The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1,710 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII Whole No. 6309. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1850. { WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE

[illegible] $12 00
[illegible] 5 00
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In [illegible] for every TEN lines [illegible] for each subsequent insertion, and [illegible] for each insertion.

[illegible] Advertisers will limit their [illegible] within the line of their [illegible] square every other [illegible]

New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Friday Morning, Aug. 16, 1850.

[illegible] Mail came through yesterday [illegible]

[illegible] Everybody knows [illegible] necessary, particularly to North Carolina. The [illegible] foreign trade of this [illegible] in case of dissolution, the coastwise [illegible] to expect to receive. We do [illegible] that in the history of the world [illegible] be found to parallel the condition of North Carolina in this Union. She has been [illegible] she has been mute. This reserved [illegible] has been mistaken. Let the trial come, and those who have talked more and felt less will find North Carolina where she was in the Revolution, first, last, first. Her present purpose is [illegible] of the great, who thus recognized his energy. [illegible] public count, and Rip Van Winkle will teach some persons a lecture, which will never be forgotten. There are here around us almost a regiment of picked men, young, ready, always ready, of an gallant — [illegible] Washington, N. C., Aurora.

[illegible] Mr. Clay called the authors of such [illegible] "traitors," he was [illegible] a rising and language hovel of rage [illegible] by every disunionist press in South [illegible] the new-created anarchy and disorganization which, in other places of the [illegible] are required to sustain her autonomous [illegible] but we are proud to add that we [illegible] and excited by every rational and [illegible] citizen from the Delaware to the Sabine. The language of the paper above quoted [illegible] echo of that habitually employed by the Charleston Mercury and his kindred presses [illegible] we need not wonder our columns with [illegible] It is not at all necessary, we can perceive [illegible] of incontrovertible evidence in support of our assertion. It will not, however, be needed, since no intelligent person pretends [illegible] North Carolina desires a dissolution of the Union, and that here and there, besides [illegible] of the Palmetto State, there are individuals [illegible] by imaginary wrongs, and so [illegible] to principle and patriotism, as to share [illegible] the farce and wicked delusion. We [illegible] prepared, however, for the tacit endorsement of the treason by a journal of so respectable character, and so responsible a position as the Southern Press, published at Washington, D. C. [illegible] which precedes these [illegible] the number of the Southern Press [illegible] without comment, [illegible] misrepresentation, there is [illegible] that it expresses the views of [illegible]

[illegible] certain that amongst the five [illegible] Senators and Representatives [illegible] who represent the district of an estimable [illegible] at Washington to defend [illegible] the rights of the citizens of [illegible] the doctrine of a Union, [illegible] to respect the laws of the Union, [illegible] to be mere [illegible] or [illegible] that the Southern Press [illegible] sentiments and convictions of its [illegible] in the South, when it represents [illegible] in the North, by [illegible] silence implied, and [illegible] authority to say, whether [illegible] or preposterous, that we have not and [illegible] of ridicule.

The Southern Press may settle the question of its fidelity to the principles on which it was founded [illegible] by those who constituted their [illegible] to be its readers. Our business is [illegible] which is his [illegible] We say then, without [illegible] that division is [illegible] by the tone of the Press [illegible] by every citizen of [illegible] the card, in reference [illegible] to be distinctly understood [illegible] to include in our [illegible] the country as well as [illegible] Not [illegible] the strongest attachment [illegible] of prodigious [illegible] patriotic State. [illegible] that the advocates [illegible]

It is [illegible] to ascertain public opinion [illegible] other States, [illegible] South [illegible] where [illegible] majority of the press. Alabama [illegible] and even of Mississippi. Georgia [illegible] and wrenched so [illegible] the Palmetto [illegible] regard her proposed remedy as a [illegible] right was a commendable error, [illegible] South Carolina could under [illegible] undertaken to [illegible] measures, she will [illegible] of Southern union [illegible] consequences that [illegible]

[illegible] Dom Antonio Leite [illegible] Mr. Hendricks [illegible] being an extremely capable [illegible] well informed writer. He has been conducted with a number of papers both in the old [illegible] world, and brings to the Pais an agreeable [illegible] a large subscription list derived from [illegible] Spanish journal recently conducted [illegible] Thomas. Under his efficient [illegible] Lei Fabra cannot but prosper.

