The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, May 18, 1850.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE COMPROMISE.

The latest advices from Washington give assurances of the ultimate passage through both Houses of the bills accompanying the report of the compromise committee. We trust that these hopes will not prove fallacious. In the outset, the manifestations of hostility made by Messrs. DOWNS, DAVIS of Miss., MASON and BUTLER, and the sneers and sarcasms of HALE, led us to fear the prevalence of a spirit at variance with the calm and settled determination to adjust the question in a peaceful manner, and on grounds of mutual honorable concession.—The report was attacked and severely handled by the above-mentioned Senators, before it was made the order of the day, and in defiance of the Parliamentary courtesy which adjourns debate until the project comes up for formal investigation. We shall be glad to learn that this premature excitement and violent opposition have subsided.

From the ultraists of the North—from such reckless fanatics as HALE, CORWIN and CHASE, no concession is naturally to be anticipated.—They will war against compromise, because it yields something—because, in short, it is *compromise*. But such motives cannot and ought not to influence moderate and reflecting men either from the North or South. It is the very essence of the report that it occupies middle ground, embodies provisions that would not fully satisfy either party, and hence addresses itself to that body of the people who desire to see the difficulty settled, who are willing to concede something to attain this end, and who are resolved that the Union shall not be longer endangered by slavery agitation. Every Senator was entirely aware that the report would embrace some things displeasing to him, amid many which he would heartily approve, and that a part of his convictions must be surrendered for the sake of harmony and the Union. Those Southern Senators who oppose the compromise because all its propositions do not square with their opinions, place themselves inevitably in juxtaposition to the rampant abolitionists who assail the report for precisely the same reasons. It will be curious to see Messrs. DOWNS, MASON and BUTLER voting with Messrs. HALE, CORWIN and CHASE against the measures recommended by the committee.

There is hardly one of these measures in which a Southern man—as ardent as Mr. FOOTE himself—may not cheerfully acquiesce. Let us briefly glance at them. The first purposes the formation of new States, out of the Territory of Texas. All of these will, from the nature of things, be slaveholding States. This is an immense concession to the South, since it will enable her to preserve her equilibrium in the Senate, for a considerable time. The second provides for the admission of California into the Union with the boundaries assigned in her Constitution now before Congress. As a compensation for this, the third measure provides for the establishment of Territorial Governments, without the Wilmot Proviso, for New Mexico and Utah, embracing all the territory recently acquired by the United States from Mexico not contained in the boundaries of California. This is a death blow to the slavery restrictionists, and disposes effectually of the mischievous hobby with which they have for years annoyed and agitated the country.—The fourth proposes to establish the boundaries of Texas, and to give her an ample compensation for the loss of that portion of the territory of New Mexico, to which she lays claim.—This provision no one can complain of, if it meets the sanction of the Representatives of Texas herself. The fifth measure embraces more stringent enactments for securing the execution of the clause in the Constitution providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves; and is perhaps as efficient as, in the present state of feeling at the North, it is possible to render it. At all events, it is a marked improvement upon the past. The sixth repudiates the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, but provides for the suppression of the slave trade in that District. We have no objection to the latter clause, for the Southern Congressmen have time and again been scandalized by the exhibition of the slave-pens in that quarter. The Richmond *Whig* states that as long ago as 1817, JOHN RANDOLPH, who will hardly be mistaken for an abolitionist, called the attention of Congress to this subject, and in a late letter, the senior editor of the *Union* expressly gave his consent to the abolition of the slave pens.

Such are the leading views and recommendations of the report, and they are so reasonable, and in the main, just and equitable, that we would rejoice at their unanimous adoption. We are gratified at perceiving that the influence of the Washington *Union* is enlisted in behalf of the report. That journal, after recapitulating the terms of the compromise, remarks:

Having said thus much, it is needless for us to say that we sustain the great principle of compromise proposed by the Committee of Thirteen; and that we shall not fail to exert ourselves in order to bring the popular mind to its support, by presenting the subject to the people in a plain and intelligible manner. When that is done, we confidently believe that the great mass of the southern and the northern people will be united in favor of the compromise—not meaning, of course, to exclude any special modifications which Congress may, in its wisdom, and after full deliberation and discussion, think proper to adopt.

The position of the Democratic organ will avail much in securing the hearty co-operation of the southern and northern members of its party.

