The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1850.

☞ **Association of Members of the Bar of New Orleans**—At a meeting of the Association held this day, pursuant to call, the following resolutions, offered by Wm. C. Minor, Esq., were adopted:

Resolved, That the Association has heard with profound regret of the death of the Hon. S. S. PRENTISS, one of its most distinguished and valued members. Our sincere sympathies for the distressed, then suddenly removed from the field of his usefulness and renown, would pause in full expression of our grief or admiration, and of our appreciation of his brilliant genius. But we feel that the loss is our own alone. It is not fame to give value to the general regret of the public; but it is due to the Bar and Bench of Louisiana generally to embrace an opportunity of joining us in honoring this honored member. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Bench and the Bar of Louisiana, now in the city, in respectfully invited to attend a meeting in the Court-room of the Supreme Court, on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., in order to testify their respect to the memory of the Hon. S. S. Prentiss.

July 5. O'ROSKELIN, President.
M. R. LOREN, Secretary and Treasurer. 1t

The Mammoth Weekly Crescent

Will be issued at an early hour this morning, and will be found filled as usual with the latest foreign and domestic intelligence; editorials upon the leading topics of the day; local matters, etc.

Numbers done up in stout wrappers, ready for mailing, can be obtained at the counter, and at J. C. Morgan's, Exchange Place.

On our first page will be found a spicy letter from our New York correspondent, "The Little Un," Foreign News, and general items of intelligence. Fourth page, a poem.

The mail yesterday came through as late as due, bringing us dates from Washington and Baltimore of the 28th, and New York, Philadelphia and Boston of the 27th ultimo.

THE EVENING WITH THE ORPHANS.—On the night of the Fourth, Lyceum Hall presented a thrilling and beautiful spectacle. The call made by the Orphans upon our community was responded to with the same liberal spirit which has met all former appeals. The young girls, to the number of two hundred, clad in their neat and uniform dress, were seated upon the stage under the care of the faithful Margaret, and their happy faces told more powerfully upon the hearts of their auditors than the most impressive language could express. The exercises of the evening were of a very gratifying character. The recitations of the Orphans proved the careful culture of the good Sisters, and reflected credit upon their pupils. J. L. Matheweon, Esq., delivered a fervent and eloquent address, which was received with that applause which its many excellencies merited. The amateurs acquitted themselves admirably, and the original Ode, sung by the children, was very sweetly trilled forth. Mr. J. C. Duncan, of the Crescent, presented some interesting statistics relative to the rise, progress, and present situation of the Asylum.

In our Monday's paper, at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, we will publish both of the addresses, believing that they will promote the cause of the orphan, and will be found well worthy the perusal of our readers.

We are happy to announce that over $400 were obtained to aid this great charity by the unpretending exercises of the evening.

A meeting of the Bar will be held to-morrow morning at the Supreme Court Room, to pay honor to the memory of Mr. Prentiss.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the very courteous officers of the "Josiah Lawrence," the "Nashville," the "J. M. Niles," the "Alick Scott," and the steamship Palmetto," for late papers. One and all have our thanks.

BOARD OF LIQUIDATORS.—This wise body, who know how to do the unique to perfection, met on Wednesday night. We commend to them the words of the Patriarch, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."

They passed a resolution to advertise in the official papers here and in each of the Northern cities, to solicit the holders of the debts due by the old city or the Municipalities, to exchange them for the Bonds to be issued by the Board.

Mr. Bodin made a very sensible argument against the proposition. He based his opposition on the ground that it was the duty of the Board first to ascertain the amount of the debt due by the old Corporation, and the debt due by each Municipality. That this was necessary to give the greatest moral security to the people by furnishing them with a true statement of their Municipal affairs, and to give credit to the new bonds and to facilitate the desired exchange. The motion, however, was carried, and public creditors will be politely invited to exchange the old slips of paper for new and greater pieces. As the Board, however, has proved so facile and ready to change fronts at the slightest whisper, we yet hope they will furnish the information required by the law, before they ask creditors to exchange their claims. We reserve our comments on the Board of Liquidators until we review the acts of the last Legislature, an agreeable task which we purpose to enter on next week.

