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The New-Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1851. ..... (No. 1518 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. / Vol. XXIX—Whole No. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, on the first inserting, and HALF that price for each week after. Any Advertisement in charge for less than one dollar in each instance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning June 16, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. EUGENE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of 7th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues, and receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or in the office of the Bee.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851. C. F. WEISSE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The Northern Mail will hereafter close at half past 10 A. M.

☞ Our columns are so crowded to-day that we are compelled to omit the customary leader.

☞ We are indebted to the Captain and Clerk of the Concordia for St. Louis papers.

SAD ACCIDENT AT ALGIERS.—Yesterday at about 3 o'clock, P. M., a gale of wind, accompanied by rain, burst over our city, and occasioned a sad accident at Algiers, on the other side of the river.

From what we learn, it appears that the stand of the Bagatelle race course, where several persons had found shelter from the rain, was blown down by the storm, killing in its fall a man and a horse, and wounding severely three other persons.

☞ A kitchen of a house in Robertson st. between Dumaine and St. Philip, took fire yesterday afternoon, and was burnt to the ground. The house is insured.

LOUISIANA.—We have later news from Utah by the arrival of the 19th inst. having arrived at St. Louis on the 29th ult. Among the passengers were little Joseph L. Heywood having title of Secretary of the Territory of Utah, and appointed to fill the office of his father. The commission, signed by the other officers had not yet arrived.

The weather is said to be unusually pleasant—dry clear, and no frost to injure vegetation. Maize is a full been sown, many trees transplanted, and vines reared around the several blocks of the town.

Messrs. Beech and Blair are engaged in making sugar and molasses from the beet.

THE FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamship *Africana*, Capt. Foster arrived at this port on Saturday from Vera Cruz bringing the usual mail from Mexico to the 31st ult. inclusive. The *Trait d'Union* contains the following account of the ravages of an awful conflagration, which desolated San Francisco on the night of the 4th May, involving a loss of property variously estimated at from eight to twenty millions of dollars. We avail ourselves of the Delta's translation:

From La Trait d'Union, published in the City of Mexico, of the 4th of June:

California is decidedly the country for conflagrations. We have of late had occasion to notice the frequent fires to which San Francisco is subject. Lately we had to report the near complete destruction of Nevada City, to-day we have the pleasure to announce the total destruction of Sonora. Our readers will, no doubt, think that next year, on the 24th of May, we shall have to report a fire. May a fire which destroyed the whole of the town in this new search country, on the 4th of May in a year, as it were, in fatal commemoration of the anniversary,—for the fifth one in two years,—three-fourths of the city of San Francisco, in expectancy of the result of the fire, hoisting the American colors at half mast, and stores have been transferred to the residences of the city.

Sonora, which was so few before the conflagration, contained five times its ordinary population in the same space of time. Sonora is a word, was, at the time, a most strange commercial emporium.

[illegible] town of Burgoyne & Co., found fifteen thousand dollars in their safe after the fire.

[illegible] Rules of the Custom House have saved [illegible] buried in the ashes, by throwing [illegible] a million of dollars were thus [illegible]

[illegible] printing offices have been destroyed—[illegible] Union House, the Union Hotel, Parker [illegible] Theatre, Dramatic Museum, Public [illegible], New World Hotel, City Hotel, [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, Rose [illegible] Exchange House, the [illegible] Steamship company, the ships Niantic [illegible] Harrison, & &c. &c.

[illegible] Stockton, taking into [illegible] the proprietor of the city, [illegible] quite as disastrous as those of San Francisco. This took place on the next [illegible] and spreading, burned down a new [illegible] Hotel; it is supposed that it was fired by some [illegible] one who wished, by the burning of the [illegible], which stands next to the Merchants' Hotel, [illegible] the escape of the criminals. But [illegible] at once blazing in the opposite direction, the end of the incendiary was frustrated [illegible] the commercial houses on the Levee [illegible] all Maine, all Centre streets, all the houses on El Dorado street, (two excepted,) [illegible] including on Hunter street, but three, [illegible] by the element. The loss is estimated [illegible] $1,500,000. We will not undertake [illegible] the list of victims from the conflagration; [illegible] fill two columns of the paper, and they are not yet complete. [illegible] that in San Francisco, as [illegible] very few commercial houses, [illegible] Americans or foreigners, have escaped.

