leading from the Bridge of the New Canal, to the gate of the Cypress Grove Cemetery, provided the cost thereof does not exceed $200.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to purchase suitable scales for the use of the Commissaries of the Poydras, St. Mary's, Dryade and Annunciation markets.

The reports were accepted, and on motion, the rules dispensed, and the resolutions severally adopted.

Mr. Shields, Chairman of Committee on Education, presented the following report, which was received, but on motion of Mr. Sewell action upon it was postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred the project of an ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to secure the punctual payment of the salaries of the Superintendent and Teachers of the Public Schools, have maturely considered the same.

Your Committee feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of our admirable system of Education, and aware of the deep and absorbing interest taken by the community in all matters pertaining to the Public Schools, and firmly believing that the well being of society chiefly depends upon the wisdom of the measures adopted to regulate and diffuse their benign influences, have given to the project an attention more in accordance with its correlative than its own intrinsic merit, the result of which they beg leave to report:

The first section of the proposed ordinance directs the Treasurer to set apart and keep as a distinct fund, the School Tax imposed by, and received from the State, and apply it to no other object than the payment of the salaries of the Superintendent and Teachers, and other expenses of the Public Schools, which would seem to indicate that that fund had heretofore been diverted from its legitimate purposes, than which nothing is more unjust, or further from the fact, or what is more likely, the measure was suggested in entire ignorance of the small amount received from the State, as well as the *time* of its receipt.

By reference to the communication from the Treasurer, which has been read, it will appear that for the year 1849 the Second Municipality expended for its Schools $56,908, while it received from the State only $17,626, showing an excess of expenditure over the receipts of $39,282.

The State Taxes are received by the Municipal Treasurer at irregular periods, none less than quarterly—and as that officer has to pay the Superintendent and Teachers monthly, the amount paid by the Treasurer must always greatly exceed the receipts from the State. Hence, as the Treasurer has, long before the receipt of the money from the State, advanced it to the Teachers, the Committee are unable to comprehend the necessity for the change proposed by this section.

The second section directs the Treasurer to hold a sum sufficient to pay the Superintendent and Teachers, on the second Monday of each month thereafter, their salaries for the previous month, against which there are many objections.

By existing ordinances, their salaries are due and payable on the first day of the month following the service; but, by the contemplated change, they do not become due for nearly two weeks thereafter, obviously incorrect in principle, as the Teachers are justly entitled to, and, like all other employees, should have their salaries when earned. That the Teachers have not always had their salaries when due, is but the lot of many other meritorious claimants, and resulted from causes over which the Treasurer, as well as the Council, had no control. But much as that is to be regretted, and as objectionable as the postponement of the payment of a just claim is, the proposed remedy is infinitely more so, as it contravenes the letter of our laws and the spirit of our institutions, in giving a preference in the payment of our obligations, to one class over that of another of equal claim.

The Committee refrain from making comparisons between the claims of the Teachers, Contractors, Laborers, Night Watch, Day Police, and others employed by the Municipality, (as the laws of the land, as well as equity and justice, positively forbid any distinction,) yet they cannot avoid stating, without intending any disparagement whatever, that while they applaud the meritorious and important services of the Teachers, of which none are more sensible, and more willing to bear testimony than the Committee, they cannot withhold the remark, that very many of the other employees are infinitely more inconvenienced by delay in the payment of their salaries than they—their means being more limited, and their sphere and associations more humble, and more dependent upon their pittance.

The third section makes it the duty of the President to have made out, and the Treasurer furnished with a pay roll on the first Wednesday of every month, showing the amount due to the Superintendent and Teachers. The making out the pay roll is regulated by the Board of Directors, and has always been very promptly done. Immediately after the Superintendent obtains from the different Schools their returns, the pay roll is made out. Seldom, nay, never, is it delayed as long after the expiration of the month, as is contemplated by the proposed ordinance; hence such a measure appears entirely unnecessary. But it is liable to a still further and infinitely stronger objection, as it contravenes the organic organization of the Schools.

By the provisions of an ordinance entitled An Ordinance for the Establishment of Public Schools, passed March 23d, 1841, the entire management of the Schools was confided to a Board of Directors, under whose auspices they have ever since been, and by whose wise counsels and untiring zeal they have obtained their present prosperous state; and the Committee do not feel disposed, nor do they see the propriety of interfering with, or taking from, or curtailing the powers of the present Board of Directors, notwithstanding it has been almost entirely remodeled; on the contrary, the Committee would prefer to increase their powers, with a hope that they would improve the condition and enlarge the usefulness of these popular institutions. Certainly, the Committee do not deem it advisable to interfere with, and direct the President of the Board to perform a duty, when that power is so clearly and so properly vested in and executed at the discretion of the Board of which he is a member.