GRAND CONCERT.—On Monday evening the amateur orchesters of the Harmonic Association will give a concert in aid of the treasury. The bill is a varied and attractive one, and we hope that the talented performers will have a full house on the occasion.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—This favorite place of amusement closed on the night of the 4th, after a run of luck unprecedented in the theatrical world of New Orleans. Placide was fortunate in the selection of his corps. He certainly had one of the best companies of Comedians ever collected here. Another season he will improve in all respects, although in scenery, wardrobe and properties generally, "he is almost as good as folks get to be." Another year he must give his audiences less of the ballet and more of the genteel comedy—Spectacles, burlesques and short skirts soon become tiresome. We think the ladies would attend his Theatre much more frequently if he reformed the ballet.

He goes to the Louisville Theatre in a few days. The charming Mrs. Howard leaves this evening in the Alex. Scott, and we have no doubt she will make as favorable an impression as she has done here.

While this excellent company are at their Summer quarters, we must content mine host of the Louisville Hotel to "see the players well bestowed." They left here on the Buckeye yesterday.

FOR MOBILE AND THE WATERING PLACES.—Persons bound for the watering places, and further on, are referred to the following boats leaving this day:

Steamer Mobile, Allen, on arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. cars, for Mobile, touching at all the watering places.

James L. Day, Bates, 12 M. cars, for Mobile, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Pascagoula.

St. Charles, Sutton, 5 P. M. cars, for Biloxi, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Mississippi.

Californian, Griffin, 4 P. M. cars, for Biloxi, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Mississippi city.

Olivia, Hoffman, 2½ P. M. cars, will arrive at Covington, after touching at intermediate ports, in time for persons to witness the installation of the I. O. O. F.

Lenora, Miller, 12 A. M. cars, for Covington, via Mandeville, Lewisburg and Madisonville.

Jenny Lind, Dunnos, 4 P. M. cars, for Madisonville, via Mandeville and Lewisburg.

☞ We would recommend persons going to California, via the Isthmus, to look at the schooner Thorn, Post 2, Lafayette. She is fitted up expressly for carrying passengers.

THE REGATTA.—The following is the time of the arrival of the boats composing the regatta at Pass Christian, so far as we have been able to obtain: *Mischief*, arrived at 9 o'clock, P. M.; *R. Stewart*, 9:03; *R. Rhodes*, 9:10½; *Kate*, 9:20½.

The fine steamer Olivia, Capt. Hoffman, leaves this afternoon on the arrival of the half-past 3 o'clock cars, for Covington, and all intermediate landings on the Lake Shore. Also, on Sunday morning on the arrival of the 8 o'clock, A. M. cars in time for the 7 P. M. train. This is a short and agreeable trip, enabling those who cannot leave the city to-day, to enjoy the cool and refreshing breezes of the Lake for a few hours, besides partaking of a breakfast prepared by Mons. Achille, that prince of caterers.

The Mobile Register reports that the abandoned females arrested in the Third Municipality in this city, for celebrating the mysteries of Vendou, were paraded the next morning in a state of nudity before the Recorder's Court and two or three thousand spectators. We need hardly contradict a statement so absurd.

We are informed, says the Mobile Advertiser of the 4th instant, that the new steamboat Florida, for the New Orleans and Mobile mail line, left New York for this place last Sunday. She is said to be a splendid boat, and some thirty feet longer than the Oregon.

Thomas Phœnix, Esq., late District Attorney of the city of New York, died on the 23d at Stirling.

EASTERN TEXAS.—The cotton crop is backward, while the long continued rains have made it very grassy.

Gen. Parera, of Mexico, arrived in Savannah on the 22d ult., and left in the Charleston steamer for the North. He was accompanied by his son and a traveling companion.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—A dispatch to the Pioneer says that Professor Webster has made no confession, but is preparing a statement to be laid before the Governor and Council of Massachusetts.

