The New-Orleans Bee.

NO. 1 193 VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1850. MAGNE & MEISSE, Proprietors. NO. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

Vol. XXIII—Whole No. 6849.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance).....$1200
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly (one year, in advance).....5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one Dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The attention of Annual Advertisers is invited 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, June 4, 1850.

Acts of 1850.

The Acts passed at the last session of the Legislature are now ready for delivery. Persons entitled to a copy, either as members of the Senate and House, or Judges, Clerks, Recorders, Sheriffs and Justices of the peace, will please call at the office of the Bee, where they alone can obtain and receive for them.

☞ The public is also informed that the State Printer has been authorized by the Secretary of State to sell, for account of the Sate Library, in bound copies of the Acts, at the price of one dollar for each copy. jel-1m

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE PRISONERS AT CARDENAS.

We learn, with unfeigned regret, but without surprise, that the five wounded soldiers of the Expedition left at Cardenas, by Gen. Lopez, have been shot by the Spanish authorities. We say "without suprise," because no one who is at all acquainted with the sanguinary and vindictive character of the Spanish race, can experience any astonishment at their eagerness to wreak their spite upon the unfortunate men who had been left to their tender mercies. It is perfectly true that when Gen. Lopez liberated CERUTI, the Governor of Cardenas, that functionary made reiterate and solemn promises to spare the American prisoners. These pledges were easily given, and were never meant be to observed. Such black treachery might have been expected. We all know how the Mexican soldiers slaughtered the defenders of Goliad and the Alamo, in cold blood; and how, with a revolting thirst for cruelty, they were wont during the recent war, to riddle with their lances every wounded American who lay upon the field of battle. Cuba is peopled by the same stock, and its officers exhibit the same savage ruthlessness.—Among those who, it is rumored, have fallen victims to Spanish vengeance is the brave and chivalrous ALPHONSE M. DUPERT—as true-hearted and high minded a gentleman as ever trod the earth.

It is not our purpose to contest the abstract right of the Spanish authorities of Cuba to execute the prisoners in question. They had committed an overt act of invasion, which, in the eyes of the Governor, was piracy, and they knew the fearful penalty that awaited them, in case they should fall into the hands of their foes. But if the bloody-minded ROSCARI and his minions had understood true policy, these men would have been pardoned and dismissed. Their doom only deepens the execration in which the merciless tyranny of the Spanish colonial government is held. The cause of Cuban independence gains immeasurably by this deed of atrocious violence. We now know how far the Punic faith of the Spanish authorities may be trusted, and the next time that American prisoners are consigned to their charge, surer hostages for their safety than empty promises, will be taken.

Woe to Spain, however, if a hair of the head of those who were unlawfully made prisoners on board of the *Georgiana* and the *Susan Loud*, be hurt! Here, thank GOD, is a case where the American people may lawfully assert their rights, and legitimately exact reparation for wrong. Let the Conde de ALCOY hang or shoot these men at his peril. Let him in order to confound unarmed men peacefully returning to their homes in merchant vessels, with the adventurers who were captured with arms in their hands; and Spain will rue the hour when justice and prudence were merciless to-day at the dictates of the fell spirit of revenge. We fancy, however, that the Captain General has sense enough to perceive the difference of the two cases. He has glutted his indignity with the blood of the poor wounded soldiers who, in the horror of departure, were unhappily left at Cardenas; but he will pause long and think deeply, ere he dares to serve the American citizens whom his vessels of war illegally captured upon the high seas and carried to Havana.

P. S.—Since the foregoing article has been in type, we have learned, greatly to our gratification, that no certain information exists either of the death of Capt. DUPERT, or indeed, of the execution of any of the prisoners.

☞ The Mayor proceeded to sell, yesterday, at public auction, all the iron spikes required for the wharves of the Second Municipality during the current year, as likewise all the iron required for the bridges. The contract for spikes was taken by A. Lafrancois, at 4c., and that for the bridge iron at 3 1-2c. per lb., by M. Broderick.

☞ We have been requested to inform the Inhabitants of the First Ward, First Municipality, that Mr. Louis Le Blanc, the Commissary, has his office at No. 12 Exchange Passage, where all orders can be left with him personally or on the slate.

☞ WORKS AT THE PLACE D'ARMES.—On Thursday evening next there will be a splendid pyrotechnic exhibition at the Public Square, for the benefit of the Male Orphan Asylum of the Third Municipality. The fire works have been put up with great care and taste, and will constitute as fine a display as has ever been seen in our city.

