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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1850.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, May 28, 1850.

☞ On our THIRD PAGE will be found the continuation of the reports of the Executive sittings of the Senate.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE PRESIDENT AND CUBA.

We find in the Washington papers full confirmation of the news by telegraph to the effect that President TAYLOR had despatched vessels of war to the Gulf to prevent any hostile demonstration upon Cuba by American citizens. The subjoined publication appears editorially in both the *Republic* and the *Intelligencer*, and from the identity of language, has doubtless been furnished to those journals from an official source:

"Within the last few days information has been received by the Government rendering it most probable that a military organization has been set on foot within the United States, formidable both in numbers and from the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba and revolutionizing the Government.

We are informed that the President of the United States, immediately upon the receipt of the information, directed orders to be issued for the vessels of the Home Squadron, as also for the steamer Stranac and frigate Congress, to proceed forthwith to the Island of Cuba, with a view to ascertaining whether any military force organized in the United States was proceeding from thence to Cuba, for the purpose of invading that Island and revolutionizing the Government, with express instructions, in the event of such being the case, to prevent the landing of any such force or the carrying out any such expedition or enterprise; and with further instructions, in the event of a landing having been effected, to prevent the landing of any reinforcements, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag, intended for such expedition or enterprise. In obedience to these orders, we understand that the steamer Saranac proceeded to sea on Saturday last, and will probably reach Cuba by Thursday next, whence she is expected she will meet the Germantown, the Albany and the Yaven.

It is confidently expected that the whole naval force will reach the Island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected a landing, and thus prevent a violation of our obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

The *Saranac* went to sea on the 18th, she did not probably arrive until about the 24th, at which time the expedition must have landed all its forces, or must have proved a complete and hopeless failure.

It is quite certain to our mind that the interposition of the President has been reluctantly exacted, through the representations of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Those who peruse closely in the Secret of all the movements embraced in both the expedition, have more than once declared that the Government was not unfriendly to the project, and would avoid interference, so long as inactivity was consistent with the obligations of international law towards a friendly power. Those information precisely accounts for the fact that until quite recently no notice whatever was taken of the expedition, although the administration must have been aware of the preparations that were noising, since they were trumpeted about through every journal in the country. There are, however, duties to be performed by the Government when information of a positive and official character is laid before it, which cannot in justice to the accused or discussed, and such, we presume, was the policy adopted upon the President in conformity to treaty stipulations, when the Spanish Minister, Don Calderon de la Barca submitted to him the facts he had gathered in relation to the expedition, and demanded the formal interposition of the Government. That the Minister did make the demand seems absolutely certain. It is sustained to several well informed persons at the North. We may well suppose that a compliance with this request was distasteful to the Government, but there was no alternative. Gen. TAYLOR is a man who never shrinks from his duty, because its performance is attended with difficulty or peculiarity.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Charge of Arson.—Our readers are aware that on Friday morning last a fire broke out in Dauphine street, near Conti, in a three story dwelling house that has been occupied for some time past. The circumstances under which this fire occurred excited some suspicions, from the fact that an attempt at incendiarism was made in the same building about ten days previous. Accordingly, on Saturday Recorder Genois proceeded to the spot, in company with Captain Youmens, in order to investigate the probable origin of the fire. After having gone over the ground carefully, they failed to discover anything confirmatory of their suspicions; but on returning some information was obtained, of a very slight character to be sure, but sufficient to place the indefatigable head of the police on the alert. The result of his researches was evidenced yesterday in the arrest of three slaves, named Crespin, belonging to Mrs. Montrose; James, belonging to Mrs. Bell, and Edward, belonging to Mrs. Morgan, charged with maliciously setting fire to the premises in question. After they were apprehended, James frankly confessed that he fired the building on both occasions, at the instigation of the other two boys. He states that the first time Crespin furnished him with a bottle of turpentine, with which he besmeared the floor of a room situated in the third story, and then set fire to it. The alarm, however, was shortly given, and the flames were extinguished without much difficulty. On the last occasion, according to the confession of James, he was joined by his comrades with nothing having served the work properly, and advised in future to put some shavings on the floor to ignite the plank with greater facility. On Thursday evening he was furnished with another bottle of turpentine by Edwards, and shortly before 4 o'clock on Friday morning he got into the building from the adjoining premises, poured the turpentine on the floor, covered it with shavings and put fire to them. He then threw the empty bottle into the privy and escaped over the fence into the house of his owner.