☞ We call attention to the official report of the proceedings of the Board of Liquidating Commissioners. Those interested in the city debt will find in the report much valuable and important information.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Harper & Brothers, through J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Hume's History of England, vol. 5th. One more volume concludes this admirable edition of a standard author.

The Four of the World; or, Living for Appearances, by the Brothers Mayhew. This is a capital story, full of quiet humor and keen satire. It is from the pen of two popular and gifted writers.

Lee's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Part XXI. This is a work of high value to the medical profession.

SEVERE WEATHER.—The Plaquemine *Sentinel* of the 15th, says: On Tuesday night of last week a violent storm passed over our town, doing considerable damage to fruit and shade trees. Further down the coast, however, the destruction was more serious. The plantation of Mr. W. C. Adams was considerably injured by the blowing down of timber and out-houses, and the damage done to the cane. We have no doubt that similar destruction extended all the way down the coast. On Saturday night a second edition of the storm occurred, with less wind, but torrents of hail and rain. Next day the weather was cloudy and wintry, and the following night the rain again poured down, and at this time (Monday afternoon) it is still raining.

THE CONCERT given by those eminent artists, Strakosh and Wallace, at the Lyceum Hall, last evening, was attended by a very large and fashionable audience. Their performances elicited unlimited applause.

☞ A subscription of $250,000, on the site of a new system of improvements for Brown University, has been opened at Providence, R. I. The Journal informs us that the list is headed by those individuals, each of whom gives $20,000, a fourth giving $5000.

MORE OF THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Niagara* reached New York at one o'clock P. M., on the 9th inst. Nearly all the material portions of her intelligence have been anticipated; but a careful perusal of our files enables us to add a few items of interest.

The British and North American Royal Mail Company's steamship *Asia* sailed from the Clyde on the 24th, and arrived in the Mersey next day. The Liverpool editors exhaust eulogium in praising her appearance and capacity. She sails from Liverpool for New York on the 19th of May.

The English Stock Market continued to maintain a steady tone, with not a great deal doing. Consols are 96 to 1-8 for money and account.

The demand for cotton at Havre continued active. The sales on the 25th reached 2,050 bales, and on the 26th 2,700 changed hands, at an advance of 1f.; so that we see New Orleans ordinary established at 98f, my 2f above late quotations.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 22.

NAVIGATION LAW.—Mr. Ricardo asked if any negotiations were going on between the English and French Governments with respect to the restrictions imposed by France on British ships coming from Asia, Africa, and America.

Lord Palmerston said there were negotiations going on in consequence of the Passenger Act of last session.

The proceedings from the 22d to the 26th, up to the day of the steamer's sailing, are of no importance to the American reader:

The London Correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal writes as follows, May 2d:

"There is a good deal of excitement to-night in and about the House of Commons consequent on a rumor which has gained almost universal credence, that Pumsefield, after the Queen's accouchement, which is hourly expected, Sir James Graham will be honored with her Majesty's commands to take a seat in the Cabinet, Lord John Russell goes to the Upper House, Lord Palmerston resigns the Foreign Secretaryship, Lord Clarendon accepts the office, Sir Charles Wood vacates the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

FRENCH.—M. Eugene Rue, it is said, cannot take his seat in the Assembly if elected, being under a judicial interdiction. If such serve to be the fact, M. Dupont de l'Eure is to be brought forward in his room.

M. Thiers is going to quit Paris for Italy, for the benefit of his health. This is the alleged reason, but there is good ground for thinking that he finds himself distrusted by his Service friends, and therefore deems a short retirement from public life indispensable.

THE POPE AT ROME.—His Holiness, formally entered the Imperial city, from which he was so long an exile, on the 12th of April last. He was attended by all the French troops, Cardinals, Ministers of State, &c., and the crowds that lined the way by which he passed were immense, amounting to 100,000 persons. He was received with loud acclamations of the people. On the road they were so enthusiastic that at one place they lay on the ground, in proof that the Pope might make a pavement of their bodies, and it was with difficulty that he was induced to rise from their degrading prostration. And yet these are the people who a year ago drove out the Pope, and shouted "Long live Mazzini."

All persons seeking admittance to the Vatican Palace are submitted to the strictest scrutiny of the Swiss guard.—Precautions are taken to secure the life of his Holiness against poison. A new cask has been procured from the Convent of St Calixtus, and all viands are produced by such a turning cylinder as is commonly used in convents for the introduction of food.