It was at first reported that the fire in San Francisco was caused by the imprudence or neglect of the ship painters, in whose shop the fire began. But these gentlemen, Messrs. Baker & Hamerre, have publicly declared that there was no fire, in their store, which could cause such an accident. Everything leads to the belief that in San Francisco, as at Stockton, the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Two months ago, two persons, named Lynch Linn, by hanging the two criminals, Stuart and Wilder, the morally Australians who were in the city, expressed their determination to burn San Francisco. They had a ship ready in port; they were to transport on board, all they could steal, and start after having accomplished their diabolical project. This plan was made known to the police.

There is also a report of another fact of equal importance. On the Saturday before the fire an individual went to a merchant in the city, and advised him, if he had any valuable goods, to pack them up and send them out to San Francisco, because there would be, during the night of the 3d of May, a grand conflagration in commemoration of the one which had occured on the 4th of May, 1850. It was evidently the work of the thieves and murderers who abound in California.

LIST OF THE SUFFERERS.

Messrs. CLIFFORD & GARR, who [illegible] printed slips containing the names of the sufferers by this frightful calamity, have kindly placed them at the disposal of the press. The names comprise only those whose losses reach $5,000 or more, and is a formidable array that:

J B Bideman, three large stores filled with merchandize, $200,000; Simonsfield, Bach & Co, 150,000; Bachman & Myers, 75,000; C B Scovil & Co, book and job printers, 8,000; Berthelot & Crospar [illegible] chiefly consigned merchandise, 30,000; Cornell, building, 25,000; Muth & Cooper, 5,000; Fonda & Gray, 18,000; Quereau and Johnson, two stores 10,000; Burgoyne & co, vault and valuables saved, buildings insured, 25,000; C F Richgnol, two stores, 12,000; F J Tapnit, law library totally destroyed, also all his papers, in dining saved, 8,000; Marean & Ritchie, two stores, 20,000; Tin-door & Chisman & co, 15,000; Capere & Caveel, 27,000; Payne & co, 15,000; consigned goods 20,000; J N Osborn, china goods, 10,000; W V Baker, [illegible] goods, 50,000; Stanley & Brother, 150,000; Backus Davis & co, 5,000; Welton, Lindenhoff street Club House, 12,000; Peter Ehrlich, 3,000; A Williams, lawyer, 8,000; I D Brown Lawyer, 6,000; Wood & Cook, 10,000; 5,000; Eben Files, saloon, 7,000; Steinberger & Kaufman, 5,000; R S Beyer, 10,000; Woodworth & Morrise, store merchandize and house, 3,000; Voss & Co, 5,000; P Clark, 5,000; M Morgenthau, 5,000; Millward & Elder, 10,000; A J Thayer, 19,000; Beattie Mahoney & co, 10,000; Kennedy & Co, 6,000; formerly Durzan, Moore & Pendergast, 6,000; L Bernstein & co, 20,000; Mrs. Whitney, 10,000; J Williams & Meigs, lumber dealers, 30,000; M Reese, 7,000; Kelsey, Smith & Risley, 125,000; Thomas L. Everett, 7,000; D C Angell, 5,000; James Beckers, 5,000; Sharkey, Bradish & Moore 6,000; A Cohen & co, 9,000; G B Scott & co, 5,000; Baldenhein & Sharff, 20,000; James Cusick, 45,000; [illegible] 5,000; Mrs. Whitney, 10,000; J Williams, 7,000; John Dixon & co, consigned to Tobin & co, 30,000; Marshall Brothers, Nichols & Parker & co, 4,000; J Jones, Sherrett & Painter, 13,000; C Weis, on Bienville, City House, 12,000; A A Hastings, 5,000; A Miller, 10,000; J & McKeon, 15,000; J P Bayes, 7,000; Bennett & Kirby, 2,000; [illegible] & Co, 5,000; [illegible] Agnew, 25,000; [illegible] Wiehl & [illegible], merchants and commission, 40,000; [illegible] Barnes, 5,000; [illegible] Hall, 5,000; [illegible] Howard, Gould & Rethington & co, dry goods, 30,000; Moore, Lee & Co, wholesale merchants, 30,000; Parks & Earl, 6,000; M Berg, 10,000; Wardell & Co, 5,000; H B & M F Pond; B Randolph, Charles F Lapsley, grocers and liquor dealers, 12,000; James R Field, 6,000; Seth Warner & Co, 5,000; [illegible] & Co, [illegible]; Mrs. Frank, 21,000; [illegible] & Clay, 11,000; Nathan & Co, 5,000; H [illegible] and H & Hobbridell, 10,000; J & Chas Grant, Barbie and freestone dealers, 10,000; Abram Fuller & Co, 10,000; Boyd & Hinman, 50,000; J Cassiffouth, 2 houses, Estey, Wm D Haines & co, Cassen & co, houses and stock, each, 5,000; Capt Fellows, 6,000; L Hagen, 5,000; Pontis & Co, 5,000; G R Parker, 7,000; G R Morris, 10,000; C B Stevens, 20,000; W H Stevens, 13,000; A L Bradford & co, 5,000; Capt Fish, 6,000; Mrs. Hall, 5,000; H H Baldwin & Co, 33 thousand; H Lambert, 10 thousand; John Rose & Co, 10 thousand; James Lester, 95 thousand J & C Whittredge, 13 thousand; H H Nelson, merchandize &c, 95 hundred; M Huntington, 75 hundred; Steel & Nolan, 11 thousand; G Pesth, 55 hundred; Clayton & Truesdell, 8 thousand; W Ferry & co, 6 thousand; Potsdamer & Rosenbaum, brick building, 20 thousand; Dr Fourgeaud, 6 thousand; Davis & co, 16 thousand; Shepard Bennett & co, [illegible], 10 thousand; Heyman, Spreuthard & co, house, 10 thousand; stores and goods, 32 thousand; L Gold stone & Co, 12 thousand.

