The New-Orleans Bee

No. 1,238. Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII Whole No. 6307.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1850.

WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors, NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE

[illegible] $12 00
[illegible] 5 00
[illegible] 3 00
[illegible] One Dollar for every TEN lines [illegible] Advertisements [illegible] subsequent one. No [illegible] than one dollar [illegible]

[illegible] will be charged [illegible] TEN lines for each [illegible] and for each insertion.

[illegible] Advertisements limited [illegible] within the line of their [illegible] and in extent to one square every other [illegible]

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 14, 1850.

[illegible] Notices to Mariners through yesterday, [illegible]

THE MADNESS OF FACTION.

[illegible] party in this country obstinately set upon the dismemberment of the confederacy—a party which only adopts the slavery excitement as a pretext and a cover to its treasonable designs—may well be apprehended by those who have dispassionately and attentively followed the developements of public opinion in South Carolina, and in certain portions of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. The language of these nefarious schemers gives color to the [illegible]. They avow their utter contempt [illegible] and express their readiness [illegible] to dissolve the Union. If, indeed, [illegible] declarations and seemingly well-[illegible] judgments of the recent Washington Convention be credited, the advocates of dismemberment mean, have employed emissaries [illegible] to establish and mature a plan by which something like strength and stability may be imparted to their traitorous designs. [illegible] The leading writer of the Philadelphia [illegible] assert unequivocally that the [illegible] have tampered with Mexico, [illegible] purpose of bringing that Republic to assist in the dismemberment of a Southern confederacy. The impenetrable veil of [illegible] [illegible] a speech of [illegible] Mr. Dexter, the British [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Dexter received directions from the British Legation [illegible] [illegible] Texas, allegedly [illegible] bonds of Texas which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall [illegible] fire, at the treasury of the United States, receipts of all claims against the United States for, or on account of, said bonds.

The California bill was then taken up, and after some desultory discussion, the Senate adjourned, without taking a vote.

In the House, the bill making appropriation for the Post Office Department, was considered in Committee of the Whole until the hour of adjournment, California having been previously laid aside by a vote of 94 to 78. There is little hope of its ever being reached, except in the form of a new bill from the Senate.

THE CAPE MAY AFFAIR turns out, as we predicted, a very trifling piece of business. It appears that a difficulty arose of the fact that a Southerner—a Baltimorean chastised a colored waiter at the Atlantic House, for his impudence. The other colored waiters pretended to hold an indemnation meeting to ask redress. The whole affair, trifling in itself, ended in the proprietor of the hotel discharging the colored man. The visitors on the island gave in consequence whatever to the affair.

CONGRESSIONAL SCRIPTURE.—"Let your communications be yea, yea—and nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than this, cometh of evil."

WASHINGTON, August 5.

Intelligence has been received here of the death of Mr. Charles Brown, Indian Commissioner. He died of cholera on his way to Kentucky.

Members of Congress have received despatches which indicate that the Democrats have elected their Governor in North Carolina, and gained largely in the Legislature, enough to insure a majority.

PITTSBURG, August 5.

The cholera seems to be on the increase. There were thirty interments yesterday from all diseases.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

The Hon. Henry Clay arrived here in the boat at 7 o'clock this evening. He was quietly taken in a carriage to the American Hotel. After being there a few minutes a large crowd of friends assembled in front of the hotel, and called him out. He appeared and made a few remarks, thanking them for the compliment. He said he felt too much fatigued to say much, and most therefore be excused from making a speech. He remarked that he had always found fair and ardent friends in the beautiful city of Philadelphia, and that he should cherish their kind remembrances so long as he had the power of memory. After thanking them for their courtesies, he bowed, and retired amid deafening cheers.

SHOCKING DISASTER.—On the afternoon of the 5th inst., a large portion of a six story building in Spruce street, New York, fell in, burying six or seven laborers beneath the ruins. Two or three had been extricated at the last accounts, and one was supposed to be mortally wounded.

☞ The following is among the letters sent to the Great Railroad Convention recently held in Portland, Me., to consider the practicability of constructing a line of railroads to the eastern part of Nova Scotia, to connect with ocean steamers for Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1850.

JOHN A. POOR, Esq.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of the Committee for the proposed Railroad Convention to be held at Portland, on the 31st inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the various schemes which have been proposed for the construction of a line of railway through the State of Maine to the Lower British Provinces, and to some good harbor on the Eastern coast of Nova Scotia, together with your kind invitation, in behalf of the committee, requesting my attendance at said Convention.