IMPORTANT FROM ALGIERS.—The Liverpool steam frigate, has arrived from Algiers, with dates to the 28th. Previous to her departure, news of a serious nature had been received from Morocco. All that portion of the country bordering on the French possessions is in insurrection, and the insurgents are in expectation of the small town of Ouchda, near Tlemeen. Precautionary measures had been taken by the French authorities, and several colonies of troops forwarded to the frontier.

SAILING OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Resolute, Captain Austin, and the Assistance, Acting Master Allen, sailed from Woolwich April 25th; and the Pioneer and Intrepid steam vessels, were to follow on the 27th. They were to rendezvous in Greenhithe, whence they would all depart on the 30th, for the Northern regions.

DEATH OF THE POET LAUREATE.—On Tuesday, the 23d inst., about the hour of noon, Mr. Wordsworth died at his house, Rydal Mount, near Ambleside. He had lately completed his 80th year.

In Advance of the Mail.

Louisville papers of the 11th contain the annexed abstract of the proceedings of Congress on the day previous:

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.—The bill for paying Nichols & Church, of New York, for supplying tea to the U. S. Navy, was passed.

Various private bills from the Senate were taken up and appropriately referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill. A long debate ensued in relation to the contingent expenses of the two Houses.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITISH QUEEN.—This steamship for whose safety some apprehensions had begun to be entertained, arrived at New York on the morning of the 9th inst., from Hamburg. The *Express* says: She experienced Westerly Winds up to the 17th April, when they increased to a heavy gale and continued until the 22d.

The steamer lost all her canvass, the bowsprit, jibboom, fore topmast and figurehead.

On the 29th finding her coal running short very fast, and having only enough for three days consumption on board, she bore up for St. Johns, Newfoundland, where she arrived on the 30th, and took in a supply of coal, and sailed again on the 3d inst.

On the 4th the British Queen passed a large steamer, steering East in lat. 44 40, lon. 54 40.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—By the *Globe* we have Brazos papers to the 7th, but they are nearly destitute of news. The Indians were mainly gaining in strengh on the upper Rio Grande and had committed many depredations. Lieut Hudson, who was wounded some time since, while charging a party of Indians, has since died.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge McHenry*.—Wm. Ward was tried yesterday for larceny and acquitted. John Myers and John Hoffman indicted for the same offence were found guilty.—The District Attorney moved to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the following cases: R. Eckefeldt, for disturbing a meeting; Michael Fleming, for larceny; Wm. Smith, for shooting with intent to murder; Timothy Dickinson, for inveigling a slave. The accused were accordingly discharged.

The grand jury met yesterday, and found the following true bills: J. B. Mailhe, for a breach of trust; Patrick Meighan, for arson; James Thompson and George Dick, for breaking into a dwelling house; John Thompson *alias* Sam Parker, and John McCawley *alias* McCall, for entering premises in the night time. The indictment against H. W. Cook, for perjury, was ignored by the jury.

POLICE ITEMS.—The fe that came up yesterday in the Recorder's Courts, were of no paltry a character to require any particulars. An individual charged with stealing some twine, was committed for trial before the First District Court, and another party, who offered to sell some paste for real jewelry, was sent down to the work-house. The criminal record of late has been smaller than we have ever known.

THE GROWING CROP AND ITS PROSPECTS.—We copy the following from the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of Tuesday last:

In all quarters, North, South, East and West, it is not within the memory of that venerable citizen, "the oldest inhabitant," that the planters prospects have been so gloomy.

The very late and cold spring, the continued rains, the fact that the sun is almost a stranger in the land, the ravages of the cut-worm again both corn and cotton, always destruction in cold nights and cloudy days—indeed every calamitous one that the crop of 1849 will prove a few, compared with that to be spoken of hereafter. And the day is past when there is even a hope of such improvement as will remove even an average prospect. This is, our conclusion, and we regret to hear that in the great cotton belt, they have all the same things to contend with—the overflows of the water courses have done, the planting even of a very limited extent, the late heavy rains, with hail, and other plagues being planted.

The *Enquirer* adds:

Our planters are in a bad fix. Their crop is almost ruined, and they have no means to plant another. Their credit is gone, and they have no money to buy provisions, much less to buy seed and plant. The country is in a bad fix, and we see no way of getting out of it.