ELECTION IN THE SIXTH WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—At a special election for Alderman, held yesterday in this District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Peters, Col. Sykes was elected by a large majority. The following is the result:

R. B. Sykes,	272
Jacob Barker,	105
Majority for Sykes,	167

☞ The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 1st says: The river is now about three inches higher than it has been before during this year, and about an inch above the high-water mark of last. It is rising.

We regret to learn that a crevasse has just occurred at Mrs. Dunlap's plantation—a few miles above this city—which, among other damages, destroyed one of the most beautiful gardens in the South.

OPENING OF THE MAYOR'S COURT.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Gen. Lewis, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans opened this new tribunal, under the title of the Hon. Mayor's and Recorder's Court of the city of New Orleans. His Honor, the Mayor, Recorder GENDIS, and Alderman DERBES presided. Mr. LOUIS BOZONIER, the excellent and popular secretary of the Recorder, was chosen Clerk of the Court. Mr. CHAS. S. REESE, the Second District Attorney, moved to discharge the jury for the present term, inasmuch as there were scarcely any cases to be prosecuted. He then filed an information in the case of Fuller, Son and Fleming, charged with disturbing the peace, &c., after which the Court adjourned until the first Monday in July.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the arrival at New York of the ship *Forrester*, from Buenos Ayres, March 24th, we have received papers to the 16th March.

The *Pickel* of that date says: That the Rio Grande bandits headed by the Baron de Jacuby made another incursion into the Oriental territory in the latter end of last month, and succeeded in carrying off some booty. The repetition of such vandalic irruptions seriously compromises the Imperial Government, and, if the new authority sent to Rio Grande be not strong or honest enough to preserve order, complications of a very grave nature are to be apprehended.

We do not find any other news of interest. No mention is made of fever.

☞ We learn from the Washington Republic that Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esq., of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Superintendent of the Census, under the Act of May 23, 1850.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The new British steamer *Asia* arrived at Halifax on Monday, the 27th ult., from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 18th ult.

An animated demand has existed, since the sailing of the previous steamer, for Cotton, at previous prices, except for fair qualities, which have advanced an eighth of a penny.

Trade in the Manufacturing Districts is in a more healthful state.

American Securities have advanced. United States Sixes are quoted at 11 1-8.

Of Rice, 9,000 bags Bengal have been sold at from 8s 6d. to 11s. 3d.; and 400 tierces Carolina at 19s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. duty paid.

There is little doing in Coffee—prices are unchanged, but rather drooping. Sugars have been sold at from 6d. to 1s. advance. Tobacco is unchanged. Turpentine is lower, and sales of 1,000 bbls. made at 6s. 9d. Tar has declined, and 3,000 bbls. disposed of at 9s. to 9s. 6d.

THE STEAMERS.—The *Cambria* had not arrived out when the *Asia* left Liverpool. The *Atlantic* was to leave on the 29th inst. [to-day]; and the *Viceroy* on the 1st of June.

The political intelligence by the *Asia* is unimportant.

[The *Viceroy*, above alluded to, is a vessel of 800 tons burthen, and, as we learn from previous advices, is one of a line of vessels to be commenced by the Irish Transatlantic Company, should this experiment prove successful. The *Viceroy* is to run to Halifax, but what the ulterior arrangements may be contemplated by the Company, in reference to the line, we have not sufficient information before us to give any indication to our readers.]

NEW AND SAFE MODE OF MAKING LEVEES.—We are informed, says the Concordia *Intelligencer*, that an intelligent and energetic gentleman of the Parish of Concordia, Barnard Reynolds, Esq., has long made the subject of making permanent levees his particular study; and has so far succeeded as to obtain the approbation of eminent gentlemen and practical planters whose experience in such matters entitles their opinions to great weight.

The mode of Mr. Reynolds is to dig a trench for the base of the levee, four feet wide and eighteen inches deep, taking out every stump and making all sure that the bottom of the trench was firm earth instead of mud or quicksand. Then along the side of the trench nearest the river, Mr. Reynolds drives down a firm and continuous row of Cypress piles, at least six or seven feet long, driven down, touching each other at the sides, so far into the bottom of the trench, as to stand firm with the tops some four or five feet above the top of the ground. This furnishes the base of the levee. The earth is then thrown in and the levee formed to the requisite width and heighth, entirely covering over the piles, which, thus covered, will remain sound three-quarters of a century or longer.

The advantages of such a levee are:—

1st. The piles give strength and stability to the levee.

2d. The piles resist the approaches of the crawfish coming from the river landward, and form a barrier which they will never be able to penetrate. A levee thus guarded by timbers.

3d. The care in making the trench in the base of the levee and then throwing in clear and compact earth gives every security that the levee will be solid, and not porous to the admission of water.

