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MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprie... NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning June 27, 1850.

NOTICE.

To Assessors of State Taxes.

☞ The ASSESSMENT RULLS 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 of 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, at the rate of one dollar, a bound copy of the Acts, at the price of one dollar for each copy. jel 1m

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MR. WEBSTER.

We think that of all the Statesmen and patriots in the United States Senate, who have, during the turmoil and agitation of the slavery question, gained immortal honor and won the esteem of good men, by moderation, conciliatory demeanor, and a consistent, unblenching support of the Constitution, Mr. WEBSTER occupies the loftiest and proudest position. There is something almost morally sublime in the spectacle which he presents. Old "Hal of the West" himself must yield the palm to him. It rests Mr. CLAY nothing to stand by the South. He hath, his associations, his very occupation as a Southern planter, link him inseparably with the slaveholding institution of the Confederacy. He sacrifices little in becoming once again the great Pacificator, though he has achieved immeasurably to his exalted reputation by steadfastness of purpose, by dint of the mere... ment of his paramount genius, the temperate... of deeming years and the remnant of a life well spent in the service of his country. But Mr. WEBSTER stands out upon the slope of a... tion more elevated, more pure and repose of old age; he stands in the grandeur of half a century, the concentrated sympathies of half a... kindred, fellow citizens and political supporters. He stands in his honor, disregarding of every thing but truth, firmly poised and immovable, reckless of his personal fortunes, prepared to withstand the opposition of his friends, the direct abuse and vile insults of his enemies. The man who can have such decades, and still tread his way backwards, may claim compunctious with the mighty spirits of the olden time. He is as much a Hero, as a Statesman, or an Orator.

The speech, as we have now read it, is a... in which we speak more by Mr. WEBSTER in reference to Mr. SOULE's amendment, probably, for the admission of new States with or without slavery, as the constitution might determine. There are such venerable, clear-cut and comprehensive, and crushing facts and unanswerable arguments, which the world has come upon the commencement of the session, that the readers, we believe, will thank us for a reproduction.

Mr. WEBSTER, on the 7th of March, in a speech, had intimated he "hoped that the... would agree to the Compromise of the Committee of Thirteen, in the character of wisdom, of fairness and moderation, as indicated by the... of the country, and there has been some concession, some compromise, and discussion, and sometimes and in a manner, and to some extent, that I have not seen, which I could have wished, but yet, on the whole, I have been satisfied with the... and I have thought it my duty to... my own opinions, to recede from my own judgments. And, now, sir, that I have gone through this process, without prejudice, as I hope—and certainly I have done so under the greatest feeling of regret, at being called upon by a sense of duty to take a course which may disastrously some to whom I should always be desirous of rendering my public course and every event and action of my public life acceptable—yet I cannot part from my own settled opinions. I leave consequences to themselves. It is a great emergency, a great exigency that this country is placed in. I shall endeavor to preserve a proper regard to my own consistency. And here let me say, that neither here nor elsewhere has anything been advanced to show that on this subject I have said or done anything inconsistent, in the slightest degree, with any speech, or sentiment, or letter, or declaration that I have ever delivered in my life; and all would be convinced of this, if men would stop to consider, and look at real differences and distinctions. But there all is general denunciation, where all is clamor, where all is idle and empty declamation, where there is no search after exact truth, no honest disposition to inquire whether one opinion is different from the other, why everybody, in that way of proceeding, may be proclaimed to be inconsistent.

Now, sir, I do not take the trouble to answer things of this sort that appear in the public press. I know it would be useless. Those who are of an unmanly disposition would not publish my expatriation or distinctions, if I were to make them. But, sir, if any gentleman here thinks proper to say on this subject—though I throw out no challenge—yet, if any gentleman here chooses to undertake the task—and many, here or elsewhere, think it an easy task—to show what recent speaking that I had a debate here on the 7th of March, or anything contained in my letter to the gentleman of Newburyport, or anywhere else, is inconsistent with any recorded opinion of mine, since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, I will certainly answer him with great respect and courtesy, and shall be content to stand or fall by the judgment of the country.

Sir, my object is peace. My object is reconciliation. My purpose is not to make up a case for the North, nor to make up a case for the South. My object is not to continue useless and irritating controversies. I am against agitators, North and South. I am against local ideas, Northern and South, and against all narrow and local contests. I am an American, and know no locality in America that is not my country. My heart, my sentiments, my judgment, demand of me that I stand purest such a course as shall promote the good, and the harmony, and the union of the whole country. This I shall do, God willing, to the end of the chapter.

The Commoting Affair.

