The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28. 1850.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year, ... 5 00

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 28, 1850.

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

SLOW PROGRESS.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives are discouraging, and evince no alacrity on the part of the popular branch of Congress, in co-operating with the sages and patriots of the Senate, to give peace and harmony to the Republic. The Washington *Union* imputes the delays and difficulties that obstruct action in the House to a want of "generous confidence" in the members in each other. "Some members," says that journal, "are afraid to act upon a bill, lest others should take advantage of it, and some are suspicious upon another head." The California bill is supposed to be calculated for the benefit of the North. The passage of the territorial bills *without the Wilmot Proviso* promises for the South. The passage of the Texas bill meets friends or opponents in both sections. The admission of California and the settlement of the Texas boundary are said to be more favorite measures with the administration than the passage of the territorial bills.—Here, then, is an apparent want of confidence among the members which prevents their move together in any system of measures.

A part of these remarks the *Union* glances at in truth, without meeting it boldly, while in other respects it insinuates a charge wholly unsupported and in direct conflict with facts. It is not so much the lack of a generous confidence among the members of the House, that gives us speedy and wholesome legislation on the several subjects which agitate the country as it is a virtual pact between Faction and Fanaticism—between Southern Ultraism and Northern Abolition, whereby the two coalesce in order to defeat the wishes of those portions of our men, who seek to secure the immediate action of the House to the bills connected with the slavery question, which have passed the Senate. It proof of this assertion is required, it may be found at once in the vote of the House on the motion of Mr. ASHMUN to make it obligatory to the order of the day for the 20th, each question up on the order in which they were acted by the Senate. This proposition was lost by a vote, and among the nays we discover in strong fellowship and harmonious union the names of such abolitionists as GIDDINGS, PERKINS, JULIAN, PRESTON KING, THADDEUS STEVENS and ROOT, and those of such Southern fire eaters as CARELL, COLLOCK, H. WINN, INGE, OLDS, WALLACE, WOODWARD, &c. Women add that we regret to perceive Messrs. EWING and MORSE in such very bad company. This is the real explanation of the "generous want of generous confidence." The House can only move on agitation, and every Whig's rush now every opportunity of preventing Congress from making the smallest concession to the South; while the Union-saving fanatics of Southern nullcontents are determined if possible to baffle all projects of conciliation, and thus ensure a pretext for continuing their treasonable designs. The motives of both are alike worthy and laudable.

The accusation preferred by the *Union* against President FILLMORE, though conveniently obscured by the dubious authority of mere rumor, is wholly unfounded. It cannot claim the sanction of evidence of its support, while it is repudiated by every act of the new administration. There is no more servile creature of the Baltimore Sun, who, as political symptoms have appeared to those of the party in power, does not pretend to do Mr. FILLMORE ample justice. In the latest letter he says:

Mr. Fillmore, I believe, is as anxious to settle the whole slavery question, and to see *every bill* which has passed the Senate pass the House now, without one vital amendment or alteration, as the staunchest friend of compromise in either House. The very appointment of Mr. Daniel Webster as Secretary of State, gave the world evidence of that anxiety, and indicated clearly the course he was determined to pursue. If Mr. Fillmore had included General Scott in, or been disposed even to compromise with him the choice of his cabinet ministers, he could by no means have a different Secretary of War or Attorney General, nor Postmaster General, would have been called to his counsels; and Mr. Seward would not now, at the passage of the bills, have left Washington to attend to private business.

Nothing is easier than to traduce by innendo, and to disperse by the common phraseology of "it is said," or "the rumor prevails." This is an art in which the Editors of the *Union* are adepts. They should keep it in abeyance, nevertheless, when they know that to arouse unjust suspicion against our public men at this crisis, is to create formidable barriers to the peaceful settlement of embarrassing questions. This consideration, if no more manly one can be advanced, should teach the *Union* to suppress petty censure and needless at this important juncture.

