be produced in Court and duly paraphed.

The decision having been made, Judge Strawbridge left the Court. Mr Vaux then observed that he did not understand why Dr. Dupas should have the books paraphed, this is quite child. Vaux at the second desired to go out of coming to a settlement—These words having been reported to Dr Dupas, who was in course of the Courtroom, he left the Court the Hall of Justice and required Mr. Vaux to repeat what he had said. This was done and Dr. Dupas then observed, "You speak in this way to me because you are in a Court of Justice but come out with me and we shall see whether you have the courage to repeat it." As you please, replied Mr. Vaux. Going for his hat, which was on the clerk's desk—Before he returned, Mr. Dupas exclaimed: "I know Sir your accusa are not correct." Mr. Vaux having these words, advanced rapidly towards the Doctor; but Mr. Sewer Wiltz, who had gone to the court in the capacity of Sheriff's officer, which he had been employed in place of Mr. Vaux as the accountant of the saw-mill, threw himself between the two. Dr. Dupas then repeated his former remark, and Mr. Vaux answered that his accounts were correct, and that Mr. Wiltz could have and nothing to the contrary. "I have been told, said Dr. Dupas, that you have received money which does not appear upon the books." "Then replied Mr. Vaux, tell I have to say is that it is an infamous lie."

At these words, Mr. Wiltz, who had been with difficulty restraining himself, and whose feelings had been wounded by the positive insults of the owner of the saw mill, threw himself between the parties, saying out, "it is I sir, who spoke to Mr. Dupas," at the same time inflicting a violent blow with his first on the face of Mr. Vaux, which made him staggered. The latter immediately drew forth a small dirk, with which he struck his aggressor twice, once in the chest and once in the side. Mr. Wiltz ran in the direction of the Clerk's table, and fell over a chair inside the railing. Mr. Vaux advanced a few steps, and fell at the feet of Mr. Cyprien Dufour, who was standing at the small door of the railing. Mr. Dufour, thinking that Mr. Vaux was pursuing Mr. Wiltz, told him to rise, that his adversary was down and. "It is impossible for me to rise," replied Mr Vaux, "my body is entirely paralyzed; that now Dupas, has stabbed me with a knife from behind." On examining him it was found that he was wounded in the loins, and was raised up by the bystanders. Dr. Dupas, hearing Mr. Vaux's remarks, acknowledged openly that he had stabbed him with a dirk, but declared that Mr. Vaux had previously struck him with his hand.

Such are the details of this sanguinary affair. Mr. Sewer Wiltz's wound is, it is said, very grave, that of Mr. Vaux is still more desperate. The blade of the knife penetrated in the direction of the spine, and if the narrow swing in a hand fought affair may be considered hopeless. Under all circumstances, should Mr Vaux survive, his limbs will probably be paralyzed for the remainder of his life.

Up to the period of the present writing, Dr. Dupas has not been arrested. We trust that he will be, and the affair thoroughly investigated.

OPPOSITION TO LAW.—J. B. Laurant was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, on the charge of resisting Deputy Sheriff Sicard in the discharge of his duties. The accused gave bail for his appearance this morning.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Ann Davis was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of being committed an assault and battery on Ann Carroll. The testimony favored very strongly against the accused, who was sent for trial before the First District Court.

COMMITTED.—John Wilson, who was arrested on Thursday for stealing two pistols from Charles Boulme's shop, in Dauphin street, was examined yesterday by Recorder Genois, and committed for trial before the First District Court.

A DARING-ITY INDIVIDUAL.—Four distinct and separate charges were made yesterday before Recorder Genois against an individual named Charles Wilson. It appears that the accused made a boldness outright on the premises of a Mr. Jones at the corner of Carondelet Walk and Chaffource street, grossly abusing some and assaulting others. Gustavo, one of the injured parties, had a private interview off and was badly handled in the fuss. Wilson had been arrested on Thursday evening but was released by an Alderman on giving bail for his appearance before the Recorder. Yesterday morning, however, Charley was amongst the missing, and the police are still in search of him.

SENT TO JAIL.—As soon as Bob Byrnum's twenty-four hours imprisonment expired yesterday, he was taken into custody for the desperate attack which he committed on Mr. Scully of the *True Delta*. The prisoner will be arraigned this morning.

THE RAPE CASE.—This dirty case has come to a close at last. Some few witnesses for the defense were examined yesterday, after which counsel commenced arguing and continued to do so for three hours. Acting Recorder Hale has reserved his decision in the matter until this morning.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, 1850.

Nothing worth noticing has transpired in the market since our last. Business is reduced to the lowest ebb, and we shall waste no time therefore in speculating on such a palpable state of affairs. The steamer Europa has arrived, bringing accounts of a decline of ⅛d in the middling qualities of Cotton.

The weather has continued very hot, and highly favorable for the growing crops.

COTTON—Arrived since the 16th instant, 881 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 9,985 bales: Havre, 2,262;