The fourth section proposes to place the management of the Lyceum and Library, and the funds derived therefrom, or belonging thereto, under the Board of Directors; which is entirely superfluous and unnecessary, as these powers have ever been possessed and exercised by them, by virtue of the ordinance providing for the establishment of the Lyceum and Library.

The fifth section proposes to establish a separate and distinct Treasury, and to appoint a Treasurer for the receipt, safe keeping, and disbursement of the funds belonging to the Library and Lyceum, against which the Committee also report. As this duty was at first imposed upon and has always been performed by the Treasurer of the Municipality, without compensation, and as no report has ever been made to this Council of neglect of duty, the presumption follows that he has been faithful and performed that duty well; besides having always disbursed the moneys when required, he has given bond and security for faithful performance of duty, and as the State School Fund, amounting to about $26,000, and that of the Municipality nearly $50,000, must necessarily be in the hands of, and disbursed by the Treasurer, it appears to the Committee not only an uncalled for, but expensive innovation, to appoint a separate Treasurer for the receipt and disbursement of so small a sum as that accruing to the Library and Lyceum, probably about $6,000.

The fifth section moreover authorizes the Board of Directors to take possession from any officer of the Municipality, of all the *books*, papers, and *vouchers* connected with the Library and Lyceum Hall. The Committee are unable to discover the propriety or necessity of such a measure. The books in the Library, it is true, are nominally under the Librarian, but, as his duties are prescribed, is appointed by, and holds his office during the pleasure of the Board of Directors, they virtually have possession of the books in the Library; certainly to as great an extent as is either practicable or needful.

Besides being out of place for the Board of Directors to take from the Treasurer, and keep in their possession, *his vouchers*, it would be subversive of the well regulated and just system under which the Treasury Department has been organized. These evidences of his having paid out money according to their own directions, are indispensable to his own security, as without them he might be called upon for that he had honestly and faithfully paid out.

As the Committee felt constrained to, and have reported against all the changes contemplated by these ordinances, they deem it pertinent and necessary to remark: That although members of, and regularly attending the meetings of the Board, yet they are ignorant of any exigency or enlightened opinion urging such measures.

The Committee are not so completely riveted to, or biased in favor of old usage, as to oppose improvements promising to render the system capable of conferring more good and productive of greater numbers, but they are averse to, and will endeavor to prevent alterations merely for the sake of change.

T. H. Phillips,
Chas. Fried,
Geo. C. Lawrason.

Mr. Hale, Chairman, presented the following report and resolutions:

The Police Committee, to whom was referred the petitions of R. Terrell, to establish a cotton pickery, and of Mathew Mooney to erect a blacksmith shop, respectfully report the following resolutions:

Pearrel Hale,
J. N. Hawthorn,
D. E. Hooper.

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to Richard Terrell, to establish a Cotton Pickery on St. John Baptist street, between Market and Richard streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Council.

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to Mathew Mooney, to erect a Blacksmith shop at the corner of Celeste and Religious streets, provided the building be fire proof, and the chimney 40 feet high, to remain during the pleasure of the Council.

On motion, the rules were dispensed and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Stewart, Chairman, presented the following reports and resolutions:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Patrick Carr, to be compensated for an empty flatboat, cut adrift by Captain Selleck, the Wharf Master, beg leave to report against the same, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

John C Stewart,
T A Johnson.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Logan, for the return of a portion of six months license for retailing ardent spirits, beg leave to report against the same, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

John C Stewart,
T A Johnson.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Margaret Barry, to be released from the tax on Real Estate for the year 1849, on a house and lot on the corner of Delord and Commerce streets, beg leave to report that they are not aware of the existence of any law conferring such power on this Council, and beg to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

John C Stewart,
T A Johnson.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the accounts of Messrs. J. Baldwin, P. Noonan, and L. J. Harris, against the Work-house, during the administration of the late Warden, N. H. Hackett, are of the opinion that as there are many accounts of the same nature, and as in all probability a considerable deficiency exists in the accounts of the late Warden, which should be at once ascertained, as well for the benefit of those having just claims against the institution, as his securities, beg leave to offer the following resolution:

John C. Stewart,
T. A. Johnson,

Resolved, That all the accounts against the Work-house of this Municipality, referred to the Committee on Claims at the last meeting of the Council, be and are hereby referred to the Committee on Work-house and Prisons, and that said Committee report to this Council as early as practicable, the actual deficiency in the accounts of the late Warden, in order to facilitate the settlement of all just claims, and ascertain the amount for which his successors are liable.

