Amusements....This Evening.

American Theatre.—"His Last Legs"—"Loan of a Love"—Song—Lecture—Wonderful Feats.

Placide's Varieties.—"The Invincibles"—"Conquerors and Robbers."

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

Of the Second Municipality Council, and of the Board of Lequidators.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1850.

Mail failures are becoming more frequent than ever. We have had three since Sunday—a fair beginning for the week.

Our thanks are due to the officers of the Belle Key for Louisville papers.

We are indebted to the very courteous officers of the Moro Castle for late papers.

Georgia Nails.—An extensive manufactory has been established in Cass county. The iron is dug from the mountains in the neighborhood. Mark Cooper, formerly State-rights member of Congress, is one of the principal owners. While the Pennsylvania iron mongers are shutting up their forges, the business seem to thrive at the South. There is no reason why manufactures of various kinds should not be established in all the Southern States. There are beds of iron—forests yet unshorn—with abundance of water power—cheapness of provisions, and a mild climate. The South needs only industry, energy, and economy applied to the arts. Nature has been liberal, it is only necessary for man to avail himself of the gifts thus plentifully scattered.

The Cotton on Red River.—There is no danger of an overflow, but most of the planters have planted three times in consequence of the cold, long continued rains. Cotton blooms in the last of May or first of June, but this year the planters are now scraping. The plant is *six weeks behind time.* The caterpillar late in September even will prove most disastrous.

A dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 14th, says: "A letter has been received in this city, stating that the slaves in Union township, Monroe county, Va., had almost matured a plot to murder all the white inhabitants in the above township. Their purpose was then to effect their escape to the State of Ohio. A colored girl, however, gave information of the plot, and up to the last accounts sixty of the ringleaders had been arrested and imprisoned. The affair has produced much excitement, and a good deal of uneasiness."

The Crops.—The Grenada (Miss.) Republican, of the 18th, says, we have recently passed over a portion of this and Tallahatchie counties, and we do not recollect ever to have seen as poor a prospect for making crops of Corn or Cotton, as at the present time. If it be any pleasure to have company in misfortune, our farmers can have the satisfaction of knowing that their neighbors are no more fortunate than themselves.

General Conference — *Methodist Church South.*—The following is the important portion of the proceedings on the 14th inst.:

The St. Louis and Missouri Conferences were authorized to begin the publication of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, a weekly religious paper, in the city of St. Louis, as soon as 2000 subscribers should be obtained.

The Conference proceeded to the election of the various officers required by their rules.

Rev. John Early was elected book agent. Wm. H. Anderson was elected editor of the Quarterly Review, but declined. Subsequently, Rev. D. S. Doggett was elected.

Rev. Thomas O. Summers was elected editor of the Sabbath School Journal, and general editor of books.

Rev. L. M. Lee was elected editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate; Rev. Dr. Wrightman, editor of the Southern Christian Advocate; Rev. J. B. McFerrin, editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate; Rev. M. M. Henkle, editor of the Ladies Companion; Dr. S. J. Latta, editor of the Methodist Expositor; Rev. Chauncey Richardson, editor of the Texas Wesleyan Banner; Rev. S. Patton, editor of the Methodist Episcopalian; Rev. E. W. Sehon, Missionary Secretary, and Rev. E. Stevenson, book agent at Louisville.

The Conference adjourned on the 15th, to meet in Columbus, Ga., in 1854.

The Tennessee and Atlantic Rail Road is at last completed. On May 9th the cars passed through the Tunnel, and an uninterrupted track now connects the waters of the West with the ocean. In ten years more the road will be completed to Nashville. Where is New Orleans? Will she tamely submit to the loss which will follow?

A suit has been brought against the Harlem Railroad Company to recover $5,000 damages for the death of a little girl, 7 years of age, who was run over by a car in May last, through the alledged carelessness of the driver. The decease is represented to have been a very intelligent child, and had been educated for the purpose of appearing at juvenile concerts. The plaintiff is the step-father of the girl.

Grand Concert on Friday.—*The Hungarian Violinist.*—To-morrow evening our citizens will have an opportunity not only of listening to some very sweet music, but also of contributing to the benefit of a gentleman whose claims should give him a crowded house. Mr. Remenyi is an estimable young Hungarian, of admitted musical talent; and though the misfortune of his country, he is cast upon his own resources, a stranger in a strange land. With that energy and industry, which have marked all of his countrymen since their universal scattering, he has opened for himself a course which must lead him to the highest walks of his profession. We call particular attention to the programme of the concert to-morrow evening, at the Commercial Exchange Hall, and trust that Mr. Remenyi will have a brilliant audiory.