[illegible] Medico—Destruction of the Mansion House.—We learn with deep regret that [illegible] evening, just as fire broke out in [illegible] the Mansion House, at the corner [illegible] Royal and Conti streets, by which that [illegible] was nearly consumed. The fire was [illegible] the Post Office, which occupied the [illegible] room of the building, was likewise consumed [illegible] the contents, by great activity and [illegible] were entirely saved. It is said that [illegible] House was partially insured. It [illegible] Charles Cullom Esq., who [illegible] the north.

Telegraph informs us that the bill for [illegible] admission of California has passed the Senate by a vote of 30 [illegible]

Naval.—U. S. [illegible] Engineer, 2d Master commanding, Comd[illegible] Washington, arrived at Norfolk on the [illegible] of the U. S. [illegible] Bayou Sara, Saturday last, off the [illegible] bottom up [illegible] hull painted white, black [illegible] streak; inter first letters o[illegible] were G. R. E., galley and bedding [illegible]

New York, Aug. 7—9 P. M.

Arrival of the Steamer Georgia—The Cargo Fire Subsided—Fire Sentenced to the Chain Gang, &c.—The steamer Georgia arrived here this afternoon from Chagres, via Havana. She brings a very large amount of gold dust. All was quiet at California at the latest dates.

Seven of the prisoners at Havana were to be released on the 7th instant. The remainder of them have been sentenced to hard labor for seven years, with the chain-gang.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

New York, Aug. 7, 1850.

The Truth of Fact—The Examination—The Recent Catastrophe—Melancholy Suicide—Sudden Death—Another Baltimore Fast Sailer, &c.

The examination of the thirty-six striking sailors captured by the police during the recent riots, is to come off this morning before Justice McGrath. It is now doubted whether any of the rioters were killed, though some persons will insert that two are dead. None of the policemen were seriously hurt.

The coroner is to investigate the facts in relation to the recent disasters by the falling of buildings. The grand jury is also about to pay some attention to the subject.

Mary King, a young lady aged 19, of many personal attractions and beloved by a large circle of friends, committed suicide on Monday night by swallowing laudanum. It supposed [illegible] in an affair of the heart is presumed to have been the cause of the act.

A case of sudden death, from an over-dose of laudanum, has also occurred at Brooklyn.—

[illegible] Miss Ellen Farrell, a daughter of James Farrell. She took the laudanum to check an attack of the diarrhœa, for the purpose of attending a party.

The Baltimore clipper ship Thomas Watson, Capt. Thomas, made the trip out from Philadelphia to San Francisco in 113 days, being the shortest trip ever made. Baltimore has the honor of having built all the ships that have made quick trips.

[Correspondence Savannah Republican.]

Editors Savannah Republican:

Gentlemen:—About two o'clock this morning the Post Office in this place was discovered to be on fire, and the flames had progressed so far that it was totally destroyed, with all its contents, consisting of letters, &c.—a stock of goods valued at $5,000, belonging to Dr. D. R. Mathewson, and all his notes, books, &c., amounting to $16,000 more—no insurance. The adjoining building belonging to Mr. Daniel McCabe, was consumed, valued at $400—no insurance. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. The loss falls very heavily upon Mr. Mathewson, our Post-Master, a very worthy citizen. He was sleeping out on the hill, as is usual with our citizens in summer, and knew nothing of the fire until it was nearly over.

Very respectfully, yours, &c. H.

The Storm.—The Storm of Wednesday and Thursday last proved most destructive to the growing crops of corn in this section. We have seen and conversed with Farmers from every part of the country, and the lowest estimate of loss made by any one is one half the entire crop. We hope, however, this is an overestimate. Much damage was done to the vessels in our port. The Julia Ann, the Windsor, the J. C. Ebringhaus, the Grace Garnet and the Empire, were driven ashore or sunk. All have been got off with the exception of the Garnet, more or less damaged.