I extremely regret that my official duties here will deprive me of the pleasure of being present on that interesting occasion. But feeling as do a deep interest in all subjects of internal improvements, which are calculated to develop the resources and advance the great interests of our country, I trust that your proposed Convention may be productive of the most happy results, and that through it another link may be added to that chain which is binding more closely the great commercial interests of this continent to those of Europe.

With my thanks for your flattering invitation, I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Alfred G. Thomas, son of Dr. John H. Thomas, was killed on Thursday evening last by the limb of a tree falling on him whilst he was sitting on his horse superintending the work of the plantation. The deceased was in the 20th year of his age, was universally beloved and respected, and bid fair to make a clever man and useful citizen. His sudden and violent death will be a source of deep sorrow to many.—*Attakapas Gazette.*

☞ The total amount of gold received from California since the first arrival, is $20,017,129 of which $19,750,000 was received at the Mint of Philadelphia, and the remainder at New Orleans. Of this amount, over $17,000,000 have been received in ten months, being at the rate of more than 20,000,000 per annum. Since January the receipts have been at the rate of $26,000,000 per annum, and for the last quarter at the rate of $32,000,000 per annum.

Appointments by the President, *By and with the advice and consent of the Senate,*

John Walker, Collector of the Customs, Mobile, Alabama.

Manuel J. Garcia, Naval Officer, New Orleans, La.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the SENATE, on the 5th inst., were of unusual interest. Mr. Jefferson Davis replied, at great length, to Mr. Houston's remarks of a former day, concerning General Taylor's operations on the Rio Grande. Mr. Davis vindicated General Taylor from Mr. Houston's animadversions.

Mr. Pearce rose and said he had prepared a bill to settle the boundaries of Texas. He made some remarks in explanation of it. The great obstacle to our progress was this question of boundary, and it was the cause of the defeat of the compromise bill. It seemed to him right and politic that each measure should be judged of by itself. It would have more strength singly than in combination with others.

It was a question that involved the peace and happiness of the United States. He had intended in his proposed measure to deal liberally with Texas. The boundary which he proposed would not suit every one, but he believed that it combined many advantages. The bill was partly based on the bill offered early in the session by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton.)

The bill was read and postponed until the next day. Its provisions are as follows:

A bill proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, and the relinquishment, by the said State, of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claim upon the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by the said State in an act passed by the general assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: *Provided,* The said agreement by the said general assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty.

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from and point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude, thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Second. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her territory exterior to the territory and boundaries which she is to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation of indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom-houses, custom-house revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

Fourth. The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent. interest and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the U. States.

Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the General Assembly of Texas accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement: *Provided, that* five millions of said stock shall not be issued until the creditors of the State of Texas, holding bonds of Texas for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall file, at the treasury of the United States, releases of all claims against the United States for, or on account of, said bonds.

The California bill was then taken up, and after some desultory discussion, the Senate adjourned, without taking a vote.

In the House, the bill making appropriation for the Post Office Department, was considered in Committee of the Whole until the hour of adjournment, California having been previously laid aside by a vote of 94 to 78. There is little hope of its ever being reached, except in the form of a new bill from the Senate.

THE CAPE MAY AFFAIR turns out, as we predicted, a very trifling piece of business. It appears that a difficulty arose of the fact that a Southerner—a Baltimorean chastised a colored waiter at the Atlantic House, for his impudence. The other colored waiters pretended to hold an indemnation meeting to ask redress. The whole affair, trifling in itself, ended in the proprietor of the hotel discharging the colored man. The visitors on the island gave in consequence whatever to the affair.

CONGRESSIONAL SCRIPTURE.—"Let your communications be yea, yea—and nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than this, cometh of evil."

WASHINGTON, August 5.

Intelligence has been received here of the death of Mr. Charles Brown, Indian Commissioner. He died of cholera on his way to Kentucky.

Members of Congress have received despatches which indicate that the Democrats have elected their Governor in North Carolina, and gained largely in the Legislature, enough to insure a majority.

PITTSBURG, August 5.

The cholera seems to be on the increase. There were thirty interments yesterday from all diseases.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

The Hon. Henry Clay arrived here in the boat at 7 o'clock this evening. He was quietly taken in a carriage to the American Hotel. After being there a few minutes a large crowd of friends assembled in front of the hotel, and called him out. He appeared and made a few remarks, thanking them for the compliment. He said he felt too much fatigued to say much, and most therefore be excused from making a speech. He remarked that he had always found fair and ardent friends in the beautiful city of Philadelphia, and that he should cherish their kind remembrances so long as he had the power of memory. After thanking them for their courtesies, he bowed, and retired amid deafening cheers.

