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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, June 21, 1850.

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

NOTICE.

To Assessors of State Taxes.

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

Acts of 1850.

The Acts passed at the last session of the Legislature are now ready for delivery. Persons entitled to a copy, either as members of the Senate and House, or Judges, Clerks, Recorders, Sheriffs and Justices of the peace, will please call at the office of the Bee, where they alone can obtain and receipt for them.

☞ The public is also informed that the State Printer has been authorized by the Secretary of State to sell, for account of the State Library, no bound copies of the Acts, at the price of one dollar for each copy. jel-1m

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

We have before us the Address and Resolutions adopted by the Nashville Convention. The first is a voluminous document which fills several columns of the journal in which it appears. The gist of the proceedings of the Convention is, however, condensed in the resolutions, which are thirteen in number. The first declares that the territories are the common property of the United States, and that all have an equal right to migrate thither with their property. The second asserts that Congress has no power to exclude from the territories any property lawfully held by the States, and that the exercise of such a power would be unconstitutional. The third proclaims it the duty of Congress to provide civil governments for the territories, and to enact laws in relation to them which shall conform to the spirit of the institutions of the United States.

The fourth declares that the Federal Government has no power to discriminate between property, and is bound to recognize as such wherever the States deal with as property. Any action of the Government in contravention of this principle, is regarded as a violation of the Federal compact. The fifth affirms that the slaveholding States will not submit to any interference or restrictions upon the right of masters to remove with their property into the territories of the United States.

The sixth concedes it the duty of the Government to recognize and maintain the equality of the citizens of the several States in the territories, and to repudiate all discriminations between the proprietors of different species of property. The seventh declares that the majority of the people of the several States cannot be disturbed, without ripping the frame of the American institutions, and that the denial of the right of slaveholders to enter the territories with their property, is a war upon the Constitution.

The eighth states that if Congress would legislate in accordance with these Constitutional principles, the embarrassments in which the country now is involved would be removed, and the agitation of the questions between the States and the United States of their sectional relations, and would ensure their adjustment upon equitable and magnanimous considerations. The ninth contains that by the observance of the same principles, all subjects of a purely sectional character would be settled in a spirit of conciliation. The eleventh resolution asserts that a contrary majority to that which adopted these great Constitutional principles, the Territories would be treated as conquered and divided between the two sections. The tenth states that the Convention now in session, in the adoption of these principles, "declined to go any further than the 36 deg. 30 min., extending to the Pacific, in deference to extreme concession."

The eleventh resolution expresses the opinion that the controversy should be ended in one of three ways—it points out—that the spectacle of a country involved in sectional quarrels, over the ruins of a glorious and successful warfare, culminating—that the Wilmot Proviso is depending, disorganizing and dishonorable; and lastly, that if the dispute were to terminate in disunion, it would be a climax to the shameful attempts to make the controversy, which is the parent out duty of Congress to avoid—Finally, the thirteenth declares that the Convention does not believe Congress will adjourn without settling the question, and in the belief does not feel at liberty to discuss the methods of resistance to measures not adopted, which might involve a dishonor to the Southern States.

These resolutions, considering the assemblage of Hotspurs which put them forth, are by no means violent. They are only impossible. The extension of the Missouri Compromise line by Congress will meet neither the sanction of the North nor of the South. The moderate men on both sides have resolved to abide by Mr. CALHOUN's great principle of non-intervention—a safe, constitutional and eternal guarantee against Congress intermeddling with slavery. Taking the narrow of the Compromise now before Congress, and which will be adopted, or if defeated, will leave the South nothing, and re-open the door to renewed assaults by the abolition lunatics. Fortunately the circumstances under which the Nashville Convention assembled, and the imperfect manner in which it represents public opinion in the South, diminish the effects of all malign influence. We do not think a single vote in Congress will be changed by the foregoing resolutions.

It was our intention to analyze the address, but we find that it would occupy too much space, and must defer this portion of our task to another day.

☞ New Books.—Our thanks are due the publishers, HARPER & BROTHERS, through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street for the following new publications:

Cook, the Partisan—a tale of the American Revolution, by Eldred Grayson. This is a story of decided merit. The characters are skilfully delineated, and some of the incidents are related with great power. The book will prove popular.

Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, by his son. Part 3d. We have repeatedly referred to this work, as one of the most interesting character to the student and man of letters.

Pride and Irresolution—A new series of the discipline of life. Two capital domestic stories illustrating the evil influences of both these errors. They are quietly told, but possess absorbing interest.

The History of England, 2 vols., by T. Babington Macaulay. This is a reproduction of Macaulay's great work, and is published in the uniform style of Hume's History. Of its merits it is superfluous to speak.

Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. No. 1. The first number of this beautiful book contains a magnificent illustrated frontispiece, representing the military costume of the revolution. When completed the volume will embrace a large number of illustrations, by pen and pencil, of the history, scenery, biography, relics and traditions of the war of independence together with 600 engravings on wood.

☞ "The Dyer and Color Makers Companion" and the Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion," are the titles of two little volumes, for which we are indebted to B. M. NORMAN, No. 16 Camp street. They are comprehensive and highly useful works, containing clear and concise explanations of the principal operations connected with these trades, and embodying all the latest improvements in the arts of dying, painting, gilding and varnishing.

THE PRESIDENT of the U. S., has officially recognized Arthur T. Lion, as Consul of Great Britain at Galveston, and George Benvenste Mathew, as Consul of Great Britain for North and South Carolina, to reside at Charleston.

Arrival of the Viceroy.

HALIFAX, June 12, 1850.

The steamship *Viceroy*, Captain Ewing, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock last evening. She left Galway on Saturday, the 1st inst., with twenty-two passengers. She brings Dublin papers of Saturday, the 1st inst., and London and Liverpool papers of Friday, the 31st ult. We are under obligations to the Purser for the prompt delivery of our packages. She has had head winds nearly the whole distance. Her coals are nearly exhausted, and she will require to remain here till late in the day to-morrow. (Wednesday.)

DUBLIN, May 21.—Flour and Wheat are extremely dull. Prices since Tuesday are unchanged. There is only a retail demand for Indian Corn, and prices are a shade lower.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 12th, the bill to grant swamp lands to certain States for the purpose of reclamation at their expense, was considered and passed.

The adjustment bill was taken up—the question being on the motion to postpone it till March 4th, 1851.

Mr. Dayton continued, and concluded his speech against the bill. He was particularly opposed to the proposition to Texas; to the fugitive slave act; and to the establishment of territorial governments. He resisted the conglomeration of the bills, and declared that there was no compromise in them.—There was nothing of any value in the measure outside of the President's plan.

Mr. Clay argued the question on the motion to postpone. At a proper time he would answer the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, commented on some of the Senator's statements.

Mr. Foote said the Senator's efforts would be entitled to a high reward from the other end of the avenue, if there was any thing like a sense of merit in that quarter.

Mr. Dayton had not spoken with any view to reward. He seldom troubled this body much. He was surprised at the intimation of the Senator from Miss.

Mr. Foote resumed. If the Senator's speech was not attended with good effects elsewhere, then human nature was insensible to what was due to zealous advocacy.

Mr. Benton said he wished to allow all amendments to be offered. If any wished to offer amendments now, he would withdraw his motion to postpone.

Mr. Clay said he had requested the Senator from Mo., not to move the postponement, it would lead to the loss of three days. He hoped that the Senator would now suffer the Senate to vote on the motion to postpone.

Mr. Yulee offered an amendment, fixing the northern boundary line of Texas.

Mr. Rusk said he was obliged to the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Dayton, for his assertion of the rights of the United States to the territory of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande. He would at a proper time undertake to show that the United States had not a title to a foot of it.

The debate was continued by Mr. Shields and Mr. Houston.

Mr. Shields offered an amendment in relation to the Texas boundary, which was rejected—yeas 21, nays 28.

All the amendments offered in relation to the Texas boundary were then rejected.

Mr. Toombs moved to strike out the 29th section of the bill, making a proposition to pay for the territory of Texas.

Mr. Foote opposed the motion.

Mr. Hale moved an adjournment at four o'clock, P. M. Agreed to. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Ewing, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to pay Texas the advance pay of her volunteers in compelling the Indians to keep within their boundaries, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. King, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the California question.

