The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1850.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, April 23, 1850.

☞ For legislative matter see THIRD PAGE.

☞ The NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Columbus, Ga.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Congress has been over five months in session, and has done little more, during this protracted period, than discuss the Slavery topic in all its bearings and phases. Of Legislation properly speaking there has been scarcely any. We believe that with the exception of a bill appropriating certain sums for the payment of the expenses of the Department of the Interior, not a single act, public or private, has been passed. Still there would be small ground of complaint if the very topic which has engaged the unremitting attention of both, had made definite progress—if one could point to any specific proposition and say Congress had advanced thus far in the final settlement of a dangerous and irritating controversy. It must, however, be acknowledged that we seem almost as far off from this consummation so devoutly to be wished, as at the commencement of the session. No man can possible venture to predict what will ultimately be done, and in what particular form the Slavery question will be adjusted.

The length of time consumed by the debates although a terrible burthen upon the press which reports the proceedings, and the public Treasury which pays the members for spouting interminable harangues has, nevertheless, been productive of direct and material benefit. It has enabled the Representatives to reflect before acting; it has substituted mature deliberation for hasty and passionate impulse; it has taught them the value of concessions, and impressed upon them the necessity of compromise; it has given an opportunity to the patriotic and disinterested statesmen, who are to be found in Congress, to take counsel together, eagerly and calmly, for the common weal, and to present projects tending to harmonize conflicting opinions, and to adopt agitating questions upon a basis of mutual concession and mutual forbearance. In this respect the delay has been far from prejudicial to the interests of the country; and we think we do not overestimate the public patience, in the belief that were the discussion to drag, lingering and monotonous as it is, to endure many weeks longer, the citizens of the Union would be content to abide the period of action, confident in an eventual, friendly and honorable settlement. Thus, though no special progress has been made, the feud has been smoothed, the ground prepared, and the laborers in the field announced by all to come and remain at work to begin the good work. Let us trust that the moment of action is not distant.

THE WEATHER is remarkably beautiful, but a little too warm. Yesterday the thermometers were decidedly of this opinion—particularly those who thronged the parks and promenades the evening as they came up, in order to present opinions vantage.

CROPS.—The Marksville *Prairie Nationals* says: "The late cold and changeable weather, has very materially checked the cotton and sugar plant of the Parish; now, however, we have promise of strong weather in good earnest, which we hope will accelerate every thing.

COTTON WAR.—The Philadelphia *American* heads an article "Cotton War," and goes on to show that there is no cause now going on, between the holders and spinners of cotton, the spinners in Europe trying to reduce prices, while the holders on this side are exerting themselves to keep prices where they contend the short crop ought to place them. The *American* concludes that the spinners must give way, and that they are now at the mercy of those who hold the cotton crop of 1849. The spinners are compelled to have cotton and they have now delayed their purchases until their situation is nearly desperate. The *American* expresses the opinion, that, although a war suddenly arise between the two countries, it would be the best and most efficacious, as it would be the *cheapest* and most bloodless way for the United States to wage it, with a certainty of a speedy victory —to lay an embargo on Cotton buy up every bale, and what was not needed for home consumption, made a bonfire of it. Here is an extension of the potency of cotton.

☞ A remarkable coincidence preceded the death of Mr. Calhoun a few hours. It was the death of his faithful body servant, who, for forty years had been unfaltering in his devotion to his master, and in administering to all his personal wants.

MR. FISKEN'S LAST LECTURE.—This evening Mr. Fiske will give his last lecture and experiments at the St. Louis Hotel.

☞ The diamond may be very easily recognized by putting it under water, where it shows all its brilliancy, having the appearance of a bubble of air, while all other precious stones lose their singular appearance. It will answer for diamonds of the first water only.

CIGAR MAKING IN HAVANA.—The Exposition to get up an "industrial exposition," of Cuban manufactures, at Havana, in May next, has brought out some curious statistics relative to the tobacconists, by far the most important branch of manufacturing industry of Havana. The report of the *Sociedad de los Amigos* states that each cigar maker will roll 6 daily three hundred cigars, at an average of five cents a hundred. Supposing them to work twenty days in each month, they will give a seventy-two thousand cigars annually per hand. The consumption in the island they estimate at four hundred and forty millions; and supposing the exports to be a hundred and sixty millions, this will give six hundred millions as the annual cigar manufacture, giving employment in its various branches to forty-ten thousand people, the value of whose labor is not less than four millions of dollars.

ALARMS FOR DISUNION.—The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, of New York, as we learn from the Express, publishes prominently at the head of its editorial columns, Wm. Lloyd Garrison's announcement of the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at the Broadway Tabernacle, 7th May, of which the following is an extract:

"A contest of near twenty years has proved that the only hopeful issue with slavery is the demand for the immediate and unconditional emancipation of every slave, and that such a consummation can never be attained so long as we maintain a political union with slaveholders.

"On the other hand, hear the ultras of the South:

"What will the Southern Convention do?—We hope to have no more terrors addressed. If that is all the delegates intend, they had better stay at home. If they will unitedly take a plan to dissolve the Union, we will hail them.

South Carolina Sportsman.

What's the remedy? It is a Southern Confederacy, with a capital at Ashville, or some where else on the mountains, where the lines of Georgia, South and North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia meet.

Williamston (N. C.) Aurora.

We are in favor of a dissolution of the Union, because we believe that the South would be benefitted by a dissolution, both pecuniarily, politically and morally.

Fairfield (S. C.) Herald.

How beautifully the Abolitionists of the North and the agitators of the South harmonize in their designs! And yet we are told there are no advocates of disunion in the South!