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT LUNA AND LOSS OF LIFE.

At about three o'clock yesterday morning as the steamboat *Luna* was descending the river, on her way hither from Louisville, when just opposite Bonnet Carre, she came in collision with the steamer *Duchess*, which had two barges in tow, one on each side of the boat. The *Luna* was struck amidships and made so complete a wreck, that she sunk forthwith to her hurricane roof; and but for a quantity of hay in her hold, she would doubtless have totally disappeared beneath the surface of the river. The wreck floated several miles, and was finally towed ashore by the *Duchess*.

Five lives are said to have been lost by this dreadful mishap—namely, one cabin passenger, and four deck passengers or hands. It is presumed that in their fright they jumped overboard and were drowned. The names of those who perished are unknown. The officers of the *Duchess* displayed the utmost kindness in saving the lives of those who remained on the wreck, and in paying them all the attention required by their unfortunate situation. The survivors were brought to the city by the steamer *Osceola*, whose Captain and Officers treated them with the utmost consideration.

The foregoing statement is from the lips of a passenger, but the report of the Clerk differs somewhat. It is said that only three persons are missing—all of them negroes, who belonged to the boat.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Globe*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 14th inst., inclusive. We copy the following paragraphs:

FROM CALIFORNIA.—A party of thirty persons arrived at this place on the Palmetto, on their way to California. These are part of French's overland passengers, by the wagon route from Fort Lavaca by San Antonio and El Paso to the river Gila, and thence, following that stream to the Pacific. The arrangement is, that French provides wagons, horses, mules and provisions, together with weapons, (side arms excepted,) for which each individual pays $250. The statement that two hundred and fifty tickets had been sold, is contradicted with some of this party with whom we have conversed.—They have with them seven wagons, for which they expect to purchase horses or mules at Fort Lavaca; also two Indian-rubber boats, each capable of carrying three or four persons. The whole plan is a novel one, but the projector, we presume, will fail to obtain the requisite number to carry out as at first intended. It was contemplated to have sixty of the party mounted as dragoons, under military discipline, and an officer of the engineering service was to have accompanied the expedition.

We learn that Mr. French has obtained from the Government the latest charts of the country, containing more definite and correct information than has yet been published.

Those whom we have seen, are evidently of the stripe to go through anyhow. Some of them have seen service in Mexico, and nothing would please them better than to try their weapons on the red skins of our western prairies.

☞ On Saturday afternoon the wind came out suddenly from a dark cloud, in the North and South, and blew with great violence, and sufficiently cold to make a fire quite comfortable. It was attended with some thunder and rain, but no hail in this city. have, however, learned that the ground was quite covered with hailstones at Lynchburgh, and that the rain, both there and at Houston, poured in torrents. The storm continued during the night on the Gulf.—Yesterday the wind continued from the North and quite cold; and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon such a shower fell as was rarely witnessed before. What weather!

Thunder showers continued all last night, and there is yet no prospect of a cessation.

☞ A PICTURE OF BUSINESS IN CALIFORNIA—CAUSE AND EFFECT—ANOTHER STRIKEBREAKER FAILURE, &c.—The New York *Commercial* gives the following letters from California, by the late arrivals, which seem to present (especially that from Mr. James King, formerly of Coleman & Riggs' banking house, in Washington,) a more comprehendable idea of business and business prospects in that country, than anything we have yet seen:

Exchange Office of James King, of Wm.,
San Francisco, Upper California, March 31.

Business of every description has been very dull this month. The long looked for crisis seems to have arrived. Merchandise of every kind is unsaleable at anything like fair rates. At auction, enormous sacrifices have been made. Lumber, which three months ago brought $300 to $350 easily, has been sold *ashore* at $10 per M.

In the money market the rate of interest may be quoted still at 10 per cent. per month, for we have not yet got to operate in a large way. Money, however, is *heavy*. *Very little* good paper offering, and the rates of interest must soon go down. The truth is, there is at present no business that will justify paying the former rates.

Through the winter the ingress of so many strangers created a demand for houses and carpenters, and the price of lumber was kept up, and with it, wages. Eating houses sprung up, not at every corner, but at every step. Large hotels and restaurants, furnished most extravagantly, soon got under way, and for a time flourished. Their day is past. For a week or so, scarcely a day passed that some hotel or first class restaurant did not close, and the eating houses without number.