We cannot better terminate than by citing the following sound and sensible remarks by the correspondent above quoted:

Those who aid in defeating the bills which have come down with such singular dispatch and considering all the circumstances) unanimity from the Senate, will incur a fearful responsibility. The Senate has done its duty—its whole duty—by the country, and shall, at this late hour, members refuse to give peace to the country when they can do so by simply approving the act of the Senate? Are they willing to oppose both public opinion at large and the judgment of the Senate embodied in those bills? I repeat again what I said yesterday: those who oppose ought to be the friends of California have but one means of securing her admission as a State—that of settling all the other questions simultaneously with it. The bare admission of California without equivalents to the South would be an insult, even if the Southern states had favored such a course for the purpose of making things look worse than they really are. In beginning for the country, no one is permitted to be biased by his individual likes and dislikes. Legislation is no fancy work, and legislators have other duties to perform than those of pleasing themselves.

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

Gibbon's History of Rome, edited by Milman; vol. III. This is the fine uniform edition intended to comprise Hume, Macauley, Gibbon, and other standard historians. It is admirably printed.

Scott's Book to Work.—This is the continuation of Professor McClintock's excellent progressive system. It contains SYNTAX, with reading lessons in prose, prosody and other dialects, and reading lessons in prose.

The Green Hand. A Short Yarn. A neat, little romance from an unknown author, of which only the first number has been received.

Life and Correspondence of Rob. Southey.—Here we have part IV. of this delightful work. Full of extensive and various learning, exquisite criticism and choice apophthegms. The penetration of Southey's familiar thoughts are laid open to us in these volumes.

Illustrated Field-Book of the Revolution. No. 4. This splendid publication seems to improve with every number.

☞ We particularly rejoice at the election of CHARLES A. ELLIOT, to Congress, from the city of Boston, in place of Mr. Winthrop. Mr. Elliot was the first signer of the address from Boston approving of Mr. WEBSTER'S course on the Territorial bills, and his triumph may well be regarded as the ratification by the patriotic city of Boston both of Mr. WEBSTER'S course and of Mr. ELLIOT'S approval of it.

MELANCHOLY.—The Norfolk *Herald* relates a fatal case of sleep-walking in the person of Mr. Catlett, a worthy citizen of Gloucester, who, while proceeding to Norfolk from York county, in a schooner, fell asleep on the deck, and rising on his feet, walked overboard and was drowned.

METEOR.—We received yesterday full files of Mexican papers to the 10th inst., but their intelligence has been anticipated by the *Great Western* at Mobile.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 19th, a bill for the relief of Commodore Warrington, and other officers, and men of the United States sloop Peacock, was taken up and passed.

The fugitive slave bill was taken up.

Mr. Mason submitted a substitute for the whole bill.

Mr. Dayton moved to amend by striking out and inserting provisions for a trial by jury, &c., in the State where he may be arrested; and this, after debate, was rejected—yeas 11 nays 27.

Mr. Chase submitted a proposition giving the trial by jury, and it was rejected without a count.

Mr. Winthrop submitted an amendment which provided that after the award by the commissioner, the slave should have the right to a habeas corpus. This was rejected—yeas 11, nays 26.

The consideration of the bill was then postponed, and the bill supplemental to the census bill, which had been returned from the House, was taken up.

The Senate disagreed to the amendments made by the House and adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Thompson, of Pa., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the Senate bill, with amendments, supplementary to the act for taking the Seventh Census, and which allows additional compensation to the marshals, and, in certain cases, authorises the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time for making returns—not to extend beyond the first of January, 1851. The amendments were agreed to, and the bills were passed.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution, proposing to make the order of the day for Thursday next, to continue the special order until disposed of, the bills on the Speaker's table, from the Senate, in the following order: that the bill providing a territorial government for New Mexico; the bill to settle the Texas boundary line; the act for the admission of the State of California into the Union, and the bill providing a territorial government for Utah.

(The bills, as they came from the Senate, were in the following order: Utah, Texas Boundary, California and New Mexico.)

Conversations ensued between several gentlemen and the Speaker, as to the effect of the resolution on the appropriation bills, should it be adopted.

Mr. Brown modified his resolution, with a view to proceed to the consideration of the bills to-morrow.

