The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, May 22, 1850.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE COMPROMISE AND FREE SOIL.

If there were needed additional reasons, apart from the intrinsic merits of the Compromise, to engage the South to rally enthusiastically to its support, the indecements would unquestionably be found in the virulent opposition which the measure encounters from the Free Soilers and Abolitionists. These agitators and incendiaries have raised a fearful howl of execration over the project, and have denounced it as a latent death-blow to their schemes. Foremost among the assailants is that able, but unscrupulous journal, the N. Y. *Evening Post*—a paper once Democratic, but which supported VAN BUREN in 1848, and is now the leading Free Soil organ in the Empire State. The *Evening Post*, after sneering at MR. CLAY, inveighing against the combination in a series of measures of the admission of California, with kindred subjects, speaks thus of the efforts of the authors of the compromise to enlarge the constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves:

"In proceeding with this compromise, we come upon Mr. Mason's bill for the encouragement of kidnapping, which we yesterday laid before our readers. This sanctity Committee of Thirteen have incorporated into their plan. To soften the enormity of its aspect they have added a clause, by which the kidnapped person, if he should happen to be informed of the existence of such a clause in the law, and should be able to procure counsel in the State to which he is transferred, may claim a legal trial to determine the question of his freedom. He may be hurried away hundreds of miles from his home and friends—the law makes ample provision for that—on the bare proof which his pretended owner brings in his pocket, and on a question of evidence; and, when he is just down in a strange land, penniless, beyond the reach and perhaps beyond the knowledge of his friends, and at a distance from the witnesses on whom he relies, he is allowed to prove, if he can, his freedom in a court of justice. In regard to a human being, the presumption of law, in the free States, has hitherto been that he is free; he will, adopted by Mr. Clay, proceeds on the presumption that, if claimed as a slave, he is really so. Hitherto no man has been delivered into bondage but by a trial. The bill incorporated by Mr. Clay into his compromise scheme, first delivers him into bondage, transports him to a distance from the proofs of his freedom, and then, with an affection of equity, decrees him entitled to a trial, and allows him to produce the evidence which, in nine cases out of ten, is place beyond his reach.

The cool and shameless effrontery which designates as kidnapping "the rightful and lawful attempt of a slave owner to recover his property—a right solemnly guaranteed to him by the fundamental charter of the Union—will not fail to attract the reader's attention. This perversion of terms, and this studied silence in regard to the Constitution and the laws, constitute a part of the machinery by which weak-minded and ignorant men are deluded into support of the Free Soil knavery. The *Post* knows as well as any one else, that this fugitive slave bill is intended to compel obedience to the highest authoritative mandate recognized by the citizen—the behest of the Federal compact; and that all endeavors to avoid acquiescence to procure delay and to interpose legal and technical impediments, are evasions of its spirit, and violations of its letter.

But we took up our pen not to argue with a fanatical Free Soiler, but to point out to the Southerners who are inclined to find fault with the Compromise, because it concedes something to both, the peculiar and enviable fellowship in which they will be placed by continued hostility to the measure. Let the South learn from the concluding paragraph in the *Post's* article, what Abolitionists think of the Compromise, and whether that scheme is likely to resist the support of any of those who have been riding the hobby of the Wilmot Proviso ever since that ill-omened project was brought before Congress. The *Post* says:

"There is not a northern feature in it, (the compromise) not a single concession to the claims of the free States, not one provision yielded to the desire of checking the extension of slavery—nothing but the abandonment of principle after principle to the slave owner. The very bill, relating to the District of Columbia, is but a copy of a law enforced in Maryland, a slave State of which the District originally formed a part. In short, of these boasted measures of legislative humanity of the day—a cheat which we answer the recommendation of tolerable plausibility."

If the *Post* be correct, the reasons alleged against the compromise should ensure the unanimous and inflexible determination of the South to stand by it. The fact that it is so distasteful to Free Soilers is a proof that it must be fair and liberal to the South. That SEWARD and HALE and CHASE and CORWIN oppose it, is good *prima facie* evidence that it merits the support of DOWNS and MASON and BARNKER. But we are not compelled to resort to such an argument in behalf of the compromise. We have examined its features in detail and have demonstrated their equity and wisdom. We can now say that, with the solitary exception of the Charleston *Mercury*, we have seen no paper published in the slave-holding States—whig, democratic or neutral—that does not warmly sustain the compromise. Public opinion at the South is all but undivided in its favor, and every Southern member of Congress who claims to represent the will of his constituents should vote for it.