SHOCKING DISASTER.—On the afternoon of the 5th inst., a large portion of a six story building in Spruce street, New York, fell in, burying six or seven laborers beneath the ruins. Two or three had been extricated at the last accounts, and one was supposed to be mortally wounded.

☞ The following is among the letters sent to the Great Railroad Convention recently held in Portland, Me., to consider the practicability of constructing a line of railroads to the eastern part of Nova Scotia, to connect with ocean steamers for Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1850.

JOHN A. POOR, Esq.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular of the Committee for the proposed Railroad Convention to be held at Portland, on the 31st inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the various schemes which have been proposed for the construction of a line of railway through the State of Maine to the Lower British Provinces, and to some good harbor on the Eastern coast of Nova Scotia, together with your kind invitation, in behalf of the committee, requesting my attendance at said Convention.

I extremely regret that my official duties here will deprive me of the pleasure of being present on that interesting occasion. But feeling as do a deep interest in all subjects of internal improvements, which are calculated to develop the resources and advance the great interests of our country, I trust that your proposed Convention may be productive of the most happy results, and that through it another link may be added to that chain which is binding more closely the great commercial interests of this continent to those of Europe.

With my thanks for your flattering invitation, I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Alfred G. Thomas, son of Dr. John H. Thomas, was killed on Thursday evening last by the limb of a tree falling on him whilst he was sitting on his horse superintending the work of the plantation. The deceased was in the 20th year of his age, was universally beloved and respected, and bid fair to make a clever man and useful citizen. His sudden and violent death will be a source of deep sorrow to many.—*Attakapas Gazette.*

☞ The total amount of gold received from California since the first arrival, is $20,017,129 of which $19,750,000 was received at the Mint of Philadelphia, and the remainder at New Orleans. Of this amount, over $17,000,000 have been received in ten months, being at the rate of more than 20,000,000 per annum. Since January the receipts have been at the rate of $26,000,000 per annum, and for the last quarter at the rate of $32,000,000 per annum.

Appointments by the President, *By and with the advice and consent of the Senate,*

John Walker, Collector of the Customs, Mobile, Alabama.

Manuel J. Garcia, Naval Officer, New Orleans, La.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the *Palmetto,* Capt. SMITH, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 10th inst., inclusive.

In paris of Texas the heat has been intense. The Dallas *Herald,* of the 16th, says: "The weather during the last two weeks has been quite warm. The thermometer ranged last week above 100 degrees."

There is some cholera at the Brazos, but it has been confined principally to negroes. Mr. Gass lost 13 out of a force of 50 or 60; Messrs. Jackson and Towns, 8 out of 20; Mr. Williams, one. The disease is on the decline.

From the Western Texian.

MORE INDIANS.—On the afternoon of the 22d inst., a party of fifteen or twenty Indians were seen on the Cibolo, about twenty-five miles from this city, on their way up, having a drove of horses and mules in their possession. On the same night, they stole some sixty mules from the rancho of Mr. J. S. McLellan, about eighteen miles distant from this place. So soon as information was received by Gen. Brooke, a scout of 15 or 20 men were dispatched, under the command of Lieut. Street, in pursuit.

The last mail from Laredo brought a report from Capt. Ford of an attack made on his camp, at San Antonio Viejo, by about two hundred Indians. Lieut. Highsmith, with ten men, were in charge of the camp at the time, Capt. F., with the rest of his men, being at Laredo. Lieut. Highsmith reports, that on the morning of the 26th ult., he suddenly found himself surrounded by at least two hundred Indians; they having approached within one hundred and fifty yards of the camp under cover of timber. On account of the want of forage, the horses had been "staked out," about one hundred yards from the camp, and before the men could get to them, the Indians had cut them loose, and were taking them off. They recovered two, however, and killed two. One Indian only was killed, as far as it was possible to ascertain positively, but Lieut. Highsmith was of opinion there were several more, which were carried off by the Indians. None of the rangers were either killed or wounded. After annoying them for a few days, the Indians went below, whence they were followed by Capt. Ford, with fifty men, who says he will follow their trail, "*lead where it may,*" until he overtakes them. And then, if he don't whip them well, we are very much mistaken. Captain Ford complains bitterly of the neglect of the commanding officer of Ringgold Barracks, to furnish him with forage, and says he cannot but believe it to be an intentional design on the part of that officer, to cripple the efficiency of his company. He states that had it not been for the want of forage, his men would not have lost their horses.