The steamer Mountaineer, from New York, for Philadelphia, was wrecked on Brandywine shoals, on the 26th inst. Fortunately no lives were lost. The accident was caused by the carelessness or ignorance of the pilot. The vessel is fully insured.

THE BALIZE.—Dr. Dowler, of this city, has written a review of Dr. Drake's great work, "The principal diseases of the Vally of North America." The reviewer quotes from the description of the Balize, and we were so much struck by the short quotation, that we hunted up the book at White's, and make a still larger extract—but still cannot give the whole passage. That which we do give, however, will be read with interest. Think what a vast country has already been brought within the domain of civilized man, from the Balize to the Falls of St. Anthony. The little village of the Balize is the first manifestation of man, which meets the voyager as he approaches the mouth of the Mississippi, where the desolation of a world just making, always suggests the horrible idea of Frankestein. The first object which relieves the eye and the mind, is the little village which the pilots have built out in the half formed ground,

"Like the water fowls,
They've built their nest among the ocean waves."

THE BALIZE.—Two or three miles above the bar on the north-east side, a deep and tranquil bayou, resembling a broad canal, runs directly to the south and reaches the Gulf, at a distance of two miles, on either side of the bayou which have been described. On the right hand of the bayou, near its efflux, stands the village of Balize. In lat. 29° 7' 15", and W. long. 89° 4' 30". It consists of small houses built on blocks, with a single narrow and serpentine street or promenade, which follows the curves of the bayou, and has an elevation of but a foot or two above its waters. At the distance of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet from the bank on which this street meanders, is the edge of an impenetrable reed grass swamp.

Low as the bank stands, it has been raised, as have many of the little garden spots in front of the buildings, with soil from the other side of the bayou. The new ground beneath is, however, so soft that the increased weight tends to sink the street, necessitating new additions necessary, from time to time, to keep the street and yards dry. Occasionally, under high south east winds, the site of the whole village is inundated. When spot is first reclaimed and planted, it produces badly; but as the ground is stirred and the rains wash out the salt, it undergoes amelioration, and yields the ordinary garden vegetables of the south in good perfection; while the peach and many southern flowering shrubs flourish exceedingly well.

Its People.—The population of the Balize is about two hundred and fifty; consisting almost entirely of Pilots, about forty in number, with their families, a few artisans, require by their vocations, a teacher, a physician, and a number of slaves. Many of them have resided on the spot for twenty or twenty-five years. A few families occupy the opposite side of the bayou.

Until within the last ten or twelve years there were but few females; now nearly all the Pilots have wives. Thus there is a population sufficiently numerous and diversified to test the salubrity of this remarkable spot.

The prevailing disease at the Balize and South West Pass is intermittent fever, generally of the tertian type, and mild in its character, with a tendency in the convalescent to relapse. Van Antwerp had only seen two malignant cases. Remittents appear to be decidedly rare, and the same is true of yellow fever, notwithstanding every year vessels from Havana and Vera Cruz enter through this Pass, and is visited by the pilot and boarding officer. Doctor Van Antwerp arrived in October, 1835, when the fever was extensively prevalent around the shores of the Gulf, including of course New Orleans, in 1841 and 1842, it was prevalent in that city and some other places; still he had only seen four cases; one of which occurred in a person from New Orleans, twenty days before he came to have originated in the village, etc. These occurred in different years. The summer gastro-hepatic affections are infrequent. The negroes of the Balize are fed on nearly the same food with the whites, but lodged in damper situations near the ground.

Nevertheless, they enjoy still better health than their masters. Almost their only disease is mild intermittent fever. They average fifty in number, and during three and a half years there had been but two deaths. It results from this rapid sketch that no new disease has been developed in this locality; that general appears to be less prevalent, etc. Dr. Drake notices croup and pulmonary diseases as being almost unknown, in this town of piles, whereas that old pilot, Charon, must live an idle life, since it is rare for him to ferry a ghost over the polluted Styx, from that region.