Mr. Reynolds has made a close and accurate calculation of the additional expense, per mile, required to plant the line of timbers, and finds it to be less than $200 per mile. This additional outlay, however, secures the levee against wear and tear, and makes it last a man's life time. The discovery is of the most important character, and we hope will elicit that attention which is due to it.

COURTEOUS REPLY OF LORD PALMERSTON.—Some inquiry has recently been made in England, of the government, with respect to the holding of colored persons, British subjects, in durance, in some of the ports of the Southern States. Lord Palmerston replied that he had represented to the United States government that this was severe upon one class of British subjects, but as the federal power had no jurisdiction over the local State regulations, there seemed to be little use in pressing the subject further. This may be deemed a very courteous mode of treating the subject, and may be a lesson of wisdom to the fanatics at the North.

EXAMINATION ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.—Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Recorder GENDIS preceded to the investigation of the arson case, in which the slaves CRISPIN, JAMES and EDWARD are implicated. Mr. M. M. Reynolds, the district attorney, was present, on behalf of the State; Mr. FROST appeared for the owners of the slaves JAMES and EDWARD, and Mr. C. DUFOUR defended the slave CRISPIN. Captain JOHN YOUENES was the first witness sworn, and offered in evidence the confession of James. Mr. FROST objected to the admission of this testimony; a conspiracy could not be proved by the declarations of one of the parties out of the hearing of the others. A confession of guilt made by either of the accused, was the highest sort of evidence against himself individually, but it could not be taken in the same light as regards the others.

Capt. YOUENES then went on to testify that JAMES had admitted that he had set fire to the building in Dauphin street on two occasions, and repeated in substance the confession already published a few days since. On arriving at that portion of the evidence inculpating the two others, Mr. Reynolds moved that he was willing to have JAMES' declaration reduced to writing, and that so far it should be considered in the light of State's evidence, and that his confession should not be used against him on trial.

The Recorder then solemnly administered the oath to the slave JAMES, who repeated almost verbatim the depositions made on a former occasion. On the cross-examination Mr. FROST endeavored to elicit from JAMES the motives that induced him to set fire to the premises, but without success.

Edward, the slave belonging to Mrs. MORGAN, stated that two or three days after the first fire, he was at work in his, witness, yard, when the cook told him that some one wanted to see him. He then went to the alley in the rear of the yard and saw the slave JAMES, who asked him if he had any turpentine. That he answered he would go and see; he looked for the bottle which was used for cleaning the grate, and filled the vial exhibited in court about half, then gave it to JAMES, who told him he wanted it to clean his masters' furniture. Nothing was said about fire, nor did he talk long with him, his mistress being then sitting at the window of the second story of the house looking into the yard. Edward further states that he had no suspicion that the turpentine was going to be used to set fire to a building; he did not see JAMES until two days after the second fire had taken place.

Mr. ADAMS, Inspector for the Fire Insurance Companies, testified that he found the vial exhibited in Court in the grate of one of the rooms of the third story, after the occurrence of the first fire. It evidently had contained turpentine.

Mr. BELL, the owner of the slave JAMES, being sworn, deposed that shortly after the first fire her neighbor, Mrs. MONTROSE, called upon her, and stated that her son had overheard a conversation between CRISPIN and JAMES, which induced her to advise the witness to get rid of her boy. Witness asked for what reason, when Mrs. M. replied that JAMES was doubtless guilty of having set fire to the house. Witness likewise deposed that JAMES was a boy of bad character, and had run away on several occasions.

Two more witnesses were examined, when the Recorder decided to commit the three parties accused, for trial before the First District Court.

THE ARSON CASE IN THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—The examination of M. Forrester, Shehan, Sharrehan and Creevy, charged with having set fire to the premises situated at the corner of Julia and Commerce streets, took place yesterday before Recorder Caldwell. The principal witness was Charles F. Haknel, who testified that he had seen Creevy put fire to the building on last Saturday week. The Recorder in order to satisfy himself of the value of this testimony, proceeded to the premises in question and found that it must have been physically impossible for the witness to have seen any proceeding of the kind. It was also proved that the accused could have had no pecuniary motive in firing the building, and the result of the investigation was therefore an honorable discharge.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—Capt. Sperling, of the schr. Zulma, at New York, from Port au Prince, reports that the American Consul hoisted his flag on the 9th inst. The sloops-of-war Germantown and Albany, sailed to leeward on the 9th. U. S. steamer Vixen, Capt. Ward, for Aux Cayes, sailed on the 10th, all well.