The schooner Fanny, of Philadelphia, from Savannah bound to Philadelphia, laden with cotton, is reported ashore at Chuckimacomico Beach, the cargo in part saved, the vessel a total wreck. We have no news from below farther than this report. But we fear when the news shall be received, it will prove of a most painful character. The storm has been the most severe of any experienced here for years, uprooting fruit and ornamental trees, and doing much damage in the general appearance of our town. —*Old North State, [Elizabeth City.]*

Asafœtida.—The article is obtained from a large umbelliferous plant, growing in Persia.—The root resembles a large parsnip externally, or a black color; on cutting it transversely, the juice, like cream, which, from exposure to the air, becomes yellower and yellower, and at last of dark brown color! It is very apt to ran upon putrefaction; and hence those who collect it carefully, defend it from the sun. The fresh juice has an excessively strong smell, which grows weaker and weaker upon keeping, the single dram of the fresh fluid smells more than a hundred pounds of the dry assafœtida brought to us. The Persians are commonly obliged to bite ships on purpose for its carriage, as scarcely any one will receive it along with other commodities, its stench infecting every thing that comes near it.—*Scientific American.*

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the brig *Amadora*, Captain Zabriskie, we have been put in possession of our files of Vera Cruz papers to the 31st, and of journals from the city of Mexico to the 24th ult, inclusive.

There was little political intelligence of interest at the latest dates. The French and Foreign Legion had been disbanded.

The Mexican papers are engaged in a furious controversy respecting the merits of the different candidates for the Presidency. Personalities are not spared.

The State of Oajaca is still in commotion on account of the revolutionary outbreak of Melendez and his followers. The latter have been several times defeated, but are not yet subdued. A new *pronunciamento* was about to be attempted in the same State, but was frustrated by the timely arrest of the ringleaders. At Orizaba some agitation existed, but a revolt was prevented by the energy of the municipal authority.

At Queretaro lately an attempt to procure water by digging an Artesian well was put a stop to, in consequence of the ignorance and stupidity of the authorities.

The cholera has nearly disappeared from the city of Mexico, but is making terrible ravages at Puebla, where the deaths average over a hundred a day. The disease has reached Guadalajara.

The Tehuantepec treaty, is not much liked by the Mexican journals. They profess to fear that if the Americans obtain a foothold in the country, they will not stop short of absolute possession. They moreover contest the legality of the mission of Gomez Pedraza.

The extra session of Congress will shortly be held. At a preliminary meeting on the 14th ult, 79 members were present, less than a quorum. The session will be opened as soon as a legal number of deputies shall have arrived.

The Presidential contest is proceeding with great vigor and bitterness, they speak in Mexico of holding public meetings, and discussing the claims of the several aspirants. This would be an improvement indeed. The leading candidates are General's Arista, and Almonte, and Senor Luis de la Rosa.

The affairs of Yucatan continues in market disorder, and the Peninsula, besides being constantly menaced by savage hordes, is a prey to intestine convulsions.

Two of the supposed murderers of the Deputy Carredo have been arrested, and will speedly be brought to trial.

The appointment of Mr. Manuel Payero as Minister of Finance is exceedingly unpopular, he is violently assailed by the press on the ground of incapacity.

A number of carriages and diligences were recently attacked by robbers, on the route from Vera Cruz, and plundered of every thing valuable. The drivers were either killed or wounded in attempting to resist. Five or six of the bandits have been arrested and taken to Puebla.

Mr. Avranda, deputy from Zacatecas, died on the 6th ult.

The papers complain that certain merchants of Mexico have bought up all the sugar in the market, with a view of forwarding it to California. The article has doubled in value and is extremely scarce.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

We take the following from the *Evening Delta*:

Baltimore, Aug. 14.

The steamer Niagara is in. The Cotton market is brisk and cotton has advanced one-eighth. Fair Orleans is at 8½. The sales for the week have been one hundred and nineteen thousand bales, seventy-one thousand of which have been bought by speculators.

Demand for Rice is decreasing. Coffee is steady at Liverpool, but the prices in the London market are lower.

The Atlantic sailed on the 31st. Jenny Lind was on board. Every birth was taken.

Boston, Aug. 7.

Departure of the Asia—Congressional Nomination, &c.—The steamer Asia sailed today, as we, taking out 95 passengers for Liverpool and 21 for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

S. A. Elliot has been nominated for Congress by the two distilleries portions of the whig party, as a compromise candidate. It is not yet certain whether he will accept the nomination.

The democrats have called a convention in the Fourth Congressional district, to nominate a candidate against Palfrey.

New York, Aug. 7—9 P. M.