The question was then taken, and the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 87, nays 98.

Mr. Ashmun asked leave to submit a resolution, to make the bills, in the order they came from the Senate, the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Preston King suggested that the resolution be modified so as to proceed to the consideration of the bills at once. This amendment was not made.

The question was taken, and the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 94, nays 94.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution, proposing an adjournment of Congress on the second Monday in September.

The House, by yeas 81, nays 104, refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Strong, of the majority, and Mr. Van Dyke from the minority of the Committee of Elections, made reports in the Pennsylvania contested election case. The former reports a resolution in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Robbins, and against the contestant, Mr. Letcher; and he gave notice of his intention to call up the subject next Monday.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Burt in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The amendment of Mr. Seibrick, for the distribution of books among the members, was modified and agreed to.

Other amendments of no especial public importance were considered, when the committee rose.

Mr. Matteson asked leave to offer a resolution to make the bill for the reduction of postage the order of the day for the fourth Monday in August.

Objection was made. He moved a suspension of the rule, pending which motion the House adjourned.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Galveston*, Captain PEASE, we have received a TEXAS paper of the 21th inst. It does not contain a word about the doings of the Legislature, and no information seems to have reached Galveston later than what was received here two days ago.

We copy the following, in relation to the crops:

A letter dated Bastrop, August 16, says:

"The corn crop is now fully matured in this section of our State, and proves a very abundant one—cotton is also very promising. If we get one more good rain every planter will make more than he can gather."

A letter dated San Marcos, August 6, says:

"The crops here are generally good, and the country healthy. All, without exception, are for fighting for our Santa Fe territory, and maintain our rights in preference to submitting to Abolition dictation.

"The weather is excessively warm—too warm for the present high temperature in politics."

A letter dated Cotland, Newton county, July 31, 1850, says:

"The crops of this section of country are considerably short of the common average—corn generally will fall short; there will be enough to supply the home consumption; but the expected emigration will cause scarcity. Cotton may perhaps, reach to a half crop, as it generally looks well, but the quantity planted, was restricted for want of seed, and the stand is very bad—say, from half, to two-thirds as much as should be on the ground.

The *News* understands that the contract for the mail between Galveston and Houston has been so changed that hereafter the mail will leave Galveston at 3 P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Houston, at 3 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Indians about San Antonio continue troublesome, but it is understood that cavalry are to be employed against them, so that they will be doubtless driven back to their own territory.

Dr. NATHEGYI, of Hungary, whose address of condolence on the death of the lamented President TAYLOR, beautifully written in fourteen different languages, was lately transmitted to Mrs. Taylor, has received from Colonel Bliss the annexed answer thereto, which has been handed us for publication:

BALTIMORE, August, 1850.

DR. GABOR NATHEGYI, Washington,

DEAR SIR—Agreeably to your request, I presented to Mrs. Taylor the memento of the late President which you placed in my hands a day or two since; and I now have the grateful duty of returning her most sincere thanks for this unexpected tribute of respect and consideration. As an illustration of great skill and the rarest learning, it would be most highly valued, but as an offering from a Hungarian exile of mournful regard for the memory of one whose sympathies, when living, were with the oppressed of all lands, it has to her a worth beyond estimation. She begs you to accept her best wishes for your happiness and future restoration to your country and friends.

I remain, with high regard,
Yours, very sincerely,
W. W. S. BLISS.

A TURK'S IDEA OF A WIFE.—"An Oriental friend, having entertained the idea of marrying a European, applied to me for information respecting the probable wants and requirements of his future bride in prospectus. His countenance lengthened as I eulogized upon the necessity of allowing his wife to mix in society where males were admitted, and of tolerating her going abroad without a veil. After a few moment's thought, however, he said: "All this, I suppose, is right according to the customs of the Europeans; but as I must not expect her to change the habits in which she has been educated, I suppose I must consent to her following manners to which I own my Eastern mind is repugnant. But is there any thing else?" Yes,' I replied; 'you must give her your arm when she has a mind to walk abroad.'

"That, he replied, I cannot and will not do. But is it absolutely necessary?