THE DELTA.—An accident occurred to our printing press a few days ago, which required time to repair. Since then we have been enabled to work off our edition, through the kindness and courtesy of the *Delta*, to whom we tender our sincere acknowledgments.

☞ *The Union*, in its remarks on the compromise, says:

"All the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, the extreme Taylor Whigs from the North, and a few members from the South, will present more or less opposition to this system of compromise."

This is the first time, says the *Republic*, we have understood that Benton, Bradbury, Hamlin, Chase, Downs, Davis of Mississippi, Mason, Yulee and Clemens, who were the principal objectors to the compromise, are Taylor Whigs, either North or South.

THE JENNY LIND.—We are informed that Capt. DUNNICA has chartered this handsome, spacious, staunch and safe steamer, to take the place of the steamer *Lenora* for the season — The J. L. [illegible] being repaired and elegantly fitted up for summer business between this city and [illegible]ville, Lewisburg, Madisonville and Covington. We [illegible] our friends who travel on this route [illegible] this acquisition to their traveling facilities [illegible] boat has staunch and very superior [illegible] entirely new boilers and machinery.

The [illegible] experience and untiring exertions of Capt. [illegible]nica, to supply the wants of the travel[illegible] community, should entitle him to a full share of public patronage which we hope he will receive.

☞ We have received from B. M. NORMAN, No. 16 Camp street, a copy of a discourse delivered by the Rev. M. J. RAPHALL, before the Israelites of Charleston. It is entitled "The Copiancy of Israel," and is an eloquent and affecting picture of the steadfast tenacity with which the Hebrews have clung to their faith, amidst opprobrium, persecution and suffering.

☞ The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth has official returns from thirty-eight counties, including the city of Louisville, of the vote on the adoption of the new constitution. The vote foots up—for the constitution, 29,535; against it, 11,640. All the counties thus far heard from have given majorities for the new constitution. Hardly a two-thirds vote has been polled.

RUMOUR.—The Hon. W. O. Butler has been compelled by ill-health to resign the office of President of Columbia College, S. C.

THE REPUBLIC.

The Washington *Republic* of the 4th, contains the valedictory of Messrs. BULLITT and SARGENT. They allege as the suffering cause of their withdrawal, the existence of personal differences between themselves and the members of the Cabinet, that are consistent with the relations in which the editors stand towards President TAYLOR and the Whig party. "In this state of things," continues the address, "and with the determination to interpose no obstacle to the preservation of harmony and good will between President TAYLOR and the Whigs, we have thought it our duty to withdraw from a position in which we can no longer maintain silence in our view of certain controverted questions, consistently with self-respect. Personal fortunes we can sacrifice without regret—political association and relations are too sacred to be trifled with or abandoned."

Messrs. BULLITT and SARGENT add that their confidence in President TAYLOR is unimpaired; and commend their successor ALLEN A. HALL, Esq., to the Whig party, as a warm, earnest and unflattering advocate of Whig principles and measures and Whig men; as possessing a confidence which they have failed to solicit or obtain; and as occupying a position in which it is entirely in his power to reconcile outside differences with the eternal economy of the Cabinet.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

By way of Louisville we have a Telegraphic summary of the proceedings of Congress on the 14th inst, being 24 hours in advance of the mail.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

SENATE.—The Finance Committee reported back the deficiency appropriation bill and recommended that the House amendments be concurred in, which was agreed to.

After the transaction of the usual morning's business, the census bill was taken up.

After disposing of various House amendments of no general importance, the additional section adopted by the House making the present a perpetual census act, until some law shall be passed, was agreed to.

The House amendment fixing the number of representatives at 233 was adopted, as also were the remaining additional sections made by the House.

The Senate, after a brief Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanley offered a resolution to terminate the debate on the President's message transmitting the constitution of California, on the second Tuesday in June.

The House then went into committee on the President's California message.

Mr. McMechan spoke in favor of the admission of California as an independent measure, and not mixing it up with others.

Mr. Julian denied that the North had made aggression on the South, and made a calm and decided antislavery speech.

The House then adjourned.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON May 13, 1850.

Mr. Clay's Great Speech—Position of the Ultras—Christian Republication of Abolitionism—The Cabinet, &c.