This is substantially the confession of James from his own lips, and although partially denied by the other two, yet, from their contradictory statements, it is evident that the former has spoken the truth. In corroboration of this we may add that the empty bottle which had contained the turpentine alluded to, was subsequently found in the privy. All three have been committed to the parish jail to await a further examination.

The thanks of the community are due to the active operations made by Recorder Genois, as well as to the indefatigable exertions of our efficient head of the police, Capt. Youmens, in ferreting out thus promptly the authors of this diabolical crime. The offence moreover is so clearly proven, that it will be difficult for the miscreants to escape the penalty of the law.—We had forgotten to state, that James has assigned no reasons for setting fire to the premises in question.

THE WATER.—The Concordia *Intelligencer* of Saturday says: The river is one and a half inches higher at this place than on the first day of this month, but this rise cannot continue but a few days. Every boat from above brings the most encouraging news. All the rivers are falling—the Mississippi has fallen two inches as low down as Napoleon.

☞ On the 11th inst., a fire broke out at one of the principal ports of the Island of Cuba, and property to the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars, is said to have been destroyed.

☞ Prince Kamehameha and Prince Liholiho, accompanied by the Commissioner of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, M. Judd, are now in London.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of capitalists to the sale of the succession of the late Toussaint Mossy, which will be sold by the Sheriff on the 31st inst., at the St. Louis Exchange. my21 6t

FURTHER AND IMPORTANT.

The *Delta* yesterday received a Telegraphic despatch from Savannah, dated the 25th, and presumed to be written by a confidential friend of Gen. LOPEZ, which states that the steamer *Creole*, with the commander of the expedition on board, has succeeded in evading the Spanish fleet; that LOPEZ had effected a second landing on the Island, and had been joined by large numbers of the Creoles and some of the Royalist troops. The despatch further states that there was an extensive rising of the people in the Vuelta de Abajo.

If this news be true, there is yet hope of a political regeneration of Cuba.

☞ That Cuba must ultimately belong to the United States is as certain as that Canada is eventually to experience the same destiny. The position of the Queen of the Antilles makes it all important that we should possess, now more than ever, in view of her control over the transit route of California trade. It is well remarked by a New York paper that Cuba makes a bulwark of the Gulf, and leaves to it two gates between Cape Antonio, the western extremity of the Island, and Cape Catoche, which advances from the coast of Yucatan, to meet it, and forming a straight less than 100 miles wide; and the other between Hicacos, the most northern point of Cuba, and Cape Sabio, the southern extremity of Florida, but a little more than 100 miles apart, and between which passes the "old Channel" of the Bahamas. Half a dozen steamers would bridge with their cannon the narrow straits between Florida and Matanzas on the north, and seal hermetically to every aggressive stranger the entire coast circle of the American Mediterranean. This simple geographical fact constitutes Cuba the key of the Gulf. It is a position to overawe the adjacent Islands, and watch and defend all the outside approaches to the Isthmus route to the Pacific, while it guards the portals of the vast inland sea, the reservoir of the Mississippi and Mexican trade, the rendezvous of California transit, and what has not yet been duly heeded the outlet of an immense mineral wealth.

The telegraph has already informed us that President TAYLOR adheres to his own plan of settling the slavery question. The measure proposed by him on the 21st January last, involved the admission of California into the Union as a separate and independent act, leaving the residue of our newly acquired territories subject to existing laws, till they should respectively form State governments and apply for admission also. The *Republic* says in reference to these views that the President remains, and it is proper the public should understand that he remains, firm in the opinion that the course of policy which he recommended was, and is, under all the circumstances, the best practicable, and that he has never for a moment changed or modified his opinion. The misapprehension on this subject, so far as it exists, ought to be corrected, so that the President's official recommendation may not, in effect, be withdrawn, or modified for him, without his authority.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston we have received files of Texas papers to the 24th inst., inclusive.

At Houston business is reviving. The crops in the interior present a more favorable appearance since the warm weather set in, and the prospect of very fair success is dispelling the gloomy feeling that has been entertained in consequence of the unprecedented badness of the early part of the season.

A dreadful tornado was experienced in Greene's county on the 8th instant. A correspondent of the Houston *Telegraph* says:

Timber is fallen in every direction—houses unroofed—fences blown over, and some houses laid to the ground; among the last was the *court house* of Anderson, which is a perfect wreck! But, fortunately, the *records* of the county were all preserved, with some damage. The hail was the only injury to the crops, which was not inconsiderable to cotton. I am at a loss to know what the farmers will do for cotton seed, as the surplus had already been used up, by replanting. For farmers the prospect was never so gloomy in Texas.

