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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning, Aug. 5, 1850.

☞ The mail closed yesterday beyond Concession.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Everybody wishes Congress would adjourn and go home, but not until the slavery questions are quieted one best way they can be, if Congress stands doomsday, which is on the 4th of March, the day of their death as Representatives of this Congress.

To settle these slavery issues, says the N. Y. Express, is the duty of this Congress, and their duty this session of Congress. To go home, in leaving the two sections of the Union more and more, is but to add fresh fuel to the now rising flame, and the duty, therefore, is to extinguish the fire now. Delay but leads to new recriminations, and new recriminations but embitter the public mind the more, and make more difficult the agreement to bring anything to a satisfactory result.

To go home and to leave the Texas boundary line unsettled, is but to lay the train for civil commotion. Population is increasing too rapidly on the middle Rio Grande for peace long to continue, if so exasperating an issue as a boundary line is left open much longer. To settle that line, therefore, and to settle it this session of Congress, is the bounden duty of every patriotic member, even if he sits through the dog-days, and runs the risk of the autumnal miasma.

A week, we see, is talked of! That is but an evasion of a duty. If Congress does nothing toward settling these slavery issues, and takes a recess from September till November, nothing will be likely to be done the short session. It will be frittered away until the 4th March of course, when the terms of all the present members expire. Now is the time for action, and to delay time. The hot weather, the bad air, the homesickness of members, all now predispose to action, if it be settled that there must be action now. But let them go home and return more rested, and the spirit of inaction and of disorder will prevail.

We trust, therefore, that the well-wishing members of all parties will resist all adjournments until all recesses until the slavery question is settled and the Appropriation Bills passed.

THE CAT GAMBOLS.—The arrival of this distinguished Italian chief is momentarily expected at New York, and those who admired his career, will soon have an opportunity to see him in person, in a land enjoying the blessings which he has so faithfully labored to obtain for other nations.

Gambetta's exploits are known in this country by every person who has paid any attention to the defence of Rome. Some of our newspaper sensations have given a sketch of his career in America in newspapers, and a history of Italy for the last [illegible] years, is a work highly desirable, and almost indispensable. It has been that Garibaldi resided in Ohio, but he has [illegible] in the United States. He [illegible] some time on the Potts with this [illegible] and there he earned his heroic wife, [illegible] but educated in the wilds of [illegible] in America, and married in Indian blood, was a person of great talent, as well as of a devoted conjugal attachment. She accompanied her husband on his campaigns, marches, and conquests, and perished at sea, as we recollect, in the service of her husband, and while doing a deed with honor by her and her husband, during his flight from the Austrians.

Garibaldi after the patriots had been overpowered in Lombardy and Piedmont, entered Rome with his troops; and, during the siege by the French, he contributed much to that defence, which caused so much astonishment in the world, and gained high and lasting honor to the Republicans. He assisted in sustaining that state of internal order, unanimity, moderation, and humanity, with that manly vigor and constancy against the enemy, which have excited the admiration of disinterested observers, to the confusion the bitterness of calumniators.

On the fall of Rome, Garibaldi, with the remnants of his army, joined Colonel Forbes at Leghorn, and with him, after a month's daily fighting with very superior forces, at first French and then Austrians, he took refuge at San Marino with 2000 men. Twenty thousand Austrians surrounded them, and, at nightfall, granted them liberty to go where they pleased, except in Freedom in their lives, who, to the number of 400 or 25, they wished to send to Venice. Not being able to obtain any security for the lives of those, there fellow soldiers, the [illegible] were rejected, and about 400 men cut their way through the enemy that night. In two days the survivors launched on the Adriatic in a [illegible] vessel, hoping to reach Venice; but they were intercepted by the Austrian fleet, which took, captured and drove on shore the whole flotilla.

CHARLES AND GEORGE.—The admirers of the celebrated German poets will be glad to learn that a wax ed casket, which was delivered to the Duchess Weimar government, in 1827, was an inscription that it should not be opened until the year 1850, has just been opened and found to contain the entire correspondence between Goethe and Schiller. The correspondence is to be published without delay.

We have no doubt that this correspondence will make one of the most agreeable works within the compass of the literature of any nation. In Germany, we believe, public opinion assigns to Goethe a higher position than that assigned by Schiller. We think the reverse is true in this country. People here think not only that Schiller was more lovable as a man, but that the reach of his intellect was higher than that of Goethe's. Had Schiller lived as long as Goethe lived, he would certainly have added him a larger amount of valuable and valuable thoughts than Goethe did. As it was, he has more effectually than his [illegible] rival, the intellectual structure was grand in its proportions, massive, and full of beauty. None doubt worship per of Truth and Beauty, every [illegible] correspondence between the two great [illegible] in many will create great attention among literary men on both sides of the [illegible]. The public mind will be impatiently [illegible] that expectation will be satisfied, and [illegible] disappointment [illegible].