Lieut. Col. Hardee, with a force of three hundred and thirty men, in eleven separate bodies, is now marching back and forth over the country, in different directions, above Laredo, and it is scarcely possible for these Indians to go up the country, without being intercepted by some of these bodies.

We forbear making any comments. We give the facts, and allow each one to draw his own conclusions. We would only say we sincerely trust that these savages may be caught and severely chastised for their temerity.

Since writing the above, we learn from the Laredo mail rider, that the Indians proceeded from the camp of Capt. Ford, to Davis' rancho, and attacked a party of men with a train of mules loaded with salt. The men escaped, but the mules were taken. A report had been received at Davis' rancho, that all the people at the Salt Lake had been killed, except one German, who was in search of water. Since then they had attacked a party of twenty-five mustangers near the confluence of Matagorda Bayou, and killed seven, and wounded nine men. Others have not been heard from. The mail riders were fired on several trails on his way to this place. From the reports in circulation, the whole of our western country is infested with the savages. The whole country is being laid waste, and rapine and murder seems to be the order of the day. The farmers are forced to leave their crops, and they go to waste and ruin. Their stock is neglected, and are either killed or driven off. How long are these things to be permitted? When will Congress afford us relief?

☞ DEATH OF COM. JONES.—We regret to learn that this distinguished naval officer died in Philadelphia on the evening of the 9th inst., in the eighty-third year of his age. His name had long stood third on the list of the Captains of the Navy of the United States, Commodores Barron and Stewart being his only seniors. The *North American* speaks of Com. Jones as follows:

"He was born in the State of Delaware, which will long be proud of his memory, and to refer to the glorious sea fights on which his fame was founded, the affair of the Wasp and the Frolic, which his country will never allow to be forgotten. This action was fought on the 18th of October, 1812, and hence was one of the earliest, as well as one of the most brilliant, of the naval victories of the war. Considering, in fact, the inferiority of the force of the British vessel in the number of her guns, with the wholly disproportioned loss inflicted upon her, it may be almost ranked, as it has often been pronounced, the most decisive action which was fought; and it was deemed by foreign critics to present an extraordinary evidence of the superiority of American over English naval gunnery. The Wasp, if our recollections serve us, had but eighteen guns; the Frolic twenty-two. The latter commenced the action, which was a close one throughout; and, within the first seven minutes, succeeded in bringing down several of the Wasp's spars and sails, and in especially her main-topmast, which, with the mainsail yard, fell in such a manner as to render most of her head sails unmanageable during the remainder of the conflict. In this crippled state, however, and with an exceedingly inferior force, the Wasp continued a deadly and most effectual fire; until finally, having raked and grappled her antagonist, boarders were called, and, led on by Lieut. Biddle, rushed on board the Frolic, to find her deck a scene of blood and carnage, with no living person to be seen save the man at the wheel and three officers, who threw down their swords in token of surrender.

The very ceremony of hauling down the flag required the aid of American hands, and was performed by those of Lieutenant Biddle. The loss of the Wasp was five killed and as many wounded; that of the Frolic was thirty killed and fifty wounded, the vessel herself a perfect wreck, and all this was the result of a conflict of only forty-three minutes duration. No order for this victory was deemed of so striking and important a character that the Legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, Delaware, and, we believe, other States, voted Capt. Jones their thanks, with swords and pieces of plate; that Congress conferred upon him, his officers and men, a handsome pecuniary testimonial—his prize and his own vessel, as will be remembered, having been captured immediately after the fight by the Poictiers seventy-four; and that the Government promoted him, as a mark of its approbation, to the command of the frigate Macedonian. He deserved the honor, he deserved the fame he acquired, which was not a little; as he drew red the regard of a multitude of friends, who knew how to prize the manly virtues of his private character.

COLUMBUS, (Miss.) Aug. 1.

THE CROPS.—Having had a continuance of dry weather, the favorable contingency on which we represented the cotton crop to depend two weeks ago, there is now every prospect of a fair if not full production in this region of country. Without some future casualty, including the ravages of the worm, we should not be surprised if the turn out of the growing cotton crop here, exceeded that of any previous one for five years.