Your reporter that this is the second time we have set out for cotton seed.

The *S. W. American* says, Col. Ben White and a party of twenty passed through Austin a few days since for the purpose of working a silver mine near the enchanted rock.

Large parties of emigrants from both Eastern and Western Texas are leaving for California. They all go by El Paso and the Gila.

Indian depredations continue on the frontier. We take the following from the San Antonio *Texan*:

Mr. Cannon, who arrived here on the 7th inst., reports that the whole party that he left with Mr. Vestal and the mail, on the second day last week, and that they were attacked on the route by five Indians, near the Nueces. Mr. Vestal was severely, and it is feared mortally, wounded, and was unable to proceed on the route, and remained near the place of attack until Mr. Cannon returned to Laredo and procured assistance to come back to that place, where he (Vestal) is. Mr. Cannon then came to San Antonio without further adventure.

A trail of fifteen horses and mules, reported to be Indians, passed down the country between the Nueces and Agua Dulce on Wednesday of last week. A portion of Captain Walker's company was detached in pursuit.

The *Nueces Valley* of the 18th instant contains the following:

We have been permitted to peruse a letter from a responsible source, dated Laredo, May 12, which states that fifty Indians appeared in that vicinity a few days previous, killing one man and wounding another, besides producing the greatest consternation among the citizens. A strong detachment of troops under Lieuten. ant Holabird was sent out on a scout. We also learn from the same source that Captain Ewing, with thirty men, had left Laredo for the same purpose. The writer further states that the Indians have devasted every rancho on this side of the Rio Grande above Laredo, and driven off all the stock, and even went into the jacales and destroyed the little furniture that appertains to such houses. The seasons are represented as favorable for crops, but the people are prevented from planting their farms, on account of Indians, who have driven them from the country into the town.

☞ An association is about being formed at Detroit with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of running expresses in various directions. The company will confine its operations to the transportation of all kinds of merchandise, but taking no money, collections, notes or bills. It is contemplated to run expresses from New York to St. Louis by the Lakes—to Canada by Oswego, and to Cincinnati, by the way of Cleveland and Sandusky.

POLICE ITEMS.—The cases yesterday, with the exception of the arson charge alluded to elsewhere, were of no great importance. Two individuals charged with abstracting a sack of potatoes, were committed by Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First District Court. A man, named Wash Smith, was charged before Recorder Genois with having broken open a trunk belonging to J. McCurley, and stealing therefrom a coat, a pistol and a shirt. A warrant was accordingly issued. An individual whose first name is George, was accused before Recorder Genois with having broken open the chest of a messmate on board the ship Trenton, and stealing $22. The police are after him.

☞ Speaking of the Cuba expedition, a correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, says:

At this present writing the credit of the expedition is about as good as ever, and daily sales are made of its bonds at 90 per cent. discount. If the news by the Falcon prove favorable, the holders of these securities will realize fortunes. That it may succeed is the earnest wish and prayer of thousands.

We are sadly afraid that the bonds have not risen in value since the arrival of the Falcon.—The "bears" have succeeded in out-generalling the "bulls."

CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY, SURE ENOUGH.—On the assembling of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, on the 6th inst., the first question that came up was the form of the oath proper to be taken by members. It was decided that as the Convention had met to tear down the existing Constitution of the State, it would be improper to swear to support it. The members, therefore, swore to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge their duties faithfully to the State of Ohio. Wm. Medill was chosen President of the Convention.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN IOWA.—The Whig Convention in Iowa has adjourned, after making the following nominations:

For Governor—James Harlan, of Johnson county.

For Congress—Second District, Col. Wm. H. Henderson, of Johnson county.

ALFRED TENNYSON is spoken of as the successor to Mr. Wordsworth, in the Laureateship of England.

Telegraphic News.

We copy the following despatches from the St. Louis *Times* of the 22d inst.:

WASHINGTON, May 21—8 P. M.

After some unimportant business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the California message. Mr. Hymmond said that he had taken his position before the assembling of Congress, in favor of the admission of California, and he had seen nothing to change his views; he defended the President from the charge of usurpation of the legislative power, and invoked the North and South to stand on the platform of non-intervention

Mr. Gentry said, the people of the North, in common with the civilized world, had no sympathy with slavery, and with a few infamous exceptions will sacredly and religiously discharge the duties which they owe to the Union and to the slave-holding States; they do not believe that slavery will be abolished, except by the action of the States where it exists.

Mr. King, of Massachusetts, was in favor of the admission of California. When he concluded, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE—Mr. Webster spoke at length, defending the course the President had taken relative to the Cuba expedition.