☞ The Washington exceedingly hot, and perhaps [illegible] humanity languishes and droops under its effects. On Saturday and yesterday, the thermometer in a cool exposure went up to 96°, and at midnight had only gone down to 86°. Our citizens can now begin to realize the uncomfortable temperature that prevails in the southern cities.

Election of U. S. Senator for Maine.

PORTLAND, July 25.

A speech from Augusta announces the election of Hannibal Hamlin to the United States Senate. In the House he had seventy-one votes, seventy-six being necessary to a choice. In the Senate, on the fifth balloting, Mr. H. had fifteen votes—just the number necessary to a choice.

☞ The HEALTHY NEW ORLEANS is at the present moment superior to that of any other city in the Union. Our weekly mortality averages from 100 to 125.

☞ When you are addressing a blockhead, be as grandiloquent as possible—for the less a people understand, the more profound they think you are. In a vacuum re-collect feathers fetch just as guineas.

PERSONS OF THE HEAT.—The Saturday so free from death, and yesterday so free from the heat of weather previous, all seemed our work ought to be suspended during the middle of the day.)

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE is a disgrace to the French nation, and a reproach to the Republican name. For words spoken in debate, one duel has recently been fought, and the scenes of every hour in the day are calculated to provoke a dozen duels. Groans, murmurs, and interruptions of every kind characterize the proceedings. The Right and Left, the Mountain, and the Ministry, give the lie by implication, and the lie indirect. All sorts of taunts and insults pervade the proceedings from day to day. We give one extract to characterize whole days:

M. Miot (to the Minister of Justice!—You insult the Republic which feeds you. [Cries of oh, oh, and enough, enough.]

The President—I again make known to the country that the Minister cannot speak a word without causing the scene of violence of yesterday to be renewed.

On the Left—He has insulted the Republic.

The President—The Assembly has decided on that question. [Marks of denial on the Left.]

M. de Cambaceres—There is an organized émeute in the Chamber. [Noise.]

The Minister of Justice, turning towards the Left, spoke with great energy, but his voice was overpowered by the tumult.

The President—I can do no more than point out this system of violence. [Loud interruption.]

On the Left—He has insulted the Republic.

The President—If there was only one interrupter, I might call him to order; but what can I do against 30, who hide themselves in order to interrupt? [Approbation on the Left.] Such conduct is disgraceful.

On the Left—He has insulted the Republic.

The President—I can testify to the orderly conduct observed by five-sixths of the Assembly, but I have a list of 101 members who have been called to order within a month; and if they offend again, I shall apply the censure to them. [Laughter and approbation.] Continue, Monsieur le Ministre. Do not abandon your right. [Hear, hear.]

M. Charras—Divide! divide!

Sous-Montagnards—Divide! divide!

On the Right—Silence. It is quite disgraceful.

The President—This is not the conduct of public men. [Murmurs.] There is no country enjoying a representative government in which such a spectacle could be seen. [Approbation on the Left.]

A voice on the Right—It is perfectly disgraceful. [Noise.]

The President, with energy, to the Left—I wish the whole of France could witness your conduct.

M. Baudin—You allow the Republic to be insulted. [Noise.]

All this debate arose upon the Press, and the pending efforts to gag it entirely. The law, as it is, is one of the most stringent of any of the governments in Europe, and it is discreditable to the government that it should be made more so. The Minister of Justice was enabled, during the debate, to say that judicial condemnations were without effect. "Since the month of August, 1848," said the Minister, "when the caution money was imposed on the journals, 119 condemnations have been pronounced; 66 of them have not been executed, or only partly so. The fines in the same period amount to 214,164f., and only 76,750f. have been received. The verdicts of the jury have, therefore, been without effect."

To remedy this, it is proposed in the first article of the new bill on the Press, that

"The proprietors of journals or periodical publications shall lodge in the Treasury a *cautionnement*, or security in money, the interest of which shall be paid at the rate fixed for such judgments generally. In the departments of the Seine, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Rhone, the security required from the journals is fixed as follows: If the journal or periodical publication appear more than three times a week, either on a stated day or at irregular intervals, the security shall amount to 24,000f. It shall not exceed 18,000 if the journal only appears three times a week or at more distant intervals. In the departments containing towns of 50,000 souls and upwards, the security for journals appearing more than three times a week shall be 6,000f. It shall be reduced to 3,000f. in the other departments, and respectively to one half of these two sums for the journals and periodical publications appearing more than three times a week, or at more distant intervals."