NOT BAD.—The Sandusky City (Ohio) Mirror is responsible for the following:

A hard case of a subscriber, to whom the publishers of the Mirror had sent the weekly paper on credit, was at last dropped from the list—all ordinary measures having failed.—Our agents were broadcasted the other day by the delinquent's wife, who wrathfully insisted on their leaving off the paper. She said her husband was a newspaper lawyer—that she did not intend to send the paper out of the house—that it was not worth while to send the paper out of geography any more!

THE RESULT.

At the hour of going to press we have only been able to obtain partial returns of the election, though in many respects they are conclusive as to the general result.

Our excellent Mayor, A. D. CROSSMAN, is re-elected by a majority of about *six to seven hundred.*

JOSEPH GENOIS is re-elected Recorder of the First Municipality by a large majority.

The returns seem to indicate the election of PILIE as Surveyor of the First Municipality.—DEBUYS, Comptroller and JOHN YOUENES, Captain of the Guard are elected without opposition. DUREL is elected Treasurer by a heavy majority. For Wharfinger the result is uncertain.

In the Second Municipality, J. H. Caldwell is elected Recorder, though Crossman comes out with a majority of about one hundred.—We have no returns of the other municipal officers.

In the Third Municipality, the contest for Recorder between Seguineau and Collins is tight. The number of votes counted up to an early hour this morning was insufficient to determine the result.

The Whig ticket for General Council has been elected in the First Municipality. As to the Second we have no returns, but if the vote for Mayor is any index, four Whigs have been elected.

We subjoin as complete returns as we could procure up to 2 o'clock this morning:

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

FIRST WARD.

Mayor.

A. D. Crosman,	430
J. M. Bell,	382
Spear,	7

Recorder.

Genois,	209
Fleming,	319

Treasurer.

Durel,	326
Sere,	245
Theard,	7

Comptroller.

DeBuys,	565

Surveyor.

Surgi,	272
Pilie,	334

Captain of Guard.

John Youenes,	572

District Attorney.

P. S. Warfield,	144
D. Augustin,	112
Castellano,	27
C. S. Reese,	137
Denux,	77
O'Neill,	4

SECOND WARD.

Mayor.

Crosman,	131
Bell,	104
Spear,	7

Recorder.

Genois,	38
Fleming,	98

Treasurer.

Durel,	136
Sere,	26
Theard,	38
Surgi,	101
Pilie,	113

Commissioners of Liquidation.

Lapeyre,	100
Bodin,	101
Deverges,	58
Benit,	73

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

(incomplete.)

	Crosman.	Bell.	Baldwin.	Caldwell.
1st Ward,	205	215	200	209
2d do	210	183	198	206
3d do	164	154	103	150
4th do	374	273	360	292
5th do	190	145	187	154
6th do	441	278	404	314
7th do	332	490	290	540
	1856	1738	1759	1665

Reported majorities for Aldermen lead to believe that the Council will stand 9 Whigs to 7 Democrats.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

FIRST WARD.

Crosman,	(incomplete,)	143
Bell,		141
	Recorder.	
Senseneu,	(incomplete,)	249
Collins,		28

SECOND WARD.

Mayor.

Crosman,	(incomplete,)	67
Bell,		123
	Recorder.	
Senzeneu,	(incomplete,)	19
Collins,		160

MILENBURG PRECINCT.

Mayor.

Crosman,	27
Bell,	12

Third Ward, Crosman has a small majority

Fourth Ward—104 votes polled—no particulars

A RAT STORY.—Rev. Walter Colton, in his diary of a voyage to California in a man-of-war, entitled "Deck and Port," relates the following rat story:

"I have always felt some regard for a rat since my cruise in the Constellation. We were fitting for sea at Norfolk, and taking in water and provisions; the ship was resting on the sill of one of the ports which communicated with the wharf. On a bright moonlight evening we discovered two rats on the plank coming into the ship. The foremost was leading the other by a string, one end of which each held in his mouth. We managed to capture them both, and found, to our surprise, that the one led by the other was stone blind. His faithful friend was leading him home to where he would have considerable quarters during a three years' cruise. We set no position to kill either, and kindled them both on the wheel. How many there are in this world to whom the history of this rat affords a lesson."

WINE, OIL, &c.—70 casks and 1 hhd Wines, consisting of 30 do Claret; 25 do pipes Port; 10 do Sherry; 5 do Madeira; 10 do Malaga Wine; 50 do Brandy, from 3 to 10 pipes; and 100 do Whiskey; 75 do pipes and hhds Linseed Oil; 50 do Lard Oil; 50 do Olive; 50 do Sperm; 50 do Whale; 50 do Neatsfoot; 50 do Castor; 50 do Tanners' Oil; 50 do Lamp; 50 do Varnish; 50 do Boiled Linseed Oil; 50 do Spirits Turpentine; 50 do Camphene Oil; 50 do Fluid; 50 do Shellac; 50 do Alcohol; 50 do Gin; 50 do Rum; 50 do Cognac; 50 do Peach; 50 do Apple; 50 do Cherry; 50 do Blackberry; 50 do Raspberry; 50 do Currant; 50 do Gooseberry; 50 do Strawberry; 50 do Quince; 50 do Pear; 50 do Plum; 50 do Grape; 50 do Orange; 50 do Lemon; 50 do Lime; 50 do Citron; 50 do Pineapple; 50 do Peach; 50 do Apricot; 50 do Nectarine; 50 do Fig; 50 do Date; 50 do Prune; 50 do Raisin