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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, Genera[l] Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Thursday Morning July 4, 1850.

NOTICE.

To Assessors of State Tax 1.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS are now ready for delivery at the office of this paper.

☞ This being the FOURTH OF JULY, no paper will be issued from our office to-morrow.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

We won't bore our readers with a thirteen-jointed Fourth of July homily; but we entreat them, one and all, when the morning of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence dawns upon them, to bestow a little respect on the ever glorious memory of the past, and a meditative glance at the science, prosperity and greatness of the present, and then ask themselves whether if the people North and South do their duty, and preserve the Union, anticipation will not reveal a future more splendid, more prolific in the elements of national prosperity, dignity and greatness, and in the sources of individual happiness and freedom. Let every American, as the Pioneer of ordinance ushers in this day, consecrate to the birth of republican independence, and law regulated liberty, invoke the blessings of Providence on our common country, and resolve in his own heart to merit divine favor, by warmly, constantly and devotedly cherishing its welfare, its stability, and the integrity of its Union. Those who hail the Fourth of July with such emotions, and in such a spirit, will be the honest and worthiest of tributes to the successive day of our Republic.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

Fifteen Days Later from CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OREGON AT PANAMA, WITH THREE MILLIONS IN GOLD.

The steamship *Alabama*, Captain Foster, arrived in our harbor yesterday morning from Chagres, which she left on the 26th ultimo. Captain Foster reports that the Pacific mail steamship, Capt. Patterson, from San Francisco, the 1st June, arrived at Panama on the 19th, with 3,000,000 in gold dust, and 40 passengers. The steamer *Philadelphia*, from New York, arrived at Chagres on the 20th, and the *Belle del Mar* arrived on the 21st, from New Orleans. The steamship *Georgia*, from New York, for Havana, reached Chagres on the 23th. The brig *Foster* sailed for New York from Chagres on the 25th. Nothing had occurred on the Isthmus up to the time of the departure of the *Alabama*.

The Bee is brought the following pas[sengers]:

Mrs. Slater, Mrs Jackson, Misses Hurlbut, Warren, J. C. Bodman, N. Bodman, Wells, Moore, Spear, Berry, Jackson, Carroll, Francis, Major Barnhill, Rudy, Cornwold, J. Eddy and lady, G. Eddy, D. Rea, Capt. Jackson, Hitchcock, Mallory, Miller, Lyons, Tufts, Potter, Morris, Lady, Fowle, Bennett, Zed, Watson, Hamilton, Barnes, N. H. Stanley, Perrin, Cornwell, Brastow, Shattuck, Hayes, Conrow, Gilmouth, Pallas, Lancaster, J. Bishop, Wm. Parker, Turnbull, Lehonde, Black, Hicks, Montgomery, Stagell, Loughton, Richardson, Ross, Leslie, Watson, Hugh, Inman, Christine, Smith, Barrett, Elijah, M. Miller, Thomas, Cunningham, Irving, Decker, Davidson, Bell, Benton, Haynes, Dixon, Davis, Spaulding, Richardson, Kersey, Pratt, Pusey, Todd, Langhorne, Birkland, Rogers, Mars, Hemmenway, Watt, Brown, Gilbert, A. Hickart, Austin, J. Hockart, Clemens, Lee, Hobbs, Westbrook, Cairell, Carman.

We are indebted to Mr. Bean, one of the passengers by the *Alabama*, for a copy of the Pacific News of the 1st June, prepared expressly for the mail steamer. It contains much interesting matter, and we extract freely from its columns.

Our readers will be gratified at learning the safety of the steamer *Sarah Sands* for whose late painful apprehensions had been felt. The news was brought to San Francisco on the 24th May by E. W. Rice, Esqr., and Mr. R. S. Brown, who, overcoming obstacles and enduring hardships enough to appal the stoutest hearts, reached San Francisco in four days from Sonora. Some about 70 miles from Monterey were then just in having exhausted her supply of provisions in an attempt to reach San Francisco, bearing back to the westward. At St. Simeon's there is no settlement, and the passengers and crew were utterly unaware how far was the distance to a human habitation. It was of the most importance to carry information of the case of the 400 souls on board, and accordingly Messrs. Brown and Rice volunteered to cross the San Antonio mountains of the coast range, and reach San Francisco, a distance of over 50 miles. This they accomplished after horrible sufferings and constant danger.