"It is,' I answered.

"Then the marriage is at an end,' observed he, decidedly; 'for, were she a houri from Paradise, I would never have her on those terms.—*Notes from Nineveh, just published.*

CURIOUS REVENGE.—The London *Lancet*, of July, relates the following:

"Late one evening a person came into our office and asked to see the editor of the Lancet. On being introduced to our sanctum, he placed a bundle upon the table, from which he proceeded to extract a very fair and symmetrical coverlet, which might have matched

Atalanta's better part,'

and which had evidently belonged to a woman. 'There,' said he,' is anything the matter with that leg? Did you ever see a handsomer leg of it off?' On having the meaning of these interrogatories put before us, we found that it was the leg of the *sofa* of our evening visitor. He had been accustomed to admire the leg and foot of the lady, of the gentleman of which she was, it appears, fondly cognizant. A few days before he had caught her angle, and they had quarrelled violently, upon which she left the house, declaring she would be revenged on him, and that he should never again see the objects of his admiration. The next thing he heard was that she was a patient in the ——— hospital, and had her leg amputated. She had declared to the surgeons that she suffered intolerable pain in her knee, and begged to have the limb removed, a petition the surgeons complied with; and thus become the instrument of her absurd and self-torturing revenge upon her husband.

Popular Errors Explained.

Telegraphic News.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.

ANOTHER HORRID MURDER.—A man named Bird, keeping a small jewelry store in Fifth street, near South, was stabbed by a party of rowdies this evening, and injured so badly that he died in a few moments afterwards.

The Coroner will hold an inquest over the body at Union street station house at 10 o'clock to night. We have not learned the full particulars, but suppose their object was for plunder.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.

NOMINATION.—Hon. Lewis G. Levin, was to-night, nominated by the Native Americans for re-election to Congress from the first district.

BOSTON, August 19.

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—In the first district, at the election to-day, T. A. Elliott, whig, is decidedly elected. The vote stands as follows: Elliott, 2 255; Sumner, free-soiler, 489; Heard, democrat, 281; scattering 21.

In the second district, Upham, whig, is probably elected.

In the fourth district, it is thought there will be no choice.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 19—6 P. M.

ARREST FOR MURDER.—Patrick McLain, charged with the murder of Armstrong yesterday morning, was arrested to-day and committed to jail.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

AN OUTRAGE.—Edward McCubbin, a barber in 8th street, while sitting at his door with his family last night, about 9 o'clock, received a severe wound in the hand from a horse pistol, fired by a negro man at another who was escaping from him. The negro was arrested and committed to jail.

The Crops.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston:

MARIETTA, (GA.) Aug. 18, 1850.

I have endeavored to collect as much information relative to the state of the crops as possible. All I have heard and seen tends to show that the cotton crop will be evidently short, and not as large as last year's. In some portions of the country they have not had rain for six or eight weeks, and consequently the crops are in a sad condition. Mr ——— told me he had seen fields where the squares and bolls had dropped to such an extent, that the average loss by that alone would be at least two hundred pounds in the acre. Some cotton I have seen is not 12 inches high, but all of it was well boiled on the top, which is said to be a bad sign, as it shows the plant has stopped blooming. Mr J———'s crop is better than any I have seen, but he says his crop will be short of last year, notwithstanding he laid out more ground. Mr. J——— has just received a letter from Mr. J———, of Rome, (Ga.) stating that his cotton crop was in a deplorable condition, blooms and squares all dropping off. Mr. J——— is a large cotton planter, and what he says is strictly to be relied upon. Very truly, yours.

ROME, (GA.) Aug. 13, 1850.

Gentleman—I have traveled through Upson, Harris, Muscogee, Talbot, Merriweather, Troup, and a part of Pike, by private conveyance, and have had a good opportunity of seeing the crops and conversing with the planters generally, and am sorry to say the prospect is very gloomy, both for corn and cotton. Many of the planters think they cannot possibly make half as much cotton as in the last year, and not enough to supply their own wants. I have seen fields of corn that were so completely dead, that if fire was set to them they would burn up.