The reports were accepted, and, on motion, the resolution adopted.

Mr. Marks, chairman, presented the following reports and resolution:

The Fire Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Jackson Fire Company No. 18, asking an appropriation for the payment of a new Hose carriage, received by them from Rodgers & Sons, Baltimore, respectfully report in favor of the same, and offer the following resolution.

I. N. Marks,
A. Montanye,
L. E. Hooper.

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay on the warrant of the Mayor, to Jackson Fire Company No. 18, three hundred dollars.

The Fire Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Jackson Fire Company No. 18, asking the appropriation of a triangular piece of ground at the intersection of Camp and Prytania street, for the purpose of building an Engine House thereon, in lieu of the lot of ground (purchased for them) in Calliope street, respectfully report adversely to the same, for the following reasons, viz:

The said triangular piece of ground was donated to the Municipality to remain as public property—not to be built upon—and evidently for the reason that any building erected thereon would tend to *mask* the Female Orphan Asylum, and to otherwise seriously incommode it.

The lot already purchased, when built upon, will place said Company in a much more useful locality than the one prayed for.

Your Committee beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

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A. Montanye,
L. E. Hooper.

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The lot already purchased, when built upon, will place said Company in a much more useful locality than the one prayed for.

Your Committee beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

I. N. Marks,
A. Montanye,
L. E. Hooper.

The Fire Committee, to whom was referred the petition of numerous citizens of the Seventh Ward, asking the incorporation of a Fire Company, (to be located in that Ward,) under the title of "Constitution Fire Company, No. 19," having given the same the consideration that its importance demands, beg leave to report *adversely*, and submit the following reasons:

1st. The Council has already purchased a lot of ground on Common street, between St. Paul and Gironde streets, and have ordered the erection of the necessary buildings thereon, for the removal thereto of Philadelphia Fire Company, No. 14, which, when located thereon, will command and protect the lower portion of the Ward, and that portion in which the large majority of the petitioners reside. As soon as said company is located there, your Committee will recommend an appropriation for the purchase of a *new Suction Engine*. If petitioners will, then, unite themselves to said company, it can *at once* be made to fully accomplish all they desire.

2d. Your Committee have it in contemplation to recommend the removal of "James Gulick Fire Company, No. 17," to a lot of ground in St. John street, between Julia and Girod streets, which, when effected, will enable that company to protect the upper portion of the Seventh Ward.

3d. Your Committee believe that a sufficient number of Fire Companies are already in existence in the Second Municipality, and further believe that by giving them proper locations, and rendering them efficient through the aid given by this Council, that the numerous petitioners, as well as all of our citizens, will feel fully satisfied. Your Committee, thus viewing the matter, would ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

I. N. Marks,
A. Montanye,
L. E. Hooper.

The reports were severally accepted, and on motion, the rules dispensed and the resolution adopted. On motion of the Chairman, the application of Fire Company No. 13, to be rechartered, was referred to the Mayor and Recorder.

Mr. Sewell, of the Special Committee to examine the books of the Treasurer and Comptroller, proposed Mr. J. T. B. Featherston, has the Accountant. The Council proceeded to the election and he was unanimously elected.

ORDER OF DAY.

The resolution of Mr. S well relative to Public Printer was taken up. Mr. Hale moved to postpone it indefinitely. Mr. Sewell moved its adoption, and called for the ayes and nays. Ayes—Messrs. Hooper and Sewell—2; Noes—Messrs. Hale, Johnson, Lawrason, Marks, McCormick, Pride, Renshaw, Shields, Stewart, Sykes, and Yauncy—11.

The resolution to hand over books and papers to the Commissioners of Liquidation, was, on motion of Mr. Hale, referred to the Finance Committee.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved, That this Council will at its next sitting proceed to an election for all officers of the Municipality not already elected.

Mr. Marks offered the following substitute:

An Ordinance to provide the manner in which vacancies in the Night Watch, Day or Levee Police, may be filled, etc. etc.