[From the Pacific News of June 1st.]

Matters on board the steamer have since the sailing of the steamer Isthmus on the 15th inst., the operation of the foreign miner's tax has excited considerable public attention. In the Sullers Creek District the greatest body of foreigners are encamped, and in the vicinity of the Sonorian Camp, they number many thousands, and the proportion to Americans being more than three to one. The Sonorians, the Chilenos, they build a large meeting at Sonora, and passed resolutions to resist the payment of the tax. They posted inflammatory placards in derision of the American population, and seemed to court an outrage in the scale.

The Americans assembled in force, and announced themselves ready to sustain the authorities of the State. Two Americans were previously killed, while in the discharge of their official duty among the foreign population. About five hundred men are rabbled at the town of Sonora from that neighborhood; while the people at Sullivans diggings, and at Woods, are prepared for the emergency. The turbulence of the foreigners seem received a check in a manner that will have a lasting effect upon them. Among the first demonstration, while the Sheriff was in the act of arresting a disturber of the peace, he received a slight stab in the back; this was seen by an American present, who collect the perpetrator on the spot.

The his geners will have to, and will want to the law of the State concerning missing registrations. Public sentiment and public justice demand it—and their alternative is, to pay or quit. They are leaving in large droves at present, and those of our Atlantic friends who may now resort for this golden region will probably have a few roads left for them, which a hordes of foreigners would wish to monopolize.

The terrible retribution dealt out to the Indians at Clear Lake, by the Government troops, deserves more than a passing remark. In another column of this paper will be found the particulars of Indian outrages, and a source equitable power, but it is to protect them for murdering, in which light they are scarcely viewed in California at present. The troops had after a battle of it, can be called such, in which they killed nearly 200 Indians.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, the organization of the State has been minutely perfected. The laws of the State are now in process of publication by the State Printer, and the bound volume of the laws of California will be ready for delivery about November.

The city of San Francisco has commenced a municipal career under the new charter. The Common Council have been in session almost every day for a month past, in committee or otherwise, and their labors are not yet completed. The liabilities of the city are now over $200,000, and the treasury is at present empty. The members are now employed busily at the duty. They are not near through yet; but their labors have developed one thing that has astonished even the most moderate among us, in regard to the amount of wealth in this city—they announce the taxable property in San Francisco as likely to exceed three hundred millions of dollars!

The mining news continues as formerly in an uninterrupted stream of rich developments. More quicksilver mines are now in use than during the season. They are preparing to enter into the quartz mining operations, to pulverize the rock, but as yet we know of none in operation. When used, the quartz mills will be the theatre of speculation. In other portions of the paper will be found the latest mining details.

The probable fate of the steamer Champenoise, from around the Horn, for a time elicited considerable attention. She put into a port of Lower California in distress some time ago; some of her passengers reached up on the San Juan of the Oregon, and relief has been sent. Her passengers endured many privations, but no lives have been lost. The Sarah Sands was out from Panama much over her time, and some anxiety was manifested but two of her passengers arrived after an overland trip more than three hundred miles, and reported her seventy miles before Monterey, safe and sound, but out of coal, which was immediately sent to her. She is expected this week. It is conceded here that properliers will not do for Pacific navigation. We have seen communication semi monthly with Oregon.

Several new towns have been announced latelly in different parts of the State. Some of them are likely speculative, but the rapid increase of population must call for many new locations of trade, some of which are perhaps not yet noticed. A new town has been started at the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon, named Pacific City, which bids fair to continual some attention, from its harbor.

There is nothing later of importance from the Sandwich Islands.

A striking illustration of American justice occurred some months since at the mines. Two Chilians were accused of theft, tried before an Alcalde and six jurors, convicted upon slender testimony, and sentenced to be hung. Just before their execution, some of the Americans complained that the culprits had not been tried according to law, and that 12 jurors were necessary in a case involving capital punishment. A new trial was accordingly had, and after a minute investigation, the prisoners were acquitted and discharged.