Grand Flotilla Party—*Crescent and Moonlight Excursion.*—Do not forget that this novel and attractive festo commences this evening on board of the splendid steamboat Cossic. Willis's celebrated brass and cotillion band will make up the echoes of the night with the choicest minstrelsy, and refreshments of every kind will be found prepared. The Cossic will leave the Government Wharf, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock, and the foot of Julia street, Second Municipality, at 8½ o'clock; and foot of St. Mary street, Lafayette, at 9½ o'clock; will then proceed up the river, stopping at Carrollton, both ways, returning about 2 o'clock, stopping at the above landings on running.

American Theatre.—The performances to-night are for the benefit of Messrs. Everett and Nelson, the very polite door-keepers at this Theatre. The numbers who have so often experienced the civilities of these gentlemen, will not fail to rush to the American on this occasion. They well deserve the compliment of a benefit, and will doubtless receive it. The accompaniments are light and well selected.

The Opera at the St. Charles Theatre.—On Saturday evening, there will be a splendid entertainment at the St. Charles Theatre, by the artists of the Orleans French Opera, for the benefit of Mr. Eugene Chassignet. The opera of Gilles Ravisseur, 4th act of Lucia di Lammermoor, and the 4th act of the Jewess will be presented. M. Stankosch will give a musical interlude, and the whole will end with a grande Tableau of forty pictures! We have seldom the pleasure of announcing a more attractive bill.

Mr. Dawson's Benefit.—The patrons of the Varieties may not forget that to-morrow night is appropriated for the benefit of Mr. Dawson—our *King Allsnuts* of last winter—a worthy actor; one of Placide's indefatigables, to whose exertions for the public amusement may be ascribed many a pleasant hour. We like to see this excellent company so substantially complimented as they have been on their benefit nights; and we feel assured that Mr. Dawson can command as good a house to-day. The bill presented commends itself particularly to public notice, containing of—"Rob Roy," several grand divertisements and "A Kiss in the Dark."

New Butter.—Good butter, don't be incredulous, it is the article itself—new May Butter. Wm. L. Cushing & Co. have received a small invoice of it, and declare that they intend to keep up their supply during the spring. Call and see.

American Theatre.—*Miss E. Petrie's Benefit.*—This lady, whose talents and exertions have for so long a time entertained the pleasure-seekers of New Orleans, issues her cards for a benefit on Saturday. No previous engagement should prevent any of her numerous friends from mustering on this occasion, and proving that in this age of silk purses, filled with gold pieces, which now are so commonly have upon the stage to benefiteers, her just but modestly presented claims are not forgotten.

Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods.—Another one of Pettigrew's large sales will take place to-day at his Auction room, No. 84 Canal street—350 packages of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods will be opened. Merchants of the city or country will find it greatly to their interest to attend this sale. Terms liberal.

Expulsion of May.—In Washington a second trial was had on the 14th inst. of the case of Jackson *vs.* Briscoe, and a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, was again rendered by another jury. This is the case, it will remembered, in which Judges Dunlop and Morsell set aside the first similar verdict, and granted a new trial, declaring it to be contrary to the law and the evidence, and afterwards expelled Mr. May from the bar of the court for protesting against their action in rather strong and unpalatable language.

The tongue is like a race horse—it runs the faster the less weight it carries.

Anniversary of the Sons of Temperance.

Yesterday the Sons of Temperance celebrated the anniversary of their order. The procession presented a striking and imposing army. Banners and music accompanied the divisions, and the chaste regalia of the members shone conspicuously in the lengthened line. The display was most creditable to the Temperance cause; in the ranks could be found father and son—the youth just looking out upon the world—the man of mature years—the gray-haired patriarch—all combining to form a brotherhood in the great cause which holds its votaries free and independent of the shackles of intemperance, and enables them to stretch forth a hand to succor and to save. They passed before us with their unpretending insignia of membership, their beautiful banners with devices of gushing fountains and streams of living water, with the manly port of men engaged in a cause which had been blessed by woman's prayers and children's tearful looks of joy.

The procession was preceded by inspiring music, and moved through a number of our principal streets. A division from Algiers joined in the parade, and the Younger Brothers of Temperance, composed of lads, closed the line. This last feature was perhaps the most interesting one; the boys were principally very young; they wore a neat regalia, and on the breasts of several we saw displayed the medal of Father Mathew. Who did not wish these young reformers God speed?

An incident occurred at the dismissal of the procession, which at the present time speaks to the heart of every lover of his country. The American flag, which had been borne in the advance during the day, was planted in the centre of Lafayette Square—the different divisions, by direction of the Grand Marshal, formed a circle round it, and three hearty and enthusiastic cheers, in honor of the Stripes and Stars, made the welkin ring.