THE FLOOD IN THE WEST.

We have received St. Louis papers as late as the 9th inst. The *Republican* of that date announces the continued rising of the river, doing a vast deal of mischief and putting hundreds of people to serious inconvenience in the Southern part of the city. In the 24 hours preceding, the rise was 13 1-2 inches—the river being then one foot, ten inches above the city Directrix.—As but little drift wood came down, it was thought that the [illegible] above are at a stand or falling. On the Illinois side, opposite St. Louis, the country is flooded generally to a distance of from three to four miles. Some farmers state, that in some points even the bluffs are attainable by water. Jefferson is three or four feet out of water. The turnpike thence to the bluffs is out of water. The planks and timber of the [illegible]road, leading from Illinoistown to Collinsville, have been torn up by the flood, and yesterday were floating among the trees in various portions of the bottom. Numerous hogs, cows, &c, about Illinoistown, have been drowned. Yesterday, consequence the *Republican*, great numbers of both were standing in the water on the few small places in that locality This sight was truly a pitiable one. For two or three days the inhabitants have been driving cattle on the turnpike through Piasaw to the bluffs.

No additional damage has been done to the dike. The water that sweeps around its eastern termination has not wrought the serious damage which has been imputed to it. The dike altogether seems to stand firmly. Large crowds docked to Papstown in skiffs yesterday.

Duncan's Island has only one or two patches of ground out of water, and will be nearly covered this morning.

In the southern part of the city, the water touched Plum street at its intersection with Main, yesterday afternoon about five o'clock.—Still lower down, on Second street, it covered the bridge below the Gas Works, early in the afternoon, and opened rapidly up that street. Some distance about the Gas Works. The houses were filling with water to the floor, and the occupants busy in moving out. It occupied about two blocks of Carondelet or Third street, and the whole neighborhood bordering on Mill Creek, is all inundated. In all this quarter, yesterday, there was a brisk scene and much confusion in effecting the removal of persons and property from the submerged houses. Mill creek is backed up to its head, and many houses are inundated along its banks. The destruction of property in the southern part of the city will be greater than in any other quarter, and much inconvenience and distress will result from it.

The Gas Works will not be interrupted by the rise, unless it should attain an additional height of four or five feet. This is not anticipated.

Our dispatches from Jefferson City, of yesterday's date, announce that the river had again commenced rising, but not very rapidly. As the rain has been, apparently, "shut off" for some days, it is hoped that this rise will be inconsiderable.

