The New-Orleans Bee.

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

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, May 29, 1850.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

BEYOND OF THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

The Cuban Expedition has failed—failed even in its incipiency, and from the very causes which led us all along to anticipate a disastrous issue to the enterprise. The despatches received from Charleston and Savannah render the result no longer questionable. The steamer *Isabel* touched at Savannah on the 28th, having left Havana on the 22d and stopped as usual at Key West. From this latter place she brought the leader of the expedition, General Narciso Lopez and his confidential friend, J. Sanchez Ycraga. Their statement of the circumstances which decisioned the abandonment of the Expedition is thus given in a despatch to the *Delta*:

"The Expedition left Contoy, in Yucatan, on the 16th, and landed at Cardenas early on the morning of the 19th. Some time was lost in effecting a landing, which afforded the opportunity of sending an express off immediately to the post of Cinaga, about ten miles distant, for reinforcements. The troops of the Expedition having entered the town, attacked the jail, supposing it to be the barracks. The guard stationed there stood fire well. At this moment more troops were seen crossing the square, which, on being hailed, answered by firing on the Expedition. After this, the Government house was attacked, which was also well defended, and finally burnt. The troops in the town surrendered, and Cardenas remained in the quiet possession of the Expedition. But when the Creole was preparing to depart, to bring reinforcements, the troops being dissatisfied with the warm reception they had met, and having lost time in getting the wounded and fatigued aboard the steamer, *become disheartened, and insisted on being taken to Key West*. The Creole was closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, but effected her escape."

Another dispatch from Savannah, under date of the 26th, mentions the arrest of Gen. Lopez, under an order of the Federal authorities, his subsequent liberation for want of evidence, and his departure for the West, after a speech, in which he promised to do unutterable things for the liberation of his country.

This strange denouement to the drama of Cuban independence seems to have surely prazed many of those who know most concerning the plans and purposes of the expedition. Its sudden solution presents little difficulty. It is clear that Gen. Lopez expected to take Cardenas without striking a blow; for that town had been represented as a hot-bed of disaffection. It is equally clear that the spirited resistance he encountered tended to undercrow him materially in his exaggerated notions touching the willingness of the native Cubans to rise en masse and cooperate with his handful of troops. The town being at length captured, and no symptoms of a rising among the creoles evinced, the game was evidently at an end; and the only alternative that remained, was to get away as speedily as possible, and to extricate the relict band of adventurers from a position of imminent peril. This has been accomplished, so far as concerns that portion of the expedition under the immediate command of Lopez; and we rejoice at its safety.

We take it that the apathy of the Creoles and the highly organized condition of the Spanish military force stationed in the Island, are quite sufficient to account for the failure of the expedition; without resorting to any suspicion of treachery on the part of the Commander-in-Chief. It was perfectly well understood—long before the sailing of the expedition, that the prompt and efficient aid of the Cubans themselves, would be a *sine qua non* to success. The venerable braggart in the land did not dream of the possibility of 2,000 Americans conquering a white population of half a million of souls, except in the contingency referred to. This there was a settled question. The Cubans must rise in their own defence, or the disenfranchisement of Isabella could not be accomplished. We were among those who distrusted the Creoles. We believed them to be men, frivolous, devoted to sensual pleasures, enervated by their soft and luxurious climate, habituated to the tyranny that oppressed them, and either too ignorant to appreciate its detestable character, or too indolent to rid themselves of the yoke. We feared every thing from their apathy—and the event has proved that our fears were well-founded. The disastrous expedition had scarcely struck the first blow. Its ground that it could not rely on Cuban energy and fidelity. Its rapid retreat strikes us as a measure of reasonable prudence. The most Quixotic madness would alone have ventured to persist in the project, in the face of a cowardly desertion on the one hand, and an overwhelming military force on the other.

The enterprise has failed, we are at a loss to know what has become of those troops who were expected to Cuba by other conveyances. Lopez is said to have had with him only 2,000, while nearly or quite 5,000 were stationed in the expedition. Where are the remaining 3,000? Nothing has been heard of them. Have they effected a landing in some other part of the Island, and are they now waiting assuring succor and reinforcement? Have they been captured by the Spanish corvettes and frigates that dot the Shoals of the Gulf? Or have they been as fortunate as their comrades, in evading pursuit? The deepest anxiety must prevail in respect to the fate of the great body of the troops composing the expedition. We are the more uncertain of their whereabouts, as we were led among the initiated, and knowing of their original destination, of the route which they were to have pursued. Perhaps our contemporary of the *Delta* in 24 enlighten public sentiment on this part of it.