The exercises in the Lyceum Hall were of a highly interesting character. A large number of ladies encouraged by their presence the members of the society. The singing was by the choir of the Daughters of Temperance, and to our uneducated ear it surpasses all the bravura of the Opera. The opening address, by Robert M. Lusher, the Worthy Grand Patriarch, was on the importance of individual exertion in the promotion of the cause of National Morality. He spoke very briefly, but every word told. Mr. Lusher is a young man, not over twenty-five, as free from ambition and as devoted to the advancement of human nature as any man who ever lived. It is gratifying to see such a man appreciated by his associates. It was a touching spectacle to see him stand at the head of an association of fifteen hundred men, and he one of the youngest, presiding with so much modesty and dignity, and looked up to with so much affection and respect. We hope he will pardon this too public declaration of our esteem.

The address of the Rev. Mr. Twichell was on the origin, objects and success of the Sons of Temperance. He stated there were *twenty-three hundred licensed drinking houses* in New Orleans. Were they placed side by side, they would extend thirteen miles! The amount of money annually expended in New Orleans for intoxicating drinks is estimated at $12,000,000!

This we think rather an extravagant estimate, but we shall look into this matter.

The Orator then examined the charge in the Presbyterian, that the Sons of Temperance were inimical to the cause of religion. We shall endeavor to obtain this portion of the address—for that charge in the Presbyterian is certainly a very grievous one, and we are glad to find the Order so triumphantly vindicated by the reverend speaker: "He is a traitor to the cause of Morals, who attempts to divorce Temperance and Religion."

The address was a little too long, considering the other exercises of the evening.

He was followed by M. E. Hallaran, a young Son of Temperance. He spoke at a late hour of the evening, when the audience had been confined to their seats for two hours. He evidently felt the disadvantage under which he labored, but he delivered a brief argumentative speech on the injurious influence of intemperance on the progress of the Nation.

On the whole, this has been one of the most gratifying demonstrations of the moral strength of New Orleans.

Father Mathew and John Howard.—The beautiful eulogium pronounced by the greatest orator of modern times times on the character of Howard, may with slight attention be applied to Father Mathew:

"I cannot name this gentleman without remarking, that his labors and writings have done much to open the eyes and hearts of mankind. He has visited all Europe—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; nor to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur; not to collect medals, or to collate manuscripts; but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gage and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original; it is full of genius as it is of humanity. It is a voyage of discovery; a circumnavigation of charity. Already the benefit of his labor is felt in every country. I hope he will anticipate his final reward by seeing all its effects fully realized in his own. He will receive not in detail, but in gross, the reward of those who visit the prisoner, and he has so forstalled and monopolized the band of charity, that there will be, I trust little room, to merit by such acts of benevolence hereafter."—*Mr. Burke's Speech at Bristol, previous to the election of* 1780.

A Palace.—Since the completion of the Girard College, the most magnificent edifice commenced in Philadelphia, is the Quincy granite building in Chesnut street, below Third, for Dr. Jayne, who has become a millionaire by the sale of his patent medicines. It is intended for his place of business as well as the manufactory for his medicines. The height will be 96 feet above the pavement, and a cupola surmounting it of 30 feet will make the entire elevation 126 feet. There is to be eight stories above the pavement and two basement stories.

Powers' Statues.—This artist writes to a friend that his statue of Eve, which was lost, by the wreck of the ship Westmoreland, at Carthagena, on the coast of Spain, was insured for $3000; but he had an ideal hunt on the same vessel which was not insured. His statue of Mr. Calhoun would be shipped from Leghorn about the middle of the present month.

The World's Industry.—Sir Henry Bulwer has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, under instructions from his government, in which he says, "that her Majesty's commissioners have settled the amount of space which may be assigned to the production of each country, in the building which is to be erected for the exhibition in Hyde Park, and that they have allotted to the productions of the United States 80,000 square feet."

Henry Clay's Hogs.—The citizens of Cincinnati, the headquarters of hogs and bristles, were thrown into a ferment by the appearance of several queer specimens of the hog species, on their way to Ashland, for the pens of Mr. Clay. They were labelled "African Hogs," being as black as midnight, and are described by the Cincinnati Dispatch as "queer fish, with awful big mouths."

Iron Light-House.—The iron light-house, built at Merrick & Sons' Southwark Foundry, for the Brandywine Shoals, has been shipped for its site, where it is to be immediately put up under the superintendence of Mr. Dennison, of Boston. The iron screw piles to support the structure were put down last summer was a year, and a complete ice-breaker has since been constructed to protect it from the floating ice.

The Charleston Mercury contains this singular announcement:

"John Shannon, who has been confined in jail for the long period of twelve years, under suggestions of fraud, was yesterday discharged, by order of his Honor Judge O'Neal."

Credit in California.—A letter from the gold diggings says that credit there is very cheap, and any new comer, however destitute, can get all he wants at the stores, based on the certainty of getting an "accommodation" from the first to meet his liabilities with.