Arrival of the Steamer Georgia—The Cargo Fire Subsided—Fire Sentenced to the Chain Gang, &c.—The steamer Georgia arrived here this afternoon from Chagres, via Havana. She brings a very large amount of gold dust. All was quiet at California at the latest dates.

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THE CAMBRIA'S NEWS.

The full accounts by the *Cambria* have not been received, but the papers contain much intelligence of interest.

At a meeting of the friends of Baron Rothschild held at London, it was resolved that he should be present himself at the bar of the House, as a member for London. Baron Rothschild according to previous arrangement, entered the House, Friday at noon, presented himself at the bar, placed his credentials upon the table and demanded to be sworn on the Old Testament. A very stormy debate ensued, in which the pusillanimous conduct of the government was severely censured, by even their usual supporters. Resolutions and amendments were proposed and rejected. Finally, the debate was adjourned till Monday, when almost all politicians anticipate that a resolution conferring the principle of the bill will be carried. If so, it is thought by many that the whigs cannot hold office another hour thereafter.

Bristol has been the scene of a dreadful steamboat explosion, by which a number of persons have lost their lives.

Paris, Saturday.

In the departments where elections for municipal honors are about to take place, most of the candidates are of the party of order.

A destructive water-spout fell in the vicinity of Orleans on the 16th.

A letter from Marseilles states that the U. S. corvette, Erie anchored in the bay on Thursday, having on board a Turkish Ambassador, accredited by the Sublime Porte to the government at Washington.

Sunday.—The Assembly were engaged yesterday in discussing the budget on the Public Instruction bill; thirteen chapters were disposed of, but nothing of moment arose during the debate; Reports have been received from Morocco, stating that in consequence of the continued drought, the greater part of the crops had been destroyed, and that famine was apprehended.

Monday.—The law on the Press has been officially published. It is said that the President will use the power it confers on him with the utmost rigor; in short, that he hates the Press, and would exterminate it if he could. The greatest annoyance to the Press is, the clause which compels all writers to sign their own articles; but it is thought that this clause will be evaded by making the responsible editor sign all that appears in the paper.

General De Hautipoul has acknowledged that he committed an error as regards the laws of discipline in his differences with Changarnier, and the two Generals came to a reconciliation, in order to relieve the President from embarrassment.

The French fleet has left Naples for Cherbourg, to be reviewed by the President of the Republic. Two frigates suddenly left Toulon, to-day, for Tunis.

In several of the departments the people live in continued dread of incendiarism.

Count Pons, one of the most distinguished officers of the Republic, died on Saturday.

Tuesday.—The election of the committee of twenty-five of prerogative and surveillance, during the prorogation of the Assembly, is being proceeded with. Yesterday, in the Assembly, the President proclaimed the result of the ballot for committee of surveillance; during the prorogation only fifteen names had the required majority. Amongst others those of Odillon Barrot, General Changarnier, Berryer Molé, Genlis, Lerasion, and Gen. Lamoricière. Within the last two days seven hundred and ten thousand, nine hundred and three francs have been deposited in the Paris savings banks.

Wednesday.—It is said that the whole of the Municipal Council of Marseilles had resigned, in consequence of the order given by the government, that all vessels arriving in that port, and having no case of death or illness, shall not be compelled to perform quarantine. The ten other members of the Council of Prerogative and Surveillance were proclaimed yesterday.—Upon the whole, the committee are considered unfavorable to the views of the President.

Thursday.—It is said that the next great move in French politics, as regards the interior, will be an attempt, on the part of the new coalition of the extreme red of the Chambers, to repeal the electoral law of the 31st.

In consequence of the death of the President of the United States, the President of the French Republic will go in mourning for one month. A grand solemn service will be performed at Notre Dame, and for ten days the national flag will have black crape attached.

A certain rise has taken place in the price of grain.

The question of the Salt has risen from 25 francs to 29 francs. Several representatives of the colonies have presented a legislative to the establishment of a line of steamers between France and the French West India Islands, touching at Lisbon, Madeira, and Teneriffe. The starting point for these vessels will be Havre.