The steamer Connecticut, down yesterday morning from Lasalle, reports the Illinois falling from that point to Bardstown, but rising from thence down. At Peru the river had fallen five feet.

The Fleetwood arrived from Galena yesterday. She reports heavy rains and the river rising fast to Quincy, where it was at a stand. The Des Moines is also said to be rising again.

The steamer Espree brings the same report as the Fleetwood.

The steamer New England arrived from Keokuk last evening. She reports that Friday night the river fell eleven inches, but that Saturday it rose two and a half inches, and was still rising.

The Uncle Sam reports great destruction of property between this port and Cairo, by the flood. The rise was just reaching New Orleans when this vessel left.

The De Witt Clinton reports the Ohio rising from bank water in the Mississippi, as high up as Paducah.

The following dispatches, which we find in the *Republican*, add something to the foregoing information:

JEFFERSON CITY, June 7—7 P. M.

The river is still rising. There has been no rise to day; no drift. Steamer Cataract passed down at 11 o'clock, A. M.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 8—9 P. M.

River rose four inches last night, and still rising pretty fast. The prospects are that we shall have a second edition of Noah's flood.

The rise to-day is materially damaged yet. All the streams in this county are out of their banks. The Osage still rising.

Three deaths from cholera at the mouth of the Moreau, on Friday last.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 8—5 P. M.

The river is still rising. It is now within 5 feet of the high water mark of 1844. The steamer El Paso passed up at twelve o'clock. Fayaway down at three. The health of the city is good. Weather very pleasant.

PADUCAH, June 7—P. M.

The Ohio is rising, caused by backwater from the Mississippi. Tennessee and Cumberland only navigable by smallest boats. Most of the large boats on that trade have laid up.

The Ohio is now within eight or ten decatts by channels in this vicinity, being reported for the last four days.

The river is now in very low water. Weather warm, with frequent showers.

The Concordia arrived last evenit : from above, reports the rivers still rising.

THE PACIFIC'S NEWS.

The steamship *Pacific*, of the Collins' Line, arrived at New York at 12 o'clock, on the 7th inst., making the passage in precisely ten days. This makes the third voyage in which she has been all competitors.

The *Niagara* arrived out on the 25th ult., after a passage of 12 days.

ENGLAND.—In Parliament there is a tacit understanding between the two great parties that the Papal Aggression bill shall not be made a battle ground of political strife.

In the government carry the House by enormous majorities upon all questions relating to the subject.

Mr. Cobden had given notice of his annual motion for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. The Ceylon question had come up and the debate was proceeding. It involves a vote of censure upon the government.

The Great Exhibition was opened on Monday, the 5th, to admissions at 1s. The throng was immense, yet the building was not overcrowded. On the second day 24,490 had paid for admission up to 6 o'clock.

FRANCE.—The Egg comets have determined to demand a *total rec ion* of the Constitution. A petition was to be presented on the 28th ult. by the Duc de Broglie, supported by many favorable to the re-election of Louis Bonaparte.

The debate on the bill for organizing the National Guard was of the most tumultuous and stormy character. After the rejection of the amendments, some in a liberal, and others in a contrary sense, the House adopted the first seven clauses of the bill, by which this force, which is limited to citizens in easy circumstances, is placed under the authority of the government and its officers, and then adjourned.

A Paris journal states that the signatures to petitions for revision in the Department of the Cote d'Or already amount to forty thousand.

One hundred and fifty Hungarian Refugees have left Havre for New York.

PORTUGAL.—Letters received in Paris from Lisbon, dated May 14, announce that the Duke of Saldanha had written to the English Minister at Lisbon, declaring that his intention was to maintain the constitutional throne of Donna Maria, and to support the strongest terms, that he wished to force the Queen to abdicate.

The Duke of Saldanha and about 3,000 of his "regenerating" army arrived at Lisbon on the 13th, and were disembarked. Their reception was enthusiastic in the extreme, no demonstration worth recording occur to diminish his excess's gratification upon the occasion. The Queen's birth day regatta holiday, but the inhabitants of Lisbon made it one, and kept up their views until past midnight.