A private dispatch from Cheraw to the Charleston Mercury, dated the 17th, says, a great freshet has been experienced in the Pedee River, and that the water in that stream is higher than it has been for the past five years. The river planters will be great sufferers by this calamity.

The Southern Quarterly Review for April.

This is an interesting number, and contains an unusual number of articles on subjects of general interest, and less of Southernism. The first article, on the Law Reform of Missouri, is an able argument in favor of simplification of the law and the repeal of the cumbersome antiquated system of special pleading. In South Carolina, where this still prevails, the essay will be read with interest, and we trust with profit. The second article is on the Gold Mines of California. The text will make all read the sermon.

The article on Navigation Laws is an examination of the Navigation laws of Great Britain and America. The article contains a great deal of information, valuable in its connection with the commercial resources of this country. The Relations of England and Spain gives a clear and succinct account of the difficulties which exist between these two powers, and throws much light on the perplexed subject of Spanish politics. There are several other articles—but those we have mentioned are the principal.

Land Reform.—The New York Tribune of the 13th inst., says: "We hear with pleasure that Daniel Webster is preparing to make one of his grandest efforts in favor of the proposition to offer every man a Free Home from the Public Lands. Gen. Shields has a bill for that purpose in preparation, which, it is hoped, will combine the votes of all the friends of the principle. Our informant understands that, from the imperfect canvasses made, this or some other good bill will pass the Senate by ten and the House by thirty majority."

Tunneling the Alps.—The project of digging the railroad tunnel through the Alps, between Chamberry, in France, and Suza, in Sardinia, has been talked of for several years. The great undertaking is now in a way to be realized. A commission of the Piedmontese government has unanimously decided in favor of the project, and an application is about to be made to Parliament for the means of carrying it into execution. The tunnel will be about seven miles in length, nineteen feet high, and twenty-five feet in width—admitting a double track. The estimated cost is about three million dollars. Mount Genevre, which it is thus proposed to penetrate, rises to an elevation or about 40,000 feet. Chevalier Henry Maus, the author of this gigantic scheme, has spent five years of constant study upon the subject.

A Novel Exhibition.—An Egyptian mummy, 3500 years old, will be opened at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on the 1st of June, by Mr. Gliddon, the celebrated archæologist, assisted by about twenty-five of the most eminent physicians of that city. According to a writer in the Transcript, the mummy is that of the daughter of the High Priest of Thebes, who lived about the time of Moses, more than 3200 years ago. The writer says:

"Its commercial value is about $1500 in the Museums of Europe, while *intact;* because, once unrolled, the spell of mystery is broken; for a gold ring engraved with the name of Pharaoh, a *Scarabæus* recording a complete sacerdotal genealogy, or a *Papyrus* 'Book of the Dead,' generally found inside the coffins of specimens of this high order, may vary in value from $100 to $1000, and even more."

Three hundred subscribers, at $5 each, have made up the necessary sum.

Snow fell in New York on the 11th inst.

It is currently reported in Washington that Edmund Burke, Esq., retires from the editorial charge of the Union on the 20th inst.

The number of sailing vessels which left the Atlantic ports for California, via Cape Horn, during the month of April, was 57. But few passengers went out in them.

Capt. F. Martin, who has been on trial at Boston for the last fortnight, for defrauding Insurance Companies, by casting away the schooner Abby Hammond, on the coast of Hayti, was acquitted.

A happy couple were united on a steamboat proceeding to Cincinnati. They telegraphed to the Burnet House to have the bridal chamber in readiness.

A young man at Burlington, N. J., ate a piece of honey-comb in which a bee was concealed. While in the act of swallowing it, the bee stung him in the throat, which swelled so as to occasion within half an hour his death by suffocation.

The bark El Dorado, from London, arrived at New York on the 13th inst. She had on board the Captain (McKeavitt), crew and passengers, in all ninety persons—saved from the wreck of the ship Seraphine, which sailed from Newry, Ireland, bound to New York.

Among the passengers in the steamers Georgia and Cherokee, which sailed from New York on the 13th, for Chagres, were Mr. French and party of one hundred and twelve for the mining district. The whole number of passengers in the two steamers was 917! Commodore McAuley left in the Cherokee. He is to take command of the Pacific squadron, and relieve Thomas Ap Catesby Jones.

A letter from on board U. S. ship Portsmouth, dated Monrovia Roads, March 18, 1850, announces the death of Mrs. Bastion, wife of the Rev. Mr. Bastion, Superintendent of the Mission of the M. E. Church in the Liberia Republic. Her husband is now in the United States. Our squadron generally is in good health, the letter says, for the Coast of Africa.