If it were possible to add to the stature of Henry Clay, his speech to-day would have done it. It was eloquent, statesmanlike and politic—a combination rarely to be met with in the work of any man.—Mr. Clay spoke in support of the compromise bills; exhibiting their justice and policy, and urging that the committee, by recommending the admission of California with her present limits, had actually followed out the recommendation of the President as far as it went, and merely intended to supply deficiencies. Mr. Clay spoke with great confidence of the ultimate passage of the bill, and I have no doubt in the world that he was right in saying nine-tenths of the country are for it, and the will of the country cannot, for a long time, be resisted with impunity.

The South ought to reflect on this. If the bill is defeated it will be defeated by Southern votes, which will put them beyond all doubt or cavil in the wrong, and put fresh weapons in the hands of the abolitionists and free soilers. Some Southern men may be deceived by isolated Northern promises—by a readiness on the part of certain prominent party leaders to adopt the Missouri compromise and recognize the institution of slavery south of 36 30; but this may depend on it, no such measure will pass either House, and any Northern man who, instead of making clandestine promises, proclaims his opinions openly and above board, is doomed.

The ultras of both sections are bound to be doomed. Neither of them has a proper attachment for the Union, or they would not recently strike a sordid commercial balance between its burthens and its advantages. Blasphemies like that sixty once have been excused in great men, whose long course of spotless probity had rendered them invulnerable to public censure; but men whose reputations are yet to be made ought to have a care, lest their dashing ahead might look like bolting. The solidification and communication of the Union work makes us forget the smell of sulphur; but when the light is extinguished, and the mere machinery is whirled round, the abominable mixture of sulphur and nitrogen becomes very offensive to the olfactories.

The extreme madness and blasphemy of the Garrisons, Seward, &c., has been properly cut-used in Mr. Clay's speech, but I think we may yet hope for other public manifestations of a similar feeling. I have of no doubt but that one religious denomination after another will repudiate abolitionism.

The Catholics have already made a very handsome beginning, and it is remarkable fact that the orthodox Presbyterian party of New England has endorsed Mr. Webster's course—It is the Socialists and Nothingarians that favor the abolition movement; the greater the moral, social and religious anarchy, the better chance is there for their licentious passions to meet few obstacles in the way of being gratified.

The cabinet holds over; it is not strong enough to go; and, what is still more unpleasant, [illegible] office. The present cabinet, in fact, does very little during the present session; after the six shall have discharged their duties, it will be time enough to put on a new set. Swift's definition of honesty was, "a pair of wooden shoes to be worn out in the dirt."

The California claim report will go in to-morrow. It will be unfavorable to the cabinet in the best aspect.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter from San Francisco, to the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, dated March 10, says:

"The first official flag of the Order was hoisted to-day on the new royal mast head of the U. S. revenue brig Lawrence, by Lieut. Jas. B. Mide, of Commercial Lodge, No. 256, of your city, under directions of Capt. Frazer, Special D. G. Sire, appointed by the R. W. Lodge of the United States for California, Oregon and the islands of the Pacific. It floated beautifully in the breeze, and I trust it may continue to do so for years to come, that place where the benign influence of the brotherhood is so often made manifest. The Orders on the increase, and the expenses are enormous—$50 per night is paid for a room to meet in, and it is well filled, accompanied by a tribute payable of $16 per day for attendance of phys cian, &c., besides other sundry expenses, which renders it difficult to keep afloat. At a meeting of the Order, last two weeks since, we consider the propriety of dissolving as a Lodge, some of the most prominent members took the responsibility of liquidating the debts. The Order, I am now happy to state, is prosperous and healthy, and the treasury contains a surplus revenue. Such is the feeling of the members of the Order here, that almost any sacrifice would be made to illustrate the truthfulness of their profession."

RUNAWAY NEGRO CAPTURED—GREAT EXCITEMENT.—Yesterday afternoon, Walnut st. was the scene of an unusual excitement.—Passing there about one o'clock, we saw two men, armed with pistols and bowie-knives, hurrying a negro down the river. Two others followed—likewise armed—brandishing their pistols, and bidding defiance to the crowd. A large mass of people, attracted by the unusual sight, followed in the rear. The negro was tensing, and calling for help; but his captors hurried him on without regard to the river. At the foot of Walnut street, the ferry boat, which had been in waiting, loosed her fastenings as the captors approached, and, as soon as they were on board, pushed into the river. Wheeling under way, those on board gave three cheers, and the boat and her passengers with the negro and his captors passed over to the Kentucky side. All this took place in broad daylight in one of the most thronged streets of the largest city in the West.