Mr. Stanton, Mr. Morse and Mr. Schenck, severally addressed the House.

Various amendments were offered to the amendment of Mr. Green, which were voted down.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., moved to amend the amendment as follows:

Resolved, however, That it shall be no objection to the admission into the Union of any State which may hereafter be formed out of territory lying south of the parallel of latitude of 36 deg. 30 min., that the constitution of such State may authorize or establish African slavery therein."

This amendment was debated by Messrs. Stanton, of Tenn., Seddon and Baker, but before action thereon the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—We copy several interesting paragraphs from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

The Cabinet meeting held on Sunday, had reference, it is said, to the instructions to be sent to our ministers in Spain, by the Cunarder, *Asia*, which sails for Liverpool today. It appears that, whatever regulations are to take place, on the subject of our demand upon the Court of Madrid, they are to be at Washington or Madrid. By last evening's southern mail boat, the State Department and the Spanish Minister received despatches, but it is not supposed that they contain any thing of which the public are not apprised.

In eighteen days the fiscal year will expire, and the appropriations will be much exhausted. The Government cannot get on without great inconvenience until the usual appropriation bills are passed. But the Committee on Ways and Means, in the House, have no intention of reporting the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, until the slavery question shall be disposed of. When that will be no one can precisely tell.

By a majority of the Senate, the proposition to introduce New Mexico as a State, at an early day, is looked upon as a burlesque upon our institution—an enormous absurdity. Our home 25,000 people, the majority are half civilized, half christianized Indians. These are but comparatively few Americans, and their number is not likely to be rapidly increased. To bring in such a community as a State, and vote equal footing with New York, Ohio, and Virginia, is a proposition not to be tolerated. The Senate will proceed, for some time, to discuss the general merits of the adjustment bill; a motion to lay it on the table will be moved by Mr. BENTON, next week, but will fail.

It is generally thought that the Bill, with some additional amendments, will certainly pass the Senate.

* * * * * * *

If the Nashville Convention recommend the Missouri Compromise line, it is supposed that a large portion of the Southern members will support it. Many now declare it to be their *ultimatum*.

After a severe struggle, the House will pass Mr. Doty's California Bill, by a vote of about 120. The Bill will go to the Senate, and there be rejected, or, rather, it will be there amended by adding to it the other measures forming Mr. Clay's scheme. A conference will take place between the two houses, and, if the Senate stand firm, the House will yield. There are at least fifty Northern men who are compelled to vote, first, for California by itself, but are very willing to be finally coerced to vote for the Senate scheme.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *American* gives the following account of a serious affair in that city on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst.:

"The steam boiler connected with the snuff manufactory of Francis Cooper and Francis Walters, at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Ogden streets, exploded—causing the almost entire destruction of the building in which it was located, and injuring several persons employed there at the time, so seriously, that their lives are despaired of.

The boiler and engine were in the cellar of a one story and a half or two story brick building, attached to the factory in the rear, which building was thrown down, a mass of ruins, into the cellar upon the machinery, crushing and breaking almost everything in its fall.

Eight persons were at work in and about the building at the time of the explosion, five of whom were boys. Three of the boys, named Joseph Shaner, 11 years of age, and Christopher and John Shelly, 10 and 11 years of age, were dreadfully burned and scalded, and are considered to be beyond the hope of recovery. Another, named George Kane, 10 years of age, received a severe cut upon the back of his head, which, however, is not considered dangerous. Another boy, George Sobell, was severely injured, but he is not deemed in a bad condition.

The remainder of the employees escaped with but slight injuries.

The accident is attributed to the insufficient supply of water to the boiler, caused by the stopping of the flow through the pipes in the street. The loss to the owners of the mill is estimated at $1,000.

THE CANADA'S NEWS.—In the despatches to the Louisville *Journal* we find the following additional items of intelligence:

FRANCE.—The debate on the new electoral law caused much excitement, and after Wednesday's debate closed two of the members had a personal rencontre without any fatal result. It is a remarkable fact that one of the parties in the duel is a distinguished member of the peace society.