Don Miguel, when he left Portugal, in 1834, was for some years dependent on an allowance from the Pope, which he no longer receives, and has been supported for some years past by a voluntary subscription of about £40 a month, raised by his partisans in Portugal. An attempt is now making by the Government to deprive him of these resources.

An agency to help people to get married has been established at Boston, with a capital of $15,000. The company advertise in the Boston Traveler, that "Gentlemen wishing to obtain wives and ladies wishing to obtain husbands," will be promptly served with a first-rate article. The entrance fee is $3, and the office of the concern is at No. 26 Exchange street.

Death of Ugo Bassi.—We translate the following interesting paragraphs concerning Ugo Bassi, one of the most eloquent of the Romish priests, who preached against popery in the late struggle in Italy, and the chaplain to Garibaldi:

"He remained with his chief after the occupation of Rome by the French in the name of the Pope; traversed Italy with the united forces of Garibaldi and Forbes, who effected their junction at Terni, and disdaining the summons to lay down their arms, endeavored to cut their way to Venice. At the end of 7July, the two legions, harassed night and day by the enemy, were eventually reduced from 6000 to 2000, and surrounded by 20,000 of the best Austrian troops. Yet, such was the terror that they inspired, that the Austrian General offered to allow them to capitulate and return unarmed each to his home—the French to be conducted to the French army in Rome. This was the only serious objection to the proposed capitulation, but there was no time to be lost, other bodies of troops were marching upon them, and it was necessary to come to a determination at once. The proposal to deliver up their French comrades to certain military execution, was unanimously rejected, and the determination taken to cut their way out. The resolution was immediately put into effect—but how few were able to pierce the line of their adversaries! Garibaldi and Forbes were separated in the confusion; the one got through with about two hundred followers, and the other with somewhat less. The pursuit was hotly carried on by the enemy. The two bands subsequently united again, and, with the loss of some few of their number, made good their retreat on board a few fishing boats. Ugo Bassi was taken prisoner on the 4th of August, near Ravenna. He was conducted to Bologna, to the permanent court martial, and by that tribunal condemned to be shot. The papal priesthood, however, opposed the execution till he had been desecrated, which was done by flaying the skin of his hands, which had touched the consecrated wafer or Host, and the consecrated skin on the head! He was then conducted to the place of execution and shot. The people rushed forward so soon as he fell, pierced by the balls of the Pope's foreign mercenaries, dipped their handkerchiefs in his blood, which they preserved as that of a martyr, and swore to avenge his murder. The grave where he is buried is visited by persons from all parts, who carry away a blade of grass or a flower as a memorial. He met his death with that noble firmness which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it."

Too Bad.—Miss Sarah Ann Pray had her pocket picked in Boston, last week, of $225—money which was the earnings of several years' arduous and faithful labor as a school teacher in that city.

Congressional.

We have received the annexed telegraphic summary, by the way of Louisville, of the proceedings of Congress on the 15th and 16th.

Washington, May 15th.

Senate.—A bill to promote the progress of the useful arts was made the special order of the day for to-morrow. The bill for the relief of Gen. Roger Jones was taken up and passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of California, and the establishment of Territorial Governments.

Mr. Douglass expressed his desire to obtain a test vote upon the separate measures for the admission of California, and with that view he moved to lay the bill under consideration on the table, with the view of taking up the bill for the admission of California, which motion was lost—yeas 24, nays 28.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved that the 10th section of the bill be amended by striking out the provisions preventing the proposed territorial legislatures from passing any law respecting African slavery, and to sustitute a provision preventing said legislatures from passing any law interfering with those rights of property which grow out of the institution of slavery.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment, stating his reason, and asked, why should Senators embarrass the pending proposition, or attempt to secure a provision preventing slavery, where it could not and would not go.

Mr. Davis said he was contending for a principle, the rights of the South.

Mr. Yulee discountenanced the entire scheme presented by the committee of thirteen.

Mr. Foote said he was gratified to find Mr. Yulee was the only Southern man who, by a direct vote, had felt called upon to express his entire disapprobation of the report.

He spoke at length in favor of the compromise. The debate was continued by Messrs. Foote and Yulee until adjournment.

House.—Mr. Stanley, from the select committee to enquire what persons held office under the last administration, who were correspondents of newspapers and interfered with the elections, asked that the committee be authorized to employ a clerk, and have power to send for persons and papers.

After considerable debate, and several proposed amendments, the resolution was adopted. The House proceeded to consider the business on the Speaker's table, which was a motion of Mr. Brooks's, made some weeks since, to reconsider the vote by which the communications from the Secretary of State, inclosing the letter of the British Minister, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Brooks advocated his motion at some length.