We understand the negro's name is George Jackson. It is said he has resided here some three or four years. He worked as barber at Cousin's, on Water street, between Walnut and Main. He had also been employed at La Belle Restaurant, on Broadway.—*Cin. Atlas.*

SUFFERING AMONG THE CALIFORNIAN TRAINS.—The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following news received from St. Joseph:

The day previous to the departure of the St. Paul from St. Joseph, a government express arrived from Fort Kearny, bringing the news of great suffering among the California emigrants between Fort Kearny and Fort Laramie. A few trains, including several hundred persons, regardless of all precaution, had pushed on the route between the two places, and were then in a most deplorable condition. Their mules and oxen were giving out for the want of food, and it is said that the flour, meal, and bread of the emigrants had to be used, and in several instances were freely fed to the surviving animals in the hopes of keeping them alive, until the latter Fort could be reached. The Plains were destitute of grass, and in many places not the least sign of vegetation existed. It is thought that thousands of animals will be sacrificed, and many of the emigrants themselves will suffer for want of food, by their premature movement. At St. Joseph, on the 10th instant, a large number were getting ready to go out with the Government escort, which would leave about the 12th inst., for Fort Kearny. Jerome and Hanson's train was still encamped at the bluffs, six miles from St. Joseph, on the opposite side of the river, and would not start until there was a certainty of sufficient grass. Hall's train was at Weston, and the third one from St. Louis was encamped at Kansas.

St. Joseph and Weston were swarming with emigrants, and the merchants and traders of both places were reaping a harvest—gamblers, thieves and pickpockets were also busy, and with the exception of an occasional lynching, they, too, appeared to be driving a lucrative business. The town of St. Joseph has been the principal rendezvous, and in and around it are congregated every class. The throng, however, is being somewhat diminished, as the emigrants move to the opposite side of the river, or launch out upon the broad prairies.—Some are taking the back track, and a great many more have become sick and wearied of the tramp, and would return, could they do so consistently with their interest, as now situated. The St. Paul brought down between sixty and seventy, who, it appears, were determined to return, at the consequence be what they might. A few of these gentlemen have been the victims of *monte* and *faro* tables. Some are disgusted with rough mountain life; some assign as a reason that they have seen so much of the Gulphs as they cared about, and others are downright home sick. At all events the cabin of the boat was pretty well filled with them.

In addition to California emigrants, the St. Paul had on board about $30,000 in remittances to merchants of this city, from their friends and companions on the Missouri.

NEW PAPER AT WASHINGTON.—A large meeting of the Southern members of Congress was held at the Capitol, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a journal in Washington, which shall speak Southern sentiments, and represent Southern views. An address was submitted by the Hon. A. P. BUTLER, and signed by 64 members of Congress. The address speaks very harshly of the press at the Seat of Government, declaring that the South cannot be fairly and truely heard in its columns; that it is devoted exclusively to President making and the interests of party, &c. The Washington *Union* wazes very wrath at these imputations, and declares that it will not suffer them to be made with impunity.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 13, 1850.

Exciting Scene in the House.

A disaggreeable scene took place in the House of Representatives this afternoon, on the occasion of the vote being on the report of the committee of conference on the Apportionment Bill. The Democratic side of the House refused to vote, and left the House without a quorum. A scene of almost indescribable excitement and confusion ensued.—Thus the matter yet stands. The prospects of the adjournment of the Legislature, from present indications, are quite distant.

SUICIDE.—The Planters (Franklin) *Banner*, relates a shocking [illegible] of a poor Indian who for some trifling [illegible] confined in the jail of that town [illegible] with a furious madman. The [illegible] urged to be removed from the dangerous society of his lunatic companion. He remained shut up with the maniac until the arrival of the sheriff who released him. But it was too late. The Indian, through terror, had lost his reason, went moping and muttering about the town, and in the course of a few days committed suicide—that rarest of crimes among the savage race.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.—The following gentlemen were elected Common Law or Circuit Judges for the State of Alabama, at the late election:

1. John D. Phelan,	6. John Bragg,
2. E. Pickens,	7. Wm. R. Smith,
3. G. D. Shortbridge,	8. Geo. Goldthwaite,
4. L. P. Walker,	9. Robt. Dougherty.
5. Thos. A. Walker.	