From California.—By an Express through Mexico, arranged for Messrs Black, of the N. Y. *Sun*, intelligence from California to the 20th April has been received. The news which has transpired possesses, however, no particular importance. The steamer *Tennessee* arrived at San Francisco on the 11th April, with 572 passengers, and was to leave on the 20th for Panama, with a few passengers and a million of dollars in specie.

The election for county officers at San Francisco resulted in the choice of Col. Jack Hays for Sheriff. The others were about equally distributed between Whigs and Democrats.

Business had begun to revive, and gold dust was coming in from the mines. Lumber was selling at extremely low rates.

Nicaragua Treaty Approved.—It is said that despatches have been received here announcing that the Nicaragua Treaty, negotiated by the Government and Sir Henry Bulwer, has been ratified by the Senate, there being but ten dissentients.

The Weather.—Summer has commenced in earnest, and the heat within the past few days has been severely felt. Business sympathizes with the lassitude consequent on the elevated temperature; indeed we have rarely seen the city exhibit such a marked degree of dullness as prevails at the present moment.

Conviction for Manslaughter.—The trial of young Wadsworth, a youth of Covington co., Mississippi, for the murder of one of his schoolmates, named Leggett, at Zion Seminary, in that county, took place at the Circuit Court, for Covington, week before last, and resulted in the conviction of the boy for manslaughter.—He was sentenced to one years imprisonment in the county jail. Much sympathy, however, was felt for him on account of his youth, he being a poor orphan, and afflicted with a chronic affection, which threatened his life. We learn from the Clarion, that efforts will be made to have the imprisonment remitted.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of capitalists to the sale of the mansion of the late President Hagy, which will be sold by the Sheriff on the 21st inst. within St. Louis Exchange, unless previously disposed of at the house will be rented.

CONGRESS.

The report of the proceedings of Congress, on the 20th, is so imperfect in the Telegraphic account via St. Louis, that we prefer giving the clearer and fuller summary of the Baltimore *Sun*:

Washington, May 20.

Senate.—Mr. Yulee offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all correspondence, &c., respecting Cuba, and inquiring upon what authority the President of the United States has ordered a squadron to Cuba. Lies over.

The bill for the amendment of the Patent laws was taken up.

Mr. Dickinson offered an amendment for the publication of the rules of the Patent Office, for the benefit of persons who have business with the office.

Pending this discussion, the bill was laid aside.

The Senate took up the Compromise Bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi.

Mr. Clemens spoke at length in reply to Mr. Foote.

Mr. Foote followed in defence of the great and patriotic work of Compromise, and declaring that the southern people are in favor of compromise. He drew up a plan of compromise last July, and one of its features was the admission of California. He showed it to Mr. Calhoun, and urged upon him the expediency of bringing it forward himself. Mr. Calhoun replied that it would be at that time inexpedient, and urged him (Mr. Foote) not to offer it. He, Mr. Foote, had constantly declared himself in favor of the admission of California, as a part of any scheme of compromise. His course had, therefore, been perfectly consistent.

Mr. Foote also took a view of the propositions made by several persons for the alteration of the Constitution, with a view to give the South additional "guaranties," were utterly impracticable.

Mr. Clemens rejoined at length, and vindicated his own course, comparing his speeches with those of Mr. Foote.

Without any conclusion, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The Chair stated that the first business in order was to dispose of the report of the Select Committee in the Horner case. The question pending was on the report printed, and its further consideration postponed till Monday next.

The report states that the charges of Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, that Mr. Horner had stated falsehoods to members; had dismissed and disgraced a page on a false charge; and that he had made false certificates, upon which his brother, a light-house keeper in Wisconsin, had received his pay as a messenger in the house during the same time, were not established by the testimony in the first and second charges; and, in the latter charge, that the testimony justified the act.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., made a few remarks, showing that the charges he made against Mr. Horner had been sustained by the testimony, notwithstanding the conclusions of the committee. The testimony, he said, exonerated the boy from the charge of theft made against him by Mr. Horner, therefore it involved Mr. Horner in the charge of falsehood. That the testimony showed that Mr. Horner had prevaricated at least to the members of the House, if he had not stated falsehoods to them. That he had certified to the service of his brother as Assistant Doorkeeper for six months during the recess of Congress, when he was light-house keeper at Sheboygan, under pay of the Government. These, said Mr. B., are the charges sustained. He concluded by offering a resolution to discharge Mr. Horner from service as acting doorkeeper.

Mr. Old, who made the report, made some remarks justifying the conclusions of the committee. He admitted that the brother of Mr. Horner had received pay for two positions, but one only was in the way of salary under the Government; the other was a per diem pay.