[Letter from California and Panama.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt FOSTER, arrived yesterday morning from Chagres, which she left on the 26th ult. We learn that the steamship *Cherokee*, from New York, via Havana, arrived at Chagres on the 21st, and was to leave on the 26th. The *Georgia*, from New York, via Havana, arrived on the night of the 25th.

The *Alabama* brought $61,650 in gold dust, consigned as follows:

$52,000 to M White & Co; $6,500 to A Lanfear & Co; $1,850 to W L Cushing & Co; $1,500 to A H Douglass; $400 to E D Lehman.

The following are the passengers by the *Alabama*:

W M Bergorne, M Housewright, T S Burnett, H W Marley, Schlueter, J D Brasell, J K Russell, J J Ford, L Whiters, Amos Moore, W Hall, Jas Halford, H W Estes, J Springer, H Knox, P Hooper, Wm Lent, A J White, John Norry, Henry Morse, T Payne, H A Lyons, A Chiles, M Pare, W Scott, J Daquin, J B Miller, Jno Caldwell, Jno F Holcomb, J Estes, J Boner, Thos Sallete, Jos Stalford, W B Wilson, A Coquillard, S G Bayley, J Lowthin, A H W Cook, M L Legge, John Estes, J Reeves, J S Gayle, A Annan, W H Parcels, M Ensworth, J M Jullen, J H Bryant, F M Miller, James Houghton, G W Henry, A H Douglass, J Pennington, C Ryan, Silas Best, E Wess, L Sherlin, H Crawford, G McIntosh, C Henley, A M Herman, M Switzer, J H Horer, L K Bankhead, J P Ross, J W Pilant, G W Gregor and lady, P C Bayer, E R Willis, Wm Elliott, M L Pillard, J H Martin, Jabez Irvine, G C Welch, W A Hamilton, Thomas Turner, M Barrett, R Hooper, Isaac Crenshaw, F S Bartlett, M J Brooks, J J Entrine, and H Brantzen.

The intelligence from San Francisco by this arrival, is ten days later, but does not embrace much news of moment. The Municipal Election took place on the 30th April. Mr. GEARY is supposed to be chosen Mayor and Mr. TILFORD Recorder. The vote polled does not exceed 4,000.

A steamboat to be called the *Maunsel White* was launched at San Francisco on the 30th, from the yard of Messrs. Walters & Macannan.

A very large meeting was held on the 25th April, to take into consideration what action it might be expedient for the people of California to adopt, in the event of their admission into the Union being delayed, and with reference to the difficulties arising from the interference of the federal authorities to prevent the enforcement of an admiralty jurisdiction by the local courts until competently provided for by the National Government. Col. Wm. M. STEWART acted as President. Among the Secretaries we see the name of our townsman, Mr. DURIVAGE. The subject of slavery was incidentally introduced into the discussion.

Mr. BOTTS said, that as one of the members of the convention which framed the constitution, John C. Calhoun had charged him with treason, and as this was an offence which deserved death, he had come there to be acquitted or condemned by the tribunal of the people. As a southern man he had voted against slavery, considering it a necessary evil, he had not desire to introduce it into a territory where it had only had no existence; and further, he had voted for its exclusion from California because it was the will of two-thirds of his constituents. He was loudly acquitted of treason by the tribunal to which he appealed. Mr. BOTTS thought there was no danger about our admission.

An adjourned meeting was held a day or two after, at which Col. WELLER reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a large majority of the people of California, being natives of the United States have lost none of their attachment to the Federal Union, but if admitted to a participation of its blessings, will be amongst the first to defend and support it, and the last to abandon it; that we regret deeply that our application for admission has produced angry discussion upon irrelevant questions, arraigning section against section, and seriously threatening to disturb the future welfare of the Government itself.

Resolved, That the territory belonging to the United States is the property of the Confederation, held by Congress in trust for the benefit of the people of the whole Union; and that the Federal Government, while invested with the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States," must exercise this power under the restrictions and limitations imposed by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the foregoing views of the reunion of the territories of the General Government and to the States of the Confederation, taken in connection with the spirit and the constitution of the United States and its express provisions, and also with the republican institutions of the States of the Union, clearly indicates that the territorial condition is indicated to be temporary, and not endure beyond the time when the citizens of the States shall have settled on this their common property, and shall have acquired such strength of numbers as will enable them to conduct a State government of their own, and entitle them to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That no State can be admitted into the Union in one condition only, that is, as the equal in all respects of the original parties to the confederation; and the Congress of the United States have not power to supervise State constitutions, or to impose upon any other purpose than to see that they are republican in form. That the instrument we have presented is a full and fair expression of the popular will, and was adopted by the people in the exercise of their sovereignty. That a State government has been organized here, securing as far as possible the enjoyment of civil and political liberty; and that we cannot consent to abandon it or fall back upon a territorial government.