Mr. Colvin spoke in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and denounced the interference of the British Government as impertinent and reprehensible. He moved to refer so much of the President's Message as relates to the Tariff to a select committee, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bayly moved to refer the letter of Mr. Bulwer relating to the Tariff to the Committee on Ways and Means. The House, after further debate, and without taking the question on the pending amendment, adjourned.

Washington, May 16.

Senate.—To-day the California bill, etc., was resumed.

Mr. Davis modified his amendment offered yesterday, by substituting a proviso to the 10th section, giving to the Territorial Legislatures the power to pass all laws necessary to protect the rights of citizens in slave property.

Mr. Foote concluded his speech of yesterday in reply to Mr. Yulee, and vindicated his position that the abolition laws of New Mexico are repealed.

Mr. Yulee desired that the rights of the South should be expressly guaranteed by the bill before he could support it. He asked no compromise, but only that the constitutional rights of the South be secured.

Mr. Foote resumed at great length, with additional pungent and sarcastic remarks in opposition to Mr. Yulee, and defended the bill. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the day was not far distant when this Compromise bill would pass both Houses of Congress, and be hailed with the universal approbation of the people.

Mr. Clemens desired to say the bill would never pass in its present form.

Mr. Foote replied. He was not opposed to amendments being made to the bill.

Mr. Clemens said: Unfortunately they could not get any amendments which were satisfactory. He presumed, to shame that Mr. F. had not been consistent, and in this connexion he compared Mr. F.'s declarations of yesterday, that the admission of California was nothing that the South had to complain of, with the position assumed by him in *the letter signed by Mr. F.* and his colleagues, in which that measure was pronounced to be equivalent to the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Foote interrupted Mr. C., when a triangular fire ensued between him; Mr. Clemens, and Mr. Jeff. Davis, which continued till 3, P. M., when, on motion, they went into executive session, and then adjourned until Monday.

House.—Various reports from committees were presented.

Mr. McLean, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to admit certain articles and produce of Canada, on condition that certain articles of the growth and produce of the United States shall be admitted, duty free, into Canada. Accompanying said report was the correspondence between Mr. Benton and Secretary Clayton.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the bill on the table; not carried. The bill was then referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Brooks's motion, heretofore made, was so amended as to refer that portion of the British Minister's letter to Secretary Clayton, in January last, protesting against the increased duty on iron, and other British productions, to the committee on ways and means, instead of to the committee on manufactures. That portion of said letter asking for the British coasting trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Bailey moved to reconsider the vote, for the purpose of laying the subject on the table.

The question was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 88, nays 80.

The Fire in Charleston, S. C.—The Charleston Mercury, of the 17th, gives us the following particulars of the great fire in that city:

About half-past one o'clock this morning, a cotton shed situated on the south side of Adger's South Wharf was discovered to be on fire, and in a very short time the buildings on both sides of the wharf were in flames. Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the firemen, the fire communicated on the south side to the handsome range of offices on Vanderhort's Wharf, which were also destroyed. Among the occupants of those offices were Messrs. J. Robertson, Matthewes & Roper, Middleton & Co., Menlove & Lesesne, and T. B. Simons & Son.

On Adger's South Wharf, Messrs. Herkenwrath, Wragg & Co., Thierman & Pringle, O. Chisolm, Motet & Hutchet, Frederick Winthrop, Jos. Battersby, A. B. DeSaussure and A. Hopkins. The large store of Messrs. Johnson, Crews & Brawley, on East Bay, was also destroyed, with some portion of its contents, but fortunately a large portion of their most valuable stock was removed some days since.

The amount of Cotton destroyed is about six thousand bales, and the total loss, including buildings, may be estimated at four to five hundred thousand dollars, a large portion of which is insured.

A young gentleman who was sleeping in one of the stores, was severely burnt in the face and hands in attempting to escape.

Murder in Wisconsin.—The jury in the case of Knudo Knudison Gieldi, Sen'r, for the murder of John Newman, have returned a verdict of "Guilty." The Shaboygan (Wis.) Mercury says:

Judge Stow sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 12th day of July next. His counsel carry up his case to the Supreme Court for an order for a new trial. He has not spoken a word since he was conveyed to jail a month since, but sits with a stolid expression of countenance, with no apparent understanding of what is taking place around him—he even laughed the Judge in the face when he pronounced the sentence of death.

Mysterious Disappearance.—On the 1st of April last, David Starbuck left his home in Washington county, Ia., for Louisville, with the intention of proceeding to St. Louis. He had with him some $900, with which he intended to buy hides. Not a word has been heard from him since he left home, and his friends fear that he has been foully dealt with.