The consideration of the report was postponed till Monday next, and the House refused to print the report.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution providing for the appointment *one hour* of the first session of Congress, on Monday, the 10th day next, at 12 o'clock precisely.

Objections by several.

Mr. Stephens moved a suspension of the rules, which question was taken by the yeas and nays and determined in the negative—yeas 65, nays 115.

Mr. Hale asked the unanimous consent of the House to enable him to introduce a resolution calling upon the President for all the information in the possession of the executive branch of the Government, in relation to the expedition and to have been put on foot in the U. States, for the purpose of taking the Island of Cuba; and to ask whether the home squadron had been sent in search of said expedition with a view to its capture or dispersion; and also to report the instructions to the commander of the home squadron.

Mr. Schenck objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. Inge moved a suspension of the rules, which question was decided in the negative by yeas 97, nays 72—not two-thirds.

Mr. Fitz moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to report a bill from the Military Committee to increase the rank and file of the Army, and to encourage enlistments, with the view to protect the frontiers of Mexico from the incursions of the Indians. The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Toombs spoke an hour in reply to Mr. Brooks, and in defence of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Cooper followed, and subsequently Mr. Brooks rose in vindication of his speech. Mr. Kaufman, after some remarks against the allowance of interest in the Galphin claim, offered a resolution that the United States bring suit against the heirs of Galphin to recover the interest.—The motion was ruled out of order, and the motion of Mr. Toombs to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Meade, from the committee of conference on the caucus bill, made a report of the agreement of the conferees. The report was agreed to. So the bill is fully passed. The House then adjourned.

News Weeks.—Our thanks are due Harper & Brothers, publishers, through J. B. Steel, no. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

Hume's History of England vol. 6th. This completes this excellent and neat edition. It is the best which has appeared and contains the author's latest corrections and notes.

Zanoni, by E. Lytton Bulwer. This is a republication of a romance that we have always considered one of the imaginative and splendid of the rich products of the author's genius.

Police Items.—In the First Municipality three cases of assault and battery, and one charge of a breach of the peace, were disposed of. Of course the particulars are destitute of interest. A Lamothe was arrested on the charge of having made a dangerous assault on the person of J. B. Colback, in the St. Helena Garden on Sunday last. The wounded man is lying in a critical condition, and the accused remains in strong warranting the result.—In the Second Municipality, M Burke and J Doherty were committed by Recorder Caldwell before the First District Court on a charge of larceny. T. Donohue was sent before the same tribunal for having created a row in Girod street, and opposing the police in the discharge of their duty.

First District Court.—*Judge McHenry*.—The District Attorney moved yesterday to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the State vs. McConnell and Marie. The motion was acceded to, and the accused were ordered to be discharged.

Fifth District Court.—*Judge Buchanan*.—We are informed that suit has been entered in this Court by Dr. Knapp and Captain Wilson, of the ship Russia, against the Insurance Companies, who prosecuting them for barratry and conspiracy to burn the ship Russia. The damages are placed at $30,000.

St. Louis, May 21.

The city register reports the number of interments for the week ending Monday, the 20th instant, at 67, of which 26 were children of 5 years and under. Of the whole, 9 deaths are reported of cholera and 1 of small pox.—Cemeteries did not report; they are of no importance.

The steamer James McLean came down yesterday from Council Bluffs, which place she left on the 11th. She reports that nearly all the emigrants had crossed to the opposite side of the river, and that hundreds were daily starting for the plains. The grass in the vicinity of Kanesville was up several inches in height and was growing rapidly. Provisions continue scarce and high.

Appointments by the President.
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

POSTMASTERS.

Charles T Maddox, to be Postmaster at Baltimore, Maryland.

William M Blackford, to be Postmaster at Lynchburg, Virginia.

Frederick W. Smith, to be Postmaster at Houston, Texas.

CONSULS.

John Summers Smith of New York, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Malaga, in Spain.

George Moomfort, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Cadiz.

Placide's Varieties.—Gen. Rollers, the inimitable humorist, takes his benefit to-night and offers an excellent bill of entertainments. If other the house will be crowded.

CONFESSION OF THE SLAVE JAMES CHARGED WITH ARSON.