Resolved, That according to the true policy of representative government, all interests which are affected by law should be represented in the government which enacts, pronounces and executes the law; that California possesses interests seriously affected by the revenue laws, which tax her commerce and divert from her treasury into that of the United States the imposts collected into the ports, and that she possesses other interests still more harshly affected by the refusal on the part of Congress to establish a territorial government for the security of life, liberty and property within her confines, or by neglecting to recognize the State organization, which in the exercise of the indelegable rights of freemen, the people of California have established for their self preservation.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of California, from the most reliable information in our possession, is at least 140,000, thus entitling her to the representation which she claims in the House of Representatives, according to the present standard of representation, and that if the Congress of the United States has failed to ascertain that fact by the mode usually adopted in such cases, it is no fault of California, and affords no reason why that which is entitled to representation and subject to taxation, should not be represented in its entire interest; both of the sovereignty to which it is entitled and of the population which it actually possesses.

Resolved, That as far as our Senators and Representatives have, through the medium of the press, addressed the American Congress of the wants and necessities of our infant State, we fully concur, and trust the proper attention will be speedily given to them.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the officers of the meeting, published in the city papers, and a copy transmitted to our Senators and Representatives at Washington City, and by them to be respectfully submitted to the Congress of the United States for their consideration and action.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—We gather the following from the various papers which we have been allowed to examine:

MOKELUMNE.—*Interesting Discovery.*—Mr. Lane merchant of this town, and Mr. McKinney, of Mokelumne, in a recent tour through a region bordering on that river, discovered a case of grotto of great extent. They found that it contained large quantities of *stalactite*, and saw evidences of gold. The Indians who accompanied these gentlemen were horror stricken at the audacity of our friends when they entered a cave which tradition said no man returned from alive. Mr. Lane found the skeleton of a human being some distance from the opening.

The miners at present at Calaveras are doing very well, the water being low in the gulches and high in the rivers; but they are full of hope, looking forward to golden harvests when they can work on the bars or in the beds of the rivers. They appear to be in good spirits, for, although not making much, their expenses are very light since the reduction of freight.

The health of the miners is excellent; they all say that the Southern gold region is the most healthy place in the world. To sum up, the country is most beautiful, the prospect cheering, and I have no doubt that the gold which will be taken out this season will surprise the most sanguine.

Between the North and Middle Forks but little is doing, in consequence of high waters. The snow, as late as the 23d ult., upon the mountains and high lands, was from four to six feet deep. Notwithstanding, there are nearly ten thousand people patiently waiting until the snow and water shall subside, and give them a chance to work. Miners in the neighborhood of Hangtown have been leaving for the canons high upon the Middle Fork, during the last month. Some who have returned report not less than ten thousand persons in that region.

A rich gulch has been discovered leading into the Mormon ravine. The dirt has to be carried one hundred rods to water, and many persons at that make from twelve to eighteen ounces per day.

Working men about Hangtown have made good wages during the whole winter.

AMERICAN CAMP, *four miles above Sonora.*—Our agent, Mr. MCKIERNAN, accompanied by Mr Fish, of the firm of Turner, Fish & Co., and Mr. Van Dyck, of the firm of Van Dyck & Selden, both of San Francisco, kindly informs us that they have visited this exceedingly rich digging, and that they have seen upwards of sixteen ounces washed out of one pan—the labor of two hours. A lump of seven pounds was taken from the same hole, which they consider a very beautiful specimen of quartz and gold.

Business is reviving at San Francisco, and gold dust is coming in freely. Rents are comparatively quite low, and large numbers of new buildings are either under contract, or in the process of erection.

The *Alabama* brought no regular mail from San Francisco, and papers were only obtained through the courtesy of passengers.

ALARMING DISTURBANCES AT PANAMA.—We have received an extra of the Panama *Star* of the 21st ult., containing a very long account of a collision between the natives and foreigners, which has led to some loss of life and to intense excitement. It appears that a robbery had been committed at the office of the Panama *Star* on the 18th, and a trunk belonging to Mr. Need, the editor, containing six or eight hundred dollars, had been stolen. Suspicion fell upon a colored boy employed about the office, who admitted the offence, and promised to return the trunk. After some time he said that he would go with any one and show him where the trunk was:

Mr. Need and Mr. O. M. Vinton accompanied the boy outside the walls to the place where he said the trunk was hid. The natives of the place were informed by the boy that the Americans were taking him out to hang him, and forthwith they rushed to the rescue with rocks, clubs and knives, and seizing the boy, soon put his keepers to flight. On the subsequent day these facts were made known to the Governor, by the natives on one side, and Mr. Need and a friend on the other. Shortly afterwards the boy was re-arrested by Mr. G. W. Morris and a few others, to whom he again confessed that he took the trunk, and would show them where it might be found, but fearing that the natives would again rescue him, he was taken to the printing office, a crowd of his own allies following closely after, who, on their arrival, were received by a furious assault on the windows and inmates, with rocks, clubs, knives, &c. The fracas lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, during which a gun was discharged, the ball from which passed through the cushion from New York, Mr. Wm. A. Semple, and was pierced by a knife, and stabbed in several places, causing his almost instant death. The bleeding corpse, carried through the streets, excited the sympathy and anger of every American who beheld it.

As soon as Major Corwine, our indefatigable consul, heard of the disturbance at the printing office, he repaired to the spot and exhorted the few Americans engaged in the affair to desist. During this time he was exposed to the most imminent danger, the natives having gathered in considerable numbers, with deadly missiles which were used alike on the offending and unoffending. Upon learning that Mr. Semple had been killed, he immediately sought out the Governor and demanded that the native who had committed the murder should be arrested, if he could be identified, and punished by the laws of the land. The Governor promised to use his utmost endeavors to have him brought to justice.

Knots and crowds of each nation congregated, a few of whom armed themselves for the conflict. The scene in the streets beggared description. All was excitement, consternation and alarm.

The Americans, most of whom were unarmed, assembled to the 1000 desperadoes rushing on for slaughter, and implored them to desist from the work of blood. Finding that they could not be induced to do so, they fell back upon the other, but the greater the disturbance, the greater the native force assembled. At dusk, or twilight the American Consul, who had been busy and active from the first to the end, in company with the Vice-Governor, addressed the people from the cathedral steps on the plaza, which was loudly applauded and well received, to which the Governor responded, through an interpreter, in the utmost evidence of hearty co-operation in the preservation of order, and placing his military force under orders for the same object. The feelings of the emigrants were in some degree quieted. Soon, however, rumors of several desperadoes reached the ears of the emigrants, and they became excited, and shots without number were fired at the natives outside the walls, although the Consul and Governor assured them everything in their power to calm the excited multitude. We have not ascertained the number wounded; report says some six or seven were killed, but as the emigrants shot at long distances, and under much excitement, the effect was uncertain.

The funeral obsequies of Mr. Wm. Semple were performed on Sunday morning. He remains were escorted by a large concourse of his countrymen, headed by St. Diaz, the Acting Governor of the Province, and our worthy Consul, Major Corwine, whose sorrow was best manifested by their sympathy and gloom.

At an early hour on Monday morning, the body of Mr. John Merritt, of Cayuga county, N. Y., was discovered near the city wall a horribly mutilated corpse—weeks completely riffled of their contents, which consisted of a small amount in money and a steerage ticket on one of the steamers.

In the afternoon, the remains of Mr. Everett were conducted to the tomb, the procession being headed by his Excellency, the Acting Governor, and Col. R. W. JAMES, of New Orleans, serving in behalf of the American Consul, who was quite unwell. Others from the ranks of the commercial, navigating and manufacturing interests of New York and New England, that no anti-slavery feeling can withstand. The free soil man, not unmindful of the love of country he has left behind, has already attempted to counteract its influence, by representing that Cuba and all slaveholding States will be free trade. Thus, anti-slavery is rather permanently discussed. The movements for the revolution are also reviewed by the larger portion of our people as a strain upon the American character. Though the end to be attained may be highly desirable, the means are not. E. E. MOUGIN, Druggist, Corner Dauphine and Customhouse sts.

LANDING—Ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, 60 casks Claret, for sale by

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

FOR SALE—The stock of Wines of the United States Restaurant, 23 and 24 Bienville street, comprising Claret, Sauterne, Hock, Champagne, Rhenish Rhone, &c.

Chateau Larrville, Margaux, Latour, Grand Larose, Leoville, Lafitte, Cote d'Or, Haut Brion, Larrieu, Haut Sauterne, Rayne Vigneau, Branne Mouton, C. C. Pomard, Pychon, Lonnais, Chambertin, Chateauneufe, Hermitage Beaujolais, Chablis, Alicante, Malaga, Sherry, Port, Scotch Ale, Bizelle, Madeira, Constance, &c. &c.

If said stock is not entirely sold by Friday, 7th of June, it will be sold on that day, at auction, by CHARLES GAYARRE.