MACON, Aug. 6.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.—For the last four weeks the weather has been excessively warm. The atmosphere sultry and almost impenetrable, and the earth in consequence, has become as dry and parched as the ashes of a furnace. The crops both of Corn and Cotton, in the neighboring counties, we regret to learn, have been seriously injured by the late dry weather, and in no event can an average crop be made. A gentleman of this city, who has just returned from his plantation in Houston, informs us that the planters of that county have not suffered as much from drought there in any season, for fifteen years than they have the present summer.

DEATH FROM HANDLING A CORPSE.—The Newark Advertiser has the following letter dated Boonton, July 20th: "Our village has again been visited with sudden death, in the case of Mrs. Geo. W. Eaton, of this place, who died suddenly last light, under the following circumstances: On she 20th inst. two girls lost their lives by falling into the river and drowning, near this place. On Tuesday, the 23d, their bodies were recovered and taken to Mrs. Eaton's, laid out and coffined. In handling the corpse and clothes of the deceased, it is supposed she came in contact with some infectious matter, which communicated to a cut she received on one of her fingers the day before, which soon after became inflamed, the arm and shoulder swelling very much; yesterday congestion of the brain set in, and last night she died."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a thunder storm on Saturday afternoon a house at Village Green, in Delaware county, Pa., was struck by the electric fluid, which was very destructive in its effects, demolishing nearly every thing in the building, and killing three persons, a Mr. Dunion and his wife, and another. Almost every soul in the place was prostrated, and their clothes torn from their bodies, and several remained insensible for some time.

Mr. George Rumbayer, a farmer, in Huntingdon county, Pa., and his wife, were instantly killed by lightning a few days since while in the act of entering their dwelling.—*Baltimore American.*

CARELESSNESS OF APOTHECARIES.—We perceive that an apothecary in Boston, who recently administered corrosive sublimate instead of calomel, by which mistake an unfortunate man lost his life, has been declared guilty of criminal carelessness, by the Grand Jury, and held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, to answer the charge of manslaughter. We do not know whether there was criminal carelessness in this case or not; but are pleased to see this action on the part of the authorities.

N. Y. Herald.

A PHILOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.—We were favored last evening, says the Baltimore *Sun,* with an opportunity of viewing a splendid letter of condolence to Mrs. Taylor, relict of our late President, from Dr. Hamor Narmovi, a Hungarian exile, residing at Washington, written in *eighteen different languages,* and signed by the President of the United States, and by each member of both Houses of Congress. It is executed in the most beautiful manner, entirely with the pen, on a sheet of paper five feet long by seven broad, on which are delineated in beautiful chirography in ink, gilding and coloring, a poetic tribute of grief, coming as so many letters from eighteen different races, each in its own character and style, and ornamented and scattered about as so many funeral offerings. Dr. N.'s great knowledge in languages, as well as his proficiency in art and good taste, is fully evidenced in this work. It is presented, however, in the form of a memento from the President and the members of both Houses of Congress. The following are the translations of the inscriptions in each of the eighteen different languages, each of which is idiomatically preserved:

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,
The Beloved Husband and Father,
The Patriot, Soldier, and Statesman.

In Syriac—"It is a great consolation for a widow and orphans to know that a whole brave nation mourns for the loss of their husband and father."

In French—"Weep! bereaved widow, weep! —he was worthy all thy tears."

In Hebrew—"Stop in thy mourning, O! widow—he has gone from the battle-field to the world of peace."

In Chaldean—"Why weepest thou? Because he was invited to join the other glorious ones!"

In Armenian—"A woman may be proud who has to weep on the grave of such a hero, and who can say 'he was my husband.'"

In German, from Schiller—"Rest, brave hero! till the dew from the breath of Jehovah shall fall on thy grave; and at his mighty command, amid the smoke of melted planets, the grave will yield up its victim."

In Latin—"Manet mansuraque est, in aeternitate temporum in farma rarum."

In Hungarian—"He has gone! but not in all, and so long as America is a Republic, and the Union shall exist, the name of Taylor will not be forgotten."

In Modern Greek—"Far over the ocean the name of the Old Hero is remembered in glory —the name of Buena Vista's hero is also engraved on the walls of old Athens!"

In Russian—"Zachary Taylor!—an honest man, the noblest work of God."

In Wallachian—"The dower of parting is glorious when we can say, when near the grave, we have always endeavored to do our duty, like Zachary Taylor."

In Italian—"His whole life was dedicated to the service of the Republic."