Competition among mechanics soon brought down the price of labor, and Chinese labor has destroyed the retail trade of merchants. Carting too has suffered, and $30 per day is a good average now, whereas 25 to $100 was made.

As the rainy season passed off our abundant population started for the mines. In a few weeks our city has become depopulated. Houses to let may be seen wherever the eye turns, in every part of the city. Landlords stood awhile and demanded rents, but it was useless. Rents came down, down; or, more properly speaking, the prices asked came down, for comparatively few have been re-rented.

When a change in business affairs may be looked for it is difficult to say. The succession to the mining population must, sooner or later, consume the stock at present in the mines. That of course will create a demand; but nothing, in my opinion, but another immigration over land and by sea, like that of last year, can produce anything like an approach to the former state of things. The coming fall a good business will be done here, and fortunes will be made between this and then at the auction mart alone.

In local affairs the "Miner's Bank," and "Stockton" coinage are from fifteen to twenty per cent. discount. [One of the partners in the Miner's Bank appears to have left with the funds.]

Moffat & Co's coin is received at par. They have never yet refused to redeem their coin.

For state bonds—3 per cent per month—nothing is offered and the same asked. (I) In fact there is no market here for them. Very little said about the Steinburg failure. As usual, his deficit was a large one.

Very respectfully,
JAMES KING, of William.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1—9 o'clock, A. M.

Peter Fleming, a Frenchman, was assassinated by a Chilian named Ramerer, a few days since. The murder was committed in one of the most public streets of San Francisco.

Late news from Oregon mention the desertion of nearly all the soldiers stationed at Oregon city. Sixty-five, fully armed and equipped went off in one party. It is supposed they were bound for El Dorado.

An election for a member of the Assembly, to fill a vacancy, resulted in the choice of Alfred Wheeler, whig, by 138 majority. To-day is appointed for choice of sheriff and other county officers.

A vessel from Sidney, brought 60 females that are reported to be on the way hither with several of one hundred on board.

Eight persons were drowned in a canoe above the mouth of Deer creek recently. They were in a boat, which capsized.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.

There is much lack of confidence here, but the legitimate mercantile community have few liabilities, and are doing a cash business, and no fears need be entertained of any general pecuniary embarrassment. Large losses must be realized at home upon shipments to our overstocked market, but these losses will be mostly on lumber, which costs little at home, and on vessels and freight. Little or nothing will be lost on other shipments of staple articles and provisions, &c., will pay handsomely. Lumber are perfectly wild at home. We hear of shipments 60 a 170 per M. for lumber, twice its value here: and one party brought in on the shore by a bill of lading of shingles at 60 cents per cubic foot; some 400,000 M. shingles (more or less); the freight was $5,000, and the article, at the best price, is large loss, would not bring $3,000 ashore.

Capitalists authorizing capital to be used on the spot out here will make money rapidly—much more so than by shipping.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LONGEVITY.—Dinah, an old negress, died in Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, at the age of one hundred and twenty-three years! She was a servant in a family residing at Cape Henry, when the memorable battle between the Monitor and Merrimac was fought in Hampton Roads.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 17, 1850.

The past week has developed no important changes in the market. Business is falling off rapidly, and the dull season is approaching at no early period than usual.

We have received nothing later from Europe than last, and are now looking for the advices by the Niagara, which was to leave Liverpool on the 4th inst. In anticipation of those accounts, the Cotton market has been very quiet during the past few days, but prices are fully sustained.

"It has been the policy of the Washington *Union* and its party (remarks the Petersburg Intelligencer on this paragraph) to pick up anything and every body that presumed to be serviceable to them for the time being, without making enquiry into principles or qualifications, and to discard them the moment they ceased to be useful. Van Buren was a long time the pet of the party, and some ten years since Mr. Benton stood second only to the Northern man with Southern feelings. Who the Union now alludes to, we, of course, do not know, but shall patiently await further developments."