FEMALE DOCTORS.—The Legislature, we see it stated, has chartered a college for the medical education of females in Philadelphia, which is to be opened next October. This is probably the first college of the kind that has ever been organized. Elizabeth Blackwell, M. D. is talked of for the Chair of Surgery. If anything could make a surgical operation painful to one's feelings, it would be when performed by one of that sex who, since the foundation of the world, has been accustomed to probing the heart and feelings of man in a healthy and frequently—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

LIFE IN PARIS.—The St. Louis *Republican* has an excellent European Correspondent, who keeps that paper well posted up in relation to the lively gossip, chit-chat and scandal of Paris. From a late letter which contains many good things, we extract the following:

An arrest was made a fortnight ago, which has made no little noise and scandal. It seems that two young men, belonging to two of the most aristocratic and notable families of Paris, having dined pretty well, felt in the spirit for a practical joke. They wire observed walking on the Pont Royal, very elegantly dressed and supporting between them a lady habited in the most fashionable attire, closely veiled, and whom they seemed to be dragging along. Arrived at the middle of the bridge, there was suddenly heard the cry of "A woman in the water! a woman in the water!" The crowd rushed to the railings, and there, floating down the river, was this elegantly dressed lady; the two young men had disappeared. The current was rapid, and the unfortunate female would have been out of the reach of assistance, if a gentleman had not thrown off his coat and jumped into the water to rescue her. As the crowd watched the lady, they thought they recognized, and it was only after long efforts that he succeeded in catching the lady's dress; the people on shore now threw him a rope, and he dragged his burden to a place of safety; but what was his astonishment and indignation of all the spectators when, upon raising the veil, the face of a manikin presented itself. Of course, the authorities could not pass over such a cruel practical joke; and the young men were arrested the next day, and, in spite of the interference of friends, are still in prison, which they will not leave without paying a heavy fine. Warning to youth not to dine too well.

How few Americans have any idea of what constitutes the wardrobe of a woman of fashion in Europe. I wish most heartily that some of my fair St. Louis friends could have gone through Madame Constantine's saloon with me, and examined the different articles prepared for the three rich brides. I should have exceedingly enjoyed their astonishment. There were under-garments, only a thread less fine and quite as elegantly embroidered and trimmed as the richest pocket handkerchiefs sold in New York. There were several kinds of corsets, the corset *Cuirlaine* for balls, the corset *Marie Stuart* for concerts and soirees, the *nonchalante, pour rester doucement étendue sur un lit de repos*" which means, a corset to wear when dozing gently on an easy couch; then there is the *Chasteresse*, for horseback, "as supple as a branch of a virgin vine." There are stockings called point d'Angleterre stockings which can scarcely be told from the rich lace of that name; there are dresses of every description, dresses to put on when stepping out of bed, and which looked to me quite as an evening dress; morning dresses, miracles of taste and elegance; breakfast dresses, walking dresses, carriage dresses, visiting dresses, &c., all standing up with the negligee or robe to throw on after returning from a party and before retiring to bed. But the most amusing portion of the display to me, was the perfumery, pomatum, &c. The perfumery, consisting of thirty or forty kinds, was put into small bottles of beautiful Bohemian glass, adorned with the armorial bearings of the different ladies. Then there were pomatums for every style of head-dress, and quarts for the back of the hands, the palms, the finger ends, the cheeks, the forehead, and the lips and the brows and lashes!

Even great ladies not only have all this nonsense on their toilet tables, but use it constantly, when they spend their nights in society and their mornings in bed, you will very naturally ask, what time have they to give to their families? Well, it is a fact that the greater part of many ladies in Paris, I am happy to say I do not know them, who never see their husbands or children from one day's end to another.

A lady, reputable in her circle, speaks of her husband as a gentleman, who lives at the Imperial Council, and who, in consequence, says: "Of all the new inventions, there is nothing equal to the *chambord* pocket-handkerchief for elegance, taste and richness (*Chambord*, you are aware, is the name of Henry V. as Count.) "It is of gossamer cambric, worked with a deep border of fleur de lys, and trimmed very full with lace of the same pattern.—This has the chief *beauté* with a few drops of the *perfum chambord* in it, which is so delicious things imaginable; it ravishes the soul and bears it to the exile where dwells our august sovereign, Henry V. No legitimist lady of taste should be without the chambord handkerchief and perfume."

This is all serious, and meant to produce a wonderful effect. It is quite curious to note the different presents sent to the "Exiled Henry," by his friends; one sends a pair of boots, which has cost him the most trouble, and which, he thinks the poor prince may in want of the shoes, reconsider—no, no. Other persons send him a hat, another a cloak, another a dressing gown, another a pair of boots and a dozen stockings, &c.; even down to a pair of drawers knit for him by an old lady seventy years of age, from the prevailing fashion in shawl once worn by Anne of Austria. They have been trying for some time to get up a subscription to buy him a horse, but it does not seem to succeed very well.