Louis Napoleon is about making another proclamation—this time in an easterly direction. The definitive treaty of the new electoral law, is said to be, that the number of electors in France, which in 1848 amounted to ten millions and a half, has been reduced to three millions and a quarter. The fierce attack upon the Assembly, in the semi-official journal *Dessin*, causes great sensation in political circles. The subject had been considered at a cabinet council, but nothing was positively known. The Bourse was rather agitated—fives opened at 95f. 55c, and closed at 95f. 70.

The commercial accounts for the past week are excellent. The Paris manufacturers have more orders than they can execute, and operatives are in great demand.

Denmark and the Duchies.—Various small acts of hostilities, on both sides, have been committed. The blockade of the harbor of Kel-Gotenscontinued on the 19th. Several coasting vessels have been seized by the Danish frigates. The Danish army is under the command of Gen. Von Krogh. That of the Duchies, of General Wilisen.

The Danish troops are advancing rapidly. Commercial intercourse has been interdicted.

Accounts of the 17th state that a smart engagement had occurred between the advanced posts of both armies in the vicinity of Flensburgh; and advices from Altona of the 18th, state that on that day the Danish fleet, consisting of seven vessels of war, supported by troops, took possession amidst a heavy cannonade of both sides of the Isle of Fehmern. The Lieutenancy has given orders for reprisals.

Portugal and Spain.—From Lisbon, the news relative to the American claims is interesting and important. It appears that the Portuguese government had sent an ultimatum, to the American Charge d'Affaires, in answer to the claim of the United States cabinet, which was pronounced unsatisfactory by that gentleman. He, in consequence, demanded his passports.

The foreign minister intended to forward the passports, without delay, accompanied by a respectable note, expressive of a wish that the differences between the two countries might be arranged in a friendly manner. Commodore Martin's squadron was still in the Tagus, as also the two American vessels of war, which were expected to sail on the 19th, with Mr. Clay. The Minister of foreign affairs had sent a circular, through the Portuguese diplomatic agents, for presentation to the different courts, with details respecting the American demand upon Portugal.

The health of the Queen of Spain is quite restored. Other Spanish news of no importance.

The German Empire.—All Germany is ringing with speculations upon the result of the war in Holstein.

From Hamburg, we learn that a second Russian fleet, with ten thousand troops on board, is on the point of leaving the port of Cronstadt for the Schleswig-Holstein coast. Sweden, also, is to send a squadron under the command of Prince Oscar, and it is not thought impossible that England may send a maritime force, at least equal to that of Russia. There would then be four fleets of maritime powers, more or less hostile to the German cause.

In the Duchies, the Hanoverian Chambers are still firm in their support of Germany, and consider the peace concluded between Prussia and Denmark, as dishonorable to the Empire.

A despatch had reached Berlin, stating that a dreadful fire had broken out in the city of Gracow, by which nearly one half of the city had been destroyed. Many lives were lost, and a great amount of property consumed.

Austria and Russia.—Accounts from Vienna state that the Minister of War has resigned, in consequence of Haynau's dismissal. Radetzky has tendered his resignation, it is said on the same account.

A tremendous fire occurred at St. Petersburg on the 16th, on the north side of the river, near the guard ship. Property to an immense amount was destroyed.

Look out for a Quartette of Planets.—Jupiter and Venus have, for some weeks past, appeared in full splendor, following in the wake of the sun, in its descent below the horizon, from two to two and a half hours in the rear of that great luminary. Between them might have been seen a very small red star; that was Mercury. This latter planet is now at the most distant part of his orbit from the earth, and hence it is that he looks so diminutive. By and by, when he has finished his circuit, and is passing the earth on the same side of the sun, he will resemble a ball of fire, full as large as Jupiter now appears to us. These three planets now appear as if they were almost within a span of each other. The near proximity of the two first named, causes them to present a splendid spectacle. Mars, from being between them, has passed below Venus, though all three continue in a line obliquely inclined to the horizon. On Saturday, so the almanac says, they will all three be in conjunction with the new moon, and we may expect to see such a display of planetary magnificence as will not occur again in—we don't know how many years. —*Norfolk Herald.*

Eufaula, (Ala.) Aug. 3.

The Crops, Weather, &c.—This portion of the country is suffering just at this time very much for the want of rain. Genial showers have descended but seldom this summer; and in consequence of which, the corn crop must be materially if not very seriously cut off—and the same cause, together with the cold, wet, late spring, will probably prevent the realization of more than two thirds of a Cotton Crop.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 7th, Mr. Shields submitted a resolution of enquiry, directing the committee on the library to examine a medal of General Taylor, made by N. Gevelot, and if satisfactory to purchase copies of it for the public departments. Laid over.