KOSSUTH AND HIS COMPATRIOTS.—*Offer of President Taylor to bring them to America.*—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following facts relative to the action of President Taylor, for the relief of the Hungarian patriots:

Mr. Marsh, Minister to Turkey, under instruction from this Government, wrote to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Porte a note on the 11th of March last, which contained this clause:

"The President of the United States of America, participating in the philanthropic sentiments by which his Imperial Majesty the Sultan has been actuated in his noble and generous treatment of the Hungarian refugees, has directed the undersigned, Minister resident of the United States, to intercede with his Majesty in their behalf, and to offer them through his Majesty, a secure asylum in the United States, together with a free passage to America, by any American public ship which may be about to return home. The undersigned is happy to make this office of humanity the subject of his first official communication to the Sublime Porte, and seizes the earliest moment, after his audience of reception, to fulfil his instructions by formally requesting, in the name of the American Government and People, that Kossuth, late chief executive officer of Hungary, and his companions, at present detained by the Turkish authorities at Brousa, may be permitted to take passage for the United States on board an American vessel of war now in the Mediterranean, and about to sail for home."

This vessel was the steamer Mississippi, which Mr. Marsh, under constructive authority, had detained for that purpose. On the 19th of March—seven days after the date of the above—Mr. M. received a brief official reply to this note, of which the subjoined is the essential part:

"The Sublime Porte will certainly offer no obstacle or difficulty to the departure, to whatever place they please, of such of the Hungarians as are not implicated, nor is there any objection to those Hungarians and Poles whose names are not registered in the list given to the Sublime Porte by the Austrian Government, or who are not otherwise implicated, profiting by the hospitality thus offered by the United States of America. Yet, in consequence of the offer spontaneously made by the Sublime Porte, it bound itself to keep in the Ottoman dominions, under certain conditions which it is now endeavoring to arrange, those of the chiefs of the said people whose names are entered on that list; and in the view of acting with sincerity and probity in its intercourse and relations with other friendly governments, and maintaining its given word, it is obligatory on the part of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, to execute that offer. Under these circumstances, the Ottoman government deems itself compelled to decline permitting said chiefs to proceed to America.

"(Signed,) EL SAID MEHEMED EMIR ALI."

Mr. Marsh subsequently adds: I learn that the substance of my note was communicated to the Austrian and Russian Ministers at Constantinople, and that they were urged by the Porte to consent to the emigration of the Hungarian refugees to America, but without effect. I am happy to add, that I believe Baron Teceo, the highly respectable Minister of the King of Sardini at Coustantinople, supported our application with great zeal, and I suppose also that the British Embassador threw his influence into the same scale."

"I am by no means without hope that Kossuth and his friends will be speedily released, unless Austria unconditionally accepts the Sultan's offer of a detention for a single year, which there is little reason to suppose she will do."

The terms of the Sultan's offer were, that Kossuth and thirty others should be sent into Asia Minor, and there detained for a year, while the residue, 1,200 in number, should be kept at Choumla for the same period, and then released. This winds up the whole story of American intervention, and reflects honorably upon the administration.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Palmetto, Capt. Smith, we have received Galveston dates to the 3d inst. We have also by mail the interior papers. We glean the following. The Galveston Journal of the 2d inst. says:

Private advices from the interior bring us more favorable accounts of the growing crops. Although late, the cotton crop is beginning to look much better, and hopes are now entertained by those who have good stands, that they may yet realize something near an average yield. Much, however, depends upon the future; should the remainder of the season be favorable, and with a late frost and without caterpillar, a good portion of the State will not fall short of an average crop. These are evils from which the cotton crop of late years is never safe, until the season is very far advanced. The high price that cotton has commanded the present season has encouraged every planter to go into its culture to the extent of his ability. From our personal knowledge the number of acres planted in cotton this season greatly exceeds the last year, and with an ordinarily good season we think it may be safely calculated that the crop of Western Texas will fully equal that of last year, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather we have had this spring. Corn crops are, we believe, good, and we hear no complaints of the cane. The Brazos river is again falling. It has done but little injury, not having been over its banks, except in two or three very low places.