The following voluntary confession was made yesterday before Recorder Genois, by the slave James, a negro boy, aged seventeen years, belonging to Mrs. Bell, and charged with having committed the crime of arson, in setting fire to the building situated in Dauphin street, near Conti, on the 20th inst. The slaves Crispin and Edwards, as we mentioned yesterday, are charged as accessories. The slave James, after having been duly informed and warned by Recorder Genois that he was not bound to incriminate himself, or answer any question that would have a tendency to prove his guilt, did, of his own accord, and voluntarily make the following statement and confession:

That on Sunday night the 20th of May instant, at about nine o'clock, Crispin gave him a vial containing spirit of turpentine, in order that he might set fire to the house which was unoccupied and adjoining that of his mistress, in Dauphine street, between Bienville and Conti sts. Crispin told him that, in order to set fire, he had only to pour the turpentine on the floor and to set fire on the same, that it would burn. That on Monday morning, before day light, he crossed the fence dividing the two houses, and went in the 3d story of the unoccupied house, in a room fronting the yard, spilt the turpentine near the chimney, set fire to the same, leaving the vial on the spot, and returned to his room by the same way he had gone in. At about half past eight o'clock, the alarm of fire was given by his mistress, and the fire was put out by some persons who had been attracted by the alarm given by his mistress. On the same day saw Crispin at the aforesaid house, throwing water on the fire, but did not speak to him. On the following night, at about eight o'clock, he saw Crispin sitting before his mistress' door, had a talk with him about the fire; Crispin told him that he did not set the fire well, and asked him whether he would set the fire again, answered that he would see about it. Crispin then told him that if he wanted to set fire again, he would give him stuff; on the next day, after the fire had been put out, was passing, in the afternoon, in front of the house of Edwards, a mulatto boy belonging to Mr. Morgan, Edwards asked him who set the fire, he answered at first that he did not know; after a while, he told him that he had set the fire with turpentine; and asked him whether he could procure some more from him, that he wanted to set fire another time.

Edwards then told him that he would give him some. On the same night there was fire works in the Second Municipality, at about 9 o'clock, Edwards passed by his house and gave him a vial filled with turpentine, and passed off. Took the vial and put it in the yard; about half an hour after Crispin came out of his house, and gave him also a small white bottle half filled up with turpentine. Said bottle was also put in the yard; and he poured the contents of the vial, which had been given him by Edwards, into the small bottle given to him by Crispin; after which he threw Edwards' vial in the privy of the house, and concealed the said white bottle under his bedstead. On Friday night, at about 8 or 9 o'clock, Crispin came to him, in front of his house, and asked him how much turpentine he had in his bottle, and whether he could spare some, that he wanted to use it. Answered that the bottle was nearly near full, and could give him some; he then went in the yard, took a small vial, on a table in the yard, on which there were several vials and bottles, washed and vial well, went to his room, poured in said vial from his white bottle some turpentine; went back to the street, saw Crispin, and gave him the said vial half filled up with turpentine; told Crispin that he would on that night set fire again to the house. Then Crispin left him, and went to his house. Sometime before day-light, before any body of the house got up, he crossed the fence in the same manner that he did the first time; went in the third story of the unoccupied house, picked up some pieces of dry chips, poured the turpentine in the cabinet adjoining the room, where he had put on the first the first time; put the chips on top of the floor, on which he had poured the turpentine, and set fire to the same with matches, as he had taken up and stolen. He then went to the privy of the house, took out the small white bottle which had been given to him by Crispin, as aforesaid, and immediately after climbed over the fence and went back to his bed room and placed himself in his bed. About half an hour after, the alarm was given and the house was on fire.

Democratic Candidates for the Presidency.—We take from the N. Y. *Tribune* the annexed article in reference to the Democratic candidates for the next Presidency. With respect to Gen. Wool, the *Tribune* is probably mistaken, as is all distinguished soldier is a Whig:

"On the side of the now rampant and confident anti-democracy, there are already several Richmonds in the field. General Cass, though twice defeated—once at Baltimore, and again all over—is still an expectant, and we see that a Georgia paper displays a flag inscribed, 'For President, Lewis Cass; for Vice President, Howell Cobb.' It won't do. Cobb is the stronger man, and having never been beaten, will hardly run second on such a ticket. Besides General Butler was a good candidate for Vice President and strengthened General Cass materially; and if one of them is to be dropped, both will have to be—certainly the weaker of them.

"Old Buck, as he is irreverently designated—Mr. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania—has been for some time working after a seat in the Presidential chair, and has twice had his wire pullers in the Baltimore Convention, but it was of no use. Buck is a frosty-hearted, sunny faced, calculating politician, and is just now trying hard to cut under Gen. Cass with the South, and has some prospect of success—that is, in getting nominated. We should like a word to say in our campaign against Cass or Buchanan. Should the latter be chosen, he will be the first bachelor ever thus honored.

Three Youths Drowned.—On Sunday afternoon, at Philadelphia, two lads named Cooper, and a third named Slack, were drowned in the river Schuylkill, a short distance above the Columbia bridge. They had been sailing in a boat, when it capsized, and the above named, in attempting to swim ashore, sunk and met a watery grave. A fourth clung to the boat and was saved.