Mr. Pearce's bill for the settlement of the Texan boundary was taken up.

Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate for about fifteen minutes in opposition to some features of the bill. Without concluding, he gave way to Mr. Douglas, on whose motion the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and the California bill was resumed.

Mr. Yulee resumed his speech upon the amendment submitted by him yesterday, in which he proposed to change the existing government in California into a provisional government, in the nature of a territorial organization.

At three o'clock, he being much exhausted, gave way to a motion to postpone the bill till to-morrow. The Senate refused to postpone the bill—yeas 19, nays 30.

Mr. Yulee continued his remarks, and at four o'clock gave way to

Mr. Badger, who moved the Senate adjourn. Seat—yeas 19, nays 23.

Mr. Butler stated that it was the apparent design to force a vote this evening. Several Senators desired to be heard. He moved, with a view to give breathing time to the Senator from Florida, the bill be postponed till to-morrow; and on that motion called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Berrien followed in support of the postponement, and the question being taken, the motion was rejected—yeas 23, nays 23.

Mr. Soule moved an adjournment. Lost—yeas 23, nays 25.

The bill was ultimately postponed, by a vote of 27 to 24, and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, Mr. Holmes submitted a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to communicate to the House, if it be not incompatible with the public interest, the amount of the several claims of the United States against Portugal, the nature of those claims, the correspondence upon the subject both at Washington and Lisbon between the two Governments; also the amount and nature of the claims preferred by Portugal against the United States, and all the correspondence between the two Governments.

Mr. McClernand said that a report had been put in circulation by letter writers, and which had been copied to some extent by the newspapers, that this Government has sent a fleet up the Tagus, to enforce, at the mouth of the cannon, the payment of those claims. He had seen it stated in several of the papers that an American squadron had been sent to Lisbon for the purpose of enforcing the demand. (Mr. McClernand) considered the rumor so preposterous that he had not deemed it necessary to move in the House any serious inquiry upon the subject. The power of making war resided in Congress alone. The exercise of it in any degree by the Executive branch of the Government would be such an assumption of power as to destroy all the highest censure of Congress and the country.

Hence he had concluded that there had been no such assumption of power by the Executive, and had not proposed any inquiry into the matter. The Secretary of the Navy was on ground for the rumor that a fleet had been sent to Lisbon to intimidate or threaten the government of Portugal. It might be that there was one vessel there to bring home our Charge, in the contingency of a difficulty, or perhaps refusal on the part of that government to pay our just claims. He was not authorized to presume that any extreme measures had been authorized by the President of the United States.

After some further debate, in which Messrs. King, of N. J., Ashmun, Holmes and Hilliard took part, the resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Boyd in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Post-Office appropriation bill.

Some considerable debate took place in regard to the propriety of placing the department entirely upon its own resources for support; also in regard to the reduction of the letter postage, with the view of increasing the revenues of that department. The committee rose and the bill was reported to the House.

The amendments in the committee of the whole, allowing fifteen additional Clerks, was concurred in—yeas 83, nays 79.

The amendment of Mr. Potter, placing the Post-Office Department upon the commercial footing, was concurred in, by yeas 95, nays 70.

The bill was then hastily passed under the opera ton of the previous question, by yeas 117, nays 64.

The House then, at 30 o'clock, adjourned.

The views entertained of Pres. Fillmore's late message, by moderate and prudent persons, may be inferred from the annexed passages from the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun:

Now that the President's message on the subject of the boundary dispute between New Mexico and Texas is spread before us in print, giving everybody an opportunity of reading it leisurely, and reflecting on it at ease, there appears to be but one opinion about it, to wit—That it is a purely kind, patriotic and wise State paper, explaining fully the line, upon the position in which the country is placed, and fairly the means by which peace may be preserved and harmony restored between the contending parties.

"It is exceedingly desirable," says the message, "that no occasion shall arise for the exercise of the powers thus vested in the President by the constitution and the laws. With what kindness they might be executed, or whether ever clear the case of necessity, yet circumstances might, nevertheless, follow, of which no human sagacity can foresee either the extent or the end.