A good story has been going the rounds of the papers concerning a young man who applied to the Pope to the Queen of Naples. It seems that his Holiness wished before leaving the hospitable roof of her Majesty to make her some present expressive of his gratitude and affection. He, therefore, ordered a chapel of marble to be made, each stone to be sculptured as only the artists of Rome can sculpture, and each to represent the head of a saint. The chapel arrived; the Pope blessed it, and it was immediately surcharged it with plenary indulgences, allowing the Queen for all occasions! are said over the chapel, to use as much as she pleased for the rest of her days, and to her last communications at all concerning her past proceedings. Well, the present was dispatched, and the whole court was in rapture. The holy chapel was kissed again and again by the members of the royal family, and the Queen was so delighted at it, and in short went quite into fits over it. In the midst of their exaltation, the Prince of Turchinarola arrived; he, it seems, is the but-end of the royal family, but an exceedingly sharp young fellow. He of course wanted to see the chapel too; they gave it to him; he kissed it, said his *ave*, and then examined it more closely. Suddenly he uttered a piercing cry, and rushed out of the chapel and down the door; everybody was in consternation of course, and the King going up asked him in a severe tone the meaning of his conduct.

"Thunder and Mahomet!" exclaimed the prince, "have you examined them?"

"Yes, they are the heads of the saints."

"No, no, but those two," pointing them out.

"Why those are the heads of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, are they not?"

"Look again," said the prince, "those are the heads of Mazzini and Garibaldi!"

The King immediately sank into an arm chair, the Queen fainted, and the other people present went into fits again, but of a different sort."

"What an abomination!" exclaimed the Queen, when she came to; "those heads frightene me."

"The King went up to her, and coldly kissing her on the forehead, said calmly:

"Reassure yourself, madame; you do not like those heads—well, you shall have others."

And the requisite orders being issued, the Procuror General sent immediately to Rome for the heads of the two artists, Poerlo and Selumbrini, who had dared to play off such a trick upon the Pope and the Neapolitan Court. The order was signed by Cardinal Antonelli himself, and the unfortunate men have doubtless ere this suffered for their temerity.

THE BEST SERMON EVER PREACHED.—We copy, says the London Christian Times, the following anecdote from Mr. James Everett's "Methodism in Manchester and its vicinity"—"Dr. A. Clark, in the course of a conversation with the writer, communicated the following characteristic anecdote of Mr. Edward Perronet: He remarked that Mr. Wesley had long been desirous of hearing Mr. Edward Perronet preach, and that Mr. Perronet, aware of it, was as resolutely determined he should not, and therefore studied to avoid every occasion that would lead to it. Mr. Wesley was preaching in London one evening, and seeing Mr Perronet in the chappel, published, without asking his consent, that he would preach there the next morning at 5 o'clock. Mr. Perronet had too much respect for the congregation to disturb their peace by a public remonstrance, and too much respect for Mr. Wesley, entirely to resist his bidding. The night passed over; Mr. Perronet ascended the pulpit under the impression that Mr. Wesley would be secreted in some corner of the chapel, if he did not show himself publicly; and after singing and prayer, informed the congregation that he appeared before them contrary to his own wish—that he had never been once asked, much less his consent gained, to preach—that he had done violence to his feelings to show his respect for the publisher, and that now, that he had been compelled to occupy the place in which he stood, weak and inadequate as he was for the work assigned him, he would pledge himself to furnish them with the best sermon that ever had been delivered. Opening the Bible, he then proceeded, with the utmost gravity, and with great feeling, to read our Lord's Sermon on the Mount, which he concluded without a single word of his own by way of note or comment. He closed the service with singing and prayer. No minister has been able to produce equal effect, and perhaps for this reason—the case is one which under similar circumstances ought to be imitated."

AWFUL CALAMITY.—A father [illegible] dren drowned.—At half past six o'clock [illegible] evening, while Mr. Leonard was crossing the Ohio in a skiff, opposite the bagging factory just above this city, and while nearing the landing on this side, the skiff struck a flatboat that was moored on the shore, the current rushing high, and in an instant all five were out of sight, a father, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Leonard worked in a foundry in that vicinity as a blacksmith. The wife and mother died some time since. The only remaining member of the family is one child.