We learn from the Civilian that J. H. Magill, for several years a citizen of Galveston, committed suicide during a fit of derangement.

A German named H. L. Gough was found dead near the Convent, on the 30th ult. He had been drinking freely, and his death was probably the result.

The steamer Ogden arrived at Galveston from Brazos river on the 29th. The water was falling, and all apprehension of an overflow at an end.

A letter from Bastrop says that the prospect for the crops is good in that quarter, notwithstanding heavy rains.

A detachment of Capt. Gramble's company of Rangers, consisting of twenty-five men, has been stationed on the Agua Dulce, about twenty-five miles in the rear of Corpus Christi.

Lieut. S. Benton Thompson, of Vermont, has resigned his commission in the Navy of the U. S.

European Gossip

The National Intelligencer of the 25th ult., contains a long letter from its London Correspondent. The United States forms the principal subject of interest in English circles. The deficiency of the cotton crop is admitted, and public attention is again directed to India, as the region to supply the British market. The efforts to grow cotton have not been given up, nor is the experiment at all considered a failure. One great obstacle is the want of roads; but this is has been proposed to overcome by the construction of railroads. These, however, it is now thought must be abandoned, and good roads made to penetrate through the mountains into the table lands, where the cotton is to be cultivated. The distance in miles may not be great, but the difficulties of a mountainous region are more formidable than any given number of miles. In this country, cotton, at the average price of the last ten years, will not pay to haul over fifty miles. The Rail Roads now cutting through the more important sections of the Southern States, will bring into cultivation millions of acres, which, without these roads, would not be touched. Whoever casts a glance at the map of India, will see that it is a peninsular of mountains. To make roads over these, which will admit of the convenient transportation of cotton profitably, will require an outlay of money difficult to estimate. There are now no roads, and the cotton is transported on the backs of bullocks, if we mistake not. Our people need not give up the culture of cotton for half a century to come, and then we shall have factories at home, to manufacture all we make; and we shall be as independent as the old woman with her new kettle.

The Cuba invasion has of course called out the Times in a long and ill-natured article. It accuses the United States of a desire of conquest, and a determination to obtain possession of the whole of North America. While we are thus denounced for the lust of territory, what does Great Britain think of her East India acquisitions, and her Australian colonizations?

An attempt has been made by the Tories to revive the principle of protection, by a motion to discriminate in favor of British free sugar against slave grown sugar, but it was defeated by a large majority. In 1846-'7 there were consumed in Great Britain 289,477 tons, of which 61,907 were of foreign growth. In 1849-'50, there were 318,177 tons English sugar, and only 36,120 tons of foreign.

The address to the Queen to stop the Sunday mail was carried by a vote of 93 against 68. Yet under the operation of the recent regulations, 8000 persons are now in whole, or in a great part, relieved from their labor on that day.

The bill to empower a Synod of Prelates to settle all questions of *doctrine*, without appeal, was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

The Industrial Exhibition continues to attract the interest of Europe. Upwards of £60,000 have been already raised, but, they say, twice that sum in addition is required.

The crop promises to be abundant. Provisions are cheap, and thus compensate, in some measure, for short wages and short time.

The money market is easy, and stocks advancing. Some interesting details are given of the expenses and circulation of the Times, which we extract in full:

"We never take up the Times newspaper and its mammoth supplement, without reflecting upon the vast amount of mechanical labor—independent of the mental exertions of the highest kind in its previous preparation for the press—which has been employed in its production. Its seventy-two closely printed columns contain 17,500 lines, made up of more than a million pieces of type. Thirty-four thousand copies of this paper and supplement have been printed in about four hours. The greatest number ever printed in one day was 54,000, and the paper used weighed seven tons, the usual weight being four and a half tons. The surface printed every night (with a single supplement) is thirty acres, the weight of type in constant use is seven tons, and 110 compositors and 22 pressmen are constantly employed."