Mr. Clay made a few remarks, and moved to lay the resolution on the table—Agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, being the compromise bill.

Mr. Soule having the floor, spoke at length against the compromise bill, in many particulars as reported by the committee.

Mr. Clay followed in defence of compromise, defending the bill from the objections urged against it by some; he was also very severe upon the President for not seconding the efforts of the committee selected to report a compromise.

At a late hour Mr. Upham obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

NEW YORK, May 21—P. M.

The foreign news caused a momentary suspension in commercial affairs. No change to notice. Sales of straight State brands of Flour at $5 37½ to $5 50; Ohio and Michigan $5 62½ to $5 75.—Wheat firm with moderate sales. Corn arrives freely; sales at 63 to 64c for Southern and Jersey yellow, and 62 to 63c for mixed, and 61c for white. Provisions inactive. Mess Pork, $10 62. Prime, $8 68 to $8 75. Lard 6¾ to 7c. Stock market firm. Pennsylvania fives, 93½; U. S. sixes, 1868, 18¾ premium.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Aleck Scott* for late St. Louis papers.

REPAIRS OF STREETS IN THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—The Mayor of the City farmed out at public auction, yesterday, the repairing of the streets in the Second Municipality, for two years, on the following terms per annum—

1st District, to P. Fox, for		$5,500
2d	" to C. Connell, for	6,000
3d	" to C. King, for	7,700
4th	" to D. Cronan,	5,000
5th	" to T. Mahon,	5,300
6th	" to W. L. Collins,	4,900
		$37,200

☞ Mr. John Cracklin, a wealthy and highly respectable planter of Calvert county, Maryland, was murdered, on the 14th instant, by a negro boy belonging to Mr. G. W. Weems, of the same county. The negro has been arrested and will be tried by the County Court now in session. The evidence against him is very strong.

☞ The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian states that Mr. Forrest is about to prosecute his divorce case before the Court of Common Pleas of that city.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Thomas S. Hall, for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Charles Bingham, for the Southern District of Alabama.

Wm. McQuinton, for the Northern District of Mississippi.

Henry F. Tallmadge, for the Southern District of New York.

Anthony E. Roberts, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Charles H. Knox, for the District of Michigan.

ATTORNEY.

Wm. H. Caperton, for the District of Kentucky.

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) May 20, 1850

FIRE.—Our citizens were, on yesterday morning about eight o'clock, alarmed with the cry of fire, which it was discovered that the Read Steam Saw Mill, on the premises at or some our town, was completely enveloped in flames, and notwithstanding the great energy displayed on this occasion by our fire companies, in repairing to the spot as early as circumstances would admit, the mill was entirely consumed, as well as the greater portion of the sawed lumber. No account can be given as to the origin of the fire, as the mill was in operation on the previous night, and an hour not later than usual, it is supposed to have resulted from accident. There was a watchman on the spot.

We regard it as a general calamity. It is a loss to its enterprising owners, Messrs. Layton & Shrewsbury, and to the town and to us, in our town. There was an insurance of $10,000 on the mill. It was new—not more than two years old—and most substantially and completely built, under the personal supervision of Mr. Sherman, one of its owners, and Mr. Thomas Cease, of Wilmington, N. C.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Republican.*

STEAMSHIPS.—There are at this time no less than eighteen ocean steamers contracted for and on the way, or receiving their machinery—at New York. Setting down their average value at $275,000, we find that there is thus invested, or in process of investment, an aggregate capital of $4,950,000. According to the Journal of Commerce, something like thirty-five have already been built or contracted for.

MEXICO.—By an arrival last evening, we have received files of Mexican papers. They are not of as late a date as those brought by the British Steamer *Severn*.

A GALLANT SAILOR.—The Swedish sloop-of-war *Nayadan* is at present lying in Boston harbor, and her officers are receiving every attention at the hands of the Bostonians. The object of the visit to Boston of the first war vessel of Sweden is not stated, but is probably explained in the following anecdote, taken from the *Mail* of that city:

"About twenty-five years ago, a Swedish sailor applied to Benjamin Bangs, a merchant of this city, to be employed in one of his ships as a hand. The man went one voyage, and on being paid off, asked to know when the ship would be ready again, as he wished to go in her. He went the second voyage, and was so much liked by the Captain, that he was taken from the forecastle and furnished with a stateroom in the cabin by the master. This created a feeling of envy and dislike among the seamen, which resulted in challenges to fight.—The Swedish sailor turned to and whipped six of the crew, one after another, when they gave in and allowed him to enjoy his quarters in peace. At the end of his voyage he left, and was not again seen until a day or two arrived, when an officer, with gold epaulettes and buttons, walked into Mr. Bangs' counting-room and made himself known as the self-same sailor who had sailed in Mr. Bangs' employ twenty-five years ago. It was Capt. Lillechook, of the Swedish sloop-of war, now lying at anchor off Sargent's wharf. He told Mr. Bangs that he came from Sweden to this country originally to learn his profession in the United States mercantile marine. The sequel of the story was, that Mr. Bangs invited the Swedish naval commander, with all his officers, to take tea with him, which they did with apparent pleasure."