Incomprehensible Trials.—The trial of Jas. Arlington Bennett was to commence at New York on the 14th inst., making the fifth in connection with the torpedo and stool-pigeon trials, which have recently agitated the atmosphere of the Tombs, viz: the two Drurys, Case, Ashley, One-Eyed Thompson, and all ending in nothing except that of Ashley, who was convicted of forgery. One-Eyed Thompson was acquitted. He was, however, remanded, there being other charges against him.

A man named Edward Pentony, was found dead suspended by the neck from a tree, on the 9th inst., in Jones' Woods, Third avenue, near Seventy-first street, New York.

Some Account of the Discharged Soldier who Peddles Newspapers on the Levee.—His name is Michael Mackdermot—he is a native of Elphin, County Roscommon, Ireland, and a graduate of the University of Dublin. He came to this country in November, 1848, since which time his sufferings surpass anything on record. He publishes this short notice of himself in the hope (vain perhaps) that it may reach his friends, from whom he has not heard since he left Ireland, and who know not whether he is dead or living. As he anticipates foul play, he wishes it to be known that he was in New Orleans in May, 1850, in the circumstances above mentioned, and that he had no hopes of ever seeing home or friends again. 1t*

Telegraphic.—The Louisville Courier of the 17th inst., contains the following telegraphic dispatches:

St. Louis, May 16.

Fifty Californians arrived here to-day, via New Orleans, with $250,000 gold dust. One of them was robbed at New Orleans of $8,000, and another, the night before their arrival here, was robbed of $500, and another of $65.

The steamer Saranac arrived from Council Bluffs. She brings 600 packs buffalo robes, valued at $40,000, which belong to the Union Fur Company. One Mackinaw boat was lost on the Upper Missouri, and lost the greater portion of her cargo, which, however, was fully covered by insurance.

The Saranac left 10,000 emigrants at Council Bluffs, waiting for grass to begin their journey.

Provisions were very high.

The small pox had broken out among the California emigrants near Kanesville. Six had died. There were also a few cases in Kanesville.

The Mormons were ready to start to Salk Lake.

The river is in good boating stage, and the weather is warm.

There is no cholera at present in this city.

Nashville, May 16th, P. M.

The steamboat Josephine was snagged between Nashville and Clarksville, while under way, and sunk. No lives were lost. The boat and cargo is a total loss, and no insurance.

Cleveland, May 16.

The steamer America, from Buffalo to this point, was discovered to be on fire near the boilers, when within five miles of this port. She reached her dock at 12 o'clock, and by the aid of the fire department and citizens, the flames were extinguished after working near three hours. The fire was confined to her hold, near the boilers. The America will resume her place in the regular line in the morning.

St. Louis, May 16.

The flouring mill and distillery of Rollison & Highre, at Dallas, Ill., was destroyed by fire on the 13th; loss $15,000. Insurance $6,000.

There is no cholera here.

The Report on the Galphin Claim.—*Baltimore, May* 17.—In the *House*, on Friday, the 17th, the report of the committee appointed to investigate the proceedings in relation to the Galphin Claim was presented. The majority report declares: First, that the original claim was not a just demand; Second, that the principal was paid according to law; and Thirdly, that the payment of interest was not justified, either by law or precedent. This was agreed to by Burt, Disney, Featherston, Jackson and Mann, and excepted to by Conrad. Grinnell also made a report, fully justifying the payment, both of principal and interest. —*Evening Picayune.*

A letter from Paris states that a company has been formed in France for colonizing a large tract of country in the republic of Costa Rica, Central America. The land purchased, lies on the Golfo Dolce, the best harbor on the Pacific coast, and is admirably adapted for all naval and commercial purposes.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

May 23, 1850.

St Charles—S S Prentiss, La; R C Ballards, Ky; W A Lyon, S Bayker, Mobile; John J McRae, Miss; George N Stewart, Mobile; Judge Boyd, Natchez; J D Fuller; S S T Albert, District Columbia; J R Ford, NY; Mr Nuwell, Detroit; Mr McDowell, Louisville; W B Ratliff, Williamsport, La.

Veranda—A L Pingwell, Woodville; T Jennings, Miss; H H Irvine, Philadelphia; J A Reynolds, NY; R L Chanford, Ala; Mr Bowcock, NO; J Littlemain Ala; A Wright; G Evans, W B Browning, New Madrid, Mo; Thomas Hinton, NO; M P Zills, C Belcher, La; C C Campbell, Miss; L Madison Day, Natchez; S Mitchell, B Hanson, Yazoo City; J J Swandward, NY; J Sharp, Yazoo City; Dr Davis, Mo.

Hewlet's—W B Stuart, West Baton Rouge; Captain Fullerton, NO; T M Newell, La.

Bank Arcade—J M Nelson, Pass Christian; W R Davis, Missouri; Joseph Mahoffey, Vicksburg, Miss; W Loubey.

Auction Sales This Day.