Victor Hugo made a powerful speech against the bill, and to show [illegible] the general scope [illegible] gave the following extract of his [illegible]:

"The sovereignty of the people and universal suffrage had received a severe blow on the 31st of May last. It was now the turn of the liberty of the press; so that those three great principles of the public law of France would each be sacrificed in turn. Yesterday a Minister had presented that monstrous phenomenon of a government denied by its own functions. Yes, they were told that the Revolution of February was a "transitoire" by the very Ministers it had produced. Crouzon the Right—"Speak on the question." To check universal suffrage was to check the action of democracy. To check the liberty of the press was to deprive it of speech. The first object had been achieved on the 31st of May. It now remained to complete the work by gagging the press. The law of 1814, relative to printing, had, he contended, been virtually abrogated by the 8th article of the constitution, which proclaimed the liberty of the press. M. Hugo next condemned the idea of stamping all books published in paris, whether written by dead or living authors. It taxed Corneille or Molière and all dramatic plays, and actually ruined the French book trade to the advantage of Belgian and other pirates. It suppressed at Paris upwards of 300 literary and scientific periodical publications. It destroyed 10 or 12 great branches of national industry; conceded the privilege of reading to the rich, and deprived the poor of that right; and re-established ignorance. Its framers had left M. Peyronnet far behind them, and if ever M. Guizot became a member of the Assembly, he feared that he would depose on the table a bill of indictment against M. Barthe. (Loud murmurs on the Right; applause on the Left.) In so enlightened an age, and after three revolutions, there was no other government practicable but the one that accepted all the developements of social order, and treaty liberty of the press as an auxiliary and not as an adversary. That government should manfully propose as the order of the day the fulfilment of all the promises contained in the 13th article of the constitution, and take the initiative in the realization of all useful ideas. A retrograde government should never rule over France. Independent of the official ministry there were occult ministers. The President of the Republic was the Noma, directed by 17 Egerias—(Loud laughter.) M. Hugo, continuing, said that he had continued two monarchies laughter; and he now told ministers that they were not walking but retrograding to an abyss. He was opposed to all revolutions. If they were revolutionists in the Assembly, they were not on this side (pointing to the Left). "There are some," cried a voice on that side—(laughter.) The real revolutionists were the Bonapartists and reactionists, the apologists of the Russians and the Inquisition (pointing to Montalembert) at that diplomat seat, who, after preaching the murder of kings, now preached the murder of nations, who mixed maxims of death with those of the Gospel and poisoned the holy water urn. (Loud laughter.)

ASCENT OF M. POITEVIN.—Extraordinary interest had been excited in Paris by the announcement that M. Poitevin, an aeronaut, would ascend on horseback with balloon. Upwards of 10,000 persons paid for admission to the Champ de Mars to witness the ascent, and outside, on the heights of Chaillot, &c., upwards of 150,000 individuals were collected. There was a vast number of carriages and horsemen. The receipts must have been very large. The President of the Republic was present, and was received with great enthusiasm. The balloon was fifteen metres in diameter, 47 in circumference, and 20 high, but it only weighed 250 kilogrammes. It was a matter of considerable difficulty to fill the balloon with gas, owing to the violent wind which prevailed, and, when it was filled, it was beaten to and fro so strongly that several of the spectators had to assist in holding it. At a little before six o'clock, the horse, a fine some dapple gray, was brought out. A stout cloth was placed round the body, and several straps, passed over the shoulders and loins, were united in rings, and by these rings the animal was attached by cords to the network of the balloon. A platform of basket work, seven or eight feet above the horse, contained the ballast, and to this platform the aeronaut had access by means of a rope ladder. A cord, passing through an opening in the platform, enabled him to open the valve of the balloon.

The aeronaut was dressed as a jockey, and had with him several bottles of wine and some bread. Some confusion was caused by the crowd attempting to force their way into the reserved place, but they were kept off by the soldiers. At length, at ten minutes past six, the horse was duly attached to the balloon, and M Poitevin having mounted its back, the aspect of the horse was green. The horse plunged a little as it left its footing, but when fairly lifted from the earth it dropped its legs, as is the case when horses are slung for embarkation on the Ecole Militaire, but at times the wind blew so violent as to drive it in such a position that it appeared on a level with the aeronaut. The emotion of the spectators was very great and extraordinary *sang-froid*, and elicited with his leave his saddle and ascend by means of the rope and ladder to the platform containing the ballast, in order to throw some of it away, so as to lighten the horse. This done, he descended and again mounted the horse. There was no network or any thing to protect him or the aeronaut. The balloon went in the direction of Issy, Meudon, and M. Poitevin intended to remain in the air about an hour. Several balloons, which had preceded M. Poitevin ascended, to ascertain the direction of the wind, and [illegible] persons crowded with him [illegible] to be absolutely [illegible] to render him assistance in descending. It is reported that the during [illegible] alighted at Meaux, and that horse and rider have [illegible] safe and sound to Paris.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