The Queen and King came in for a very small share of attention; not a single viva was given to them during the day, except by the Duke of Saldanha himself, after he had landed and formed his troops in the great square, and by a few soldiers at the theatre, where their Majesties appeared at night in their private box, for the first time since the fall of Count Thomar's cabinet. No official notice was taken of their arrival beyond the strict demands of ordinary etiquette, i. e., the gentlemen in the pit took off their hats and sat down to allow the opera to commence, as is usually does upon their Majesties appearance in the box.

[illegible] minute had barely elapsed, however, when the Duke and a part of his staff entered the box on the opposite side to the Ministry, and the whole house rose with hearty and prolonged exclamations of "Hurrah for the Duke of Saldanha!"—"For the Charter reformed!"—"And for regenerating army!" As before stated these were the general views of the theatre in favor of the Duke being far the most prevalent; in fact, little else, was heard during the day.

The following Ministry has been appointed:—President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, ad interim of War, the Duke of Saldanha; Foreign Affairs and Marine, the Baron da Luz; Justice and Justice, the Counsellor Franzini, Baron de Frances, Commandant of the Municipal Guard, vice Don Carlos de Mascarenhos; Count Sobral, Civil Governor of the Lisbon district; Duke of Saldanha, Commander in Chief of the Army; and Col. Don Miguel Ximenes, Sub-Chief of the Staff.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome of May 16th, state that the Papal Government has published a decree announcing that summary punishment shall be inflicted on every person endeavoring to prevent another from smoking or using tobacco.

Letters from Nice, in Piedmont, state that considerable agitation prevails both in that town and Genoa. At the latter a meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce, at which a petition was signed to the Piedmontese government, praying that the Jesuits should be entirely suppressed and their property confiscated.

In the sitting of the 19th of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, Signor Valerio addressed a question, of which he had given notice, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the diplomatic relations of Piedmont with Rome, and of a rumored league of the former power with the other States of Italy.

The Minister replied, that the Government was undoubtedly making every effort to restore harmony between the Church and the State, but that it would never sacrifice its duty to the country in order to obtain that end. The Minister added that the only cause of Count Siccardi's resignation was his precarious state of health, and that as to a league with the other Italian States, there was no foundation whatever for that rumor.

SPAIN.—Our dates are from Madrid, May 18. The correct result of the general election is—242 Government Deputies, 44 Progressistas, 22 Moderados, 12 Conservatives, 6 Puritans, 10 independent, whose opinions cannot be known. The remaining 41 Deputies belong to the Belesta and Cea ary Islands and to the Pretenders. The second elections in which end this day.—Count San Luis, M. Sonorin, in an address to the electors of Cuenca, declines standing for the contest on the second elections, on account of the numerous illegalities used against him, as well as bribery, under the existing system, the elections are the result of the free will of the people.

Accounts from more distant provinces confirm previous accounts as to the general discontent caused by the stipulations of the Concordat.

An awfully tragical event is said to have occurred here within these few days. The thing is as yet enveloped in some mystery, but the following are the details which begin to transpire:—A general officer is supposed to have detected his better half in an amorous intrigue with a fellow gentleman holding a high clerical appointment, when, on finding himself at the point of being run through the body by the husband's sword, fired a pistol at the gallant officer, which, however, missing its aim, had only the effect of further irritating him, and the consequence was that the clergyman was conveyed to his own home in a very dangerous state.

The wound proved mortal, and he was, as customary in those climates, buried within 24 hours. Suspicions were immediately afterwards aroused as to the cause of death, and his body was ordered to be dug up again by the Patriarch's orders—a private investigation was the consequence, but the corpse was once more consigned to the earth by this Excellency's direction—considering, no doubt, that it was better for the reputation of the church not to stir in the matter.

AUSTRIA.—Baron Bruck has retired from the Ministry of Commerce, which had produced an unfavorable effect on Change.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday evening.

It is a considerable time since such a shock and doubt and uneasiness prevailed in commercial circles as was occasioned in the course of the past week. The share-market was subject to unusual and very violent panic. Cotton suffered a further decline. The demand for most articles of colonial produce was limited, and owing to large supplies and continued arrivals, holders were unable to command previous rates. A slight reaction has taken place.

The accounts both from Manchester and the woolen manufacturing districts of Yorkshire begin to speak more encouragingly; and although business is by no means in a steady position, are public confidence in the future properly fixed, it is strongly hoped that we have touched the worst point—that what a new days ago threated to be another "Commercial Crisis"—a repetition of 1847 has passed away, and that we are on the pulse of a "Trade, Commerce and Finance," will once more assume its natural healthy, well-brining with it an average summer trade, affording a reasonable amount of employment and a fair rate of profit to the operative classes.