Many plantations of cotton are not only shedding the forms but the leaves, and look rich and yellow. In some neighborhoods it is different; the crops are better; but none good or tolerable. I have come to the conclusion, after traveling from North Alabama, and he says the prospect there is worse than here, that in some places they have had no rain since spring.

It is a matter of opinion with the planters generally, that half a crop cannot reasonably be looked for.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.]

THE CROPS IN CHEROKEE.—The crop of corn in this section of the State, says the Marietta Advocate of the 15th inst., has been very greatly injured by the recent drought. In some spots, favored by partial rains, the farmers will make a full crop. Seasonable rains would yet greatly benefit the cotton crop generally, so far as we have been informed, there will be little, if any, surplus grain in Cherokee, Georgia. The wheat crop is admitted to have been short, and this followed by a deficiency in the corn crop, will render prices high for the coming season.

THE CROPS.—During the last ten days, says the Red River *Republican*, we have been visited by cool, refreshing showers, but they have not been heavy enough to do the crops any good—The cane has suffered a good deal for the want of rain, and is smaller than usual. Planters are considering of the falling off of forms from the cotton—in great quantities—very few have commenced picking yet.

THE COTTON CROP.—We learn from several very influential planters that, although the stand of cotton is not so good as that of favorable seasons, yet the bolls are large and numerous; in fact, several think that the crop in that part of the parish of East Feliciana, will equal that of good ordinary seasons. Two planters in particular have informed us that they have never seen cotton stalks so full of large, fine and full bolls as the cotton-stalks of the present season.

Last week we copied from the Minden (La.) Herald, an account of a walk of cotton which bore two hundred squares, and also of another which bore four hundred squares. This last one we thought extraordinary but a cotton growing friend of ours thinks that even that is nothing to brag of, for he has seen a stalk on one of the tract in our last paper, he has counted eight hundred matured bolls on one stock, and on another stock of another stalk he counted ninety-eight. Red River (La.) Herald, if you can.—*Bayou Sara (La.) Ledger.*

CENSUS OF BALTIMORE.—The *Sun* remarks that partial returns from the Census takers, indicate that the population of Baltimore will not be under 165,000, and may reach a higher figure. This will show an enormous increase since 1840, when the popuist on was 103,000.

THE NEW CENSUS.—The population of the 10th ward of New York city is 29,226, being an increase of 2229 since 1845. It contains one inhabitant who is 106, and another 104 years of age. Bordentown, N. J., has 2769 inhabitants; and Portsmouth, Ohio, 4228, more than double it contained in 1840. Waterbury, Conn., has 5137, an increase of 100 per cent. The ward of Buffalo contains 7 37; and the town of Springfield, Ohio, 5107, being an increase of 1000 in a year.

☞ On Thursday week there arrived at the quarantine ground below New York fourteen emigrant ships, having on board 3204 passengers, principally from Great Britain.

CURIOSITY.—The Cumberland Civilian says there are in the garden of Mr. John G. Hoffman, of that town, two distinct and well formed apples, growing upon a grape vine:

DEATH OF A FORGER—ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.—THE MADISON BANK ROBBERY, &c.—Among the victims of cholera, on Monday night last, was a convict in the Indiana Penitentiary, at Jeffersonville, named Root. The Louisville Courier, of the 16th, gives the following astounding disclosures made by him:

He was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years, under a charge of having robbed the Bank at Madison, In., of $60,000, and while his sentence would have expired next month. Our readers will recollect that this robbery took place about seven years since, and created great excitement at the time, and suspicion was cast upon some men occupying high places. The money was never found, and to this day, as has been ascertained by memoranda kept by the bank, not a dollar of the stolen notes has ever been put in circulation.

Root was a man of bad character, and as he was at Madison about the time of the robbery, he was pursued, arrested, and on trial was convicted of the crime. Although positive proofs was proven against him, and notwithstanding he almost positively proved an *alibi*.