We much regret that our contracted limits prevent us from giving Mr. Clay's great speech to our readers. It occupies thirteen columns of the Washington papers, and will, we presume, be published in pamphlet and widely circulated. We extract the following closing passages of the speech, which are in Mr. Clay's happiest vein:

Mr. President, I wish I had the physical power to give utterance to the many, many ideas which I still have; but I have it not. I must hasten towards a conclusion.

The responsibility of this great measure passes from the hands of the committee, and from my hands. They know, and I know, that it is an awful and tremendous responsibility. I hope that you will meet it with a just conception, and a true appreciation of its magnitude, and the magnitude of consequences which may ensue from your decision one way or the other. The alternatives, I fear, which the measure presents, are concord and increased discord; a servile civil war—originating in its causes on the lower Rio Grande, and terminating, pose b'y, in its consequences with the upper Rio Grande, in the Santa Fe country—or the restoration of harmony and fraternal kindness.

I believe, from the bottom of my soul, that the measure is the re union of this Union. I believe it is the dove of peace, which, taking its aerial flight from the dome of the Capitol, carries the glad tidings of assured peace and restored harmony to all the remotest extremities of this distracted land. I believe that it will be attended with all these beneficent effects.—And now let us discard all resentment, all passions, all petty jealousies, all personal desires, all love of place, all longing after the gilded crumbs which fall from the table of power.—Let us forget popular fears, from whatever quarter they may spring. Let us go to the limpid fountain of unadulterated patriotism, and, performing a solemn lustration, return divested of all selfish, sinister and sordid impurities, and think alone of our God, our country, our consciences and our glorious Union—that Union without which we shall be torn into hostile fragments, and sooner or later become the victims of military despotism or foreign domination.

Mr. President, what is an individual man? An atom, almost invisible without a magnifying glass—a mere speck upon the surface of the immense universe—not a second in time compared to immortality, never failing, never beginning and never ending eternity; a drop of water in the great deep, which evaporates and is borne off by the winds; a grain of sand, which is soon gathered to the dust from which it sprung. Shall a being so small, so petty, so fleeting, so evanescent, oppose itself to the onward march of a great nation, to subsist for ages and ages to come—oppose itself to that long life of posterity, which, issuing from our loins, will endure during the existence of the world? Forbid it, God! Let us look at our country and our cause; elevate ourselves to the dignity of pure and disinterested patriots, wise and enlightened statesmen, and save our country from all impending dangers. What if, in the march of this nation to greatness and power, we should be buried beneath the wheels that propel it onward. What are we, what is any man worth who is not ready and willing to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his country, when it is necessary?

Now, Mr. President, allow me to make a short appeal to some Senators—to the whole of the Senate. Here is my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Mason, of whom I have never been without hopes. I have thought of the revolutionary blood of George Mason which flows in his own accomplished father—my friend—my chosen friend for many years. Can he know, can he think he must know, the wishes of the people of his own State—can he, with the knowledge he possesses of the public sentiment there, and of the high obligation cast upon him by his noble ancestry—can he hazard Virginia's greatness and most glorious work, at least, which she, perhaps more than any other State contributed her moral and political power to erect? Can he put at hazard this noble Union, with all its beneficent effects and consequences, in the pursuit of abstractions and emphasised words—mere objects unattainable or impossible in their nature—while that honor of our own common mother State, at which I reverence and respect with as much devotion as he does—while that honor of that State and the honor of the South are preserved unimpaired by this measure?

I appeal, sir, to the Senators from Rhode Island and Delaware, my little friends which have stood by me, and by which I have stood, in all the vicissitudes of my political life; two glorious, patriotic little States, which, if there be a breaking up of the waters of this Union, will be swallowed up in the common deluge, and left without support. Will they hazard that Union, which is their strength, their power, and their greatness?

Let such an event as I have alluded to occur, and what state will be the sovereign power of Delaware and Rhode Island? If this Union shall become separated, new unions, new confederacies will arise. And with respect to this—I speak only—I hope there is no one in the Senate—before whose imagination the gorgeous idea of a great Southern confederacy to take possession of the Balize and the mouth of the Mississippi—I do not say place never! never! NEVER will we who occupy the broad waters of the Mississippi consent that any foreign flag shall float at the Balize, or upon the turrets of the Crescent City—never—never! I call upon all the South.