A Duel of Blood—The *News* of the 27th May says:

An atrocious murder was committed last night, about half-past 11 o'clock, on Pacific street, opposite the Phœnix Theatre, on the person of a French sailor named Jules Blanc.—A number of persons were gathered at a drinking shop, near the corner of Kearny and Pacific streets, among whom was the deceased and two or three companions. His party were driven off by another gang more numerous, and in the retreat he happened to be in the rear, was overtaken and stabbed in the right side, and died in a few minutes. The perpetrator escaped. The Coroner had the body removed to the City Hall, for the purpose of holding an immediate inquest.

A rumor was in circulation that a party of four who had been engaged in exploring Trinity river, had been captured and killed. The report proved false. They were plundered by the Indians, but escaped with their lives.

The Unity Hotel, on Pacific street, was broken into on the 26th ult., and robbed of $1000 in gold and valuables.

The State Assaying Department has been opened at San Francisco, and has been doing a large business. The *News* says its management entitles it to every confidence.

Another Outrage.—From the Sacramento Transcript of Saturday last we extract the following, concerning a desperate outrage in that city: "A Chilian was being put in irons, and a dispute arose between him and a man by the name of Wm. Burnett, about some pistols, and of money at interest. After a word or two, Burnett drew a pistol upon the Chilian, who fled, with Burdett after him. Of course the crowd gave way before a desperate man, with a loaded pistol in his hand. The Chilian, meanwhile, ran for refuge to the bar, behind which he endeavored to screen himself, whereupon, Burdett, deliberately leaning over the bar, aimed the pistol and drew the trigger. The pistol, however, merely snapped. Burdett cocked it again, fired, and the ball took effect in the fleshy part of the thigh.

This is one of the most high-handed outrages that we recently have witnessed in this city. After a while the man was arrested. If the facts of the case are as they were stated to us, we trust that a prompt example will be made of this case."—*Pacific News.*

Look out for Spurious Gold.—There are now about a great number of imitated specimens mixed with quartz, having every appearance of being dug from the mines. They are a mixture of gold and copper, and are worth no more than seven or eight dollars an ounce. On yesterday the assay office had more than three such pieces brought for inspection, and they were of the same kind in each case. They are generally of several ounces in weight, and most ingeniously made to resemble genuine lumps.—*Ibid.*

The *Oregon* carries to the Atlantic States the store ordered by the Legislature of California to occupy a place in the Washington Monument. It was cut from the mountains of Mariposa and is a block of the gold bearing quartz, shining ore sparkling through it. The block is in the form of an oblong, eighteen inches in length, by an average of fifteen in breadth, and about six inches thick. Accompanying it, are five or more very rich quartz specimens of gold-en ore, and one of the cinnabar—all to be presented by the Hon. J. Bidwell, and H. A. Schaderath, in behalf of the State. These specimens are to be inserted in the block. The expense to the State will be near three thousand dollars.

The Indian Disturbances.—The Sacramento Transcript of Saturday, says:

"Capt. C. Catlett, on his way up the river yesterday, from down below, stated while the steamer was detained at out landing, that a Lieutenant of Dragoons had just returned to Benicia, bringing reports of two engagements between the Indians and our troops. It appears that a company of infantry, and one of dragoons had left Sonoma and overtaken and fought the Indians at Clear Lake, and again on Russian River. Two of the troops were badly wounded, and from 180 to 300 Indians killed. We were not present when Capt. C. gave this information, and are unable to obtain further intelligence."

Mining Intelligence.—New discoveries are being constantly made on Feather and Yuba rivers. A large quantity of quartz rock has been discovered, said to have yielded $1 to two ounces of quartz. The town and village along these rivers are flourishing.

The Mariposa diggings are less productive. A correspondent of the *Pacific News* says:

As an evidence of what we do, here I will give you the result of my own last week's labor which I believe will equal the average success. I have worked five days in company with two others, and we have cleaned two large holes in a tent square, and are at work on the third—half the time in water over boot top, with a pump going steadily at that; and we have taken out four dollars each.

At Agua Fria, six miles west of this place they are doing rather better, averaging from five dollars to half an ounce per day. Last week a party of three took out a lump two pounds less one ounce, and another a three pound lump. But this side of the picture is taken up for every one, while the dark side is seldom thought of, and the story is never told that these very same men perhaps have been lying for weeks, probably months, in the same wretched poverty and squalid misery, having spent their all in order to reach this land of "flap jacks and gold dust."

Review of the Market.