BREAKING ALIVE ON THE WHEEL.—In Marienwerder, the old sentence of death by breaking alive on the wheel, "from beneath, upwards," has just been pronounced on a woman named Lempeck, for the murder of her step daughter, a child of five years of age. She deliberately buried her alive, though, as she says in her confession, "she resisted and shrieked dreadfully." She tied the child's hands behind her, forced her into a hole, and covered her with the earth, even after she heard the stifled cries of the victim. She told the neighbors the child had been sent to service. Neither on the trial nor in her confession did the woman exhibit any signs of derangement. The sentence in the form pronounced is never carried into execution.

☞ There is a frightful severity in one of Martial's epigrams, in which he addresses a man who has dyed his hair to seem young, and admonishes him that there is one whom he cannot cheat by any such arts:

IN LENTINUM.

Mentiris juvenem tinctis, Lentine, capillis;
Tam subito cornix qui modo cygnus eras.
Non omnes falles; scit te Proserpina canum,
Personam capiti detrahet illa tuo.

Thou dy'st thy hair and seem'st a youth to-day:
A swan but yesternight, a raven now—
But not to all. Death knows that thou art gray,
And his harsh hand will yet unmask thy brow.

THE RECRUIT AND THE OFFICER.—A tall, raw boned recruit, who was put on drill by a little cock-sparrow of an officer; as every command was given to him, he would look down to see his commander, and was as often admonished to hold up his head. Repeated admonitions of this kind at length had the effect to induce the recruit to raise his head at least to a level with the setting sun, and the officer ordered him to keep it there. "What, always I" was the inquiry. "Yes, always!" was the stern reply. "Then, good-by, lieutenant: I shall never see you again!"

THE REPUBLIC.

The Republic, of the 20th inst., contains the profession of faith of the new editor. It is written in a deferential and courteous spirit, but neither lacks ability nor independence. Mr. HALL announces the politics of the paper will be thoroughly WHIG, and proclaims the cardinal and characteristic principles of the Whig party as follows:

"To preserve to the several departments of the Government, in their practical operation, the powers vested in them by the Constitution; and at the same time sternly to resist every violation or abuse of them, however urgent or *expedient*, at any time, to party ascendancy, or to local and sectional interests; to concede a liberal scope to the General Government in the development of the resources of the country, the encouragement of all its industrial interests and pursuits, the promotion of the general welfare and prosperity, within the Constitution, fairly interpreted by its letter, spirit and intent; resolutely to oppose all tendencies to disorganization, social or political, and all extravagant and ambitious schemes of territorial conquest, or of a more extended dominion; to faithfully fulfil every national trust and engagement."

The Republic will give a loyal, just and earnest support to the Administration. It disclaims being the peculiar organ of the President, any further than a full and just exposition of its views and policy as developed in its official acts, or derived from authoritative source, may entitle that paper to such consideration. It declares that it will always assert its own opinions, even though they may occasionally run counter to those of the Administration. Its position, in short, will be that of a supporter of the President, but not that of a "By authority" organ. The special object and aim of the *Republic* will be to promote and cultivate the harmony of the Whig party; to preserve its integrity and nationality; and to carefully abstain from anything calculated to alienate any of its members, or to give it a sectional complexion. In the lofty mission, the Whigs of the Union will say, God speed it.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 18.

Leader of the Southern Ultras—Effect of Ultraism—A Prop at the future Power of the South—The Administration, &c.

The proceedings in Congress have, at last, indicated the leader of the Southern ultras. It is the honorable Senator from Florida, Mr. Yulee, who is now marshaling his clans to the onslaught on the compromise and the Union. The representative of one half of the smallest State in the Union—a State which has cost the Union enough money to guild every cypress tree (leaves stem and branches) of her dreary swamps, is now unfolding the banner of disunion and civil war, and reproaching the committee of thirteen and the lone star of Texas that has floated over many a hard won battle field, with "prostitution."