The *Union's* allusion, says the Richmond *Whig*, was doubtless to Mr. Benton. The day after this ominous intimation, it did call that Senator by name, but very gently. It merely threw out the suggestion, with an evident tremulousness, that the great Missourian was no longer the appropriate leader of the Free Soilers. He had called the Wilmot Proviso "a cloud without rain, unless it be a rain of blood," and that was no Free Soil doctrine. It is not to be denied that Old Bullion has something terrible about him yet, at least in the eyes of "*the true Democratic press*."—We cannot pretend to tell when "the time" will actually come for that press to "call both persons and actions by their proper names." Judging from its past course, we fear the period will be an indefinite one.—But, in regard to Mr. Benton, we shall keep a close watch on the columns of the Union, and if any expression escapes it concerning him, that approaches the character of a *proper* name in the premises, "*nous verrons*"—and we will forthwith advise our readers.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Feliciana *Whig* speaks as follows on these subjects:

The present season has been productive of an unprecedented combination of disastrous incidents, each rivaling the other in its unfavorable influence upon the prospects of the planter. The late frosts were not only serious impediments to an early picking season, by postponing the planting season two or three weeks, but in many instances, severe damage was sustained by the more venturous planters, by the entire loss of choice seeds, entrusted too early to the earth. Since the frosts of April, the effort has been generally made to secure good stands of young plants. So far as we are informed, the success of the effort has fallen very far short of the most reasonable expectations. Constant rains, succeeded by cool, unseasonable nights, often accompanied by storms of hail and wind have thus far effected most injuriously the cotton plant. The tone of the planter, when discussing his prospects, is cheerless in the extreme, and really we do not know a single individual, from whom he sees the legitimate fruits of his labors contemplated at every stage, by unkind and unforeseen freaks of the seasons. The fair prices which were sustained throughout the sales of the last crop, have stimulated unusual energy in planting the present crop. Thus far, however, the promise of an increased yield has been sadly curtailed, and as far as this section of the cotton growing region is concerned, it may be set down as an already ascertained fact, that the growing crop cannot reach an ordinary average.

Proceedings of the Board of Liquidators.

WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1850.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Present—The Honorable A. D. Crossman, President; Messrs. Bodin, Bogart, Converse, Lapeyre, Walton and Wilder.

A communication from the Cashier of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank was read, in which he informs the Board that all Bank drafts bearing allowing any interest on deposits of funds.

The following letter from the Cashier of the Branch of the Louisiana State Bank was read:

BRANCH LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
2d Municipality, 15th May, 1850.

JOHN CALHOUN, Sec. Secretary Board of Liquidators of the City Debt:

Sir: In reply to your communication of the 8th inst., requiring the information what this Bank would allow on deposits of funds by the Board of Liquidators, I am instructed to state, that this Branch will allow on said deposits as large a rate of three per cent. per annum, charging the same rate on all sums withdrawn, and that the accounts will be made up on the 31st January and July, and the interest placed to credit as part of the principal at those dates.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
E. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

On motion of Mr. Converse, it was

Resolved, That the proposition of the Branch of the Louisiana State Bank, as contained in the letter of the Cashier, of the 10th inst., be and is hereby accepted, and that, hereafter, the funds of this Board shall be deposited in said Bank.

A letter was read from H. D. Ogden, Esq., Attorney of the late General Sinking Fund relative to certain suits.

Applications from Messrs. J. A. Beard and Bonneval & Benit, were read, asking the appointment of Auctioneer.

Communications were read from Messrs. Wm. G. Hewes, Ambrose Lanfer & Co., and James W. Tate, relative to offers made to the late Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund, for the purchase of Municipal bonds, and the city of New Orleans for state bonds, in Commercial Bank.

On motion, said communications were laid on the table, subject to call.

The following bills were read:

J. Jaubin, offering to furnish account books.

J. J. Jandot, proposing to discount his notes, now in the hands of the Liquidators.

Notice of judgment in the suit of Elie Jenkins vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and Inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, was read.

Mr. Wilder, Chairman of the Committee to receive the assets of the Sinking Fund of the Third Municipality, presented statements from the Comptroller of said Municipality.

Mr. Lapeyre, Chairman of the Committee to receive the assets of the Sinking Fund of Municipality No. One, presented statements from the Comptroller and Treasurer of said Municipality.

Mr. Wilder, Chairman of the Committee to receive the assets of the Sinking Fund of Municipality No. Three, reported, that the assets of said fund, amounting to two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-three cents, (297 83 100,) had been received by the Committee, and deposited with the funds of the Board.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Wilder, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptrollers and Treasurer of the several Municipalities furnish this Board with a statement showing the number of bonds issued—the date of issue, to whom issued, for what purpose and under what authority issued—the date of the resolution authorising the issue, the amount of each bond, when each bond becomes due, and the amount of interest is to be paid. Also, in like manner, the bills payable issued in exchange of the bonds, the date when issued, to whom and under what authority issued, for what purpose issued, when becoming due, and the amount of any other liabilities.