The temporary stagnation of trade, immediately after the fire, having been announced, and the markets again assuming a buoyant tone, our trading community were naturally looking forward to a very brisk business season, uninterrupted by further check. The expectation had been confirmed, until within the past week, when trade has somewhat flagged. It is only in comparison, however, as it is much more active than during previous months recently. The only assignable reason, which we gather from up-country merchants, are the high water at Sacramento City, and the recent times about troubles at the southern mines. In the former case, although goods are wanted to complete stocks on hand, merchants are not willing to buy and hold on hand, subject to risks and interest of capital, when business is so much curtailed by the interruption of steamers &c; in the latter case, traders are as much at loss in regard to the results of the troubles, that a partial disposition is evinced to allow stocks to run down, and withdraw temporarily from the risks of trade. We may look for an early cessation of both these difficulties, and a speedy resumption of purchases of country supplies.

Building Materials.—The arrival of cargoes still continue, to the great discomfiture of dealers. The market is dull, except for lumber from the yards, from which, in small lots, the demand has been good. Per cargo, the prices are similar to our last quotations; some little however slightly advanced. Sales of 573 M feet, planed clear stuff, tongued and grooved, a very superior article, were closed last week at $50 per M; also 180 M feet, same kind, at $70 per M. Scantling and framing timber are selling at 50 to 60 per M. Piles are in request, and sales ready at 60 to 65 cents per running foot.

Boots and Shoes—There is very little changes in these articles; fine scarce, and heavy brogans have advanced.

Canned—Supplies continue abundant, and note sales at about our last quotations. We note sales 250 boxes, agents at 70 cents; 570 smaller lots, ranging from 70a75 cents. These prices are considered at the top of the market.

Coal—Prices have somewhat receded since our last quotations, and then required a little attention. The supply is not so urgent as the demand; sales ranging from 37 50 to 40 per ton.

Coffee—Ruling prices are quite as high as previously quoted; there is every prospect, for the present, of these prices being firmly sustained. The supply is light and the demand considerable. Sales range from 32 cents to 35 cents per pound, and considerable quantities change hands at the latter figure.

Cotton Goods and Clothing—Domestic goods have in tolerable demand. Brown drillings have become in request, and the supply being light, prices have materially advanced. Sales in arrive have been readily made upon a slight advance, at advanced rates.

Drugs.—The supply is generally abundant, but there are exceptions. Brimstone has advanced, in consequence of increased consumption for sustaining purposes. Tartaric and Citric acids are quite scarce and wanted.

Flour and Meal.—Chili flour continues principally in request, on account of the extreme difficulty of procuring imported flour from the States, free of rust, and also on account of the superior convenience of packing in the mini. [illegible] Prices, per carga, for whole sacks, range from $11 to $11 50, half sacks, $6 to $6 25; quarter sacks, $3 25 to $3 50. The supply of Oregon is not as large as hitherto; ruling rates are $10 to $10 75; fresh ground flour, in bbls., ranges from $10 to $11 75 in half bbls., ten per cent. better rates. Meal is quite scarce, and a good sweet article is weigh $12 per bbl. Barley continues in demand. Beans are scarce, and sales range at 12 cents per lb.

Molasses.—Ruling rates for syrup, which is principally in request, are $1 25 and upwards. The supply is moderate.

Oils.—No material change. Prices for Sperm about $1 20.

Sugar.—This article still continues at previous high quotations, and from appearances, will so continue for the present. Sales of Rio and Manilla are made at 35 cents, which may be considered a fair quotation.

Spices.—Some particular kinds are very scarce, and would command greatly advanced rates. Allspice is wanted; there is none in market.

Tobacco.—Prices are firm and still upward; a considerable further advance may be looked for. Fives and Eights range from 22 to 25 cents; honey dew, small packages, range from 23 to 30 cents.

Wines and Liquors.—The market is dull and sales few. Ale and Porter (Byass' London) are scarce, and in demand; prices from $6 to $6 50. Champaign Cider is in considerable request at $6 to $7.