Be it ordained, That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, it is hereby made the duty of the *Recorder*, whenever a vacancy or vacancies occur in the Night Watch, Day or Levee Police, to select and recommend to the Council, fit and suitable persons to fill said vacancies; *Provided*, That in all cases, such persons are citizens of the United States, and possess the necessary residence to enable them to exercise the right of suffrage under the Constitution of the State.

Be it further ordained, That whenever said recommendations are submitted, the Council shall proceed to confirm them *viva voce*; that whenever a majority of a legal quorum of the Council shall reject any recommendation thus made them, the Recorder shall submit another name for the consideration of the Council, and so on until the vacancy is filled.

Be it further ordained, That no Night Watchman, Day or Levee Policeman, shall be removed from office except by a resolution of the Council, in accordance with section 11 of the act of March 18, 1850, relative to the city of New Orleans; but for neglect of duty, or other violation of ordinances, the Recorder is hereby authorized to suspend any Watchman, Day or Levee Policeman—reporting the same to the Council at the meeting succeeding the suspension.

Be it further ordained, That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, contravening the foregoing be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Marks moved its adoption, and Mr. Yancey moved that it lie over, which was carried.

Mr. Renshaw moved to adjourn, which was lost.

Mr. Yancey moved to go into an election for Watchmen and Day Police, which was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Hale, Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart, and Yancy—8.

Nays—Messrs. Marks, Renshaw, Shields, and Sykes—4.

Messrs. Renshaw, Sykes, Shields and Marks, left the Council chamber, and there being no quorum the Council adjourned to Tuesday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

John Calhoun, Secretary.

THOMAS BRADY,
22 Chartres street:

Linens, Muslins & Bareges,
UNUSUALLY LOW!

Hats, Hats.
BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, PEARL and FANCY FUR AND WOOL
MEN'S AND BOYS'
MEXICAN, California, Hungarian, Sporting, Congress, H. C. Beaver and Other
HATS,
landing ex bark Jedediah, and for sale by
jel2 3w5 N. BRADNER SMITH, 89 Gravier st.

Receipt!
☞ *The Only Cure for the Pain of BALLEY'S ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, is at No. 181 Chartres street* m9 tf

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1850.

The mail came through yesterday as late as due, bringing us dates from Washington and Baltimore the 29th, and Philadelphia and New York the 28th ult.

Proceedings of the Council.—We publish to-day two very important and highly interesting reports, being from the Committees on Finance and Education. They will be eagerly read by our citizens.

We feel very thankful to "One of the People" for his compliment, but beg leave respectfully to decline the publication of his communication.

The Late Disaster of the St. Louis.—By the steamer Peytona we have received the St. Louis New Era of the 31st ult., from which we learn that the following persons were badly scalded by the late explosion, and were at the hospitals in that city:

At the Charity Hospital.—Natives of Ireland—Margaret O'Neil, Bridget Gaughan, Maria Welsh, Mrs Donolan, Thos Brougham, Mary Leary, John Smith, Mary Kilter, Michael Carpenter, John Casey. Natives of Germany—Peter Stacker, Madison Hoe, John Williams, C Hawk. Native of England—John Lacy. Native of South Carolina—Harriet Smith. Native of Massachusetts—Warren Pratt. Boat hands—Thos Powers, and a negro boy named Ben.

At the City Hospital.—Natives of Ireland—Edward Doolin, Michael Gaffney, Philip Laney, Jas Freaner, Patrick Soler, Patrick Sullivan, W Fegan, Patrick O'Neil, L Freeze, a boy. Natives of Germany—Hy Gutle, John Neff, John Hardinburg. Natives of England—Wm Bennien, John Willington. Native of America—Roel Lock. Native of Switzerland—John Wigmer.

Our thanks are due to the courteous officers of the steamer Mohawk for late St. Louis papers.

For the Benefit of the Orphans.—A grand exhibition of Fire Works will be given this evening by Messrs. Catoir, at the Place d'Armes, for the benefit of the Male Orphan Asylum of the Third Municipality. We understand that it will be the most superb display of the season, and for so commendable a purpose we feel certain that it will be visited by thousands. Preparations have been made for the accommodation of the public. A fine band of music will be in attendance.

Civil, Military and Naval Gazette.—We have received the Prospectus of a Weekly Gazette paper of the title, to be published in the city of Annapolis, Maryland—J. B. McNeir, publisher; W. F. Davidson, editor. We wish it much success.