On his death bed Monday night, he freely confessed that he was the sole author of crimes and implicated as being connected with him in his forgery transactions a person who is at present a resident of this city, and who is now reported to be worth his hundred thousand dollars! He, however, most earnestly and solemnly deeped having ever had anything whatever to do with the Madison bank robbery, or of knowing anything about it either directly or indirectly.

INCREDIBLE LEAP.—An incredible leap was performed on Friday evening, by a small sorrel mare, belonging to Mr. Zimmerman, livery-stable keeper in Miners'ville, and Lebbeus Hughes, son of E. Hughes, Esq., aged twelve years, who was riding the mare, when she became frightened, and ran away with him. She ran up the railroad to where it crosses Wolf creek, just above the shop of Mr. Wm. de Haven, at which point the plank had been removed from the bridge for a space of about 25 feet. Here, as if fearful of attempting the leap she stopped suddenly for a moment, and then, gathering all her energies, cleared the space at a single bound. The distance was measured, and found to be twenty-seven feet.

EXPOSURE TO THE SUN.—There are few cases which seem less generally understood, or more clearly proved, than the fact that the exposure to the sun, without sufficient protection to cover the perspiration, will produce illness; and, that this exposure to the cool with sufficient clothing, will not produce illness. Let any man sleep in the sun, he will make perspiring and very ill, perhaps he will die. Let the same man dig in the earth for the same length of time, and he will perspire ten times as much, and be quite well. The fact is, that noxiously the direct rays of the sun, but the heat of the atmosphere, produce abundance of bile, and powerful exercise alone will carry off that bile.

ARTIC EXPEDITION.

[Copy of a dispatch received at the Navy Department, from Lieut. Ed. J. De Havens commanding the United States expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.]

UNITED STATES BRIG ADVANCE,
Whale Fish Islands, June 29, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to report the proceedings of the squadron under my command up to this date.

This vessel arrived here on the 24th instant, after rather a long passage, owing to light winds. Many icebergs were met with on the passage, coast of Newfoundland, and as far up as latitude 51° N. From thence we found a perfectly clear sea, until within one hundred miles of this place, when a few bergs were met, but not enough to obstruct navigation.

The Rescue arrived here on the 27th. By keeping more to the eastward of Newfoundland she avoided the bergs by which we were surrounded, and saw but little ice during the passage.

To the NE. of Newfoundland, in latitude 49° 30', in the night, during a thick fog, with a light fair wind, we came in contact with a large iceberg. It could not be seen in time to avoid it. We got clear of it in a few minutes, fortunately with no other damage than the loss of a jib-boom, which we were able to replace.

The English squadron, under the command of Com. Austin, sailed from here only the day we got in. We were fortunate in finding his storeship here, about to return to England, and gives us a good opportunity of sending letters home.

I was in hopes of finding a good supply of sealskin dresses here for our men, but found that Commodore Austin had exhausted the whole supply. But a few indifferent suits were procured. I am in hopes, however, of being more successful at the northern settlement, (Upernavik) where I propose touching.

For information, I sent a boat to Lively, on Disco Island, 25 miles distant from this anchorage. The Danish authorities treated them with civilities, but could not spare enough to supply their own wants. I have seen fields of corn that were so completely dead, that if fire was set to them they would burn up.

Many plantations of cotton are not only shedding the forms but the leaves, and look rich and yellow. In some neighborhoods it is different; the crops are better; but none good or tolerable.

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☞ The Marshal of Massachusetts has completed the census of that State, and it is said that the increase in the population in the last ten years has been at least a quarter of a million.

City Intelligence.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY, No. Two.—This body met by adjournment to adjournment, fourteen members present. On motion of Mr. Marks, Alderman Shields took the chair. A long discussion ensued as to the right of the presiding Alderman to occupy the chair unless he was elected by ballot. Article Four of the rules declares that in the absence of the Recorder, a President *pro tem* shall be elected by ballot. Mr. Marks moved to suspend the rule. The Council voted in the affirmative. Mr. Marks then moved that Mr. Shields be appointed President of this sitting, which was carried.