Terms—Under $200 cash; above $200, 60 days, for approved endorsed paper. my29

Pittsburg Coal—30,000 bargels.

WE are now receiving the first sale of Pittsburg COAL, of best quality, and offer the same on the most favorable terms. Also, a few tons of Anthracite. Apply on board the steamer Ben Franklin, at the foot of Poydras st.

J. LANDRUM & CO.

☞ The office has been removed to No. 202 Upper Levee, between Bienville and Conti sts. jel-3t

LIME—500 bbls fresh Cape Girardeau, just landing from steamer Bultana, for sale by

F. H. MORSE & CO.,
St. Louis and Robertson sts. st

jel-3t

IN STORE AND IN CUSTOM HOUSE—40 half and qr pipes Old Brandy, from Richard, 1825 and 1837, 1st and 2d proof, and qr-qr-qr in Re. Charlie Brandy, 4th proof; J. Durand, Cognac; Charles, Dupuy, Comp. & Martin, Moreau, Seignette, & Co. and Jules Chaumigne Cognac, 1st proof. For sale, at the lowest market prices, by

LORFILHE & CO.,
Cor. Royal and Customhouse sts.

my23

FANCY HOSIERY,
OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
FANCY GOODS,
No. 16 St. Charles street—between Canal and Common.

VICTOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public that he has enlarged his store, and received a large assortment of fancy Goods, consisting of white Espindins, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs;

Cravats, of every variety;
" " Dishearnet, and à la Jouville;
" " Bristol muslin and Nyphilde, and
100 dozen Linen collars;
50 " Gentle do;
50 " Colone do;
100 " Linen bosom,
" " the cotton Shirts
" " colored cotton Shirts.
100 " Gentlemen's and ladies' cambric Handkerchiefs.
100 " Ladies pocket Hdkfs.

A large assortment of Thread Gloves, Canes, and Umbrellas, of every description.

Gentlemen's and ladies' Traveling Cases.

Paris Perfumery of the best quality.

Victor informs also the Hair Dressers of this city that he received a large assortment of hair for their use. He also informs, as formerly, every thing in his line.

Wigs &c.

N. B. The Hair Cutting Saloon is attended by the best workmen of the city. my23

STILL IS ALIMENTARY PRESERVES.—The St. Louis Lengler & Co's Preserves which they are in daily receipt of, manufactured and Captains of vessels, Fine Gelatin, sausages, &c., at manufacture prices.

A COUTIN & KANSON.
13 Bienville st.

my25 1m

CORDIALS—Receiving ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux:

10 boxes Curaçoa, extra superfine;
10 do do assorted Cordials, do;
10 baskets Annette, do do;
100 do do Cordials;
50 do Guignolet d'Angers. For sale by

UNTZ & IKEN,
Corner of Royal and Conti sts.

my31

PLASTER—900 bbls of Nova Scotia, Rosendale, Fishing 100 bbls do do, and other brands, in store and for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
Magazine st and 11 Red Stores.

my31

CEMENT—100 barrels Newark and Rosendale, landing. 500 do do in store and for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
Magazine st, and 11 Red Stores.

my31

LIME—4000 bbls fresh Thomaston, cargo bark Wm. Laraque, and brig Toledo, landing and for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
Magazine st, and 11 Red stores.

my31

FIRE BRICK—35,000 English, Pittsburg and Pensacola Fire Brick, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 91 Magazine st.

my31

THOMASTON LIME—1500 bbls Thomaston Mechanic Rock Lime, now landing and for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 91 Magazine st.

my31

CEMENT—3501 bbls Rosendale, Hydraulic and Roman Cement, landing and for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 90 Magazine st.

my31

COGNAC—10 half and 10 qr. pipes Maglory Cognac, landing ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee.

my31

VANILLA—1 bbl, last drop, just received and for sale by

BERNARD TURPIN,
90 Old Levee.

my31

WHITE WINE—36 half casks Haut Sauternes Wine, landing ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

A. MOLIER,
90 St. Louis st.

my31

SUPERIOR WESTPHALIA HAM—Received per ships Presidential, Smidt, and Louisiana, from Bremen:

A small lot of Westphalia Hams;
50 Arras Dutch Herrings;
10 dozen fresh Reine Wahne;
50 Rapieza Cheese;
100 pounds Brunswick Sausages;
10 boxes German Prunes.

For sale by

DUNTZ & IKEN,
Cor. Royal and Conti sts.

my29

WINE—Landing ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux—

8 casks Cantenac Medoc Red Wine;
12 do St Estephe do do;
13 do Margaux do do;
20 do Haut Sauterne White Wine;

my29 B. TALAMON, 102 and 104 Royal st.