The account given by the *Tribune* of the encounter between FORREST and WILLIS is, that Mr. Willis was passing through Washington Square, when, he was met or overtaken by Mr. Forrest, Mr. Stevens and another. Mr. Willis was knocked down, though whether by Forrest or Stevens, he was not clearly aware; and while down was struck several times with a gutta percha cane, on which, some persons endeavored to interfere, but were prevented from doing so. Officers Sumnan and Grinnel, saw the transaction and immediately arrested Mr. Forrest, who made no resistance of the law, and took also Mr Willis before Justice McGrath, at Jefferson's Market Police Court, where, as Mr Willis refused to make a complaint, the officers entered the complaint of breaking the peace against both Forrest and Willis, and the Justice held them to bail to keep the peace for six months. Michael Cox was bail for Mr Forrest, and a gentleman whose name we did not learn, became surety for Mr. Willis.—The exact facts of the affair are well enough known to the public, and have had the long details of the disagreement between Mr. Forrest and his wife to a different form.

Mr. Willis addresses the public in the annexed card, which we copy in the *Tribune* of June 25:

"SIR—As a statement was published, or appears, of an outrage which took place this evening, and as it is in part from a correspondence, allow me to state it simply as it happened.

While walking in Washington Square, with no suspicion that any one was near me, I was suddenly knocked down, and, while upon the ground, several beaten. The first thing I recall clearly was that two men, Mr. Stevens, and another, were struggling to prevent persons from interfering, and, when I rose to my feet, for the first time, saw Mr Edwin Forrest.—He was on the ground of police officers, and his two friends were eagerly declaring to the officers that I was the seducer of Mr Forrest's wife. The prepared falsehood and slander of the lady my accuser, I refer to the Police Office, where we were taken. When I charged the Police Justice that I had no complaint to make, or other reckoning with Mr. Forrest, at that place, the justice said was required, and I left the office. As my whole remonstrance on the ground, and in the Police Office, was, that I had been struck in the street by the Police, and, of course, equally to show that her husband had not, through her come to dishonor, public opinion, as far as that reparation can go, will readily see the motive for the outrage in the first place.

Yours, respectfully N. P. WILLIS.

Monday evening, June, 17.

MR. WYNEN'S BENEFIT.—The complimentary benefit tendered to Mr. WYNEN, by a number of gentlemen who admire talent and spacious eccentricity, will take place this evening, at the Lyceum Hall, and we trust it will constitute a prominent one, and to high and the excellence make worthy of the donors and the recipient. Mr. Wynen stands at the very head of his profession. Considering his youth, he has probably advanced farther in the mastery of that most intractable of instruments—the violin—than either Vieux-Temps or Sivori at his age. He merits not merely warm encouragements, but a substantial token of that fervid sympathy which is so grateful to genius, and which so frequently stimulates it to the development of its richest and rarest resources. Let our citizens give Mr. WYNEN a *bumper*.

THE CREVASSE AT PRESTON'S.—On Friday, the 14th inst., says the Bayou Sara *Chronicle*, the crevasse at Preston's plantation, in Pointe Coupee, opposite Bayou Sara, was stopped by the sole exertions of Wm. C. Lobdell, Esq., after fifteen days and nights arduous labor, with the hands belonging to the plantation of the Rev. Mr. Poole. The undertaking, we are informed, had been deserted by the planters in the neighborhood. The perseverting efforts of Mr. Lobdell were eventually successful, thereby saving many plantations in the immediate neighborhood from inundation. Mr. Lobdell deserves great credit for the energy he displayed upon the occasion; and if planters on the coast generally would emulate his example, in time of such occurrences, they would be less distress from overflow.

☞ Dods, in one of his lectures upon electrics, psychology, says: "He who cannot reason, is a fool; he who dare not reason, is a coward; he who will not reason, is a bigot; and he who can not dare reason is a man."

Yes, but Dods stole the sentiment from Sir William Temple, and spoiled it in handling.—The latter said: "He who cannot reason is a fool; he who will not reason, is a bigot; he who dares not reason, is a slave."

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.—At Boston, on Monday, June 17th, business was nearly suspended, in consequence of the celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill. At Charlestown, the scene of the celebration, the place was crowded with people. An imposing procession, headed by a large military escort, together with the Executive of the State, Judges of the Supreme Court and other courts, with numerous veterans of the Revolution, marched to the Navy Yard, where the Hon. Edward Everett delivered an eloquent oration. After the ceremonies were over, a dinner was given, which was participated in by near 2,000 persons. Numerous patriotic speeches were made, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout. It was truly a day of national festivity.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sale of property situated at the corner of Burgundy and Main streets, measuring 60 feet on Burgundy street, and 147 feet on Main. Said property having been seized in the suit of M. A. Pauvo vs. Constance Peyroux, will be sold by the Sheriff on MONDAY, 1st July, at 12 o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[Telegraphed to the Merchants' Exchange.]