Sir, we have had hard words—bitter words, bitter thoughts, unpleasant feelings towards each other in the progress of this great measure. Let us forget them. Let us sacrifice these feelings. Let us go to the altar of our country and swear, as the oath was taken of old, that we will stand by her; we will support her; that we will uphold her constitution; that we will preserve our Union, and that we pass this great, comprehensive and healing system of measures, which will hush all the jarring elements and bring peace and tranquillity to our homes. Let me, Mr. President, in conclusion say, that the most disastrous consequences would occur, in my opinion, were we to go home, doing nothing to satisfy and tranquilize the country upon these great measures. What will be the judgment of mankind, who are looking upon the progress of this scheme of self-government as being that which holds the highest hopes and expectations of amelioration in the condition of mankind—what will be the judgment of mankind when we return to them, and they ask us, How have you left your country? Is all quiet—all happy? Are all the seeds of disaster or division crushed and disperse? And, sir, when you come into the bosom of your family—when you come to converse with the partners of your fortunes, of your happiness and of your sorrows—and when, in the midst of the common offspring of both of you, she asks you, "Is there any danger of civil war? Is there any danger of the torch being applied to any portion of the country?" How you will be the questions which you have been so long discussing and deliberating upon at Washington? Tell peace and quiet? What response, Mr. President, can you make to that wife of your choice, and those children with whom you have been blessed by God? Will you go home and leave all in disorder and confusion—all unsettled—all open? The contentions and agitations of the past will be increased and augmented by the agitations resulting from our neglect to decide them. Sir, we shall be condemned by all human judgment below, and if those above it is not for me to speak. We shall be condemned by our own consciences, by being that which holds the highest hopes and expectations of amelioration in the condition of mankind—what will be the judgment of constituents when we return to them, and they ask us, How have you left your country? Is all quiet—all happy? Are all the seeds of disaster or division crushed and dispersed? And, sir, when you come into the bosom of your family—when you come to converse with the partners of your fortunes, of your happiness and of your sorrows—and when, in the midst of the common offspring of both of you, she asks you, "Is there any danger of civil war? Is there any danger of the torch being applied to any portion of the country?" How you will be the questions which you have been so long discussing and deliberating upon at Washington? Tell peace and quiet? What response, Mr. President, can you make to that wife of your choice, and those children with whom you have been blessed by God? Will you go home and leave all in disorder and confusion—all unsettled—all open? The contentions and agitations of the past will be increased and augmented by the agitations resulting from our neglect to decide them. Sir, we shall be condemned by all human judgment below, and if those above it is not for me to speak. We shall be condemned by our own consciences, by our own constituents, by our own country. The measure may be defeated. I have been aware that its passage for many days was not absolutely certain. From the first to the last, I hoped and believed it would pass; because from the first to the last I believed it was founded on the principles of just and righteous concession—of mutual conciliation. I believe that it deals unjustly to no part of the republic; that it saves their honor, and, as far as it is dependent upon Congress, saves the interests of all quarters of the country. But I have known that the decision of its fate depended upon four or five votes in the Senate of the United States, and upon whose ultimate judgment we could not count upon the one side or the other with absolute certainty. In late is now committed to the hands of the Senate, and to those five or six votes to which I have referred. It may be defeated. It is possible that, for the chastisement of our sins and transgressions, the rod of Providence may be still applied to us, may be still suspended over us. But, if defeated, it will be a triumph of altruism and impracticability—a triumph of a most extraordinary combination of extremes—a victory which the friends of Freedom—the victory of disord and agitation over peace and tranquillity; and I pray to Almighty God that, it may not, in consequence of the insurrection result, lead to the most unhappy and disastrous consequences to our beloved country.—[Applause.]

HIGH SALARIES.—A recent topic of excitement at San Francisco, (California), was the enormous salaries which the two Boards of Aldermen voted the municipal officers. They are as follows:

The Mayor,	$10,000
The Recorder,	10,000
The Comptroller,	10,000
City Marshal	10,000
City Attorney,	10,000
Street Commissioner,	7,000
Sixteen Aldermen, at $6,000 each,	96,000
Treasurer, say,	6,000
Tax Collector,	18,000
Total,	$177,000