In Sclavonian—"Was he not the greatest patriot in the Union? Surely he had been the best fortress to prevent disunion."

In Croatian—"The material for monuments are marble and stone—cold and senseless. In the hearts of the American people is Taylor's monument—warm and sensible."

In Arabic—"No purer spirit dwells in Heaven, by the side of Washington, than the soul of the hero of Mexico."

In Dutch—"The generals of two Presidents I witnessed in the course of two years. The first was that of Kossuth, the President of the Republic of Hungary—he was buried alive—confined and bonabled away to end a life in sadness and sorrow in the hot deserts of Asia. The second was General Zachary Taylor—he lies gone to his grave with the love of a nation—honored by the world and respected even by Europeans."

An interesting feature in the letter is a likeness of Gen. T., composed of his biography and appropriate sentiments, written in a minute manner, the writing forming the outlines of the face and whole person.

His hair is composed of the following words, so distinct as at a little distance to appear quite natural: "In the battle-field, amidst the sound of cannon, the drums and trumpets, the harass of the siege and the sighs of the wounded, my locks became whitened."

"Thy eyes, yes! My glance was ever forward—to the Father of Heaven, and for the Republic."

The nose is composed of the following words: "I breathed deeply as a soldier—in any other air I could not live."

The mouth is composed in its last words; "I have always done my duty. I am not afraid to die."

The neck: "Not proud, save only in being a son of the Republic, and in its service."

The shoulders: "With pleasure I have borne the great duties with which the nation has honored me."

The general biography of the late President fills up all the rest of this particular picture, which is only one of many ingenious drawings and designs in this remarkable letter, and is surrounded by likenesses of Washington, William Tell, Frederick Barbarossa, Alexander the Great and Drago.

The above memento was to be presented to Congress on the 6th inst.

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.—There were entered at the Baltimore Custom House, from foreign ports during the month of July, 13 vessels, of which number 24 were American, 12 English, 2 Bremen, 1 Russian, 1 Norwegian, 1 Dalian, and 1 New Grenadian. The denominations of these were as follows, viz: Ships 8 barks 7, brigs 19, and schooners 11. The cargoes of 38 of these vessels were dutiable, 4 were in ballast and 1 free. There cleared for foreign ports during the same period 1 ship, 3 barks, 11 brigs, 20 brigs, and 9 schooners—total, 42; with an aggregate tonnage of 12,065 tons, and employing 690 men in their navigation. Of these vessels 32 were American, 1 New York, 1 Bremen, 1 Russian, and 1 Hamburg. The destination of these were as follows, viz: England 3, Africa 1, Brazil 2, Buenos Ayres 1, Cuba 2, Genoa 2, Sicily 1, Malta 1, Mexico 1, Rotterdam 1, Rio de Janeiro, 2, Bremen 2, Havana 1, San Francisco 3, Spain 1, and various West India Islands 3.

City Intelligence.

MAYOR AND RECORDER'S COURT.—Agreeably to adjournment, this singular concern is introduced itself to public notice by the presence of the accused Municipality. Acting Recorder Hale presided over the august tribunal, assisted by Aldermen Hawthorn and Bordier. After some dilatoriness, it was by empanelled, and the Court proceeded to the trial of John Burns, charged with an assault. The matter having been given to the jury, they retired, and remained absent half an hour, after which they informed the Court that they could not agree on the verdict. Second trial was ordered, and the accused to enter a *nolle prosequi,* and the prisoner was discharged.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—A called meeting of this body will be held to-night—provided, as ways, there be a quorum, of which we entertain some doubts.

SUPREME COURT.—His Honor, Judge Lanier, of the First District Court, having recently decided that a party convicted of felony could not be admitted to bail, pending the sentence of the Court, the matter was referred for ultimate adjudication to the Supreme Court, in the case of Dalton, convicted of larceny. Yesterday the case was argued before Judges Rost and Preston, and numerous counsel pro and contra. Messrs. Bell-ny and Collins appeared for the appellant, and M. M. Reynolds, Esq., the District Attorney, was present on behalf of the State. After a lengthy argument, the case was submitted, and the Judges will shortly render a decision.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Strawbridge.*—His Honor opened Court yesterday morning for a few minutes, but on business of importance was done.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Strawbridge.*—His Honor rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Municipality No. One vs. P. Willman, which has made the provisional seizure of the funds arising from the receipts of the Vegetable Market, and which had been enjoined by the Municipality on the ground of the defendant having allowed his note to lay over. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court.