Histrionics.—There was not at Placide's, last night, as full a house as we had hoped to see. The principal piece, "The Apostate," was very fairly played. *Count Pezzara* was well represented; *Abou Hemeya*, the Apostate, tolerably; *Malec*, the old Moorish Chief, excellently well; *Florinda*, by Mrs. Stuart, in her usual artistic manner.

The afterpiece, "Perfection," was good throughout. *Sir Lawrence Paragon* was played by Mr. J——n with immense applause. He certainly possesses very superior talent for comedy. *Kate O'Brien*, by the universal favorite, Mrs. Howard, was decidedly good, as, indeed, is every thing which she undertakes.

Catalogue Sale of French and Swiss Goods.—We call the attention of Dry Goods dealers to the beautiful assortment of Fancy Foreign Goods to be sold by F. H. Peltpain This Day, at 10 o'clock, at his Auction Sales Room, No. 8 Canal street; also a long list of Staple Goods—the whole on liberal terms.

That Bouquet.—We have received from some fair hand a most tastefully arranged, beautiful and fragrant bouquet. It surmounts a cut-glass vase procured expressly for the purpose, and now graces the centre of our table—giving out its sweet odors into every part of our sanctum. There it shall stand until the last flower has withered, and the last leaf has fallen. Sweet nosegay! we cherish thee as a fitting emblem of the beauty, purity and grace of the fair donor, to whom we tender a thousand thanks.

Mexico.—We have received *El Monitor Republicano* of the 19th, 20th and 21st of May. It contains nothing of interest.

There will be an extra session of Congress, beginning the 20th of this month. The financial condition of the Republic is the most important subject that will claim attention.

A visit of the cholera is expected. The city authorities are adopting precautions against it.

We notice nothing else worthy of remark.

Mr. Clay.—The Frankfort Commonwealth says that Mr. Clay will probably resign his seat in the Senate, after the adjustment of the questions growing out of slavery shall have been effected.

An Affray.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 4th inst. says an affray occurred yesterday on the wharf, which came near ending in the death of a respectable citizen. A few days since the steamboat Selma was run into by the Mosby and sunk. One of the owners of the Selma charged the Pilot of the Mosby with having done it intentionally, and threatened to have his name struck off the roll of pilots by the Portwarden. This came to the care of the Pilot, who, meeting the other party on the wharf, assaulted him with a stick—but soon losing that, he drew his knife and made a blow, which, but for the knife striking a rib and glancing off, must have produced death. The blow was made on the left side. The wound is not considered dangerous. The Pilot made his escape, and had not been taken late yesterday evening.

The Very Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, of St. Augustine's church, Philadelphia, died very suddenly on the 24th ult. His body was laid out in state in the church. A solemn mass for the dead was offered up, all the priests of the diocess, in full robes, assisting. The ceremonies were of the most imposing character, and the crowd immense.

There are in the State Prison at Boston 430 prisoners, and the building is so crowded that some cells contain five convicts each. The jail has 87 inmates.

The President of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company says that the cars are to be running on sixty miles of that road by the 1st of November next.

A lengthy letter from ex-President Tyler, giving his views on the compromise scheme for adjusting the territorial and slavery difficulty, is published by Mr. Foote in the National Intelligencer, in response to one from himself.

An old soldier of the Empire lately returned to his native town in France, unexpectedly, after an absence of forty-two years. He was captured by the Russians in the campaign of 1812, and dispatched to Siberia, whence he has now been allowed to return by the Emperor, after thirty years' captivity. Meanwhile he amassed considerable property.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says the proposed line of mail steamers from New Orleans to Vera Cruz is finding favor the more it is discussed, and it can hardly be doubted that our commercial interests, and especially our trade with Mexico, require the establishment of such a line.

Captain John Bocket, for many years a member of the Maryland legislature, and a prominent officer in the war of 1812, died suddenly on the 29th ult., at his residence at Locust Grove, Calvert county, in the 59th year of his age.

A police officer named Hibbler was shot by a notorious fellow named John Roberts at St. Louis, a few days since. Hibbler was not expected to recover and Roberts was taken to jail.

There is a church in Ohio, where the water that runs off the roof on one side goes into the Gulf of Mexico, and that which runs off the other side goes into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Woonsocket Patriot says that two of the Cotton Factories there have been compelled to stop payment—the mills will be kept running, but the wages will be reduced.