Further by the Cambria.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

Brown & Shipley, in their communications, say that the demand for Cotton in the early part of the week was good, with an upward tendency, but in the latter part of the week the market was quiet at the previous week's prices.

By advices from the manufacturing districts, Consols closed at 96¾ for money, and 96⅞ for account.

Intelligence from France and the Continent is generally peaceful, and the commercial aspects satisfactory. The French Electoral bill had passed by a large majority. The Lopez affair and Cuban Expedition had been made the subject of an extended and animated discussion in the British Parliament.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 23.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The news by the Cambria had produced no effect in Cotton. The sales were two thousand bales, and the market steady.—Middling Orleans is quoted at twelve and three-quarters (12¾); Fair at thirteen and three-quarters (13¾). Sales, 20,000 bales. Flour has declined six cents, Corn one cent, Mess Pork ten and three quarters.

Coffee had advanced one cent in New York, also in Baltimore, under the effects of the last news.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

NEW YORK—Evening.—Cotton market is firmer, and prices remain unchanged. Sales have been made of two thousand bales of Cotton. There is a fair demand for Flour, quotations steady; sales six thousand barrels. Grain is unchanged. Rice firm. Mess Pork, $19 75. Prime, $8 75. Of Coffee, there have been sales of a thousand bags St. Domingo, at sight and a quarter.

In Liverpool, on the 8th June, there had been sales of four thousand bales of Cotton. Breadstuffs and Provisions were unchanged. The Crescent City has just arrived, bringing a quarter of million of gold, and reporting the great fire in San Francisco; the loss by which amounted to $700,000. [A mistake, we presume, in the figures. The loss is nearer five millions.]

FROM GUADALOUPE—ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION.—By the arrival of the brig W. J. Watson, Capt. Currier, from Ponce, P. R., the New York *Tribune* has been placed in possession of the following letter dated

POINTE PETRE, (Guadaloupe) May 23.

On the night of the 12th inst., the city of Pointe Petre was fired by the negroes, that being a signal for a general insurrection. However, the negroes did not succeed in entering the city, having been deterred by the prompt measures of the citizens, but sundry overseers houses were burnt to the ground and the smoking ruins and destitute families presented a scene difficult to describe.

The city has been fired four different times since, by which eighteen houses have been burned. The Governor has put the city in a state of siege, and we trust for the present that it is safe. No citizen is allowed to be out after 9 o'clock. Several conspirators have been arrested and will be tried to day, and probably will be shot. The report of this morning is that the city will be fired again to night.

The Governor General is expected to day with troops from Martinique. We have at present about eight hundred troops and a body of militia, the latter all colored, under orders. God alone knows what the end may be, but to judge of the future from the past, it may yet form a second edition of the St. Domingo tragedy.

FROM NICARAGUA.—Dates from Leon de Nicaragua, to the 16th, state that the English authorities has established a tariff on exports at San Juan, in violation of the armistice of March 7th, 1848, under which she now occupies the post. As there fourths of the trade on Americans hands, this press a heavily on them.

The British influence was hard at work to prevent the union of the States. Nicaragua has ratified the articles of confederation, and invites Honduras to follow her example. The English are striving with might and main to prevent this, but is most probable they will be unsuccessful.

There was great impatience among the people, from the fact that nothing had been heard of the action of the United States on the treaty with Nicaragua.

LAND ENTERS IN MINNESOTA—NORWEGIANS.—The St. Paul Chronicle and Register, of the 30 inst. says:

"Nine land sales probably been entered at our Land Office the past week than during the whole season previous. Among numerous others who are now locating at our country, is a delegation of twenty of 2,000 Norwegians, who are sauntering about the streets of our city here in advance. They are pleased with what they have seen, and will probably induce their people to settle in Minnesota eventually. The Norwegians are an industrious, frugal, and moral people—one the hardest emigrants we desire. We want as many of them as welcome."