Exchange.—The rates of exchange exhibit little variation from former prices. Selling rates are for five days, par on New York and New Orleans, taking gold dust at $16 per oz. Purchasing rates are from 2 to 10 per cent. discount. Gold dust continues at $16 cash, and the same for business purposes. Bank notes of all solvent banks of the States are 8 a 10 per cent. discount. Bank certificates of deposit from 8 to 10 per cent discount, and considered not as good as bills of exchange for remittances, duplicate bills not being available. Miners' bank and Boston coin may be quoted at 15 per cent discount, and quicksilver gold at worth $14 50 a $15 per oz., purchasing rates. Ruling rates of interest from 7 to 10 per cent per month, the former rate being obtained on the most unquestionable securities, and upon improved real estate of the first class. Capital is beginning to arrive from foreign sources, and gold dust is flowing in freely from the mines. Specie receipts per Oregon were $267,000, a portion of which remains here for permanent investment.

The following remarkable paragraph is from the Stockton Times:

Capt. I. S. K. Ogier called at this office on Wednesday last, and informed us that a mass of quartz and gold weighing five hundred pounds was a few days ago found near the town of Mariposa. The mass was believed to contain at least eighty pounds of the precious metal.

Four gentlemen, named Abraham Power, Thomas Thomas, Richard Hodgson and James Matthews, have shown us—the result of seventeen day s work at the Mariposa—nearly fifty thousand dollars' worth of specimens. One specimen weighed eleven pounds, and was nearly pure gold; another weighed one hundred and twenty pounds, and an offer of $2,000 has been made for it.

The diggings around Sonora, in the immediate vicinity, are becoming more profitable every day. Within the last week upwards of thirty pieces of gold, weighing more than three pounds each, have been taken out.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

Amusements on the Fourth.—There will be no lack of amusements to-day. Besides the Orphans' Celebration and the Theatre, the steamers *Jenny Lind* and *Lexington* both make a trip to Mandeville, returning in the evening. Here is a fine opportunity of escaping from the dust and heat of the city, of visiting Bercier's Chinese Pavilion and Mandeville, and of partaking a delicious ice or sherbet.

Rencounter.—On Sunday evening last a rencounter took place in Bayou Sara, between Jacob Meyres, Z Meyres, Renze Turner, and Arthur Raverty, in which the two former were stabbed—Jacob Meyres very severely. The difficulty originated about a skiff, the property of Mr. Jacob Meyres, which was lying at the landing near his residence. An examination was had in the matter on Wednesday last, and Messrs Turner and Raverty have given bond for their appearance in the District Court. Jacob Meyres is recovering from his wound.

A Very Large Conference Meeting was held at Baton Rouge a few day ago, at which resolutions were passed in favor of the bill before the Senate. D. D. Avery, Esq., presided at the meeting.

Commodore Stockton has written a letter contradicting the story that he had resigned his commission in the navy to go to California. He has no intention of giving dollar, and wants no more letters on the subject; the rumor having very inconveniently increased his correspondence.

☞ At the sitting of the First Municipality Council on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Wm. Laughlin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report embracing, amongst other matters, the following recommendation, which, on motion, was left over to be considered at the next meeting:

"In relation to the bond with two parties, been demanded by the Board of Liquidators under a late act of the Legislature, the Committee, acting under the advice of the Municipal Attorney, respectfully decline to transfer the Fund, and would suggest the appointment of two Commissioners of and Fund to act jointly with a similar number to be appointed by each Municipality."

The suggestion contained in the foregoing passage is obscure and unsatisfactory. By a recent decision of Judge Kennedy, the Board of Liquidators have no longer any control whatsoever over the Sinking Fund created under the act of 1847, and the guardianship of which is vested by law in the Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer and Comptroller of the Municipality. It is consequently a merely superfluous expression of opinion to talk at this late day of refusing to surrender up the Fund in question, and as to the appointment of Commissioners to administer the same, we do not believe that Mr. Laughlin ever intended to convey such an insinuation.

Admitting that to be the fact, it shows clearly the necessity of speaking explicitly and understandingly on matters of grave importance. In the eyes of the community, the recommendation of Mr. Laughlin will be interpreted as applying to the Sinking Fund of 1847, whereas evidently the gentleman had in his mind the old Sinking Fund of the city of New Orleans. Taking this for granted, we encounter at once a very strange phraseology in the report, to wit: "The Committee acting under the advice of the Municipal Attorney, respectfully decline to transfer the "Fund." Now, the Municipality has never yet had a chance of declining a demand of the kind, for the simple reason that the Board of Liquidators, in entering upon the discharge of their duties, took possession of the Old City Debt, and have since continued to administer it.