Death by Lightning.—During the thunder storm at Savannah, on the 29th ult., the lightning entered the house of Mr. John Fitzgerald, and instantly killed a young lady named Julia Sullivan, and struck senseless a Mr. Leigh, who was in the room.

The Turks Island Gazette of the 8th ult. says: "The Salt crop is, judging from appearances, likely to be a very large one this year. Several properties have already effected a large raking, and others have good prospects, provided the weather continues dry."

Sands's Sarsaparilla.—Among all the vegetable productions scattered by "bountiful Nature" over Earth's bosom, it may be well doubted whether there is one more valuable than Sarsaparilla. But much of its value as a medicine depends upon the form in which it is administered. Sands's Sarsaparilla is one of the best, safest, and most active preparations of the article which has ever been presented to the public. With ordinary exertion relative to the general health, this powerful antiseptic will soon remove all traces of the disgusting excrescences, which appear on the surface as outward signs-locations of the impurity within; and the cure thus wrought will not be superficial and temporary; but, inasmuch as the blood is freed from all morbid matter by the anti-putrescent operation of the medicine, it will be radical and permanent. It is also excellent for bilious complaints, and exciting in the blood a warm weather. It is for sale at SICKLES'S, and other Drug stores generally. jel

The President and Mr. Clay.

We have heretofore expressed the opinion that, in the event the Compromise measure, now before the Senate, should pass both Houses of Congress, it will receive the ready sanction of the President. He adheres to the course of policy recommended by him in the early part of the session; but if the plan of the Committee of Thirteen should prove to be more acceptable, we believe there is not a man in the nation who would more cordially aid in giving it effect than Zachary Taylor. It was his duty, as President of the United States, to recommend to Congress some mode of adjusting the difficulties surrounding the question of slavery. This duty he discharged in his frank, honest and straightforward manner. With patriotism and foresight, (says the Baltimore American, in the sentiments of which excellent journal we fully concur,) he sought to save the country from the distracting effects of a struggle in Congress upon the subject of slavery, which, being in itself a local institution, comes properly under the cognizance of local or State authorities. The wisdom of his suggestions is seen in the purpose which they contemplate—the purpose of keeping the slavery question, in connection with territories, out of Congress—since it can be settled, without any violence or agitation, by the people of the territories themselves. The end aimed at by the committee is to have the subject left to the people of the territories—but for that end they ask Congress to forbear the Proviso; and upon that point the sectional quarrel blazes forth. Why need Congress interfere in the domestic concerns of the territories to enforce or to forbear the Proviso?

The President's recommendations indicate not so much a *plan* of adjustment as a *principle* of adjustment. It is a principle blended with the essential nature of our system of Government and in perfect accordance with the spirit of our institutions—a principle upon which the rights of the State are founded; for it recognizes and vindicates the right of the people to determine for themselves the nature and character of their domestic institutions, subject only to the requirements of the Constitution. There would be no incongruity, so far as we can see, in coupling the admission of California with an enactment declaring that whenever New Mexico and Utah shall form State Constitutions, each having a population sufficient to entitle it to one representative in Congress, and shall apply for admission into the Union, such admission shall be granted. The grant made at once would take effect upon the event of the contingency. Such prospective legislation is not without precedent in the admission by Congress of new States into the Union.

We indulge the hope that in the only point of difference between the policy advocated by the Committee, and that recommended by the President, the eminent Senator from Kentucky will find, upon full consideration, that there are no insuperable obstacles to a harmonious agreement. When that distinguished Statesman expresses the opinion that the President, in a spirit of compromise, ought to unite with him in favor of the aggregate bill now before the Senate, the fact should not be forgotten that the President, in the exercise of his constitutional functions, has already made such recommendations on this subject as his duty, in his judgement, required. His views are known to Congress and to the country; they look to conciliation, to the prevention of sectional political organizations which might prove to be fatally hurtful; they contemplate the ascendancy of no party, sectional or political; they recognize a fundamental principle which forms the basis of the political rights of individuals and of States—the principle which withdraws from the General Goverament that cognizance of the domestic and local concerns of the people which the people themselves whose interests are associated with those matters, can better take and more judiciously exercise.