☞ A *Chinaman*, in San Francisco, keeper of a restaurant, left open a cesspool on his premises, into which one of the citizens chanced to fall, and the result was an action for damages. To the note addressed by the sufferer's lawyer to John Chinaman, the following reply (in good Chinese) was returned, without delay:—"By the laws of the Celestial Empire, which have been in force from the time of Confucius to the reign of the present illustrious Tuh wang, it is provided that when a man trespasses upon another's grounds, and thereby falleth into a sink, he shall get nothing but dirty clothes, unless he happeneth to be an outside barbarian, in which case he shall also get laughed at. As the laws have those laws still in force in all parts of the world, and also in California. But if Mr. Sing believe these laws, can not that officer dropped,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Though the present Secretary of State is so well known to the country, has so long occupied public station, and is so eminent as a statesman and an orator, that his name and his fame are as familiar as household words, still having just been called to one of the most elevated posts of the Government, it may not be inappropriate to glance briefly at his eventful life. We find the following concise sketch in the "Inquirer," of Philadelphia:

"DANIEL WEBSTER was born in Salisbury, N. H. His father was a farmer, and served both in the French war and the war of the Revolution. Daniel received his early instruction from Dr. Abbott principal of the Exeter academy where Mr. Cass and other distinguished men laid the ground work of their education. He afterwards entered Dartmouth college, and graduated in 1801. He was compelled by the circumstances of his family, to labor for his own support, and his professional studies were often interrupted. He entered the office of Mr. Gore, in Boston, and in 1805 was admitted to practice at the bar. He first pursued his profession at Boscawen, in his native state, but after the death of his father in 1807, he removed to Portsmouth, where coming in conflict with that distinguished lawyer Hon. Jeremiah Mason, his mind first developed its wonderful powers. In 1812, he was elected a representative in Congress from New Hampshire. In 1816 he retired from Congress, and went to Boston to pursue his profession, and for six or eight years devoted himself exclusively to the law. In 1820, he was a member of a convention of delegates to revise the constitution of Massachusetts. In the same year he delivered his celebrated address at the 200th anniversary of the landing at Plymouth. In 1822, he was elected from Boston a member of the House of Representatives of the United States and in 1825 he was elected to the Senate of the United States to supply a vacancy which had occurred. In January, 1830, Mr. Webster made his famous constitutional argument in the Senate, in answer to Gen. Hayne, of South Carolina. In 1833, he was reelected to the Senate. In 1839, he visited Europe. In March, 1841, he entered the Cabinet of President Harrison as Secretary of State, and continued in office during the administration of Mr. Tyler, until May, 1842. In 1842, he negotiated at Washington, on the part of the United States, with Lord Ashburton, on the part of Great Britain, the important treaty by which the dispute in relation to the northeastern boundary was adjusted.

Mr. Webster, in 1845, returned to the Senate of the United States, of which he continued an influential and distinguished member up to the present time."

DEATH OF A GALLANT AND BRAVE OFFICER.—It is our painful duty, says the St. Louis *Republican* of the 27th ult., to chronicle the unexpected death of one of the most worthy officers of the U. S. Army, Brevet Gen. Richard B. Mason, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, who died at his head quarters at Jefferson Barracks, during the night of the 25th ult. His illness, we learn, was brief, but his health has not been good since his return from his duties in California. He was suddenly seized with the cholera, and although possessing a strong constitution soon fell a victim to its attack. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his loss. They have the sympathies not only of those with whom he has been associated but of the whole community.

Gen. Mason was a native of Stafford county Va., and descended from a family eminent for their services in the war of the revolution. In 1817, he was appointed from civil life to a Captaincy in the old *Eighth* regiment of Infantry. In 1821, on the breaking up of that regiment he was transferred to the *First*. In 1826 and '5 he was with the forces that ascended the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. In fact, his whole service was spent on the Northern and Western frontiers. Upon his return from the above expedition, he was engaged in the erection of Jefferson Barracks. On the organization of the Dragoons, he was appointed Major of the 1st regiment, and shortly rose to the command of it. He served through the Black Hawk war and subsequently was for several years stationed at Fort Gibson. For two years previous to the Mexican war, he was stationed in the East on the recruiting service. When that war broke out, he joined General Kearny in California, where he was made Military Commander and Civil Governor. He was relieved from his command in 1849, and enjoyed but a short respite from duty with his family, before death has claimed him as his victim.

SANTA FE STAGES.—A line of mail stages has been established from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, and the first monthly trip was commenced on the 1st ult. The contractors are Messrs Waldo, Hall & Co., men who know all about their business, and who will carry it through successfully, if any body can. The Independence Commonwealth says:

The stages are got up in splendid style, and are each capable of conveying eight passengers. The bodies are beautifully made and made water-tight, with a view of using them in the fords in ferrying streams. The team consists of six mules to each coach. The Mail is guarded by eight mounted men on the Santa Fe Mail. Each man has at his side, strapped up in the saddle, one of Colt's revolving rifles; in a holster, below, one of Colt's long revolving pistols, and in his belt a Bowie knife. Besides a hunting knife—so that these eight men are prepared in case of attack, to discharge *one hundred and thirty* rounds without stopping to load!