BORDEAUX WINE—CHATEAU HAUT BRION.—The subscribers, sole agents for Mr. E. Larrieu, of the sale of Haut Brion Wine, have just received 450 boxes of that excellent Claret, per ship James Pennel; for sale by LOREILHE & CO.,
Cor. Royal and Customhouse sts.

my25

MADEIRA WINE—100 eight casks Madeira, entitled to debenture, for sale by

LOREILHE & CO.,
Cor. Royal and Customhouse sts.

my25

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, 200 casks Red Wine; 10 do White do; 175 half casks and bbls White Wine; 1 hhd Twine, for sale by

G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

my22

ALMONDS—100 boxes shelled sweet Almonds, landing ex ship Wabash, from New York, and for sale by

TROISGROS & CO.,
90 Old Levee st.

my29

LANDING—Ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux and for sale by the subscribers—100 cases Red Wine; 48 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine.

my30 for Morgan and Mandeville sts., 3d My.

SWISS GOODS—3 bales Gingham of different styles; 4 bales Madras and 3 do Jaconet; 2 do Swiss Muslin and Bamberberg Ladies' Dresses, in store and for sale by H. NOEL & GUIRAUD,
102 Royal st.

my30

FOR SALE, to close consignments—10 demijohns Klingold Thomas & Kelchner's old Rye Whiskey, 1825; 6 bbls very old Sauterne Wine; 6 casks good family Claret.

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
36 Bienville st.

my30

BRANDY—Landing ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, 35 pipes, six and eighth Brandy, for sale by

H. NOEL & GUIRAUD.

my30

MADEIRA AND PORT—80 bbls Madeira, 1st quality, pure juice, for sale by

PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.,
27 St. Louis st.

my27

CIGARS—Landing from brig Milladore, from Havana, 50 cases Cabanas, Regalias, Panetelas, Millenarios, Londres and Medianos, for sale by

LABORDE & ZIGUES, 2 Front st.

my25

BRANDY—15 quarts A. Navarron's 4th proof; 10 do E. Glenny's, 1825, 4th proof; five quarters do George Hardy's, 4th proof, 1834; 2 ¾ do do do, for sale by

A. MOLIER, 90 St. Louis st.

my31

MADEIRA AND SHERRY—50 bbls pure dewy Wine, 1st quality, for sale by the proprietor, under Customhouse bonds for sale on low terms, or when exported by

DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
36 Bienville st.

my29

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, June 3, 1850.

The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 2000 bales, without any change in prices.

Of Sugar, 150 hhds. were sold at full prices. Fair 5¼@5¾c. Molasses is unchanged and transactions limited.

The Flour market continues very firm. A lot of 600 bbls. Ohio was sold from the landing at $7 25.—Rains brands are selling at $6 00@6 25 ₱ bbl.—Corn is dull.

In Provisions there is no change to notice. Mess Pork is selling in limited quantities at $10 75, and Prime at $8 75 ₱ bbl. There is nothing particular to notice in other articles.

Whiskey is selling at 21¾@22c. per gallon for retailed.

Exchange remain as last quoted, with a limited demand.

No alteration in Freights.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

THOMAS BRADY, No. 98 Chartres street, will on and after Monday, 3d June, offer the whole stock now in store, of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at such prices that will command an immediate sale. In order to make necessary arrangements for the reception of large and costly orders now in preparation for the coming Fall trade.

Muslins, Barages and Tissues;
Gloves, Hosiery and Ribbons;
Laces, Lisenes, &c.;

all of which, with many other articles, will be offered unusually low, and at a rate much below present low prices.

jel 1m THOMAS BRADY, 98 Chartres st.

D. H. HOLMES, 114 Canal street, WOULD call the attention of purchasers to his splendid and extensive stock of

Printed Buttermos and Organdies;
Colored Jaconets and Ginghams;
Embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins;
Whited Jaconets and Cambrics;
Toile de Nords and Toile de Soie;
Colored and white Drillings.

ALSO—

Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings, Toile de Paris, Brilliantes, Plaitillas, Linen Nettings, 12-4 Bobbinet, Curtain Muslins, Counterpanes, &c., all which will be offered at the most unheard of prices.

D. H. HOLMES, 114 Canal st.,
jel 3m Between Bourbon and Dauphine sts.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Office of the Board of Liquidators of the City Debt.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 1850.

THE Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund of the City of New Orleans, having, by judgment of the Fifth District Court, signed November 13, 1849, recovered of the Commercial Bank the amount of dividends due and on the stock of the late corporation of the