THE BUDGET BUSINESS.—One statement yesterday in regard to this affair was substantially correct, though we have since been informed that the Captain of the Second Municipality police only figured as a spectator of the proceedings, which, by the bye, were not compulsory, but rather voluntary, so far as relates to forking over the dimes on the part of the ladies, who habitually held four aces. He is, moreover, as we are informed, a fair blackleg, and after making the affidavit accusing various gentlemen of highway robbery, failed to make his appearance in Court on Monday morning. Captain Forno returned yesterday to the city, and on learning the various rumors that had been circulated, immediately addressed a letter to the Mayor, demanding a prompt investigation of the matter. The examination in question will take place to-day before Acting Recorder Hale.

ASSAULT.—Quite a fight took place between several individuals on Monday night, in the premises situated at the corner of Royal and Barrack streets, in the course of which, a man named Michael Burke, received a wound with a knife. The following individuals charged with being concerned in the affray, were brought up yesterday, before Acting Recorder Fabre, and remanded for further examination. Thomas Patterson, Margaret Highland, Mary Ann Highland and Catherine Donnelly. The wounded man has been conveyed to the Hospital, but his injuries are not considered dangerous.

A CALICO QUESTION.—A woman named Eliza was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality on the charge of having stolen nine yards of calico from Catherine Hoffman. Subsequently the accused returned the calico, and the complainant being unwilling to prosecute, the case was dismissed.

A SAVAGE FEMALE.—Adele Lenfuide was brought up yesterday before Acting Recorder Fabre, charged with having assaulted Raphael Patouillon with a knife. She was remanded for examination.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Frederick Ban-on entered a complaint yesterday before Acting Recorder Fabre, charging one Bartenbour with having assaulted and beaten him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

ASSAULTS, FIGHTS, &c.—A considerable number of cases of assault and battery came up yesterday before acting Recorder Hale. It is not worth while to mention the names of those pugnacious individuals.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—Simon Driscoll was brought up yesterday before acting Recorder Hale, charged by officer Gallagher with having retailed liquor without a license. The matter will be enquired into on Tuesday next.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY WEALTH.—The contractors are already busily at work repairing the levee, and constructing several new and substantial wharves. These latter are to be upwards of two feet above the highest water mark of the Mississippi.

FIRE.—Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Girond street, in the rear of the Hospital, between Common and Gravier streets. Two or three wooden tenements were destroyed.—Loss trifling.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 13, 1850.

There has been a better demand for Cotton, and inclusive of some sales made yesterday but which we did not report the transactions, embrace 4,500 bales. The range of prices has been from 10@11¾c for Low to strictly Middling.

Some small sales of Sugar and Molasses were made at former prices.

The Flour market is dull, but without any change in prices. Sales 1,000 bbls. In Corn, there were no important transactions.

Provisions are without change. Mess Pork $11 50. Prime $9 50. Bacon dull. Sales of Beef merely at retail.

Whiskey is selling at 24c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. Sterling, 108¼ @ 110¼. Paris, 5f @ 5f 31¼. Sixty day Bills on New York, 1@1¼ ⅌ cent discount. Checks, par @ ¼ ⅌ cent prem.

Nothing done in Freights. Cotton to Liverpool, 11-32d.

CIGARS—A large assortment of the most favorite brands of Havana and Principe Cigars, always on hand and for sale by
aug14 LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

COGNAC—Landing ex ship Ohio, from Bordeaux, 20 hf pipes Cognac, Castillon; 10 qr do do, for sale by
aug14 DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., 82 Natchez st.

INDIGO—A few Cerrons of Guatemala Indigo, in store, and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
aug14 3 Front st.

SUGAR—Havana white yellow and brown Sugars, in store and for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

Landing from ship Rajah, and for sale by the subscriber:
Sulphate, dectate and Muriate of Morphia, Chloroform, Gum Opium, Musk.
Tennant's Indelible Ink. E. C. MORGAN
Tayson's do do.
Tennant's Effervescing Magnesia, Orris Root, Patchouli.
Winer's Canadian Vermifuge.
Fahnestock's do do.
Tincture of Sarsaparilla, Congress Water, Turkey Rhubarb.
A1280—50 Kegs fresh Tamarinds, new crop.

Corner Dauphine & Customhouse.