Let us see what the Southern ultras want, and what they may get. Suppose they succeed in defeating the bill, will that better their condition? Will they then obtain better terms? Will they be able to prevent California from coming in by herself? Certainly not. They will have delivered their Northern friends to the executioner—they will have established their opponents in power, and the Free Soilers of the North will lord it over them. They have now the power to *strike down* the Free Soilers, Colonel Benton, Seward, and all the fanatics opposed to peace and fraternity, but they prefer an *alliance* with them, in order to throw the nation into fits, that they may be called in as quack doctors, to prescribe for her. They want to throw the South into convulsions, in order that they may boast the wonderful display of the very thing their opponents wish them to do, in order to overwhelm them!

This is reckless and foolish game, which their constituents will most severely feel, and for which they will be held responsible. Meanwhile, will slaves go to California? Will the South practically gain anything by preventing the territorial governments from being established in Utah and New Mexico? Will they not, by the very delay of the measure, give the Free Soil party a new and powerful impulse which will render slave property still more insecure in those territories? Will they not by this practically exclude slavery from all the territory acquired from Mexico.

The Southern ultras will place the South in a position infinitely less secure than it now is, in fact they will drive it to accept measures and then, not till then, will they perceive that the Union is stronger than *they are*, and that their power cannot be successfully appealed to them.—Mr. Yulee does not hold the Star of Florida in the palm of his hand, to dispose of her as he pleases. Mr. Turney cannot speak for Tennessee, which will elect a more faithful servant to represent her. Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, will promote, and secure. Tennessee will be carried down at *home*, for having concluded an unnatural alliance with Hale, Seward, Benton, Clay and their Abolition allies, and deserve to be sent down. They have already done so, the Democratic party in the North and South, and they will be betrayed by the South.

These gentlemen tell us what *they* mean to do? But we do not care for that. They have a vote now to be counted, but they will be powerless—hopelessly powerless—after they shall have defeated the compromise, and will not have many votes to give hereafter. They are acting in open defiance of their constituents—they are betraying *them*; they cannot betray the Union.

After the session of Congress the issue will be a fresh one. It will be between the interests of peace and conciliation, and the passions unmanly for civil war. Let us see how many States will be willing to host the standard of disunion. None, no not one! Here for instance is Tennessee, with Mr. Polk ready for a compromise; but Mr. Turney is against it and for a dissunion; with which Senator will the State go? Let us ask the delegation from Tennessee, and see what they will say. Turney stands alone. He may host the red flag of disunion; but but it will be torn to rags by the first broad side from the gallant tars on board the ship of state, under the union jack and the proud arms of Tennessee from the mast head foremast. It will be so with other States. None will sully her escutcheon with fraternal blood. If such a contest ever comes, the demons of discord north and south, free-soilers, abolitionists and southern ultras, will be sunk to the bottom of the sea.

I say again, the South have the matter in hand. They can settle it if they please, and restore peace and fraternity. Meanwhile letters; and they may, if they choose, *defeat* it. Meanwhile their constituents must know that if the South is prostrated by a union of the Northern ultras with the Free Soilers, it is *their own* Representatives and Senators who must be held accountable for the act. It will not do to make the southern hotspurs to demean themselves so far as to form a partnership with the northern free soilers, in the manner of the two negro slave travellers, of whom one had the *tick*—while the other sold the *ointment*. We want neither one nor the other; we wish to see the partners in such a concern *scratch each other*.

☞ The London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* relates the following choice bit of Royal scandal:

Spain has been the scene of a curious, but not very edifying incident, the exact locality of which was the Royal Palace at Madrid! It appears that the King had been for several days pressing his royal consort in the most earnest manner to free herself from an hitherto irksome, the "slavish subjection" in which she was kept by her Ministers. The Queen resisted, and sent for General Narvaez. A scene of some violence is said to have taken place between the three, in which the King declared that on the day of her Majesty's accouchement he should quit the Spanish territory, and publish to the nation a manifesto explaining his reasons for not choosing to be present at the birth of the royal infant. Divesting the business of all courtly form, and speaking plainly, the King denied the legitimacy of the forthcoming scion of Spanish royalty. In this extraordinary emergency a council of Ministers was held, and it was decided, in order to save the Queen's honor, that the King should be *prevented* from quitting the palace. His Majesty was, therefore, placed under arrest, and were placed at the door of his apartment, and he remained a prisoner for four hours, when he capitulated, and consented to ride out with the Queen in an open carriage, in the evening. The conduct of this imbecile man is attributed to the intrigues of the Carlista, who not only wish to overthrow the present Ministry, but to cast doubts and impediments in the way of the succession to the Crown of the infant issue of Queen ISABELLA. The crisis is considered to be over for the present.