More at present cannot be reasonably anticipated, seeing that the agricultural portion of the community are just now in a very depressed state, consequent upon the operation of our late system of commercial legislation, which not only permits but invites the untaxed breadstuffs of every portion of the globe to compete with those grown throughout the United Kingdom, where taxation and the "burdens on land" are at present at an unsufferable point. It was during the time that all kinds of grain down on the bull on the Bank of England has fallen, according to the returns published in last Friday's Gazette, the enormous sum of £4,963, and we suspect, from the imports which have taken place in the interval, the returns under this head will increase weekly.

There is an apparent calm in the Cotton market. Nevertheless, prices still tend downward. During the bourse of the week ending May 22, holders submitted to a decline of 1-16 of a d. The sales were only 41,270 bales, of which the trade took 14,730.—The Liverpool Courier does not appear to have had any particular effect upon the market. Since Friday a fair extent of business has been transacted, and although no further rates were paid, the quotations of that day stand for the most part. Since Friday's transactions of Saturday, Monday and to-day are 24,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters have taken 6,300 bales.

As before remarked, the reports from the manufacturing districts are rather more favorable. Our report of the Manchester trade is thus:—"Since Tuesday last, there has been only a very limited business done, either in clothes or yarns, neither buyers nor sellers seeming disposed to look a day before them, so little confidence existing in the present state of the market. During the day there has been a better feeling and more inquiries, and some of the German houses have been induced by the prices current to purchase both yarns and cloths to some extent; and a few India buyers have appeared, but at the very lowest rates current for the last few days. Nothing can be done in the fancy branch, (heavy,) nor perhaps the print department. On the whole, things are low, and there is a disappointing feeling on the most trifling inducements being held out."

The accounts from the agricultural districts speak very satisfactorily as to the appearance of the growing crops. The only thing that is required is a few weeks of sunshine to make up for the late ungenial weather. The Corn trade is very dull, owing chiefly to the absence of anything like an active demand—the transactions on market-day was very firm and full prices were obtained for all sorts of wheat, oats and oatmeal, which have partially declined.

New York Correspondence of the Bee.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1851.

A rainy day to settle the dust.

We were somewhat disappointed because Mr. Webster did not make a speech in this city; however, he made enough in other parts of the State to answer until the dog-days are over. His recent "talks" to the people are to be published in pamphlet form.

The Willis and Webb affair, which looked rather cloudy for a while upon the editor of the "Home Journal," has taken a very different complexion since the application of Mrs. Coddington, (late Mrs. Inman,) for an injunction against Webb, upon the charge with restraining and making a very improper and unjust use of her children's letters to Willis, written while she was yet a school girl.

The Queen of the North American—taken from the Chagres route, will take her departure for Galway, Ireland, on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill—the 17th inst. In some respects this is an experimental trip, to ascertain in how short a time the voyage between New York and the nearest point on the European coast may be made. She will carry, I think, a large number of passengers. It will be somewhat of a test of the Boston ship, and we'll give the travellers an opportunity to see the beauties of Great scenery and works of art and mechanical skill. For the antiquarian, there are the curious relics of the Druids; to the literary and scientific, there are the numerous libraries and museums, architectural chefs d'œuvres, the ramparts of Dublin; to the military man, the Wills and Hamilton of the Stuart wars, and to be seen in the ancient town of Athlone, to the artist and lovers of the romantic in nature, the beautiful lakes of Killarney; to the engineer, the Shannon Canal, from Kingston to Dalkey, will afford pleasure; and to the student of political economy, the condition of every part of Ireland is full of interest.

The proposed enlargement of "the Battery," the great summer promenade of the New Yorkers, has been agreed to by the Alderman, but may be vetoed by the Mayor, so it could only be done by filling up a portion of the river at a point where it is deep, and would interfere injuriously with the current.

Another improvement anticipated is the purchase of about 60 acres of land in the suburbs of the city between 60th and 90th streets, for a public park.