Very little credit was attached to the report of the withdrawal of the Russian envoy from the court of St. James. In relation to this affair the London Morning Chronicle says, however, that Baron Brunnow will leave London if the reply of Lord Palmerston to Russia be unsatisfactory.

ITALY.—Rome was tranquil on the 24th May, but the people were greatly enraged on learning that in the allocution delivered by the Pope on the day previous no mention of monetary reform had been made.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 13—10 P. M.

The election for an United States Senator was held to-day, and after three ineffectual ballotings, postponed until Wednesday next.

[From the Republic of June 13.]

THE CUBAN PRISONERS.—Despatches were received at the navy department from Captain Tatnall, of the United States steam frigate Saranac, which were written off Key West, on the 2d of June.

We learn that Captain T., on his arrival at Havana, on the 25th ultimo, found that the Spanish General of Marine, on his return to that place, in the war steamer Pizarro, from his pursuit of the Creole, after the affair at Cardenas, brought with him, as prisoners, the crews and other persons found on board of two captured American merchant vessels; that Commander Randolph, of the United States sloop-of-war Albany, which, with the Germantown, Commander Lowndes, was then off the harbor—and the United States Consul had called on the Spanish authorities for information in regard to the prisoners, but could learn nothing further than that they had captured two vessels with American papers from New Orleans, a part of the invading force, and that they held proofs of their criminality; that they had refused to comply with the demand of Commander Randolph, to be permitted to see the prisoners and the evidence, and referred him, in due season, to the Court before which they would be arraigned.

Captain Tatnall further found that no depositions or information in relation to the capture had been filed in the Consul's office, and that nothing more was known than what had been gathered from the Spanish authorities.

At the close an interview which he had with the Captain General, Captain T. informed the latter that as he had refused to permit Commander Randolph and our consul to examine the evidence against the vessels, he should be bound, if he fell in with the convoy, to demand and enforce satisfactory explanation. He did not, however, fall in with the convoy, nor did the captured vessels to go Havana, they having, in all probability, been ordered elsewhere, to avoid a collision with our men-of-war.

The captured vessels were afterwards ascertained to be the bark Georgiana and the brig Susan Loud, which, in concert with the Creole, had rendezvoused at or near the Island of Cotoy. A number of men and arms were then transferred from the former to the latter, which she subsequently landed at Cardenas, the captain of the brig accompanying the expedition as pilot, leaving his vessel under the charge of his mate. He subsequently testified that he was *compelled* to serve.

Cotoy is a barren and uninhabited island, belonging to Yucatan, situated off Cape Catoche, directly opposite and near to Cape St. Antonio in Cuba, and in a position from which convoying force could, with equal facility, make a descent on the north or on the south side of that island.

Captain Tatnall left Havana on the night of the 26th ult., and the coast of Cuba on the 27th ult., taking with him the Albany and the Germantown, and proceeded to Key West, for the purpose of looking after the invaders, and to aid the authorities if it were necessary. On his arrival he found all quiet, the greater part of the invaders having, in various ways, left the Island. He there learned from the judicial authorities, that, from depositions made before them, and the whole evidence elicited in the prosecution of the Georgiana and the Susan Loud with the expedition, but that a part of the men found on board had seceded from the main body, either from a change of purpose, or from having been imposed upon in regard to their destination.

Leaving the Albany and Germantown at Key West, Captain Tatnall returned in the Saranac to Havana on the 29 ult., having on board Judge Marvin, of the Federal Court at Key West, and Mr. Douglass, the Collector of the Port, who accompanied him with a view to acquaint the United States Consul at Havana fully with all the facts favorable to the prisoners.

In an interview which Captain T. had with the Spanish authorities, in company with Judge Marvin, the latter officially announced them that an affidavit made in his court has established the fact, that the men referred to in it refused to accompany the expedition to Cardenas, and, that, therefore, committed no aggression against the United States, and that they were taken on board of that vessel against their consent, and that the prisoners mentioned with them, that the latter were not, in himself and his associates, and that upon certain conditions they would be discharged, or words to that effect, which appeared very satisfactory to the Spanish authorities. The Spanish citizen Consul and his associate could have access to them.