THE AMERICAN CHARGE AT ROME.—A letter from Italy, in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday, states that Mr Cass, our Charge at Rome, on paying his congratulatory visit to Pius IX, at the Vatican, did not kneel and kiss the Pope's slipper, as was done by the other foreign ministers. To a remonstrance from his brother diplomatists upon this breach of etiquette, he replied that, as a representative of a republican government, he could not kneel to any monarch on earth; and, as a Protestant, he certainly could not perform such an act of homage to the papacy.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday last quite a serious disturbance occurred between two opposite sections of the members of an Episcopal Church at Chelsea, Mass. This dispute is of long standing, and each party having chosen a minister, both of them attended in the Church on Sunday, and a contest ensued as to who should officiate. In the melee one of the clergymen had his robe much torn. A large crowd collected outside, the town authorities put a stop to the affair, and took possession of the Church. So, says the Boston Bee.

UNION OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.—The Albany Atlas of Monday morning, publishes a call for a Democratic State Convention, signed by the Hunker Chairman of the State Committee and the Barnburner Chairman of the last Legislative Caucus, "to nominate a ticket for State Officers to be supported by the whole democracy of the State at the next election, and to determine on such future elections shall be called." This is the formal union of the Barnburners and Hunkers of New York. Whether it will be a bona fide union remains to be seen.

DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.—The Steubenville (O.) Herald reports a trial in court, in which John Evans recovered two thousand dollars damages against John Powell, a merchant, sixty years of age, for the seduction of the daughter of the plaintiff, not thirteen years of age. Michael Keever, of Eaton, Ohio, has recovered $1,500 damages from Dr. Wm. R. Winston, for the seduction of his daughter, who was the Dr's. patient on account of real feet. He first used force, but afterwards intercourse was continued by consent of the lady.

A VALUABLE CARGO.—The whaleship Coral, Captain Seabury, from the Pacific Ocean, arrived at New Bedford, on the 12th instant, with a cargo of three thousand barrels of sperm oil, which, at present prices, is valued at about one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

THE WATERS RISING.—The *Planter's Banner* anticipates much damage and loss to the Attakapas country, from the break in the Grand Levee in Pointe Coupee. It says:

It is now certain that the grand levee at Point Coupee, has given way, and the waters of the Mississippi are washing through with great force. The Atchafalaya and Teche are rapidly rising, and already much harm has come upon the planters in the lower part of this parish, and on the north side of the Teche. With such a tide of water rolling in upon this and neighboring parishes, with nothing to prevent great numbers of our finest plantations from being covered by the overflow, there is every reason to believe that many of our planters will be obliged to suffer immense sacrifices, and some of them will be nearly or quite ruined. The neglect of our Legislature to attend to the protection of different sections of the State against these ruinous overflows has proved most calamitous to great numbers of the best planters in the State, and will yet prepare the way for great suffering and sacrifice to numerous others.

☞ A suit has been brought by Nathaniel Childs, late Teller of the Bank of the State of Missouri, against that institution, for defamation, false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. He has laid the damages at $50,000.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 18th, the consideration of the Compromise bill was resumed—the question being on Mr. Hale's motion, to provide that the State of California be, with her consent, divided at a future time into three States. Mr. Foote moved to amend by providing that said States, when admitted, be with or without slavery, as they might think proper. Some discussion followed, and Mr. Foote's amendment was adopted—yeas 35, nays 9. After further debate, Mr. Hale's motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., moved to amend so as to provide that all pre-existing laws of said territories which restrict the enjoyment of any rights exercised under the constitution and laws of the United States, be hereby repealed.

Mr. Hale moved to add the following:

"Provided that all laws abolishing slavery in Mexico be excepted from this repealing clause."

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment and the proviso. He thought it had been already decided not to interfere with the *lex loci*, nor abrogate nor recognize any local law. He was willing to leave the question to the judicary of the United States. The matter was already settled by the provision adopted in the tenth section, which is that slavery be neither prohibited nor established.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., said his amendment merely asserted that the Constitution of the United States should be paramount, on Mexican soil, to any local laws. If we had acquired territory by blood and treasure, ought not our Constitution be extended over it? Why should our citizens be compelled to go into expensive and tedious law suits to assert their rights?—He sought to amend the bill, but if it could not be—if it was intended to maintain the local law of Mexico, he could not support the bill.

Mr. Pratt said that the local law was annulled by the annexation of the territories.—This was his opinion, and that of the Senator from Massachusetts. If we were right, the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi, would be nugatory, but would prevent others from voting for the bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Soule, Dawson, Walker, Foote, Davis of Miss., and others. Without taking the question, at 4 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Strong, from the Committee on Elections, to which was referred the memorial of Daniel F. Miller, contesting the seat of William Thompson, representative from the first congressional district of Iowa, made a report of the majority of the committee, in favor of the sitting member.