This is equal to a small army, armed as in olden times, and fighting on horseback. Experience of the escort, prepared as they are, either for offensive or defensive war with the savages, we have no apprehension for the safety of the mails. The whole of the expense for this expedition is of our own city manufacture, except the revolvers.

The enterprising contractors have established a sort of depot at Council Grove, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from this city, and have sent out a blacksmith, a number of men to cut and construct hay, with a quantity of animals, grain and provisions, under the direction of a farmer, intend to make a sort of trading post there, and to open a farm. They contemplate, we believe, to make a similar settlement at Walnut Creek next season.

Two of their stages will start from here the first of every month. The contractors are among our most responsible and wealthy citizens, and the line is composed, as we understand, of Mr. David Waldo, Jacob Hall, Esq., and Wm. McCoy, late Mayor of our city.

A SHREWD ONE.—A deacon in a certain town in Connecticut complained to a landlord of some bad conduct of his boy in his absence. The landlord promised to give the boy a good whipping, if the deacon's other stories; on which the landlord ordered the boy to be silent, and learn better than to contradict a person of the deacon's age and standing. Soon afterwards the deacon addressed a physician present, and wanted to know what would be good for a sore finger which pained him very much. The doctor replied that he would find benefit by putting it into lye. The boy being called on to prepare the medicine, shrewdly observed, "Doctor, let the deacon put his finger in his mouth and tell that story again—it must answer the same purpose!"

AN APOLOGY.—A lawyer in a neighboring county addressed the Court as "gentlemen," instead of "your Honors." After he had concluded, a brother of the Bar reminded him of his error. He immediately rose to apologize, thus:

"May it please the Court—in the heat of debate, I called your Honors *gentlemen*. I made a mistake, your Honors." The gentlemen sat down, and we hope the Court was satisfied with the explanation.

City Intelligence.

FIRES.—There were two fires on Saturday evening, both in the second Municipality. The first consisted of a three story building at the corner of Julian and New Levee streets, known as the Ward House, together with the adjoining premises occupied as a boarding house. The second fire was in the dwelling house of Mr. Finch, in St. Peters st., which was entirely consumed.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lacoste.*—Phil Boyle convicted on perjury was sentenced on Saturday, to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

His Honor delivered a very able opinion, deciding against the right of a party charged with felony, to be admitted to bail after conviction.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Yesterday again, there were no less than nine sudden deaths, including six from the effects of the sun, two of apoplexy, and one of a paralytic stroke. The heat, if anything, was more intense than on Saturday.

DIED.

Suddenly on Saturday morning, at half past eight o'clock, at Griffin, (Georgia) on his way to New-York, F. P. CONRE, of the House of P. F. Conner & Co.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at the age of 44 years, FRANCIS RICHARD FAZENDE. The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of H. St. Armand, E. V. White and H. Gilly, are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on this evening at half past 4 o'clock, from No. 345, Burgundy St. between Hospital and Rampart streets.

☞ The Washington Retaliate is respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of THEODORE MAYFIELD and JAUAUIER FORNES, late members of the 6th Company of the Louisiana Retaliation. Rendezvous at 4 o'clock precisely, at the Arsenal.

A. DESLEE, Capt.

NOTICE.—The business of F. P. CONRE & Co. will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, the surviving partner for account of the late firm.

A. TESSON.

Account of F. P. Conre & Co.

G. W. DUNBAR has removed from his former location in Customhouse street to No. 5 Magazine street.

G. W. DUNBAR,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 5, Magazine street,
NEW ORLEANS.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 3, 1850.

The sales of Cotton to day amounted to 900 bales without any change in prices.

A few small lots of Sugar and Molasses were disposed of at previous rates.

No alteration in the Flour market; sales to day 1,500 bbls including some Lake at $4 00; at St. Louis $4 37½@$4 50, and extra brands $5 50@$6 00. About 4000 sacks of Corn were sold at 75@76c. ⅌ bushel.

Nothing of consequence was done in Provisions, and prices are unchanged.

Whiskey is selling in small quantities at 94@94½c. ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. Demand good. Nothing was done to day in freights.

FRANKLIN EXCHANGE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this House will be closed until the 1st of October next, in order to undergo repairs. The proprietress embraces this opportunity of tendering her thanks to her friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore rendered, and solicits a continuance of the same after the repairs are completed.

au5 3t L. A. CALDWELL.

Popular School Books,
For Sale at the "New Orleans Stationer's Warehouse," No. 14 Camp Street.