☞ Gen. Amos Lane, now on his way home from Oregon, whither he was sent as Governor by Mr. Polk, has been formally nominated by a meeting of the prominent Locofoco politicians at Indianapolis. He has been in Congress and the Mexican War, was a poor legislator but a very fur fighter. We shouldn't wonder if there is a good run in him.

☞ Very Much so, of our State, (Troy,) is not obstinately averse to being a candidate of the Democracy insist on having him, the man of various achievements and respectable talents. He may turn President yet—who knows?

Gov. William L. Marcy, of our State, is thought a fit man for the post by many of his Hunker friends. In executive ability, he is ahead of any other man yet named on that side of the House.

"Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, has not yet been formally proposed, but is certainly thought of. He has fair talents, the confidence of the South, and no particular drawback that we are aware of. Besides, the party never yet supported a New England candidate for President, and it is high time they began.

"On the whole, the prospect of persuading somebody to undertake the responsibilities of the Presidency from and after 1852 seems a fair one."

☞ A Tribute to Mr. Clay.—A paragraph in the Richmond Enquirer states that Joseph Holt, Esq., formerly one of the most eminent lawyers and orators of Mississippi, but since retired and living on a fortune in Louisville, Ky., has presented the Hon. Henry Clay with a beautiful gold-headed ornamented cane, cut at Thermopylae, Greece, near the Tumelas, where it is supposed Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans are buried. Holt has been the political opponent of Mr. Clay through life.

☞ The Washington *Union* thinks that the Democratic party must be very pure because a great many dishonest men were separated from it in 1848. "Boy, is this butter fresh?" "I think it ought to be, for it took mother and me two hours to pick the hairs out of it."—*Prentice*

☞ We perceive by "our mark" at the back door of our office, says the Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 27th, that the river is rising. From Thursday at 12 o'clock, m., to Friday at 12 o'clock, m., it has risen at least two inches.

Bayou Sara had now been from three to four feet under water more than four months, and from present appearances it is likely to remain for two or three months longer. Just think of a place, *ye inland* citizens, where the inhabitants visit from house to house in skiffs, dugouts, and on flatboat gunwales, half the year, and you may have some idea of our way of living.

☞ In the Franklin Circuit Court, says the Louisville *Journal*, a case was decided last week, which for its novelty is worthy of mention. The complainant brought suit to attach a sum of money in the hands of a treasurer of an Odd Fellow's Lodge, of which defendant was a member, and which sum had been appropriated by said lodge to pay the funeral expenses of defendant's wife. Judge McHenry said that it would outrage every principle of propriety and humanity for a chancellor to attach this charitable appropriation, of the funds of a benevolent society, and he decreed that the complainant's bills be dismissed and that he pay the defendant's costs therein expended.

Fred. Douglass (Treasher).—The N. Y. *Globe*, under the head of "unblushing impudence and merited punishment," give the following account of what happened on Friday last, in Broadway:

"Fred. Douglass, the impudent negro, who has of late taken upon himself the privilege of abusing our country, its patriots and Constitution, without having that chastisement which he so richly merited at the hands of our Republicans, who would condescend to notice his blasphemy and negrotisms, had the audacity yesterday to walk down Broadway, the principal promenade in our city, with two white females leaning on his arms. Several citizens, who had noticed this disgraceful scene, followed the impudent scamp to the Battery. On observing that he was watched, the negro commenced laughing and sneering at the gentlemen who were behind him. One of them could not withstand the provoked and justifiable temptation to award to the negro that punishment which his daring rascality had subjected him to. The gentleman stepped up to him and politely requested the females to leave their ebony companion, and place themselves under the protection of a gentleman who was standing near by. The women very quietly did as they were directed to do, and then the indignant and insulted gentleman administered to the back of the negro a "dressing" that he will have occasion to remember some time hence. Maddened justice forgets the dictates of law in a case of this kind; and personally we can see no reason why it should not."

We feel much obliged, says the Savannah *Republican*, to the "indignant gentleman" who administered the punishment; but what a commentary does the proceeding furnish upon the conduct of the Northern people towards the slave? They denounce slavery—assist fugitives to escape—and spend much breath and but little money for the amelioration of the black race; and yet when they see a colored "gemman" acting upon the principles of equality for which they contend, and escorting one of their own "kith and kin" through the streets, they follow him and horsewhip him for it! But we repeat—we are heartily obliged to the New Yorker for giving Douglass a "dressing" and while his hand is in, we would be glad if he would do the same with Garrison, Phillips and other boosm friends of Douglass among the whites.