The same writer furnishes apparently a satisfactory solution to the problem whether a Jew can lawfully take his seat in the British House of Commons. He says:

The Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed to examine into precedents relative to the oaths administered to its members on their admission, have reported, if not in words, in fact, "that the privilege in the form of swearing available in ordinary cases, is also available in the admission to Parliament; and that Jews are not only not excluded, but are actually, by name, *included* among the parties to whom this privilege has been granted." There does not appear, therefore, any reason why a Jew, duly elected, as the law now stands, should not at once take his seat in the House. The report says, "It has been repeatedly enacted, that, whenever any of His Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion shall present himself to take the oath of abjuration, in pursuance of the act recited, the words 'upon *the true faith of a Christian*' shall be omitted out of the said oath." We know not how far the legal censurary or High Church intolerance may fritter away the plain common sense meaning of these words, but to us, and we believe to a majority of the people of England, there does not now appear a single objection to Baron Rothschild's presenting himself at the bar of the House of Commons, and demanding to take the oath and his seat as a representative of the city of London.

COTTON FROM AFRICA.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes that a small lot of cotton from Africa has just been received by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and has caused considerable excitation and speculation on the part of the manufacturers, who are anticipating large supplies of this important article of trade from Africa. It appears that Duncan, the celebrated traveller, just before his death, obtained from the "noble monarch of Dahomey" a specimen of "the native indigenous cotton." In the state in which the natives had gathered it from the pods, Mr. Duncan packed ten pounds in a keg, and shipped it in a French vessel going to France. It arrived in Manchester only last week, and the specimen is said to exhibit two excellent qualities. It is of a clean, good color, and its staple is fine. It is to be ginned and then exhibited to the trade. It is believed that in a few years the west coast of Africa will compete, to a very considerable extent, with the United States in the supply of the raw material of the great staple.

City Intelligence.

THE FROG CASE.—In the 25th inst. month Theodore Tobin went to Valmont Pendry's (? mfr.) shoe maker's shop in Hercules street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, and offered to sell him two pairs of boots, which he had for sale. Pendry examined them and paid him two dollars for them. On the 28th ult. Pendry left the shop with the shoes, intending to sell them, and was arrested on a charge made by Louis Wolf, the owner of the shoes, of having stolen property in his possession. Wolf made an affidavit that the shoes above mentioned had, with a number of others, been feloniously taken from his shoe store in Royal street during the night of the 21st ult. Pendry was examined before Recorder Genois, and gave bail to appear for trial before the District Court. Yesterday morning he by accident saw Tobin in the St. Louis Exchange, and went towards him with the intention to request him to appear before the Recorder and release him from the accusation hanging over him. Tobin, on sight of him, took to his heels; Pendry followed him, crying "stop thief." A general race took place, and Tobin was finally caught by a number of citizens.—Wolf made an affidavit against him, charging him with being concerned in a burglary. He was examined yesterday before Recorder Genois, and committed for trial before the First District Court, in default of $1,000 bail.—Pendry discharged of the accusation.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

There was more doing in Cotton to-day, and the sales reached 3,000 bales, at Saturday's prices.

Sugars very firm; sales 150 hhds. Molasses in moderate request, at former prices.

The sales of Flour are light, in consequence of the diminished stock; prices, however, are very full.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork $10 50 Prime $8 50 ₱ bbl.

Whiskey is selling at 22 @ 23½ ₱ gallon for bottled.

Exchanges remain as last quoted, with a moderate demand.

Freights are unchanged.

Masonic Notice.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27, 1850.

The Delegates to the Masonic Convention to be held in Baton Rouge on the first Monday in June next, 1850, from the Lodges in the city of Lafayette, are requested to meet at the office of Rob. Edgar and Barnett, 91 Camp street, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in order to make the necessary arrangements for their passage to Baton Rouge.

Signed J. J. E. MARSHUTZ, Grand Sec'y.

my28-3t

A Card.

DR. A. LION, Dentist, late of 77 Canal st. would confident in the recommend his former patrons to Dr. J. WEST, as a skilful Dentist during his temporary absence from New Orleans.

J. WEST, Practical Dentist, 101 Chartres st.

my28 2t Near Lafayette square.

FOR SALE—The stock of Wines of the United States Restaurant, 92 and 94 Bourbon street, comprising about 8,000 bottles of the best brands of Sherry, Rhenish, Rhone, &c.