Affairs in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 28th ult., gives the following lamentable state of affairs in the "Mob City," once the quiet abode of the followers of Penn: "Certain Fire Companies that are in open feud with others, turn out armed to the teeth, ready for a deadly encounter, in some instances muskets being carried openly. This may be done to evade the penalties of the new law against carrying *concealed* weapons, and it was perhaps with the same idea that a party of rowdies in Moyamensing turned out on Saturday night with a small field-piece, mounted on wheels, in consequence of a report that another party were on their way from the western section for the purpose of burning down the Hose-house, with which they act as allies. A crisis is rapidly approaching in that district; its best citizens have lost all hope of a better state of things, and are deserting their homes. There are more houses to let in this district, small as it is, than can be found in the city proper. Mooney, the watchman shot on Saturday night, is dying at the Hospital, but no steps have been taken by the authorities to arrest the perpetrators of the murder.

"The Coroner is investigating the circumstances attending the death of Biddle Burdine, who died yesterday morning from the effects of a slung-shot blow inflicted two or three nights before. He was one of the degraded occupants of Baker street, Moyamensing, and it is not probable that his murderer will ever be brought to justice."

Sad Accident at the Academy of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C.—On Sunday afternoon, the 26th ult., while a number of teachers and scholars were upon a frame balcony attached to the Archbishop's residence, and ranging with the floor of the second story, the wooden pillars supporting the place gave way, precipitating the whole number to the ground. Sister Felix had both legs broken; the others injured, were the Rev. Dr. Ryder; Miss Mary Spalding, of Washington City; and Miss Marion Ramsay, daughter of Capt. Ramsay, U. S. N. Dr. Ryder was supposed to be severely injured. It was believed that some of his ribs were broken. But since the accident it is hoped that no permanent injury has been sustained by him. Miss Spalding sustained simply a flesh cut; so, also, did Miss Ramsay.

The "Mysterious Young Lady," at Buffalo, has been arrested for perjury. Her name is Ellen Morton. Reed, the man who has been convicted, on her testimony, of brutal treatment to her, will not be sentenced until the conclusion of her trial, if sentenced at all. O fie, Ellen.

Owing to the advices of the capture of Cardenas, the Sugar market at New York was considerably excited, and very large sales were made at an advance in prices.

The Mississippi Creole of the 1st inst., says: "Four negroes, belonging to Mr. Augustus Lockett, were struck by lightning on the 29th ult., and were considerably injured, but it is said they will recover."

New Orleans, June 3, 1850.

Messrs. Editors—I was rather surprised to read the letter of your very amiable correspondent "Rusticus," who figures with quite a complacent air in this morning's Crescent. He no doubt feels at least an inch taller since he penned his philippic against our friend M., who must now feel that, in a commensurate degree, his shadow has grown less.

In the first paragraph, "Rusticus" declares himself familiar with the business of newspapers, hotels, small plantations, poets, poetry, and numerous other things. He tells you what you ought to do, and what you ought not to do. What a stupendous fund of information he must possess!

He opens the second, by giving you the titles of those three little unfortunates that strayed into the columns of your paper. Like Don Quixote, with the windmill, no sooner he perceives, than charges with all the ardor and gallantry worthy of a better cause. He also informs us that he is on the shady side of forty, and the father of an interesting family—gives our friend a dig under the ribs—talks of "such stuff," and then indulges in a grand grammatical flourish. "Rusticus" next proceeds to criticise particular lines, and comments upon them with all the wisdom of the ancients. He asserts that the genius did not leave their impress upon the brow of M's lady love, but somewhere else—he traces the movements; this he learns from "all the received traditions." The profound critic almost expires at the idea expressed by the words, "Young Nature," and tells us it is "a new term." He has heard of "Dame Nature, Old Nature and even Fresh Nature," but *never* of "Young Nature." I pity him! Is not morning the type of youth, as also the spring? Would that I had been present at that "family council." I would have attempted a word to the fair ones in friend M's behalf. Perhaps I might have so moved their sympathies as to have saved him from the slashing pen of their irate sire.

"Rusticus" has been "sadly puzzled" by our friend, but I am inclined to think the world will be none the worse for that calamity, and will likely go on as heretofore. I agree with your facetious correspondent very fully in his opinion that "your paper is an excellent paper;" and most fervently pray for future progress. Paul.

P. S.—M. desires me to say to your *rustic* correspondent that he is willing to write a piece for each of his daughters, if they will furnish the "prescription," so that he can know exactly what are their ideas of sense and rhythm. By this means, perhaps, he can reinstate himself in their good "graces." Thus, though he should not be able to write angel poetry, he would at least have the pleasure of writing poetry to angels. P.