Death of J. H. Peoples.—We learn with unfeigned regret that this enterprising and intelligent printer, so long associated with the pioneers of the American press in Mexico, was drowned in company with two others, while on an expedition from San Francisco to Trinidad. Peoples was a man of strong understanding, and excellent heart—a hardy adventurer and withal a shrewd and close observer. His graphic letters from Mexico during the war with that country, obtained a wide spread reputation, and were copied in the principal journals throughout the country.

Cure for Jealousy.—The affair of Bruce, who was murdered and buried by the aid of a clairvoyant, according to the account, induced a young married man, who was on a visit to the city, to call on one of those seers and ascertain what reputation his wife was engaged at her residence, some ninety miles away.

"She is sitting in the parlor," said the lady, "and every once in a while she looks out of the window, as if expecting some one."

"Strange," said the gentleman, "who can she expect?"

"Some one entering the door, she seizes him, and caresses him fondly."

"It can't be! it's all in vain; my wife is true to me," interrupted the gentleman, nettled and worried by the green-eyed monster.

"Now he lays his head in her lap, and looks tenderly into her eyes."

"I swear that this is false, and I'll make you pay for this slander."

"Now he wags his tail," continued the sleeper, and the seer explained the story, he listened, and resolved never again to be suspicious in regard to his wife's doing.—*Richmond Rep.*

Boston, Saturday, A. M.

Yesterday afternoon, whilst the schooner Avon was coming into port, she accidentally ran afoul of the Sloop Ship of war Nyphin, carrying away the N's foretopmast yard. After the schooner had got clear, several officers and about twenty men were landed on the Avon boarding officer, and demanded the deserter, Lagrange. The latter, a real Yankee, politely informed his distinguished visitors that he never "surrendered" to a foreigner, and that they could not have them. The officers appeared to be greatly enraged, but the Harbor master having explained that the occurrence was purely accidental, they became pacified, and the Yankee captain moved off, whistling "Yankee Doodle, who's afraid."

First Municipality Council.

Thursday night, May 23, 1850.—Present, the president, Recorder Genois, and twelve members present. A letter was read, enclosing a resolution passed by the Board of Liquidators to the effect that all moneys in the sinking Fund are to be applied to the purposes for which said fund was created, also a resolution that the cash warrants issued by the municipality cannot be considered as coming under the act of which the Board is to take cognizance. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter from P. Wilkinson, notifying the Council that if he is not paid the amount due him by the 1st June he shall be obliged to allow his notes, given for the lease of the market, to lay over. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Messrs. A. Dupre and R. M. McAlpin, members of the Finance Committee, presented a very long and interesting report on the fiscal affairs of the municipality, of which the following is a synopsis:

The report commences by stating that in view of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature for the purpose of liquidating the debts of the city, the Finance Committee have endeavored to provide and able to present a succinct statement of the fiscal affairs of the Municipality, and the result which the Committee have arrived at shows that the financial situation of the Municipality, so far from presenting any cause for disquietude exhibits a decree of solvency, in market, and very favorable contrast with our city corporations.

The debt of the Municipality on the 1st May was $1,153,954 96, against which there are effects amounting to $259,710, comprised of Third Municipality bonds, in judgment against Mrs. Pontalba, cash in Bank, $7,000, and ground rents valued at $140,000. So that the debt proper is reduced to $746,244. The cash in Bank is specially applicable to the extinguishment of bonds issued under the solution of 1846, but if, as the Committee contends, the Board of Liquidators should pay off the debts as they become due, the tax to be levied will be only $90,000 will expire during the running year. The Committee are convinced that this amount be settled by a tender of 25 per cent, in cash, and the balance under at one, two and three years, with interest, payable semi-annually.

The Committee report also upon the examination of the old city debt, amounting to $7,736 946. The probable assets—exclusive of lands in Ouachita, now in dispute—are estimated at $136,000, and the Committee consider it likewise as a fixed fact that the bonds issued in favor of the Commercial Bank, amounting to $500,000, and due in 1873, will be paid off by the annual operation of Sinking Fund, and the eventual value of 5000 shares of Commercial Bank stock, of which the city is vested in the city. Subtract the old city debt at present at $90,000, and the proportion of the Municipality, assuming the assessed value of real estate in 1849, is $763,000, which added to the liabilities, forms a total indebtedness of $1,597,954, equal to 6 $ 62 per cent on the assessed real and personal property of the corporation.