Also, Claret Lavoisie, Margaux, Larose, Grand Lafite, Chateau Lafite, Gruaud, Larose, Leoville, Larose, Haut Sauterne Rauzan, Sauvelle, Sauterne, Barsac, Grand Monton, Cte. Pomard, Preuse, Volnay, Beaune, Chambertin, Castemeyle, Hermitage, Macon, Volnay, Chablis, Alicante, Malaga, Sherry, Port, Scotch Ale, Marsala, Madeira, Cognac, &c. &c.

If said stock is not entirely sold by the 30th inst. it will be sold on that day, at auction, by Vincent & J. Tourne, auctioneer.

Terms—Under $200 cash; above $200, 60 days notes satisfactorily endorsed. my28

To Planters and Country Merchants.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand and for sale at very reasonable prices, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments & &c. &c. Also, Paints, Oils, Glass, Window Glass, Putty & Whiting, Dye Stuffs, Shakers Herbs, fine essential Oils, French preparations of all descriptions, dentists materials, cupping instruments and a general assortment of goods usually kept in a Drug Store.

The whole of the above &c., warranted in the purest genuine, and always fresh, as he keeps in the city a regularly established. A. A. PEYCHAUD

my28 The Drug Store.

For sale.

TWO STEAM ENGINES—One having an 11 inch cylinder, and 20 inches stroke, and the other a 7 inch cylinder and 20 inch stroke. They are in perfect order and will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

Messrs. Howe & Read Road in rear, 2 1-2 miles from the city, by 3 in Gentilly.

Number of 4 inch cast iron water pipe.

Lead for calking the same, made by Messrs Merrick & Son of Philadelphia.

The undersigned is under the necessity of being back to Europe, by the BALTIC on the 1st June, and will dispose of the above articles at a low price.

my28 99 Custom House st.

LARD OIL—100 bbls. landing and to arrive, for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES.

my28 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

FRESH CHEESE—20 boxes for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES.

my28 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

STAG CANDLES—300 boxes for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

my28

MANILLA CORDAGE—Assorted sizes, for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES.

my28 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

NOTICE—My partner, Z. CAVELIER, having declined, the commercial firm known under the style and title of A. & Z. Cavelier, will be continued and conducted by me for the purpose of closing it up promptly, for one year from the date of the 25th inst., conformably with an express stipulation to that effect. A. CAVELIER.

New Orleans, May 25th, 1850.

my25 2w

WINES—10 casks Haut Sauterne Red Wine, 35 bbls do do, 20 bbls Sauterne White Wine, 10 bbls do do, 20 bbls Claret, 10 qr. casks Rhenish Wine, 30 cases Claret, sundry brands; 100 cases Haut Sauterne white wine; 15 bales pressed Corks, 30 M assorted sizes; 20 M superfine Corks; 20 M surfine; 100 baskets Pisgniol Olive Oil; 30 bales Orange Flower Water. For sale by M. DUDOUYT,

my25 13 Toulouse st.

COGNAC BRANDY—100 qr. pipes Cognac Brandy, sundry brands and quality; 20 qr. do. Marquet, 1st proof; 20 qr. do. do. (Cognac) Jas Boreau, 1st proof; 25 qr. do. do. do. 4th proof; 10 qr. do. do. Dumas Jos., 4th do; 10 qr. do. Cot, 1st do; 10 qr. do. do. Ragnac & Charrosse, 4th proof; for sale by M. DUDOUYT,

my23 13 Toulouse st.

TOBACCO—115 boxes Cuba Tobacco, just received and for sale by PAUL JUGE, 11 Conti st.

a02-tf MITCHEL & MASENDORFF, 27 Royal st.

HAVANA SEGARS—627,000 of the 1st brands, such as: Cabanas, Partegas, Figaro, Upmann, Bevilla, Los Hermanos, Cabargo, El Dorado, Lopez &c. ex brig Adams Gray, from Havana, and for sale by D. DOLBEY,

a04 36 Old Levee st.

HAVANA COFFEM—in store and for sale by

my11 J. N. RICHET & CO., 17 Commercial st.

WANTED, LOST, &c.

WANTED, A FRENCH TEACHER.—A French lady that is fitted by her attainments and manners to conduct the department of French in a Female Seminary, can have a permanent engagement at a good salary, and a pleasant home, in a boarding school about to be established in Mobile.—Address and reference to be left at the bookstore of Mr. B. M. Norman. Applicants will be waited on on Friday, May 31. my28 13t

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, On Saturday, 18th inst, a small white