Mr. Bogart offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is indispensable for this Board to be provided with the legal advice and opinion of an Attorney, and that, for the expense of the same, the Treasurer be and hereby is authorized to pay, whether a plaintiff or defendant, in all suits connected with any of the duties prescribed by law.

Resolved, That the said Attorney be employed by the year; and for the first year, ending 5th May, 1851, be allowed a salary of one thousand dollars.

The Board proceeded to the election of Attorney. Messrs Benjamin and Mides received all the votes, and were declared duly elected.

Mr. Bodin spoke relative to bonds, who carried, that a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the transaction with the Louisiana State Bank.

The President appointed on said Committee, Messrs. Bodin, Converse and Walton.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Wednesday next, the 22d inst., at five o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, May 17, 1850.

The Board met at 12 o'clock, on a call of the President.

Present—Honorable A. D. Crossman, President; Messrs. Bogart, Converse, Lapeyre, Walton and Wilder.

Absent—Mr. Bodin.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Lapeyre, was adopted:

Resolved, That agreeably to the resolution passed at the last regular meeting of the Board, designating the branch of the Louisiana State Bank for the Second Municipality as the depository of the funds of this Board, the President and Secretary be instructed to draw a check on the bank of Louisiana for the balance of the funds of the late Board of the Sinking Fund of Municipality No. One, amounting to $[illegible] and the balance of the funds of the late Board of Liquidators, amounting to $[illegible] to the credit of this Board, as authorized by Municipality No. One, the 3d Municipality and State Bank.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is authorized to pay the balance due on the Second Municipality, which funds are now in the hands of the Treasurer of said Municipality, and deposit in the Branch of the Louisiana State Bank, the amount of the funds of the late Board of Liquidators, such funds of the Second Municipality, and such funds of the late Board of Liquidators. Said deposits to be placed to the credit of this Board, as authorized by Municipality No. One, the 3d Municipality and State Bank, respectively.

Resolved, That the Mayor of New Orleans be requested to furnish this Board with a statement showing the amount of real estate in each Municipality, according to the last tax roll, and the amount of taxes collected in each Municipality.

Mr. Wilder, Chairman of the Committee to receive the assets of the Sinking Fund of Municipality No. Three, reported, that the assets of said fund, amounting to two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-three cents, (297 83 100,) had been received by the Committee, and deposited with the funds of the Board.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Wilder, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptrollers and Treasurer of the several Municipalities furnish this Board with a statement showing the number of bonds issued—the date of issue, to whom issued, for what purpose and under what authority issued—the date of the resolution authorising the issue, the amount of each bond, when each bond becomes due, and the amount of interest is to be paid. Also, in like manner, the bills payable issued in exchange of the bonds, the date when issued, to whom and under what authority issued, for what purpose issued, when becoming due, and the amount of any other liabilities.

Mr. Bogart offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the said Attorney be employed by the year; and for the first year, ending 5th May, 1851, be allowed a salary of one thousand dollars.

The Board proceeded to the election of Attorney. Messrs Benjamin and Mides received all the votes, and were declared duly elected.

Mr. Bodin spoke relative to bonds, who carried, that a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the transaction with the Louisiana State Bank.

The President appointed on said Committee, Messrs. Bodin, Converse and Walton.

The Board adjourned until Wednesday next, the 22d inst., at five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CALHOUN, Sec'y.

The Board met at 12 o'clock, on a call of the President.

Present—Honorable A. D. Crossman, President; Messrs. Bogart, Converse, Lapeyre, Walton and Wilder.

The minutes of the meeting of the 15th inst. were read and approved.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Lapeyre, was adopted:

Resolved, That agreeably to the resolution passed at the last regular meeting of the Board, designating the branch of the Louisiana State Bank for the Second Municipality as the depository of the funds of this Board, the President and Secretary be instructed to draw a check on the bank of Louisiana for the balance of the funds of the late Board of the Sinking Fund of Municipality No. One, amounting to $[illegible] and the balance of the funds of the late Board of Liquidators, amounting to $[illegible] to the credit of this Board, as authorized by Municipality No. One, the 3d Municipality and State Bank, respectively.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is authorized to pay the balance due on the Second Municipality, which funds are now in the hands of the Treasurer of said Municipality, and deposit in the Branch of the Louisiana State Bank, the amount of the funds of the late Board of Liquidators, such funds of the Second Municipality, and such funds of the late Board of Liquidators. Said deposits to be placed to the credit of this Board, as authorized by Municipalities No. One, the 3d Municipality and State Bank, respectively.