France is in a critical condition. The Ministerial party, it is feared, will follow up their success in the abridgement of the right of suffrage, by the passage of other laws impairing the liberties of the people. Another revolution will be the inevitable consequence.

The heroic Arab, Abd-el Kader, is dangerously ill, dying in his prison. It is a disgrace to the French nation, that this gallant son of the desert has been so long immured, and is to be permitted to die in chains.

In Spain and Portugal there is nothing of interest. In Italy the people continue discontented with the Pope and the Cardinals. The Pope has made three attempts to escape from the city, but has been prevented by the French troops.

The King of Naples has abolished, *de facto*, and will shortly *de jure*, the Constitution of 1848.

Austria is disposed to treat Hungary more liberally—that is the torture is not to extend to the death, but only to the maiming of the prisoner. The union between Austria and Hungary is to be perfected on terms approaching to equality.

Turkey is beginning to feel the influences of the age. Late letters from Beyrout speak strongly of the rapid progress which the Turkish Empire is making in civilization, commerce, and military power, and states that the erroneous opinion entertained in England that Turkey is tottering to her fall, is quite preposterous. The Sultan has given his decision on the Hungarian refugee question. The Magyars are to be located at Kutaya, under the guard and protection of the Porte, until the 1st of October, 1850, which will be one year from the date of their first crossing the frontier. At the expiration of that term they will be permitted to reside in Constantinople, and in the Asiatic cities of Turkey. Kossuth's children, under the guidance of their tutor, are on their way to join their parents at Kutaya, having received permission to do so from the Austrian Government.

THE MARKSVILLE ACADEMY.—The Villager gives a highly gratifying account of this institution recently established in the Prairie Village. There are fifty boys under the charge of Mr. McDonald, and about half the number of girls under the charge of his accomplished lady. The late examination was most creditable to teachers and pupils.

Avoyelles Prairie is one of the most beautiful spots on earth. The Prairie is about fifteen miles in length, varying from one to four miles in width, its sides skirted with forest trees of the largest size, and here and there over its surface clumps of groves scattered in graceful disorder, as if planted by a skilful artist.

In the early Spring, when the trees and shrubs are in full bloom, and the ponds are whitened by the lilies—when the cattle are carelessly grazing in groups or singly, over the undulating prairie, it presents one of the loveliest pictures of still life, which the eye can rest upon. Many years ago we passed a Spring within its quiet retreat, and from our dingy garret we often look back with melancholy pleasure to that lovely landscape, and now offer this tribute of admiration to its beauty.

We hope the committee charged with the selection of the site for the State Seminary, will not overlook this point which unites so many advantages—seclusion, rest, ease of access and centrality, beauty of scenery, and remarkable salubrity.

A GIGANTIC OPERATION IN THE FLOUR MARKET.—The U. S. Consul at Valparaiso, by Mr. Potter, communicates to the National Intelligencer a letter, of date the 12th of May, in which he states that an arrangement has been consummated between the millers of Chili and a company of responsible merchants of Valparaiso, with a branch in San Francisco, to supply the California market with flour. Having monopolized the purchase of all the flour to be manufactured in Chili for the next eighteen months, by a stringent contract, they are sanguine of controlling the California market, and of placing an arbitrary price upon that indispensable staple. The average monthly product of the mills of Chili is estimated at from forty to forty-five thousand barrels of flour, equal to the best manufactured in the United States, of which twenty-five thousand barrels are for export, which must find a market in the Pacific, the principal being California. In consequence of the great fluctuations that have frequently occurred in that market during the past year, varying in price from the most extravagant "maximum" down to a ruinous "minimum," has induced the millers to enter into the arrangement alluded to above, by which they are to supply to "this monopoly" the *entire* product of their mills. The consumption of the California market is estimated by these gentlemen to be not less than twenty-five thousand barrels per month—calculating, from the present increase of emigration, upon five thousand barrels more per month. Such is their argument and calculation.