Mr. Van Dyke, on behalf of the minority of the committee, made a report in favor of the contesting claimant.

The reports were ordered to be printed, and their consideration was postponed till Wednesday, the 26th inst.

The chair stated, in reply to an inquiry, that the question would have precedence on that day as a privileged question over other matters.

Mr. Jackson, of Ga., reported a bill providing for the removal of obstructions to the Savannah river in the State of Georgia, and for the improvement of the same, which was read twice and committed.

Mr Chandler moved a suspension of the rules, by which the House, on the motion of Mr. Sweetzer, authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report whether the Secretary of the Treasury had misused or appropriated a large amount of money from the surplus fund, without authority of law, which had been ordered to and laid under the act of 1795, under various specific appropriations since 1830.

Mr Chandler remarked upon the phraseology of the resolution, maintaining that it contained a charge against the personal honor of the Secretary, whether it was so intended or not. He was certain that no gentleman would read the resolution, which had been permitted to pass without any motion, but had been given to it language, without a line that was offering an insult to an honorable man, if it did not place the House in a position of being guilty of indecorum towards itself.

Mr. Sweetzer remarked in the course of the debate, that the resolution was not intended to reflect upon the personal honor of the Secretary but contemplated an investigation into his official conduct in the fiscal transaction.

Mr. Chandler said if the gentleman fixed a charge of dishonesty on the Secretary, he was not intended or not. Those who knew the Secretary as he Mr Chandler knew him, would believe him incapable of any misappropriation of any funds. Mr Chandler would not debate the matter, but would leave it to the good sense of gentlemen of the House to resent him in having made the resolution reconsidered. He did not wish to suppress any enquiry. He desired merely that the phraseology of the resolution may be changed.

Mr Morse desired to know of the mover of the resolution whether the charge was made against the Secretary, upon his own the mover's responsibility.

Mr. Sweetzer responded in the negative; but said he had the information from a source in which he had the utmost confidence.

Mr Morse spoke at some length against the character of the resolution. He said it was time that the House should put the stamp of reprobation on the practice of the Hon. and long gentlemen strong arm in every point and force to the shoulders some one of the bull against men who have been honored by the Executive of the country with high station.

After a long discussion the question was put on the motion to reconsider and carried. Ayes 125, nays 57.

Mr. Sweetzer then moved to amend his resolution so as to call on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House the facts in the case, and subsequently modified it to make it the duty of the committee of ways and means to inquire from the Secretary information on the subject.

Mr. Jones said the Committee of Ways and Means wanted nothing to do with the matter. He moved to lay the whole subject upon the table. The question was decided in the negative—yeas 60, nays 66.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Chandler to the amendment of Mr Sweetzer, and it was declared in the affirmative—yeas 106, nays 38.

Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion was disagreed to.

The question recurred on the adoption of the resolution as amended, but without debate, and the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Telegraph Items.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

We have late accounts here from Pernambuco, which state that the fever was raging there with intense fury.

Accounts also from Rio state that the death-rate there averaged one hundred per day.—Several houses in the city of Rio had closed, and all business was suspended. The stores generally closed, and the greatest distress and consternation prevailed.

BOSTON, June 18.

DECISION IN PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S CASE.—The Supreme Judicial Court this morning decided the motion for a new trial, pending, proposed the decision on the writ of error, filed out by Professor Webster for a new trial. The Court stated, that after duly weighing all the arguments and circumstances connected with the case, it could find no grounds for granting the prayer of a petition. The court, therefore, stands as it was under the trial and sentence, and no further hopes can be entertained of obtaining a new trial. From present indications, there is no probability of the prisoner escaping the penalty of the law heretofore pronounced upon him.

NEW YORK, June 18.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The County Poor House, at Flatbush, Long Island, and the buildings attached to it, were entirely consumed by fire this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PITTSBURG, June 17, 1850.

THE RIVER AND FREIGHTS AT PITTSBURG.—The River has this morning six feet water in the channel, and is still rising. Freights to Cincinnati, 15 to 20 cents; to St. Louis, 35 to 40 cents.

We have had heavy rains for the last two days, which have caused this acceptable rise in the river.

The Cincinnati packets will start on their regular trips to-morrow.

BUFFALO, June 17.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE—BURNING OF THE STEAMER GRIFFITH—TWO OR THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—The fine steamer Griffith, Capt. Roby, while on her way up the Lake, took fire about 5 o'clock this morning, when about twenty miles below Cleveland, and was burned to the water's edge.

The same, who swam ashore from the burning boat for help, has reached Cleveland, and reports that only thirty of those on board were saved, and these had to swim ashore, being no other vessel near to render assistance.