The prisoners are now in Havana, and, above all, as the Spanish authorities in Cuba have been promptly notified by the United States Consul, acting under the instructions from the State department, that it is their intention to claim that the American prisoners taken at Cuba may have committed no crime for which, by the laws of civilized nations, they should suffer death," and that if one of them be unjustly condemned, "then one of the same number of a contrary water, all assurances as to the safety of the then imprisoned men may now be confidently dismissed."

MR. GREEN'S MISSION TO HAYTI.—The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer makes the following statement in relation to this mission:

As the return of the special agent—Mr. B. Green—who was appointed to visit the Island of Hayti, twelve months ago, is expected, and some information on the point, which are calculated to mislead the public, is proper that the real objects of that mission should be understood, since they were never designed to be secret, and never have been so regarded here. Shortly after the Administration came into power, attention was directed to the diminished state of our commerce with that Island, which, from being larger than with all the British West Indies, had, in a period of seven years, been reduced by civil wars between the blacks and Dominicans, and other causes, to an inconsiderable trade.

This was a sufficient object in itself, to have justified the employment of an agent, if there was any reasonable prospect of reviving that depressed commerce, by negotiation or more liberal measures. The important position occupied by St. Domingo, and the abundant supply of coal which its vicinity furnished, also presented inducements, in connection with our steam marine trading with California and distant ports, to the establishment of our Government. Superadded to these considerations, however, it was ascertained about the same time that England and France had conceived designs for obtaining a foothold on the eastern part of the Island, under the Dominican Government, which might operate to the disadvantage of the interests of the United States.

It was under these circumstances that Mr. Green was employed to obtain the necessary information concerning the population, wealth and resources of that portion of Hayti called Dominica, and inhabited principally by the white and mixed races. One of the objects was to ascertain their capacity for self-government; for the administration of justice and the like, looking to the recognition of their independence, should it become necessary, as a means of saving that territory from foreign jurisdiction, or be rendered proper by the spirit of enlightened progress and civilization. The intelligence communicated to the Government on these subjects is interesting and important, and may be used with benefit to the great commercial community.

The agent was instructed, after fulfilling his mission at St. Domingo, to proceed to Port au Prince, for the purpose of obtaining the recognition of Consular agents who had never before been received or acknowledged, and of procuring a repeal of a standing imposition of ten per cent. duty against American commerce. In the wars against the Dominicans, Soulouque had confiscated American property to carry on hostilities, and the arguments of the agent were strengthened by a demand for reparation. He is gratified to say, that the American flag now affords protection to American commerce at Port au Prince; that the impost has been abandoned, and the just indemnity will be forthcoming in good season. Mr. Green is engaged in the preparation of his report, which will be laid before Congress at an early day.

LIBERTY AT ROME.—The same night that the house of the British Consul's Secretary was broken into by a band of Government police, a band of ten carabineers broke into the house of Signor Bonfigli, formerly tutor to the Throgmorton family, and late under-Secretary of State, rummaged his books and papers, and carried off many works.

The correspondent of the London Times, who relates this, adds:

"In a chemist's shop, Piazza Maddalena, seven doctors were captured in the act of listening to a letter which one of them had received, when a spy, through the shop window, deeming their attitude suspicious, ran for policemen, and had the whole party in prison in ten minutes. A simple police order is now enough to banish any citizen. Vannini, the Tuscan cow merchant, is ordered off to Florence from his milk shop in Piazza di Spagna. Yesterday, twenty or thirty shirt passed through the whole length of the Corso, confiscating all the red cloth caps of every kind in the hatters' shops.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Benjamin Ruddells, to be Consul of the U. States for Chihuahua, in Mexico.

Daniel Ringold, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas.

NEW YORK, June 12—10 P. M.

The steamer *Canada* reached her dock here this afternoon, but too late to connect with the Southern mail. Her letters therefore will not reach Baltimore until Friday morning.

The accounts she brings, commercially, do not differ from the telegraph despatch already published. There is nothing striking in the political news that you have not had in substance.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—Some ten or twelve counties have been heard from. The vote is very small, but the indications are in favor of the success of the Whig candidate for Secretary of State, Mr. Quackenbos.

By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, 12th June.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—Last night Sir Alan McNab's motion to introduce and amend the Indemnity Bill of last session, was negatived without discussion, by 30 to 18.