If the debt is to be paid off as it becomes due, the committee state the tax to be levied during the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, at 1 per cent, per annum. This would absorb the whole of the outstanding bills payable, amounting to $445,000; the bonds issued in 1842, comprising $271,300, together with the quota on the old city debt, of which in 1855 the municipality will have to pay $170,000. In 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859, the tax to be levied is estimated at 3 per mill, in 1860 at ¾ per cent, in 1861 at 3 per mill, in 1862 at 1 per cent, to pay $216,000 bonds held by Methoncoth, in 1863 at ¾ per cent, in 1864 at 7 per mill, in 1865 at 9 per mill, and in 1866 at 1 per cent, to pay off the bonds issued by the city in favor of the Nashville Railroad Company. Ten years later, say in 1876, a sum of 18,000 will become due on account of the old city debt, which when paid off, will leave the municipality perfectly free from debt.

The committee estimate the deficiency on the current expenditure of the running year at about $14,000, besides which there are $66,000 of cash warrants afloat. These, the committee contend, ought to be paid immediately, as it would be a stigma on the municipality to allow a debt of this description to remain unsettled. They originated, moreover, from the heavy expenses incurred during the inundation last year, and which amounted to $70,000. The only remedy was to levy a tax, however reluctant the measure might be; and for this reason the committee would submit for the consideration of the Council the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, a floating debt to the amount of $80,000 has been incurred in this municipality; and whereas, it is desirable, for the interest and credit of the corporation, that it should be paid with as little delay as possible, therefore be it

Resolved, That, pursuant to the 7th section of an act, entitled "an act relative to the city of New Orleans," the Council of Municipality No. One recommend that the sense of the legal voters of the municipality be taken, at an early day, on the propriety of levying a special tax of one third of one per cent on the assessed real and personal estate and slaves of the First Municipality.

Resolved, That, this Council consenting, the vote shall be taken, after ten days' notice, in the manner as prescribed in the case of an election for Mayor and Aldermen.

Resolved, That in virtue of the 1st and 3d sections of an act, entitled, "An act relative to the City of New Orleans," approved March 18th, 1850, the Council of Municipality No. One, hereby ordains that—inasmuch as there is no portion of the Municipality which is not divided into streets, and in which the public works and certain other acts of Municipal Government are not executed by the Corporation, at public expense—the whole of the Municipality be hereunto declared urban.

The Committee remarks that a project will in all probability shortly be introduced into the Council, for the pavement of Levee, Chartres and Royal sts with square block, and the people apparently are strongly in favor of these great improvements. The Municipality's share of the cost will be about $100,000, and in case the Council should approve of the measure, the Finance Committee recommend that both projects be submitted to the people of the Inhabitants at once.

In conclusion, the Committee have submitted an estimate of the budget for 1851, showing a surplus of about $30,000 over and above the presumed expenditure.

On motion, the report was approved, and 100 copies ordered to be printed. The resolutions are made the special order of the day for the next meeting. The Finance Committee also presented a report approving of various securities offered by the officers of the Municipality.

On motion, the Council proceeded to the election of seven commissaries. The following was the result:

First Ward.—L. Le Blanc.

Second Ward.—T. Birmingham.

Third Ward.—F. L. Bein ck.

Fourth Ward.—J. Delarue.

Fifth Ward—After several ineffectual ballotings, the election was postponed.

Sixth Ward.—T. Branns.

Seventh Ward.—C. M. De Armas.

Mr. Dertrel, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the emancipation of several slaves.

Mr. Fabre, chairman of the police committee, made a long report, giving the date of organization of every officer and watchman employed by the municipality. A resolution was passed declaring all persons who had proved themselves citizens duly elected.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Second Municipality Council.

This body met last evening, Recorder Caldwell presiding. Present—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Hawthorne, Johnson, Jenkins, Lafarge, Montague, Mc-Cormick, Pride, Renshaw, Shields, Sewell, Stewart and Vancey—14.

A message from the Mayor was read, informing the Council that he had adjudicated the contracts for repairing the streets of the Municipality; also, asking the Council to appoint four members of the Board of Health. The former portion of the message was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication was read from the Board of Liquidators, stating that cash warrants did not fall under the class of debts which the Board was required by law to liquidate. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer's weekly report was read, as follows:

Amount on hand at last report,	$174 31	
Received since,	31,398 29	$31,572 60
Disbursed,		31,476 73
Balance on hand,		$095 85

A communication from J. H. Caldwell was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition was received from Widow Barry. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The officers elected at the last meeting presented their securities, which were accepted.

A letter from Mr. McPartland was read, reflecting severely upon the conduct of Mr. Officer, Committee of the seventh Ward. Referred on motion of Mr. Hale, to the Police Committee.

Petition of Commissary of St. Mary's Market, referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.—Petition of Fire Company No. 16, referred to the Committee on Fire.—Of Perseverance Fire Company, same Committee.—Of citizens of Seventh Ward, complaining of certain disorderly houses, referred to Police Committee.