Captain Roby, his wife and [illegible] amongst the lost.

The last report, at 9 o'clock, was that [illegible] were down the whole number of [illegible] hundred and sixty. It is stated [illegible] in Health, his wife and four [illegible] among the lost. Mr. Heath was [illegible] resident of Buffalo, from whence he [illegible] to New York.

Mr. Horace Palmer, an operator in Speed's telegraph office, is among the lost.

The scenes on the burning wreck are described as having been agonizing in the extreme.

It is impossible as yet to ascertain the cause of this disaster, or to give any further particulars. It is the greatest calamity that has occurred on Lake Erie since the destruction by fire of the steamer *Erie* some years ago.

BEST DOWN.—Wm. Clifford, a notorious vagrant, and who has been up before the Recorder some twenty times, at least, was arrested again yesterday, by Corporal Bernard, of the First Municipality Police. On the last occasion he had been notified to leave the State, and the Recorder, considering his well known character sent him to the work-house for six months.

THE CHOP.—The Mobile *Advertiser* furnishes the following extract from a letter written by a highly responsible planter of Greene county, Alabama:

EUTAW, Greene county, June 20, 1850.

I have just returned from my plantation, and things look bad, bad indeed.

It will take me all of this week to chop it out the first time. My mules are all broke down, having to plant three times this season. The cotton that was overflowed and re-planted, looks better than a large portion of that which was not replanted. As I have had this to plant over twice the other came up, the stand is a bad one, and let the best of seasons come, I shall not be able to make more than a half crop, for I have not got the stalks for it to grown on. Some of the plantations that I have seen are better than mine, and some not quite so good. The dry weather is ruining the corn crops. In short, you cannot tell that many of the fields have anything planted in them by riding along the road, as the cotton is so small.

A NEW FORM OF MESMERISM.—It is said that certain clock makers at Bristol, Connecticut, in making some chronometers lately, found it impossible for the workmen to keep awake while they were setting the instruments agoing. It is necessary in regulating them, to count the beats in a minute by a regulator, and change the hair spring until both go nearly in time; when the sixtieth in the balance are turned until the greatest maximum is obtained, when they are rated, and the rate registered. The workmen find no difficulty with the parts, but when the whole movement is going, any person who sits down and counts the beats, or watches the motion of the balance, invariably becomes drowsy. Attempts have been made with other clocks, but they do not produce the same sensation. The clocks are of polished work, and gilded by a peculiar galvanic process, which, if the facts be as here stated, may have something to do with the effect. What is curious is, that the person who is put to sleep continues to count the beatings of the time with his hand or foot. The writer in the Boston Post, who gives an account of the matter adds:

"It affords some amusement to visitors to see a company of men at work and half of them asleep, yet laboring to keep themselves awake. Experiments have been made with strangers, and it invariably produces the same effect. On Saturday last a caller came to the factory with a load of coal, and was admitted into the finishing room to see the clocks. Some of the workmen desired to make the experiment accordingly the old man was put to count, striking on the bench with his hand in time with the beats; he went to sleep in three minutes, and was kept under the influence for about an hour. His dog, that had followed him into the room, upon discovering his situation, exhibited alarm, and ran about howling in a most dismal manner; all this did not disturb the sleeper, but the moment the clock was stopped he awoke, and was surprised that so much time had passed. There is some great principle hidden in this phenomena that is truly mysterious."

City Intelligence.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—*Judge McCaleb.*—Mr. John Dawson appeared in Court yesterday, charged with being one of the parties implicated in getting up the Cuba expedition. His Honor observed that a warrant issued for his arrest, on his appearance at the last term of the Court. He thinks Mr. Henderson objected, insisting on an immediate trial, as a right secured to him by the Constitution and refused to give any bail. Judge McCaleb, stated that the gentleman was in charge of the Marshal, and the Court adjourned.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lawson.*—The four negroes disposed of yesterday, were discharged, as the case of manslaughter is to be tried.