Correction of an Erroneous Report.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1850.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

In the Baltimore Clipper of this date I find the following article under the head of

FURTHER FROM CUBA—*Execution of Capt. Duperu—The Prisoners of Havana—Invaders arrived at New Orleans.*—Among the five prisoners executed at Cardenas was Captain Duperu, well known in New Orleans as a brave and gallant spirit. The Daily Crescent says:

"It will be remembered that he was selected by Gen. Scott to reconnoitre the fortifications of Vera Cruz. He was a Virginian by birth, but, as his name indicates, of French extraction, and spoke the French language like his mother tongue. After obtaining all the necessary information, he was suspected, and orders given for his arrest; when, by an act of great presence of mind, he saved himself. A boat was at the landing waiting for a passenger to go on board a British man-of-war. He stepped on board and ordered the boat to shove off. The men, deceived by his manner, obeyed him, and carried him to the ship. His information was of important service to the General. He was appointed captain of dragoons, and served with distinction in the campaign under Scott. His death will cause a deep sensation. The right of the Cuban authorities to execute these men cannot be denied; but to the cause of Cuban independence it will give a moral strength which will ensure its speedy success. This was a case where mercy might well have turned away the sword of justice."

The details above are so minutely correct as to some portions of my personal history, that they are well calculated to deceive many of my friends who feel an interest in my welfare.

I take great pleasure in assuring you, and through you my friends everywhere, that I am alive and in excellent health. I was not one of the unfortunate expedition who sailed for Cuba under the command of General Lopez.

Very respectfully,

ALFONSO M. DUPERU,

Late Captain 3d Dragoons.

The Case of Professor Webster.

BOSTON, June 12.

The application for a Writ of Error in the case of Professor Webster came before a full bench of the Supreme Court this morning. The case was argued for Mr. Webster, by C. B. Goodrich. The points raised were that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and had no right to try Mr. Webster; that neither judgment nor sentence were in accordance with the requirements of the statute, that the record of the ordering of the case to the Supreme Court by the Criminal Court appeared that legal service of indictment does not appear to have been made; that the sentence was not in accordance with the statute in saying that Mr. Webster should be taken from the jail from whence he came and thence to the place of execution, which is in the precincts of the jail. The Municipal Court not having performed the proper primary proceedings in this case, the Supreme Court had not yet been furnished with the seconds of the Municipal Court in the case, the simple endorsement of the Clerk of the Municipal Court upon the indictment not being sufficient to give the Supreme Court jurisdiction. Argument now proceeding.

Notice to the Public and Instructions to Postmasters

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1850.

The public is hereby notified that the following resolutions have been adopted for the departure of the Liverpool and Mediterranean Packets Atlantic and Pacific—Col ins—from the ports of New York and Liverpool, respectively, to wit:

From New York.	From Liverpool.
Atlantic, June 15.	Pacific, June 19.
Arctic, July 1.	Atlantic, July 10.
Pacific, July 27.	Arctic, July 31.

Mails can be sent to New York for Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and other places in Europe and the United Kingdom, by the fine and commodious above named packets, under the Liverpool Treaty entered into between the two countries.

Postmasters will find that letters and periodicals for Great Britain, and to countries having no treaty, are sent to New York, by the Cunard packets, with this difference, that letters to places and countries named in the Table and Instructions, are charged to the Settlement of Britain under the Postal Treaty, and are, therefore, subject to a postage of 21 cents the single rate, instead of 5 cents. The postage to the Continent for the person addressed in the foreign country will be charged, in consequence of the prepayment of that amount here. Newspapers beyond Great Britain, four cents, to Great Britain, twenty cents, to be prepaid.

J. COLAMER,

Postmaster General.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ATLANTIC.—The Atlantic, although retarded during the whole voyage by violent head winds, has proved herself the fastest ocean steamer afloat. The following is a table of her performances for each day:

1st day,	miles 303	7th day,	miles 260
2d day,	272	8th day,	290
3d day,	265	9th day,	294
4th day,	270	10th day,	304
5th day,	234	11th day,	295
6th day,	278		

The greatest distance ever made in a single day by any of the Cunard steamers was 305 miles, but one mile more than the Atlantic made on her tenth day out. She has beaten the America's best trip eighteen hours.