WINES—Landing ex ship Ohio, from Bordeaux, 20 casks Chateau Margaux, Pauillac, 20 do do St Julien, 4 do do Chateau Laurasac, 25 bbls. claret, 25 do Barsac, 200 boxes Claret Wine, St. Julien. For sale by
DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & Co.
aug13 82 Natchez st.

WHITE AND RED WINES IN BOTTLES—120 boxes White Wine, Haut Talence; 1 Haut Brion, Chateau Equeme, Chateau Lafitte, Beaune Mousseux. On land and for sale by
aug13 LEOPOLD JEANNET & Co., 98 St. Louis st.

FRENCH LOCKS—44 cases French Locks, assorted numbers, landing from ship Orleanais. For sale by LEOPOLD JEANNET, & Co.
aug13 98 St. Louis st.

CUBA LEAF TOBACCO—50 bales in store and for sale by MITCHEL & MASENDORF.
aug13

RICE—20 barrels prime Carolina in store and for sale by MITCHEL & MASENDORF.
aug13

HAVANA CIGARS—50 cases of brilliante brands and quality, in store and for sale by
MITCHEL & MASENDORF.
aug13

WRITING PAPER—2000 reams large Wrapping Paper 15 do small do, for sale by
aug13 BERNARD TURPIN, 20 Old Levee.

LETTER PAPER—400 reams blue Letter Paper 250 do do white, do 750 do white, do 750 do yellow, do 250 do yellow, for sale by
aug13 BERNARD TURPIN, 20 Old Levee.

COTTON RIFLES—2 cases containing 12 dozen Cotton Rifles, for sale by
aug13 BERNARD TURPIN, 20 Old Levee.

LARD, 200 kegs choice, for sale by
aug13 SEYMOUR & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES—300 boxes Virginia Sperm Candles, in store, for sale by
aug13 SEYMOUR & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas street.

RICE—50 casks fresh Carolina, for sale by
aug13 SECOMBE & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

HAMS—200 tierces Ham & Shoulders, Indian Corn-fed, for sale by SECOMBE & VOORHIES.
aug13

WHISKEY—200 bbls Oliver's Rectified Whiskey, in store, for sale by
aug13 SEYMOUR & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF—Davis' family Beef, in half and quarter bbls, for sale by
aug13 SEYMOUR & VOORHIES, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

MESS PORK—Landing ex ship Pyramid, from Havre—1000 bbls of Mess Pork, 300 cases Ham, 500 cases Lard, for sale by
jy25 B. TALAMON, 102 and 104 Royal st.

Landing ex brigs Hulda and Johanna, from Bordeaux: 50 packages Brandy, 4th proof; 50 casks Claret Wine, for sale by
jy24 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee st.

ALMONDS—100 boxes shelled Almonds, in store and for sale by
jy22 TROISGROS & CO, 98 Old Levee.

BOTTLES—Claret and Madeira, crates of 1 gross each, in store and for sale by
jy22 E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st

TEAS, Assorted—198 packages, landing from ship Tessorro, and for sale by
jy20 E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas.

BEEF TONGUES—30 boxes Smoked Beef and Davis', in store, for sale by
SECOMBE & VOORHIES,
jy22 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

TEA.—Canisters of 1 2 and 3 lbs, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
jy15 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

KIRCH & ABSYNTH—25 cases Absynth, Dublin brand, 5 do, Kirch, Dublin brand, for sale by
jy17 BUG ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

FIRE BRICK—20,000 English, Pittsburg and Pennsylvania Fire Brick, for sale by
jy15 THOS. BLOIS, 91 Magazine st.

MACE—1 cask for sale by
aug6 BJ HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st

SUNDRIES.

B. TATOUT & CO., 181 Chartres street, corner of Toulouse, old firm TATOUT BROTHERS have received by the ship Toronto, from New York, and the late arrivals from France, England and Germany, the following articles, which they offer for sale at the most moderate prices:—
Blue, white and brown Hose, for ladies and children.
Do do, and mixed do, for gents.
White, brown also mixed Half Hose.
White and colored Gloves, for ladies and gents.
Cornet Laces and Silk Handkerchiefs.
Shoe Laces, 1 yard, 2 yard.
Black and white Play Binding.
Bone, Pearl and Brass Buttons.
Black and white Buckles, for pants.
Blue, black, brown and red Patent Thread.
Alexander's Thread, 200 yards.
Black and colored Sewing Silk.
Cotton Twine and Fishing lines, assorted sizes.
Lump and short Whale ones; Warren's Needles.
Black Shell Combs