ATTEMPT TO ROB AND MURDER.—On Monday, Mr. P. Brown a highly respectable resident of Alton, came down and drew a sum of money from the Canal State Bank. Returning home in the evening he proceeded to his sleeping apartment, situated in a little garden and some distance off from the dwelling. In the night he was awoke by the tramp of a person in the yard, and at the same time he heard something falling upon the floor. He cried out "who's there," when a voice from the yard answered "be strangers to my kill him." The man then struck with all his might, but fortunately Mr. Brown had removed to the edge of the bed so that the blow only slightly entered his side and his foot. He fell immediately between the bed and wall, so that the murderer continued to strike with his knife until the muzzle of his gun, which he fired upon him, had entangled in it. Mr. Brown taking advantage of this circumstance to seize hold of his razor which was under the pillow and shut into the handle, to defend himself, apparently, not knowing whether he was the robbers assailant by the noise he had made, thus escaped. On coming into the yard Mr. Brown discovered that the robber had fired, and, under the effects of powder and house, at a passer adjoining of the animals which was so close to Mr. Anderson's, that the flame of the powder set fire to the house. He had a revolver in his possession. The examination was deferred.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Wm. Ross, charged with stealing a watch and having also attempted to drown one of the passengers of the Steamer Lafayette on the night of the fire was examined yesterday before Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First District Court.

COMMITTED UNDER THE MAYOR'S COURT.—Thomas Harris, Peter Lane, Patrick Ranson, and Patrick Lynch, were committed yesterday by Mayor Thomas Bagnall, charged with having on the night of the 15th inst. broken into and robbed the house of Mr. Wm. Lee, on Tchoupitoulas street. The accused were arrested in the act of flight, in the vicinity of the house, with a quantity of linen in their possession. The examination was deferred.

HARBORING A RUNAWAY.—Edward McCarty was brought up yesterday, for harboring an honest Negro boy, named Henry Genoa, on the charge of having instructed two runaway slaves belonging to Wm. Wright, to present to witness for him to appear, the accused was discharged.

A QUEER CASE.—David Dunphy, according to a declaration made before Recorder Genin, on Saturday, while in the Vegetable Market, when a fine, large, sized watermelon attracted his attention. He proceed it, and found that the owner could not afford to part with it for less than 25 cents. Dunphy was stopped by the owner, and sold it did not suit him, whereupon the owner of the melon offered to exchange with Dunphy, and sold it did not suit either with another individual, brandished their knives on such a dreadful manner, and affected Dunphy's nerves to such an extent, that to avoid any evil consequences he forthwith completed the bargain, and carried off the melon. Dunphy wishes to have these persons dealt with according to law.

ASSAULT.—Josephine and Mary Seymour, accused women were arrested yesterday in Conti-st., for fighting and collecting together a large crowd.—The Recorder sentenced them to pay a fine of $15, or to be committed to the work house for one month.

COMMITTED.—James Donnelson and James Little, accused of stealing a trunk from James H. Rose, bottom, were examined yesterday by Recorder Genin. The owner of the trunk recognized these two men as the parties who had entered it at the Steamboat Landing, and carried it off. The prisoners were accordingly committed for trial before the First District Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Jas. Allen was charged yesterday, before Recorder Genin, with having committed an assault and battery on Patrick Moore. John Sponsler accused of having assisted Allen in both. Allen was examined yesterday by Recorder Genin, and committed for trial before the First District Court.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—This is always a fertile source of complaint before the Recorder, and nearly a day passes but some half a dozen persons are brought up on the charge. Yesterday L. D. Lange, Mary Murphy, Jules Gourdan, Catharine Schmidt and Raumer, were arrested for disturbing the peace, and were severally required to give bail to behave better.

Prints, Bleached and Brown Cotton, &c.

DE FOREST & CO., 20 Customhouse street, offer for sale to the trade and for exportation: 30 cases English Prints, 60 cases American Prints; Ticks, Stripes, Cottonades and Tickings, 37 inch heavy Brown Cottons, of the most approved marks—all of which will be sold on liberal terms. jel7 1m

New System of cleansing Privies, with a Pump and without infection.

TRIMAILLE, UNDERTAKER, Office Exchange Alley, No. 9 between St. Louis and Conti streets.

N. B.—The public is requested not to confound his system with that of another person who pretends to operate by means of a pump, while in reality he makes use of nothing more than a common cart and a negro, and knows of disinfection nothing but the odor which he will have his imbibed in Mr. Trimaille's service. je27

ALMONDS—50 bales soft shell Almonds; 50 do do shelled do, in U. S. Warehouse, entitled to debenture, for sale by R. P. NICHOLS & CO., je27 3t 7c and 78 Camp st.

WHITE SILK HOSE, Spanish Ribbons and Cravats—1 case Spanish Silk Hose; 1008 pieces assorted Spanish Ribbons, 40 varas; 1 case Barcelona Cravats, all entitled to entitled to debenture, for sale by DE FOREST & CO., je27 1m 20 Customhouse st.

ARAKU—300 bales very superior New York Osnaburgs, for sale by DE FOREST & CO., je27 1m 20 Customhouse st.