Arrival of the America.

The following dispatches were received last evening by the Commercial Reading Room:

Baltimore, June 4th.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax to-day. Cotton at Liverpool is reported firm, at the extreme rates of the week previous. The demand was steady. Fair Orleans 7½d. Week's sales previous to the departure of the America, were 32,000 bales; 6,000 taken on speculation. Flour was drooping. Canal 23s. 6d. to 25s.; Orleans 24s. to 25s. Best Yellow Corn 30s.; demand less active. Bacon was steady at full prices. Beef firm. Lard 31s. 6d. Coffee unchanged. Sugars, steady demand, full prices. Money market steady—Consols 95¼; American stock fair demand.

Accounts from manufacturing districts satisfactory. Nothing political.

Further by the America.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Baltimore, June 4.

The political news is uninteresting. France has expressed an unwillingness to adjust difficulties with England on an honorable footing. All quiet.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the King of Prussia. He was shot in the arm by a Sergeant of Artillery.

The Steamer's news has unsettled the New York Markets. Breadstuffs were heavier—Cotton remained unchanged.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Baltimore, June 4.

New York, June 4.—The Steamer's news has had no effect on Cotton—700 bales sold yesterday at steady prices. Flour slightly declined. Grain and other provisions unchanged. Tobacco advanced 1c.; Sterling, 9½.

Appointment by the Governor.—Josiah Cole, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Colonel.

Riot in St. Louis.—On Saturday night, the 25th ult. a crowd of about five hundred persons destroyed the contents of some four or five houses of ill-fame in St. Louis, and riddled the buildings. The mayor and police interfered, but were roughly handled by the mob.

Western Rivers.—The Ohio River at Pittsburgh, on the 30th, had four feet ten inches in the channel and falling. At Louisville, same day, eight feet in the Canal, and falling.

Later from Buenos Ayres—*Death of American Officers.*—By the arrival of the bark Oliver J. Hayes, from Buenos Ayres, the New York Herald has received a copy of the British Packet of the 6th ult., which contains the following paragraph:

"The American frigate Brandywine and corvette St. Louis, which sailed from Montevideo on the 18th of February, arrived at Rio on the 7th of March. After a seven days' stay off that port, during which time no communication was held with the shore, save through a boat which came off with provisions, both vessels again set sail for Montevideo, where they arrived on the 28th. The Brandywine on the second day after leaving Rio, had twenty-eight cases of yellow fever on board, four of which ended fatally, viz: three officers and one steward. No cases of fever had been reported on board of the St. Louis up to the date of the last accounts."

The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, says the Herald, are under great apprehension that the fever will extend to that city, as it was already at Montevideo, though it was confined to vessels at quarantine.

The French vessels of war appointed to relieve those of the squadron on this station, whose term of servitude had expired, are shortly expected, with 1500 troops on board, to enable Admiral Lepredour, in the event of succeeding in arranging matters with the Governments of these Republics, to effectually put an end to all opposition on the part of the armed foreigners in Monte video.

The Crops.—The Southern Mirror, at Jackson, La., says:

After a cold and backward spring we are experiencing extremely warm weather, and the planters entertain fears that the premature warm weather will seriously injure the backward crops. Much of the cotton in our vicinity has had to be replanted, and the corn looks stunted and bad. The chances for a crop are not so good as they were this time last year. The sugar cane, however, looks finely, much better, it is said, than that on the coast.

All the "Invaders" to be Arrested.—A dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore Sun, says:

"At an informal cabinet meeting, last night, an animated discussion occurred about the Cuba affair.

"Orders were dispatched to arrest all persons connected with the expedition, as soon as they land upon any part of the United States.

"Orders have been transmitted to the U. S. District Attorneys at Mobile and New Orleans to put the law of 1818 in force against Gen. Lopez, should he make his appearance in those cities."

Married:

On Saturday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Neville, Mr. Fred. Proctor to Miss Mary D. Walden.

Died:

At Post Barré, St. Landry Parish, May 19, Mr. Placide Close.

At Baton Chicot, Parish of St. Landry, May 18, Capt. Thomas Keller, aged 54.

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

Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall No. 222 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, Marigny's Buildings, Third Municipality, every Thursday, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Auction Sales—This Day.

Sykes, Hyde & Co. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 54 Magazine street—Gro