The engines of the Atlantic worked admirably, without stop, from wharf to wharf. During the heavy gales she made 11 to 11½ knots per hour. She only shipped one sea, which was so heavy as to carry away her larboard round-house.

A VENERABLE PRISON BIRD.—Eleven convicts were brought before the court, at Boston, on Monday, from the State prison, as "second" or "third corners," and as such, liable to additional punishment, under a peculiar law of that State. The oldest was Henry Wood, aged 75, who has passed thirty-eight out of the last forty years in the State prison, under repeated sentences. His earlier convictions were for burglary and store-breaking, commencing 1810.—His last sentence was for a felonious assault with intent to kill, etc., upon his sister-in-law, his father's daughter's second wife. He told the court, on Monday, that he thought the State had had about enough of his time, but he was now so old that it did not matter much where he passed the remainder of his days. Six months additional was then awarded to him.

SUCCESSFUL EXTERMINATION IN AEROSTATION.—Mr. Bell, a physician of London, has achieved a new discovery in the science of aerostation—that of controlling, directing, or steering a balloon, which he accomplished a few weeks since to the surprise of the Londoners. He manoeuvered his bark through the realms of air with a dexterity that puts all his contemporaries in the shade. The balloon he employed to be of an elliptic shape, somewhat resembling in form the Spanish melon or vegetable marrow, manufactured of the finest silk, with nettings of cordage, and with a spinning valve constructed on an entire new principle. The inflation, conducted with the greatest privacy, took place from the monster gasometer of the Phœnix Gas Works. The ascent was made at about six o'clock, and the descent took place at Essex, with a result favorable to the intrepid aeronaut, but causing the loss of life of one who had bravely and kindly hastened to the rescue of a fellow creature in his perilous descent from the regions above.

City Intelligence.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—*Judge McCaleb*.—The Grand Jury is still in session, acting on the charge to Judge McCaleb. One of the witnesses, Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan, refused to give his evidence, but the Court, after having to argument of counsel, ordered him to testify. Mr. Sigur offered no new evidence before the Grand Jury all the facts connected with the Cuba expedition, and was sworn accordingly.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Larue*.—William Thompson was tried yesterday, on a charge of larceny. After this, one or two cases of assault and battery were disposed of.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Kennedy*.—The case of the Board of Liquidators vs. Municipality No. One came up yesterday for argument, plaintiffs having prayed for a new trial. Mr. R. Fenner appeared for the Municipality, and Mr. Micou for the Liquidators.

SEPARATION.—Bisynthe Prats, master of the *schr St. Jean*, made affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genois, setting forth that he arrived some days since at the Old Basin, with a cargo of coal, which, being disposed to sell, he sent on board a purchaser who gave him $10 in hand. A few hours afterwards a drayman presented himself and commenced hauling away the coal, until he carried off forty barrels.—Finding that he did not return, the captain went to "mind a rat," and on his moment discovered the purchaser nor the drayman. He invoked the police are in search of these coal dealers.

A DECEITFUL.—Geo. Hurdsfio, who was committed on Wednesday, before the First District Court, on the charge of having purchased a gun which was stolen property, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, stating that about two months ago a man named A. Greenwood, gave to the coffee stand kept by his (deponent's) brother, and there deposited for safe keeping a double barreled gun, in the hands of the deponent. Shortly afterwards Greenwood returned and wanted to borrow $10 on the gun, but Hurdsfio not having the amount, loaned him $6. Greenwood is in jail.

UNRULY BEHAVIOR.—Thomas Hanly was arrested yesterday by the Second Municipality police, charged with having taken forcible possession of the gun-lock belonging to John Casey. He is therefore accused of having drawn a pistol on a stevedore.

ASSAULT, &c.—Several cases of assault, breach of the peace, &c., came up yesterday before Recorders Caldwell and Genois. They were of the usual stamp, and the particulars possess no interest for our readers.