If this report or resolution means anything, and always allowing for our corrected construction of the same, it would seem to imply that the Finance Committee are desirous of usurping the power vested in the Board of Liquidators. Why not, then, come out boldly and say so? And above all, give us some cogent reasons why and wherefore you have arrived at this abrupt conclusion. Will the community be satisfied with a simple recommendation of half a dozen lines, advising the Municipality to place itself in opposition to law, and thus embarrass still more the fiscal concerns of the city? We doubt it very much. Is it the intention of the Chairman to place an injunction on the sale of various assets of the Sinking Fund to be made on the 15th inst.? No such insinuation is conveyed. What, then, does this portentous report mean?

Mr. Laughlin was very desirous of forthwith taking the sense of the Council on this report, but Mr. Fabre remonstrated, and after barely hinting at his inability to comprehend the drift of the gentleman's suggestion, he moved, on the ground of the adequate importance of the subject, that it be laid over until the next meeting. The members of the Council will now have an opportunity of acting advisedly on the question.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Ann H. Carter, to be Receiver of Public Moneys in Augusta, Mississippi.

William Gibson, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama.

Aaron Q. Bonsal, of Illinois, and Henry H. Spaulding, of Oregon, to be Indian Agents for the Territory of Oregon.

[illegible]

John P. Gaines, Barnett S. Allen, and Alpheus H. Skinner, to be Commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes in Oregon.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[To the Merchants' Exchange.]

Baltimore, June 30.

New York, Saturday, June 29th, p. m.—The news by the Niagara has had no effect on the Cotton market. The market ruling very nominally as before. The sales of the day were fifteen hundred bales.

Flour is dull. For Corn and Wheat there is a good demand.

Provisions are flat.

Sugar is a quarter of a cent lower.

Stocks are steady.

The Table Rock at Niagara Falls fell to-day with a tremendous crash, which was heard for many miles around. A carriage, with six persons, was passing over at the time. They all escaped, but the carriage was carried over with the rock. It is said that the guide and several visitors were on the rock at the time.

Professor Webster has written a letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, in which he confesses killing Parkman, but says that it was not murder, and prays that his sentence may be commuted.

Further by the Niagara.

The despatches to the Baltimore papers contain some further advices by the *Niagara*, though it is stated that the general and political news possesses little interest:

England.—Debates in Parliament present but few features of general interest, beyond the fact that the ministers have been again beaten by a majority of 29.

The new bill to limit sale of encumbered estate in Ireland has been introduced and twice read in the House of Lords; the object of the bill is to exempt from sale all estates not mortgaged to a certain amount, and fixing the maximum.

France.—In the Assembly, the bill for suppressing clubs and political bodies has been voted for another year. The bill for legalizing the transportation of political offenders has passed entire, as the Government presented it, excepting the clause which gave it a retrospective effect. The bill for granting pensions to the families of those killed and wounded in the affairs of February and June was rejected by a great majority.

In the recent tour throughout the provinces, the President was well received; another project of law for bottoming the press by a stamp duty at present is occupying the attention of Government.—There left Paris on visit Louis Philippe in England. He was well received by the diplomatists and statesmen of St. James. It is said he visit has a deep political change in view; he had an interview with the President before leaving Paris.

On Thursday Paris fives opened at 94, and closed at 93a95. Latest accounts from Rome state that the Pope is wholly absorbed in religious ceremony, to the exclusion of all attention to the Temporal Government. The people are said to evince a very angry state of feeling. Nothing but the presence of foreign troops restrains popular demonstrations against the Government.

The Duchies.—The several proposals of the Schleswig deputies as the basis of negotiations have been published, but are considered wholly inadmissible. The preparations for hostilities continue upon a great scale in Prussia. The king seems to be first recovering from his wound.

Liverpool Cotton quotations for middling 6 7-8 to 7d. Fair and good quotations in lowered only to the extent of a quarter. Upland and Mobile 7-8 to 7 3-4, and Fair Orleans 7 5-8 per lb. Indian Corn is again lower, and the demand is diminished—mixed parcels are held at 32s., white and yellow 33s. per qr. Wheat is as fair demand at previous rates. Gardner & Co's Circular states that in the early part of the week the corn trade, in all its branches, was very dull.

Camp Street Orphan Asylum.—The attention of our readers is called to the celebration of this benevolent institution, which takes place this evening at Lyceum Hall. We hope to see a crowded house in support of so praiseworthy an object. See advertisement.