Jenny Lind gave her final New York concert under Barnum's auspices, last evening, at Castle Garden. During the day there was a great excitement in respect to tickets, and many strangers, who had come to the city on purpose to hear Jenny, could not obtain admission at any price. The immense arena was crowded, and probably not less than 8,000 persons were present.

She will sing at the Concert which is to be given for the benefit of her Orchestra, which you know numbers 60 of our best native and imported musicians.

Seven more Concerts in Philadelphia and Boston, will complete her engagement with Mr. Barnum, who is about to take those little dramatic prodigies, the Batemans, on a professional tour to England.

I am told that Miss Lind has not been entirely satisfied with the high prices of admission to her Concerts, and that she says that hereafter she will charge for them on account, and at such terms as will enable any person, who has fifty cents in his purse, to hear her.

The large number of Californians landed from the Georgia, must have scattered for their various homes without any tarry here. As a general thing, too many of them remain until the last dollar of a large share of their hoard-earned gains.

A disgusting outrage was committed yesterday in Broadway. Some rascal, not yet arrested, threw at an omnibus a rotten egg, which went through the open window and broke upon the face of a lady, to the utter ruin of her rich bonnet and dress. The stench was detestable, but two or three gallant and indignant male passengers, pulled their newspapers from their pockets, and wiped off the egg as well as they could from the person of the mortified lady, who looked ready to die with shame and vexation.

The scoundrel unfortunately escaped, but if found, he ought to be made to serve ten years in the State Prison, on a diet of just such things as he threw at the stage.

Steamship Baltic sailed for Liverpool to-day with the mails, the Bateman females, and $600,000 in specie.

Steamship Georgia will leave for New Orleans on the 11th, and the "Union" on the 15th instants.

Horace Greely, in his letters from the World's Fair, in which the Commissioners have appointed him a juror, does not speak very flattering of some English things. He attended divine service at Westminster Abbey, the architecture of which pleased him so little, that he says it reminded him of what poets call "the horrors of the shell without her inspiration." The service, he says, was read in a drawling, nasal, semi-chant," which is termed *intoning*. The whole, according to him, had an eleventh century air about it. It is proper to say in connection, perhaps, that Mr. Greely is a Universalist.

Stimson & Co. have disposed of a moiety of their interest in the New York and New Orleans Express to Messrs. Adams & Co., and it will be here for known as Adams & Co's New York and New Orleans Express.

Barnum's Great Caravan and Walking Museum of National History, containing the seven Infant Elephants, under the big tent in Astor Place, is to leave here on Monday next.

Official.

PAYMENT OF U. S. FIVE PER CENT. STOCK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 5, 1851.

The holders of the Five per cent Stock, under the act of Congress, approved the 10th August, 1846, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1851, are hereby notified that the principal of said Stock, together with the semi annual interest which will then be due upon it, will be paid on or before the 30th day, at the Treasury of the United States, to the owners of the same, or to their legal representatives, on the presentation and delivery of the certificates duly assigned in the usual manner to the United States; and that all interest on said stock will cease and determine after the above date.

Those owners of this stock who may desire to receive payment of the amount at any time previous to the 5th August next, as presentation, assignment, and delivery of the certificates as above, together with any accrued interest up to the time of such presentation and payment.

THO. CORWIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

june 16

GENERAL COUNCIL, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Regular Sitting, Thursday, June 12, 1851.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Waterman, Mr. Logenbuhl was called to the Chair.

The members present were—Messrs. Abat, Collens, Cucullu, De Feriet, Harris, Logenbuhl, Payne and Waterman—8.

Absent—Messrs. Alpuente, Loeds, Surgi, and Tompkins—4.

On motion of Mr. Waterman, the Council proceeded to the election of a President: Messrs. Allen and Harris were appointed Tellers. 9 votes, of which Mr. Logenbuhl received 7, and blank 1.

Mr. Logenbuhl was consequently declared duly elected President.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Harris, from the Finance Committee, presented the following resolution, which after a dispensation of the rules was adopted.

Resolved, That the quotas of the three municipalities for the present year, for the payment of the expenses of the city falling on the same, shall be as follows, the same being in accordance with their respective revenue:

Municipality No. 1, 92 38-100 per cent.
Municipality No. 2, 58 76-100 per cent.
Municipality No. 3, 11 84-100 per cent.