THE LATE ROBBERY.—Dr. Dasseron, the gentleman who entrusted the package containing $2,000 to the clerk of the Lafonta for delivery to Lopez, Fary & Co., of this city, has arrived in town and will be fully able to identify the bank notes. It needs but this to complete the chain of evidence against J. Martin and Sayre.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a woman named Mrs. Ann Jane Callaghan, aged 27 years, a native of Ireland, found dead in the house No. 21 Mandeville street, Third Municipality. The deceased had a small bruise on the left side, said to have been inflicted by her husband, and which it was supposed was the cause of her death. Upon a post mortem examination, however, made by two physicians, it was ascertained that she died of congestion of the lungs. Verdict accordingly.

MORE OF THE DRUG BUSINESS.—Rosa Brown was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality, on the charge of having in her possession about 30 dollars worth of arrow-root, mustard, &c., stolen from the drug store of Clark & Allison, at the corner of St. Charles and Union streets.

ROBBING A VESSEL.—Charles Myers was arrested yesterday morning in the Second Municipality on the charge of having stolen some money from on board of the schooner Ellen. The examination was postponed.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, 1850.

There was some demand to-day, chiefly on the part of Spanish buyers, but the full prices asked induced purchasers to operate sparingly. Cotton suitable for Spain was sold to-day, at 12c ⅌ lb.

In Sugar and Molasses, the transactions were confined to small lots, but at very outside prices.

The Flour market continues to sink, and prices are $2 below the top point. Sales to day, 2,000 bbls. principally at $6@$6 25c for St. Louis. In Corn, only a limited business was done.

Provisions have experienced no change. Mess Pork is selling at $11 50. Bacon Sides, at 5¾@5¾c. Lard at 7¼@7¾c ⅌ lb.

Whiskey is selling at 23@23½c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rule as before quoted but the demand is limited.

No alteration in Freights.

—DIED—

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, LAMY, only son of FRANCIS GARNIER, and his late wife, Emily Vokenan, aged 8 years and six months. The friends of both families are invited to attend (without further notice) his funeral which will take place THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock precisely, from the residence of F. Gardere, corner of Esplanade and Greatmen's streets.

☞ Neither the Captain nor consignees will pay any debts contracted by the crew of the Italian brig Francesco.

A. & M. HEINE.

je21

SALESMEN WANTED—Three YOUNG MEN, who understand the dry goods business perfectly, may apply to morrow morning, to

jel-2t THOMAS BRADY, 22 Chartres st.

DRUGS—Landing, 400 lbs. Publicans Calomel, 200 do Tartaric Acid; 25 do Dyd. de Potasse; 25 do Iodine; 150 Blue Mass; 2 cases Jalapine Opium, &c. &c.—for sale by C. J. HART & CO.,

je21 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPERM OIL.—600 gallons pure, winter and fall bleached, bleached and unbleached Sperm Oil, for sale by WM. WORTHINGTON & CO.

je21 corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

LANDING, ex ship Cesare, from Marseilles: 50 boxes Marachino; 50 do Olives; 30 do Capers; 500 do Muscat Wine. For sale by

je21 D. LANATA, 9 Jefferson st.

WRAPPING PAPER—3,000 reams Wrapping paper landing and for sale by

je21 B. TURPIN, 20 Old Levee st.

FOR SALE—landing ex ships Emma and Oscar from Bordeaux: 8 casks old St. Estephe Medoc Wine; 1 do do do do 1844 6 do do do do 1846; 20 boxes Lafonte Margaux claret 1841; 10 do do do 1844

je21 A. & M. HEINE, 90 Customhouse st.

To Planters and Country Merchants.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand, and receives by every packet, a very extensive and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, &c. &c., among which are Castor Oil, Castoria, Castor, French Jujube, Gum Arabic, Epsom Salts, French Jujube, Gum Arabic, Epsom Salts, French Prepared Chamomile, Rhubarb, Senna, Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Cinchona, Quinine, Cupping instruments and gum elastic dissection, Fine Cognac brandy, warranted to be pure grape juice and always fresh, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, Teneriffe, Lisbon and fine Claret wines, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Ale and Porter, Cordials, Liqueurs, Fine Cigars, Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Brushes, Combs, Razors, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Spectacles, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Cutlery, Fancy Articles, Toys, Dolls, Fancy Boxes, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Razor Strops