P. S.—A body, that of one of the little girls, was recovered in less than thirty minutes. The whole party, says a later informant, was swept by the current under a raft that laid adjoining the flatboat.—*Cin. Com.*

WANTED, LOST, &c.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST—On Saturday, 18th inst, a small white Bavaria Dog. The above reward will be paid to whoever will deliver it at No. 16 St Charles st. my22 2t

LOST—A certificate of Sixteen Shares of City Bank Stock, No. 980, dated 7th February, 1850 in the name of H. H. Shiff. The public is notified that application has been made to the City Bank for a new certificate of the same. my21 3t

LOST—A Certificate for Two Shares of the City Bank Stock, No. 283, bearing the date of May 10th, 1836, and drawn in favor of A. Bonneyman. The public is notified that application has been applied to said Bank, in order to obtain a new certificate of the above shares.
ab 6 1m H. BONPAYRAC.

LOST OR MISLAID—A note drawn by [illegible] Massot, favor of A. Bandouin, at 60 days, from the 16th March last, for $250, due 19th May. Dealers are cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid on delivering it at No. 47 Bienville street. Payment of the above note will be noticed to the maker. my21 3t

ANY PERSON knowing ought of the death, or if living, of the whereabouts of DENIS CONLIN, a native of Kenny, England, 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, by the Br. ship "Devon," will oblige his anxious relatives by communicating on the subject with
H. B. M. MURLE, Br. Vice Consul.
my11 2m H. B. M Consul, New Orleans.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

☞ Madame Simonin and Messrs. Lavergne, Gauchend and P. Henry, 27 consignees of merchandise per ship PIRES, from Havre, will please call at the office. my18 J F WHITNEY & CO, 61 Camp.

☞ The regular packet ship ST. CHARLES, Capt. C. Hilard, from New York, is now discharging her cargo at Pratt's dock, Tchoupitoulas street, Second Municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. J. W. STANTON & CO.,
m14 Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

☞ The brig HOPE, from Marseilles, is now ready to discharge cargo. Consignees will permit their goods within five days or they will be sent to the public store.
may 13 LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

De Forest & Co.—20 Cornopeans a-r, OFFER for sale, on liberal terms: 300 bales Brown Cottons; 100 cases Bleached Cottons, various qualities; 50 bales Tickings; 50 cases Cottonades; 100 cases American Linsey, various qualities; 50 do English Linsey, entitled to debenture; 10 do English Lawns, entitled to debenture; 14 do Bowing Silks, black and colored; 1 do black Spanish Silks; 3 do Spanish Silk Hose, in bond; 1 do Spanish Ribbons, assorted, in bond; 200 bales N. Y. Osnaburgs.

CLARET WINE—Received per ship Zia Pensat, from Bordeaux—100 boxes Poulet Canet, very fine; 50 do Chateau Lafite, very old; 10 do Chateau Rose, very old; 20 do Beaujolais, vintage of 1842; 10 do St. Julien Medoc; 100 do St. Estephe Medoc; 50 do St. Estephe Medoc; 50 bbls Haut Taillane, 1841; 20 do St. Estephe Medoc. In store and for sale, by DUNTZE & IKEN, cor of Royal & Conti sts.
my18 Opposite Louisiana Hotel.

MECHANICAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PUBLISHERS—D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, 200 Chestnut st, New Albany, New Orleans, Paris, Price $2 each.

A Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engineering, Work and Engineering; designed for Practical Working Men and those intended for Engineering Professions.

EDITED BY OLIVER BYRNE, Formerly Professor of Mathematics, College of Civil Engineers, London; Author and Inventor of "The Calculus of Form," The New and Improved System of Logarithms," "The Elements of Euclid by Colors," &c. &c. &c.

The work is of large 8vo. size, containing nearly two thousand pages, upwards of fifteen hundred plates, and six thousand wood-cuts. It will present working drawings and descriptions of the most important machines in the United States. Independent of the works of American Engineers, it contains complete practical treatises on Mechanics, Machinery, Engine-work, and Engineering. With all this it is sold at less than one hundred dollars' worth of folio volumes, magazines, and other books.

The publishers have expended a large sum of money to get original drawing of machinery in practical use in this country, and have proceeded almost every where in the Eastern States, throughout England, France, or Germany, the most essential parts of which being completed in this Dictionary, render it as perfect and comprehensive as possible. The publishers have endeavored to use great economy in type, so that each page of the work contains at least four ordinary pages of reading matter, and four ordinary pages of the same size. This has also secured to each plate working drawings of simple size and dimensions, so that the reader may construct accurately any machine described.

The publishers are, in short, determined, regardless of cost, to make the work as complete as possible; and it is hoped every one desirous to obtain the work will procure it as issued in numbers, and thus avoid disappointment.