A message from the Mayor was received calling the early and serious attention of the Council to the necessity of forthwith introducing a full supply of water into the Second District. The Mayor invites direct attention to the bad and offensive condition of Melpomene canal, and suggesting that it be boxed and covered over, and that the sum sufficient suffices for cleansing the canal when necessary. The Mayor likewise calls attention to the negligence of the Board of Assessors in not having completed the immediate repairs. His Honor also enclosed particulars of some sales effected by him on behalf of the Municipality. On motion of Mr. Marks, the message was referred to the appropriate Committees.

A special message from the Mayor was read, enclosing the written testimony taken at the investigation relative to Captain Founo. A motion to refer the communication to the Police Committee, was objected to by Mr. Hale. Mr. Hooper moved to refer the message to a Committee of Conference, when no other evidence could then be procured. The motion was carried, and the chair appointed on the part of the Board, Messrs. Hooper, Hamilton, Renshaw and Sykes.

The Treasurer's report, from the 5th July to the 26th August, was read, showing a balance on hand of $1,471 69. The Treasurer in a separate report, calls the attention of the Council to the embarrassment caused by the absence of Col. Gabriel Smith from office had been of a kind to secure such a result from any one at all accessible to kindly affections. Hamel had commenced by sleeping only by day and walking only by night. Such an one, and adopted the same arrangement for the night during the first week of the voyage to England. Finding, however, as the weather grew warmer, and the inconvenience bigger and bigger, that this was attended with inconvenience, Hamel had a hammock slung from the beams immediately over the place where he used to sleep—but, just over his side of the bed—by this means he was enabled to walk three feet above his usual position. Into this hammock got Hamel, and having assured the hippopotamus, both by his voice, and by extending one arm over the side, so as to touch him, that he was there as usual at his side, and "all was right" he presently fell asleep. How long he slept Hamel does not know, but he was awoke by the enormous beast's rising to his feet, and found himself lying on the bed in his old place, close beside our fat friend. Hamel tried the experiment once more; but the same thing again occurred. No sooner was he asleep than the hippopotamus got up, raised his bed and left beneath the heaviest part of the hammock that swung lowest, and by an easy and adroit tossing, pitched Hamel clear out. After this, Hamel, acting on his rule of never thwarting his host's will in anything tea-onable, abandoned the attempt of a separate bed, and took up his nightly quarters by his side as before.—*Dodson's Hour-a-head Words.*

☞ Fourteen of the twenty-four negroes who ran away last week from the Central Plank-road have been found about twenty miles above Wetumpka, and recovered. Nothing has yet been discovered as to the "wholesale" of the plantation run away from. The General that at a meeting of citizens, held at Wetumpka, several persons connected with the road, and suspected of being engaged in abolition movements, were invited to manage the State, which, it appears, they did in double quick time. Their names are Prince, Betts and Moton. They may congratulate themselves on getting off with a whole skin, as some communities would not have been so tolerant. If legal proof exists of their guilt, the policy of allowing them to escape may well be questioned, as an example or two, under the law, might be of service. This is one of the subjects on which clemency too long indulged in may prove a crime.—*Montgomery Journal.*

☞ The Marshal of Massachusetts has completed the census of that State, and it is said that the increase in the population in the last ten years has been at least a quarter of a million.

City Intelligence.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY, No. Two.—This body met by adjournment to adjournment, fourteen members present. On motion of Mr. Marks, Alderman Shields took the chair. A long discussion ensued as to the right of the presiding Alderman to occupy the chair unless he was elected by ballot. Article Four of the rules declares that in the absence of the Recorder, a President *pro tem* shall be elected by ballot. Mr. Marks moved to suspend the rule. The Council voted in the affirmative. Mr. Marks then moved that Mr. Shields be appointed President of this sitting, which was carried.

A message from the Mayor was received calling the early and serious attention of the Council to the necessity of forthwith introducing a full supply of water into the Second District. The Mayor invites direct attention to the bad and offensive condition of Melpomene canal, and suggesting that it be boxed and covered over, and that the sum sufficient suffices for cleansing the canal when necessary. The Mayor likewise calls attention to the negligence of the Board of Assessors in not having completed the immediate repairs. His Honor also enclosed particulars of some sales effected by him on behalf of the Municipality. On motion of Mr. Marks, the message was referred to the appropriate Committees.