[illegible] SILK—Just received—5 cases sewing silk, quality and colors assorted, expressly for [illegible] DE FOREST & CO., 20 Customhouse st.

[illegible] 98 boxes white, yellow [illegible] brig Adams Gray, for [illegible] & CO., je26 98 Old Levee

[illegible] Old Levee st.

HONEY—White [illegible] honey, in store and for sale by TROBRIDGE & CO., 98 Old Levee.

BRANDY—30 puncheons Old Cognac Brandy, J. J. Mercier's brand, in store and for sale by TROBRIDGE & LAMPER, 98 Old Levee

MANTLES—8 Marble Mantle Pieces from Genoa, in store and for sale by LABORDE & IZQUIER, No. 3 Front st.

SUGAR—200 boxes white Havana, landing per bark Milledgeville, from Havana, and for sale by TROBRIDGE & CO., 98 Old Levee.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY, EVENING, June 26, 1850.

There was more enquiry for Cotton to-day, and the sales reach 1,200 bales, at former prices.

In Sugar and Molasses, the transactions were confined to small lots at previous rates.

The Flour market is dull. Ohio is selling in small quantities, at $4 75, and St. Louis, at $5@5 25 ⅌ bbl. Corn keeps up; sales to-day, 3,000 sacks, at 80@85c ⅌ bushel.

In Provisions, we have no change to notice. We quote Mess Pork $12; Prime $9 75@10. The sales are light, as is the case also with other descriptions.

Sales of Whiskey are moderate, at 24c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

There is a moderate enquiry both for Foreign and Domestic Bills. The rates are unchanged.

Nothing done in Freights.

POTATO STARCH—1 cask and 50 boxes, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., je27 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

SUGAR—White granulated Paragon—30 tierces in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

TUBS—195 nests Cedar and Painted, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BASKETS—250 nests painted, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., je27 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BROOMS—200 doz Shakers, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., je27 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WESTPHALIA HAMS—Received per ship Fulmond and Uhland—

100 small very fine Hams, 30 kegs Sardels in salt; 30 do. Caviar; 30 do. Lamprey; 140 pounds Brunswick Sausages; 40 doz. fresh Seltz Water, in store and for sale by

GUNTZE & IKEN, je26 corner Royal and Conti sts.

VERMICELLI—Received per ship Francisco from Genoa, 100 boxes Vermicelli, for sale by je26 DUNTZ & IKEN Corner Royal and Conti sts

FOX'S STARCH—50 boxes T & G Fox's Starch, and 50 half boxes do., in store and for sale low, by W. L. CUSHING & CO., je26 55 Common st.

WESTERN CHEESE—70 boxes prime Western Cheese, landing from steamboat Cincinnatus, and in store, for sale by je26 W. L. CUSHING & CO., 55 Common st.

NEW BUTTER—25 kegs superior new Butter, in kegs and small packages, landing from steamboat Cincinnatus, for sale at low prices, by je26 W. L. CUSHING & CO., 55 Common st.

BACON SHOULDERS—4 casks prime Bacon Shoulders, landing from steamboat Cincinnatus, for sale by je26 W. L. CUSHING & CO.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE—

125 barrels Jones Flagnol Cigars (Old), 24 oz.
25 kegs do. do. do.
175 do Prime Leaf.
300 do Nos. 1 and 2 do. A. Gillet & Co's Sardines in oil.
175 do Jesus Canal's genuine Swiss Absynth.
50 do do do do do.
2 cases red Putty, in boxes of 1 pound.
25 gallons strawberry Syrup, Corks, sealed neat.
Orange Flower Water, Almond, Lagrain, Vanilla in casks and boxes.
E. TALAMON, je25 182 and 184 Royal st.

HAVANA SUGAR—200 boxes white yellow and brown landing at bark Rochelle Reed, for sale by RAYMOND CABUZAC, je25 34 Old Levee.

ORANGE FLOWER WATER—In boxes, landing at bark Cesare, from Marseille, and for sale by je25 RAYMOND CABUZAC, 34 Old Levee

FIRE CRACKERS,—100 boxes, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., je25 79 Tchoupitoulas st

BROOMS—150 dozen fancy assorted, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CRETONNE LINEN—Received per late arrivals from Continent of Europe, 1 case of a beautiful unencumbered expressly for family use, for sale by je25 D. H. HOLMES 114 Canal st.

SUGAR—Lump, crushed and powdered, 300 pieces Sugar, in store and for sale by je25 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st

CANDLES—Sixty tierces spermed, 50 do yellow 200