The President then disclaims all intention of establishing either a civil or military government in Texas, and tells the boundary question shall be disposed of, and recommends Congress to settle it before they adjourn, preferring an offer of money to Texas, which Texas forcibly—but frankly—calls a bribe, to the appointment of commissioners, or the reference of the dispute to the supreme judicial tribunal of the land, as both these methods would consume much time, and in the meanwhile perhaps lead to a collision.

This is the tenor of the President's message; and this Mr. Volney Howard called "the first drawing of the sword" on the part of the President. It is stated that Harbour, a Texan Senator, has expressed great curiosity to see that sword which the President has drawn to fight Texas with, and that he has telegraphed for it, for exhibition in New York and Philadelphia, no doubt, attract numerous and fashionable audiences.

The President has not drawn a sword; he has merely pointed to it as a means which the Constitution has placed at his command to support the Union and the law; urging Congress at the same time to act in such a manner that he may not be obliged thereunto compelled by the Constitution to unsheath it. And have not Senators and members of Congress in their speeches pointed to the sword that they are ready to draw, when they should be called upon to do so? Shall the President of the United States, to whom the sword is given by the Constitution, have no right to answer these unworthy, if not treasonable menaces?

The fact is, the Texas boundary is the sum and substance of the whole difficulty under which the country is now labouring; and hence the southern ultras cling to it as a priceless gem. They do not wish it to be settled, and hence dislike the message, because it urges its settlement. The Texas boundary is the brandy to their punch; without which it would be nothing but weak lemonade.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Thursday Evening, Aug 15, 1850.

The Niagara's accounts are to-day and Fair Orleans Cotton at Liverpool has quoted at ⅛d, which is ¼d above the highest previous range. In this market there was not much enquiry to-day, and the transactions only amounted to 1000 bales at steady prices.

Nothing of consequence was done in Sugar and Molasses. Prices are full.

The Flour market is firm, with sales to-day of 1300 bbls, mostly Illinois and St. Louis, at a range of $4 00 to $5 50 for Common to extra brands. Corn is very dull, and per barrel will not pay over 30c per bushel.

Provisions are unchanged and but little done to-day.

Whiskey is selling at 24½@25c ⅌ gallon for red tinted.

Exchange is firm at previously quoted rates.

Freights are improving. Cotton to Havre, Aug 16. A vessel was taken to load at Mobile for Liverpool at 7 16d.

BUTTER, BUTTER—Royal street, at No. 108 Butter, will always be found ready to offer coffee lovers and others the following prices:

[illegible]	50	per dozen single
[illegible]	60	do double, the pr. 10
[illegible]	80	

WINE—Landing ex ship Isaac Chaffee from Bordeaux, 40 cases Montferrand Red Wine, for sale by J. ROUMIEU.

DRY GOODS—Landing ex ship Ohio and for sale by SEKAKIN TURPIN, 98 Old Levee.

TAMARINDS—24 casks, for sale by Marmajuge in brine. Just arrival, for sale low by Chas. Conogan, O. VALETON & CO.

BUSSANEAUX FRUITS IN THEIR JUICE—Just received, landing from ship Orlando. For sale by VALETON & CO.

SARDINES IN OIL—Landing and for sale by O. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

Landing from ship, Rajah, and for sale by the subscriber:

Sulphate, dentate and Muriate of Morphia, Chloroform, Gum Opium, Mark Prussiate Indigo, Blue Vitriol, Tartar Emetic, Cochineal, Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Brimstone, Castile Soap, Sal Soda, Sal Ammoniac, Cinchonia, Quinine, Sulphate Quinine, Sulphate Cinchonia, Iodine, Iodide Potassium, Iodide Iron, Iodide Ammonia, Iodide Mercury, Iodide Lead, Iodide Zinc, Iodide Quinine, Iodide Morphia, Iodide Starch, Ether, Chloroform, Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, Sperm Oil, Linseed Oil, Olive Oil, Lard Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, Turpentine, Camphor, Gum Camphor, Gum Myrrh, Gum Arabic, Gum Shellac, Gum Copal, Gum Tragacanth, Gum Guaiac, Gum Ammoniac, Gum Assafœtida, Gum Galbanum, Gum Kino, Gum Benzoin, Gum Myrrh