ROWAN'S Modern French Reader; Ferney's Phraseologie Francais; Comley's English Grammar; Sullins's First Lessons in English Grammar; Mc Guffey's Electe Readers; Winans's Reader, or, the Children's Friend; Goodrich's Child's History of the United States; Wilson's History of the United States; Swan's Instructive Readers; Emerson's Birth Arithmetic—parts 1 and 2; Smith's Arithmetic; Mitchell's Primary Geography; Worcester's Dictionary, abridged; Smith's Tilney's Hitchcock's Geographies; Pike's, Smith's, Davies' and other Arithmetics.

—also—

An extensive assortment of Standard, School and Miscellaneous Works, in every Department of Literature, Science and Art; together with every variety of STATIONERY in general use, for sale by

A. S. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

THE undersigned have on hand the following superior Wines, of Messrs. Barton & Guestier, of Bordeaux: 400 cases St Julien Claret, 12s do do; 25 do Sauterne, do do; 50 do Barsac do do; 30 do Lavville do; 70 do Margaux do; 16 do Ch. Latour do; 15 do Margaux do; 16 do Lafitte do. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship O. J. Chapper, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers: 300 boxes St. Emilion Claret, 500 do St. Julien; 100 do Cantenac; 16 casks St. Julien red wine; 50 casks St. Emilion; 100 do Bassens do; 37 half casks Sauterne white wine.

PERRIN FERRIER,
corner Royal and Bienville.

BRANDY CHERRIES, Abrahine and Bourbon Brandy, Cherries; 10 boxes Abrahine of 100 bottles Brandy, Cherries; 10 boxes Abrahine of 100 bottles Brandy, Cherries; 10 boxes Sweet Oil Mix. Pur. 24 cases, in store and for sale by

FOR SALE BY FUENTES & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—Now on hand, a large and complete assortment of Boots, suitable for the country, and cheap, for sale low by G. W. DUNBAR,
No. 5 Magazine st.

CLARET WINE—Landing ex ship Reading from Bordeaux, 400 cases Claret, fine ordinary, 1847 vintage.

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Cassius, from Bordeaux, 60 cases Claret, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

JUST received per O. J. Chapper, from Bordeaux, 80 cases Bordeaux Claret, Montferrand, for sale by

FOR SALE BY FUENTES & CO.

DEPPER IN BOND—300 bags, for sale, to arrive at long or short credit, by

E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAVANA CIGARS—Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Manila Cigars, made expressly of the most reputed manufacturers—for sale by

FOR SALE BY FUENTES & CO.,
32 Old Levee.

MACKEREL—50 bbls new No. 2, landing, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

JUST received per O. J. Chapper, from Bordeaux, 10 boxes very superior French Indian paper, for sale by

FOR SALE BY FUENTES & CO.,
32 Old Levee.

Dry Goods for Western and Domestic Trades.

DE FOREST & CO. 20 Customhouse street, have on hand the following styles of Dry Goods, which they offer to the trade on accommodating terms:

7/8 inch Brown Sheetings, lower in brands, but general Prints, Fine do do, 4 4 English do extra wide, Cotton back, Cottonades, Stripes, Tickings, Black Pencil Velvets, Spool Cotton, Sewing Silks, Black and Colored, Spanish Silk Hose, Barcelona Cravats, Satin Ribbons.

au3

The ship O. J. CHAPPER, from Bordeaux, landing at the Upper Pontoon, Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods. Goods which shall be entered and not taken in three days, will be stored at their risk and expense.

AUGUSTE MIFRE.

au3 100 st., Levee st.

INSTORE and landing from ships Sultana Maid of Orleans, Quebec, Wabash Lucas and Alegha by from the North, and W. V. Kent from Liverpool—

5 cases Cottonades;
10 do black and fancy Cassimeres;
20 do and 2 bales black and blue Cloth;
4 do black and blue satinette;
10 do and 2 bales Bandana;
5 do black and fancy Alpacas;
2 do Prints;
2 bales black and white Flannel;
2 cases printed Flannel;
2 cases scarlet twilled Flannel;
10 cases blue Flannel Shirtings;
10 bales brown Cotton;
4 cases Checks;
2 do twilled Denims;
8 do colored Table Covers, 8-4 and 10-4;
2 do French Table Covers and Napkins;
A full assortment of Merino Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery in general, Shawls, Balmoral Goods, Silk and rich Silk Hose, Spool Cotton, Mouseline de Laine, &c.

For sale by L. MAAS,
au3 6m 67 Chartres st.

JUST landing from ship Union of Boston, a large assortment of Drugs, Physicals, &c., among which are the following:

Camphor, in Liquor and Powder, in bottles;