☞ We have been informed that the Hon. S. S. Prentiss did on the 1st inst., at Longwood, in the neighborhood of Natchez.

Louis Bordelon, Esq., State Auditor, has arrived in town, for the purpose of fulfilling the important duty of examining the accounts of the auctioneers. He will remain in the city until the 10th.

The Boll Worm.—This destructive insect has made its appearance in the cotton fields in the neighborhood of Greensborough, Ala.

The editor of the Clinton (Bass Feliciana) Whig, who has recently traveled in portions of the parishes of St. Helena and Livingston, reports that the injury done to the crops by the lice and cut worms is unusually large. The same complaints are made generally in southern portions of Mississippi. Verily, this has been an unfortunate year for southern planters.

☞ In answer to Mr. Pintet's communication in the *Courier* of last evening, it may be sufficient to state that we were right in saying that the "Recorder was deliberating on the affair." We take occasion to repeat, and we do so with pleasure, since it indicates a commendable degree of vigilance on the part of the administration, that Recorder Genois invariably repairs to the spot where a fire has occurred, and investigates personally everything connected with the origin of the same. In the instance alluded to, officer Palfrey made an affidavit, which, without charging any wrong, insinuated that either negligence, carelessness or design had produced the deplorable result. The fact of our not having alluded to the subject again, implies that the Recorder was satisfied with the examination which he made, and that Mr. Pintet is entirely innocent of any offence sought to be brought against him.

Confirmations.—A private despatch to the *Tribune* says:

The Senate confirmed the following nominations on Monday:

Abbott Lawrence, Minister to England.

Rufus Peyton, Charge to Chili.

Mr. Davis, son of the Senator of that name, Secretary of the English Legation.

Mr. Hohman, Secretary to the Chilian Legation.

W. G. Gibson, U. S. Marshal for the District of Northern Alabama.

Some other less important nominations were confirmed at the same time.

Gonzenheim, (S. C.) June 26, 1850.

The Weather is very Cloudy.—We have only to repeat what we said last week, that the weather still continued warm, the Thermometer reaching on Monday 90 deg. of Farenheit.—The drought also continues. We have had but a slight sprinkle, not sufficient to lay the dust. The corn is suffering greatly for the want of rain, and unless we get it soon must be mistaken. It is seldom that we have had so warm and dry a June. The rice is not injured by the drought, although a good rain would be of no disadvantage to it. Since writing our account of the crops last week we have been informed by several planters that the crop of the District generally is by no means as good as usual, and that unless a wonderful change come over the rice, it will be short. We may add, that no general is the drought, that salt water is making its appearance in the rivers.—*Observer.*

Steamboat Burned.—As the steamer Swallow, (formerly called the Wilmington) was on her trip up to Dobb's Ferry, Saturday morning, at 11 3-4 a. m. when off the foot of Forty second st., she was discovered to be on fire. The steamboats Ivanhoe and Flower, together with a sloop-yawl, and Mr. Wm. Woods, at Winterhall, Saterniem, went to her and succeeded in taking off all the passengers. The S. was burnt to the water's edge. She was towed in to the foot of Nineteenth st.

We learn that a child was drowned, having been thrown overboard by the mother who jumped first herself—she was fished up. There were sixty or seventy passengers on board, and the consternation for a few minutes was dreadful. The boat took fire from the boiler, which was almost in contact with the woodwork. She is entirely ruined; owned by Messrs. Smith, of Nyack, and was not insured. Loss perhaps, $10,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Dr. Magee, in the hospital at Howrah, has, according to the Indian News, discovered a new and more successful mode of treating cholera pulegium. He causes them to inhale a certain quantity of oxygen, which instantly puts a stop, apparently, to the injury contained in the poison. Mr. Ewart, and Mr. Hogg, of the Medical Board, have witnessed the fact, with the exception of a gentleman, who, in a state of collapse, was unable to inhale the gas. On Monday the fatal symptoms relapsed in twenty-five cases, and in all cases the patient was saved by the application of the oxygen. The Bengal Hurkaru, which, although generally adverse to the Indian News, has twice lately given its testimony in favor of the Doctor's discovery, adds, that the Doctor's discovery, adds, that the Doctor's discovery, adds, that