Signed, L. J. HARRIS, Ch'm.
G. DE FERIET.

Mr. Harris, from the same committee, presented the following report:

The Finance Committee to whom was referred the bill of printing of the newspaper "Orleanais," respectfully report that they have not examined into the correctness of the same, from the fact that property it should have been referred to the Committee on Claims, whose jurisdiction over the same would have enable the Finance Committee to have made the proper deposition for the settlement of the same.

Signed, L. J. HARRIS, Ch'm.
G. DE FERIET.

The rules having been dispensed with, the motion of Mr. Harris to adopt was lost, and on motion of Mr. Waterman the report was referred back to the Finance Committee, with leave to take further time to report upon the bill in question.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Courthouses and Prisons, presented the following report and resolution, on which after a dispensation of the rules were adopted:

The Committee on Courthouses and Prisons, to whom was referred with power to act, the bill of Tremaille, for cleaning the streets and gutters, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to issue his warrants pro rata on the three municipalities, in favor of Mr. Tremaille, for cleaning the crossings of the streets, for the month of May, 1851.

Mr. Waterman moved that the substitute of Mr. Payne be adopted and move the special order of the day for the 18th inst., which motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Collens, the substitute presented by Mr. Payne, with above recorded, was adopted by ayes and nays as follows:

Aye—Messrs. Alpuente, Collens, Cucullu, De Feriet, Payne, Surgi—6.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Harris and Waterman—3.

Messrs. Harris and Waterman, stated their reasons for voting no, to be that time had been refused them for the consideration of the provisions of the Ordinance, with which they were unacquainted, and consequently they are not prepared to vote upon the question. The Secretary was directed to state their reasons upon the journal.

The following bills were referred to the Committee on claims:

Commercial Bank Water Works, ... $ 600
New Orleans, June 12, 1851.
do do do 100
Joseph Etter, ... 41 50
J. M. Vandergrift, keeper of the Courts, ... 51 25
do do 16 45
And the bill of Mr. P. Lelibane, for 95 00
Was referred to the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons.

A letter from Mr. J. N. Elliott, resigning the office of Collector of State Taxes for the sixth representative District, was read and the resignation, on motion of Mr. Harris was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Collens, the Council proceeded to the election of a State Tax Collector for the sixth representative District, vice J. N. Elliott, resigned.

A letter from Mr. Joseph Barnes announcing himself as a candidate, was read.

Mr. Waterman nominated Mr. J. A. Bouneral, as a candidate.

Messrs. Waterman and Alpuente, were appointed tellers, 10 votes, of which Mr. Barnes received 5 and Mr. Bouneral 5. Mr. J. A. Bonneval was declared duly elected.

Mr. Harris presented the following preamble and resolution, which on motion were adopted.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States is granting a great deal of real estate for the Navy of the United States would be very desirable in our opinion, the national interests of Naval depot here, commensurate with the importance of our Naval and Commercial Marine, constant yearly visited by the Gulf Squadron, the Caribbean sea, and considering the great commercial importance of our city, and that and commerce demands and merits the protection of the Government in times of peace or war, it is therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor, Recorder and Board of New Orleans appoint a committee of three members of its members, who shall prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States at its next meeting, for the purpose of forwarding the wishes of the people of the State, requesting him to bring the matter before the proper officer, and that the Congress at their next yard here, to be established by Congress at the commencement of the present session.

Resolved, That the Mayor appoint the committee, in favor of the above resolution, Messrs. Hattie Payne and Waterman.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented by Mr. Waterman, and on motion were adopted.

Resolved, The fourth day of July, a fourth day of American Independence, the year 1851, it is the opinion that a unique anniversary should be celebrated, and that the Mayor therefore be it—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Council, to unite with similar committees from the several municipalities of the city of New Orleans, to make suitable arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Council be instructed to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the several municipalities of the city, and invite them to appoint committees to carry into effect the object of these resolutions.

The following report from the Committee under the first resolution, Messrs. Waterman, Cucullu and De Feriet, was adopted.

Mr. Alpuente presented the following ordinance and resolutions, which, on motion, were referred to the Finance Committee, it not be considered that the said ordinance would be in force before the 1st day of July, and considering the time heavy duties are levied upon the importation of wines, liquors, &c. into this port