The work is now being issued in semi monthly numbers, commencing in January, 1850, and will proceed with great regularity.

The whole work will be published in 40 numbers, at 25 cents per number, and completed within the current year, 1850.

Any one remitting the subscriber $10 in advance, shall receive the work through the post-office free of expense.

The great object of this publication is, to place before practical men and students, such an amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge as they desiredform, as shall enable them to work to the best advantage, and to avoid those mistakes which they might otherwise commit. The amount of useful information thus brought together, is almost beyond conception in a work like this, where it is hardly any subject within the range which is not treated with such clearness and precision, that even a man of the most ordinary capacity cannot fail to understanding it, and thus learning that part of which it is important for him to know.

The work will be illustrated with wood-cuts and Plates. Of the wood-cuts there will be about 1500, which will present to the eye of the mechanic, the most important portions of the work.

Copies may be seen at the office of the Bee, where also subscriptions will be received.

☞ Persons desirous of obtaining the work, will please leave their names at the office of the Bee, or with the Publishers, Messrs. Appleton & Co. Philadelphia, or with the Agent, Mr. Charles Hoar, Jr. Commission Merchant, Chartres st. near Common street, New Orleans.

THEODORE O. STARK,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 88 Gravier Street, and No. 10 Banks' Arcade Passage.

J. WAGNE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office 93 Chartres street.

D. BORNIO, Jr., COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Importer of Havana Segars and Tobacco. No. 34 Gravier street. ap 16

THOMAS, DAVIS & CO.
No. 10 Canal street,
Manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in ready made Clothing.
Latell & Payne, No. 3 Royal street, up stairs
Newark, N. J. ap 4 1y

V. TARDE, BROKER,
Sale and Purchase of all kinds of Goods and Money Lent.
185 CONTI STREET, BETWEEN BURGUNDY and RAMPART STREETS.
m12 2w1

Madame Rabery,
Accoucheuse from Paris, now in New Orleans, corner of Bourbon and N. Anne sts.

HAS the honor to inform the Ladies of this city, that she has recently opened apartments for the reception of those who wish desirous of availing themselves of her services at her own residence. The same success obtained by Madame Rabery in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, has induced her to resume consultations at her house from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M.

Patients may rely upon the most profound secrecy and a radical cure of their disorders. m12 1y

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Proclamation.

BY JOSEPH WALKER,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

WHEREAS, due proof has been made to me that one Bartholomew Mullen committed the crime of murder on the person of Patrick Downs, at Algiers, on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, calling upon the good people of this State to give their aid and assistance to the officers belonging to justice the perpetrator of said crime, for further offering, in the name and authority of this State, a reward of three hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the said Bartholomew Mullen. He is about five feet seven or eight inches in height, has high cheek bones, with enough of the brogue on his tongue to distinguish his fraternity, though he may be better designated by a rupture, which is quite perceptible.

Given under my hand, at Baton Rouge, on this, sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-fourth.

By the Governor: JOSEPH WALKER.
CHARLES GAYARRE,
my9 1m Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BATON ROUGE, May 3d, 1850.

WHEREAS, John E. Layet has made application for the cancelling of P. E. Layet's bond, late an auctioneer for the city of New Orleans, viz: A bond subscribed by said P. E. Layet, on the 6th day of January, 1849, as an auctioneer for the city of New Orleans, together with J. A. Ameling, for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, J. B. D. Veinie for the sum of five thousand dollars, Adolphe Layet for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, as sureties.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State at Baton Rouge, within ninety days after the last publication thereof, why said bond should not be cancelled and annulled.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Baton Rouge, on the 3d day of May, 1850, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fourth. JOSEPH WALKER.

By the Governor,
CHARLES GAYARRE, Secretary of State.
my9 3m

Valuable Sugar Lands.

I HAVE, at private sale, 857 50-100 acres of very choice sugar lands, in T. 6, R. 1, and T. 6, R. 2, situated on Bayou Grosse Tete, left bank, parish of Point Coupee all above overflow, and no levee required, and is heavily timbered, and cane broken; about 100 arpents cleared.

Terms—Liberal.

—Also—

A Plantation, without slaves, nearly opposite Bayou Sara. This Land is on a point, and contains about 1000 arpents, (more or less) there are some improvements on the place, such as negro cabins, the remains of a sugar house, burnt down, &c.

This property is very valuable, and will be sold on a credit from 1 to 10 years, for notes on the property secured and bearing 6 per cent. interest.

J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer,
my11-tf Office No. 10 Banks' Arcade passage.

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