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On motion, the Board adjourned until Wednesday next, the 22d inst., at five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CALHOUN, Sec'y.

WANTED, LOST, &c.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER.—*To reside* with a respectable family in the Canal, about 60 miles above the city, who is fully competent to teach the French and English languages, (particularly the former,) the Drawing and Music. Either male or female will suit. Persons may apply best such as will bring the most unexceptionable testimonials for character and capacity. Address box C 30, Postoffice. may 17 2t

LOST—On Thursday, 16th inst, either in Orleans or Lafayette, or in the Orleans Theatre, a Gold Pencil, having engraved on it Jessie L. P. The Pen is also gold, with diamond point. The finder will receive a liberal reward on returning the same to 187 Dauphine st. may 18 1t

LOST—A certificate of Stock in the City Bank Stock, No. 299, dated 17th February, 1834 in the name of H. M. Shiff. The public is notified that application has been made to the City Bank for a new certificate of the same. may 17 6t

LOST—A Certificate for Two Shares of the City Bank Stock, No. 983, bearing the date of May 1844, 1845, and issued in favor of Jos. Lecompte. The public is notified that the subscriber has applied to said Bank, in order to obtain a new certificate of the above shares. may 16 1w H. SOMPAYRAC.

LOST OR STOLEN—A Note drawn by J. E. F. Bennet, in favor of E. Beaudouin, at 60 days date, from the 16th of March, 1850, for $[illegible] Dollars. Dealers are cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid on delivering it at No. 97 Bienville street. Payment of the above is stopped by notice to the maker. may 16

ANY PERSON knowing ought of the destiny of a Writing of the Widow Bonds of BENJ. CONKLIN, a native of Boston, England, 35 years of age, who arrived at this city on the 28th November, 1848, by the ship "Seven," will oblige his anxious relatives by communicating on the subject with WM. BURR, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, New Orleans. may 11 2w

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

☞ Madame Simonin and Messrs. Lavergne, Gouhaud, and P. Moses, Consignees of merchandise per ship PIDEE, from Havre, will please call at our office. may 18 J. F. WHITNEY & CO, 61 Camp.

☞ The regular packet ship ST. CHARLES, Capt. C. Hillard, from New York, is now discharging her cargo at foot No. 2, foot of St. Joseph street, Second Municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee or they will be stored at their expense and risk. W. STARK & CO.
Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

☞ The brig HOPE, from Marseilles, is now ready to discharge cargo. Consignees will permit goods landed within five days or they will be sent to the public store.
may 13 LEVI H. GALE, 92 Common st.

CLARET WINE—Received per ship Jas Pennel, from Bordeaux—100 boxes Pontet Canet, very old; 20 do Chateau Margaux; 20 do Chateau La Rose, very old; 20 do Sagos Pauillac, 1842; 10 do St Julien Medoc; 10 do St. Estephe Medoc; 60 do Carbonnieux; 30 bbls Haut Turlaire; 100 do St. Estephe Medoc. In store and for sale by HENTZE & IKER, cor of Royal & Conti sts
may 16 Opposite Louisiana State Bank.

Gas Lights.

☞ The New Orleans Gas Light Company beg leave to inform the public that they have in operation a entirely new purifying apparatus of the most approved construction, and that the quality of the gas now furnished, both as respects purity and illuminating power, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the country. The company would particularly invite the attention of house-keepers to the use of gas for domestic purposes, and to the fact that houses may be furnished with gas fixtures at this season of the year with more convenience and economy than at any other time. Persons building can have gas lights will be found much more used, while the cost of fixtures is comparatively trifling. Skilful workmen have been employed for putting up fixtures, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of families who favor the company with their patronage.

All persons desirous of introducing gas into their houses, on the above or any other terms, or who are in bad order, are requested to call at the office and make known the same; and all such applications will be registered and attended to in the order of registration. Houses will be fitted up at reduced prices, and all descriptions of fancy and ornamental fixtures