F. H. Pettitpain will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Canal street—Dry Goods by catalogue.

Byers, Hyde & Co. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

Murphy & Nevins will sell, at 4 o'clock, at 58 New Levee street—Alabama Coffee-house.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 325 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

Washington Division, No. 5, at Younger Brothers' Hall, Lafayette, at 8 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

Oleander Union, No. 5, at No. 8, Maigny's Buildings, Third Municipality, every Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Grand Temple of Honor, State of Louisiana.—At the annual session, held on the 20th of May, in the city of New Orleans, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, ending May, 1851, and duly installed by Past G. W. Templar, R. L. Bruce:

Thomas B. Heartt, delegate from Orleans No. 3, G W T.
Wm. G. Latham, from Orleans No. 3, G W V T.
Wm. Miller, from Odeon No. 5, G W R.
L. B. Blades, from Odeon No. 5, G W S.
E. K. Pearce, from Odeon No. 5, G W U.
E. A. Hall, from Odeon No. 5, G W Chaplain.
J. B. Tomlinson, from Orleans No. 3, G W G.

The G W T appointed the following D I G W T's:

R. L. Bruce, for the State at large.
R. Cooke, for Shreveport District No 1.
J. B. Henderson, for Ouachita District No. 2.

Communicated.

From Gov. Tucker.

Eds. Crescent—For the benefit of suffering humanity, as well as in act of justice to Dr. SAMUEL GILBERT, I make the following statement:—That in June last I had a small tumor sprung into being, rather between my nose and cheek, which gradually increased, during the past summer, in size and extent; on account of which I consulted several highly eminent physicians, under whose treatment I received no benefit. In the latter part of January I visited this city in the space of seven days, before reaching the city, the tumor greatly enlarged, and the inflammation increased to an alarming extent; so much so, that from the inner corner of my eye to the end of my nose, and out to my cheek bone, became literally a lump of putrid flesh. The disease had also made its appearance on the opposite side of my nose. In this condition I presented myself to Dr. Samuel Gilbert, not knowing with what disease I was afflicted. Dr. Gilbert promptly pronounced it to be using Cancer, of the virulent character. I put myself under his treatment. He extracted the tumor without the use of the knife, and in four weeks my face was as well as it then and still believed. T. M. TUCKER.

New Orleans, March 13, 1850.

☞ Dr. Gilbert's office is No. 78 Magazine street. ap18 1y

☞ **To the Public.**—*Messrs. Editors:* I wish to bear testimony to Dr. GILBERT'S skill, through your valuable and truly independent paper. I was among afflicted with cancerous tumor; this disease killed my father, who had the best medical aid in the country. The disease made its appearance on my upper eye-lids, and continued to spread and pain me severely, until I well nigh lost my sight; I could scarcely discern a house from a man, across the street. Having read of Dr. Gilbert's success in curing the diseases of such cases, I left the State of Pennsylvania and came to New Orleans expressly for his treatment—and, I am happy to say, now cured, and on sight of the disease left, and my sight perfectly restored. The day I leave for home. A. C. CORWINE.

April 18, 1850. ap18 1f

I. O. O. F.

☞ Howard Lodge No. 12.—A Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at the Grand Lodge Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.—By order of the N. G.

my23 1t E. SAMPSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

☞ The Regular Meeting of ALPHA LODGE No. 72 will be held at the Hall of the Mondé Morish Lodge, Carondelet, near Julia, and Nye Sts. street, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.—Members are expected, and Visiting Brethren are invited.—By order of the W. M.

my23 1t J. STUART, Secretary pro tem.

Tans, Freckles, Sunburn, and all Eruptions of the Skin

☞ May be speedily and permanently removed by the use of the newly discovered Cosmetic, *FRENCH CLYSMIC.* This valuable Cosmetic is an indispensable requisite to every lady's toilet. Its effects upon the Skin and Complexion are perfectly magical. For sale, price 50 cents per bottle, at GUION'S,

corner St. Charles and Canal streets.

Importer of Fine Fancy Articles, Parfumery and Sporting Articles.

☞ This Lotion allays all irritation occasioned by the bite of mosquitoes. my23

☞ **Gas Light.**—The New Orleans Gas Light Company beg leave to inform the public that they have in operation an entirely new purifying apparatus, of the most approved construction, and that the quality of the Gas now furnished, both as regards purity and illuminating power, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the country. The Company would particularly invite the attention of housekeepers to the use of Gas for domestic purposes, and to the fact that houses may be furnished with gas fixtures at an annual cost of the year with more convenience and economy than during the Fall and Winter. On trial, Gas Lights will be found more convenient and economical than any other lights now used, while the present purity of the Gas renders it agreeable in the smallest apartments. Skilful workmen have been employed for putting up fixtures, and every attention will be paid to the convenience of families who fav