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JUVENILE THIEF.—Henry, a lad was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged with stealing a [illegible] prosecutor appeared, the boy was discharged from custody, after having received a severe admonition.

A PRETTY.—A poor laboring man was brought into the Court house of the First Municipality yesterday morning, suffering from the effects of a severe attack of the cholera. He was in a state of complete insensibility, and Recorder Genella, in a humane spirit, ordered the proper restoratives to be applied immediately, in the course of a couple of hours the man who had been at death's door, was enabled to walk to his home without assistance.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 27, 1850.

The sales of Cotton to day, only amounted to 900 bales. There is scarcely anything offered. Yesterday 1,000 bales were taken by one English buyer

A few small sales of Sugar and Molasses were made at former prices.

Flour is firm, but the light stock of fresh superfine restricts transactions. Ohio is selling in small quantities, at $4 50, and St. Louis at $4 75 @ 5. A few trifling sales of Corn were made at 50@56 ¢ bushel

Provisions are dull. Mess Pork is retailing at $13 and Prime at $9 @ 10. Nothing of consequence was done in Lard.

Whiskey is selling at 20@21¢ ¢ gallon for receipts.

Exchanges rule at previously quoted rates; demand limited.

A vessel was taken to-day for Havre, at 5½.

WHITE AND RED WINES.—150 barres ordinary white Wine, 10 hogsheads; 175 barrels do. do. 130 casks good fashionable Claret; 75 do. old Claret—pure and bonded, for sale by B. TALAMON,
au 28 108 and 106 Royal st.

OIL, COBBS & SOAP.—3.0 baskets Olive Oil of James Pagnard, 24 cs. 8 bales Cocks, 30 lbs. each; 2 do. do 20 lbs. each, fine 130, 000 fine long and half long Corks; 40 cs. French Soap, for sale by B. TALAMON,
au 28 108 and 106 Royal st.

DRY PRUNES.—In boxes of 44 jars, sundry sizes, for sale by B. TALAMON, 102 and 106 Royal st.
au 28

HIDES and MOSS.—Landing ex steamer Gipsey 1st boat 6 bales Moss, for sale by
au 28 J. F. BEE & CO., 54 Old Levee.

WINES.—Landing ex ship Oahu, from Bordeaux, 30 casks Claret Wine, Faulfac; 20 do do St. Julien; 25 do Chateau Larose; 20 bbls. Sauterne; 25 do Barsac; 200 boxes Claret Wine, St. Julien. For sale by
DUPOUE, WILLIAMSON & Co.
au 13 35 Natchez st.

LARD OIL.—50 bbls No 1, for sale by
au 26 SECOMBE & VOORHIES.

SOAP.—300 boxes Palm, 300 do Olive Castile, for sale by
au 26 SECOMBE & VOORHIES.

BEEF.—30 bbls; 250 half do; 40 quarter do Davis' family Mess, for sale by
au 26 SECOMBE & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAMS.—200 tierces Sugar cured Hams, Duffield's, Pechoner & Hough's, and Davis' quarter smoked, for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES,
au 26 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHISKEY.—200 bbls Oliver's Rams, for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES,
au 26 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES.—350 boxes Star, in store and for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES,
au 26 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Orlando, from Havre, and for sale by the subscriber. 25 pieces round Holland Cheese, first quality. D. LANATA,
au 16 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

LANDING—Ex ship Ohio, from Bordeaux, 100 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine; 50 casks Red Claret. D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.
au 10

CIGARS—A large assortment of the most favorite brands of Havana and Principe Cigars, always on hand and for sale by
au 14 LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

COGNAC—Landing ex ship Ohio, from Bordeaux: 20 hf pipes Cognac, Castillon; 40 qr do do, for sale by DUPOUE, WILLIAMSON & CO.
au 14 35 Natchez st.

INDIGO—A few Cargoes of Guatemala Indigo, in store, and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
au 14 3 Front st.

SUGA