The petition of Mrs. Sarah A. Weathers, wife of J. H. Kennedy, asking permission to occupy that portion of the Batture in front of her property in the faubourg Delord, not necessary for the purposes of commerce, with accompanying maps, &c., was presented by Mr. Hawthorne, who made a motion, referred to a special committee. The Chair appointed Messrs Hale, Sewall and Vancey.

Mr. Renshaw, from the Committee of Finance, made a report relative to the resolution passed at the public meeting of the 16th, in regard to further improvements in the Second Municipality, and to an appropriation, for reasons which will be found in our official report.

Mr. Renshaw, from the Committee on Streets and Landings, made a report, which was adopted.

Mr. Vancey gave notice that on next Tuesday evening, he would introduce a resolution to the effect that it would be necessary to appoint a committee of Members of the Board of Health for the Second Municipality.

On motion of Mr. Hawthorne, $120 was appropriated to the House of Refuge.

The President then announced that the election of Directors of the House of Refuge. The old Board were unanimously elected.

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom the printing was laid over until the last meeting, Mr. Vancey asked the mover of the resolution to withdraw it, as the Council had already elected a Public Printer, who was an officer of the municipality. Mr. Sewell did not assent.

The resolutions offered by the Committee on Streets and Landings, for a further outlay in order to improvements of the landings, were taken up and adopted.

The report of the Police Committee, stating that the police jail in Barone-street was unfit for use, was referred, after some discussion, to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The report, and accompanying resolutions of the Committee on Fire, offered by Mr. Marks at a former meeting, were taken up and adopted.

Mr. McCormick offered a resolution that the Council at its next sitting would elect all officers of the municipality not heretofore elected. Mr. McCormick stated that his object was to get rid of the system of the Dayland Night Police. The Council decided to suspend the rules, and the matter lies over until the next meeting.

Mr. Sewell offered a resolution instructing the Attorney to report to the next Council, if the best and most economical way of making a pavement on Common-street to connect the Shell Road with the paved road, was adopted.

Mr. Hale wished to test the opinion of the Council on the question of closing the night watch and saloons. He offered a resolution to the effect that each ward power to appoint an Alderman, and a number of citizens for the purpose of forming a Board of Aldermen, the opinion of the Attorney of the Municipality was that, pursuant to the letter of the law, required the election of Aldermen.

Mr. Vancey opposed the plan of Mr. Hale.

On motion, the whole subject lay over until next meeting.

The Recorder stated that there were a number of applications for posts in the police, etc.

Mr. Johnson moved that it be referred to the Recorder and the Captain of the Night Watch, the component officers to judge of the competency of the applicants.

Mr. Renshaw was in favor of this course.

After a short debate the application were referred.

Mr. Marks gave notice that at the next meeting he should move that the Recorder and Captain of the Night Watch be requested to furnish the Council with a list of the names of the night watchmen.

Mr. Vancey offered an ordinance for the appointment of a Superintendent of the Teachers and Superintendent of the Public Schools, etc. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution for the purchase of books and blanks for the Mayor's Court, etc. Adopted.

The Council thereupon adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Tuesday Evening, May 28, 1850.

There is more disposition to operate in Cotton and cottonades sales amount to 4,000 bales, at somewhat steadier prices.

The change in Sugar and Molasses; demand is limited, but prices very firm.

The Flour market continues steady, with moderate sales, chiefly to the trade. The range of prices is from $4 50@$4 87½. The Corn market is dull; sales 2,000 sacks at 65@70c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are heavy. Mess Pork has been sold at $19 25, but at retail, it commands $19 37½@$20 50. Prime $8 37½@$8 50. Bacon is dull and quiet, at former rates. Lard very firm.

Whiskey is selling at 21½@22c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges remain as last quoted; demand limited.

Freights are unchanged.

☞ The ship EMMA WATTS, Captain Watts, from Bordeaux, is discharging opposite the Virginia Market. Mr. Vancey's consignees are notified that all goods not permitted on Monday, 3d June, will be sent to the public stores.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common st.

A Card.

Dr. A. Lion, Dentist, late of 77 Canal st., would respectfully recommend his friends and patients to Dr. J. West, as a skilful Dentist, during his temporary absence from New Orleans.

J. West, Practical Dentist, 119 St. Charles st., near Lafayette square.

Linen Lustres and Solid Chambrays.

The undersigned has in store Linen Lustres, a beautiful variety of colors; and fine solid Chambrays, Gingham, for travelling dresses.

—Also—

Fine Brocaded Muslin Dresses, Linen Barege, solid black Lawns, plain Swiss Muslins, Bishop's Lawns, lace