Congressional.

The following is a summary of the proceedings of Congress on the 26th and 27th ult:

WASHINGTON, June 26.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information respecting the public lands.

Mr. Wales presented the proceedings of a meeting held in Delaware, in favor of the Compromise.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution inquiring of the President whether he had appointed a Civil or Military Governor of New Mexico, and instructed him to aid in the formation of a State Government.

Mr. Foote asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution, and charged in his usual bold way, that there had been usurpation of authority by the executive, and that the proceedings in New Mexico would lead to war.

Mr. Webster and others objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over.

The compromise bill was resumed.

Mr. Douglas addressed the Senate until nearly three o'clock, in reply to Mr. Soule, maintaining that with or without legislation on the part of California, the right of the United States to the public lands, was unquestionable.

Mr. Webster obtained the floor, and will speak to-morrow.

Mr. Clay moved that the Senate hereafter meet at 11 o'clock. He said that it appeared to him, that out of respect for themselves, out of respect for the country, out of respect for the duty which they owed to the other public business of the country, they should ascertain what is to be the fate of this bill. He could not, this morning, refrain from making a contrast between another legislative body over the sea, and our own. Upon a question of the organic law of the Government of France, limiting and restricting, in a great measure, the elective franchise, a body composed of 700 members, decided the question in less than ten days, passed the bill, and submitted it to the proper authority to be acted upon. And here the Senate have been more than two whole months upon a single bill, and if any man can see when the question is to terminate, he owned, for one, that he was in utter darkness.

After some remarks by Mr. Hale, to which Mr. Clay rejoined, the motion was adopted—yeas 30, nays 17.

The Senate then went into executive session and shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—Nothing of interest in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Atchison introduced a bill granting the right of way, and making a donation of land, for a rail-road from St. Louis to the western limits of Missouri.

Mr. Underwood called up the supplement to the census bill and it was passed.

The bill granting land to the railroad from Brandon to Montgomery, (Ala.,) was passed.

Mr. Foote's resolution, relating to the affairs of New Mexico, which he offered yesterday, was taken up, and after being modified, was adopted.

The resolution to print 2,000 copies of the report on Commerce and Navigation, was passed.

At 12 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill reported by the select committee of thirteen, to admit California as a State into the Union; to establish territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico; and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her western and northern boundaries.

The question pending at the adjournment yesterday was on the substitute proposed by Mr. Soule, (for that part of the bill relating to California,) and the amendment to establish the territorial government for South Carolina.

Mr. Webster, who was entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the Senate. He proceeded to discuss the question whether California ought to be admitted now, or the decision adjourned indefinitely. It was his opinion, and he believed that it was the settled judgement of a great majority of the people of the country, that it was highly expedient to admit California now. He enumerated various reasons for this opinion—her vast rapidly increasing population, her commanding position, etc. He believed it to be unwise to delay her admission till next session. He next considered the objections which had been raised against her admission—examined the argument of Mr. Soule, relative to the claim, which California, if now admitted, would have on the public lands in that country, and said it was erroneous and unfounded. The idea that State sovereignty over the public lands, transcended the rights and sovereignty of the General Government, he declared to be absurd. It was an idea long since exploded.

He is still speaking.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the consideration of the Iowa contested election.

Mr. McGaughey, who had the floor, having, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the missing pole book,

Mr. Thompson, the sitting member, said he had never denied the possession of it. He only denied the sufficiency of the testimony.

Mr. McGaughey then said that that admission was sufficient to authorize Thompson to be expelled.

Messrs. Harris, of Tennessee, and Leffin, of Iowa, spoke in favor of the sitting member.

CARD FROM EDWIN FORREST.—The Pennsylvanian of the 27th ult. gives the following:

N. P. Willis is now endeavoring, by the most unblushing falsehoods, to prejudice the public mind in regard to the late horsewhipping I inflicted upon him; and that too, before a legal hearing can be had of the facts in the case—by the publication of false statements over his own signature—by the advertisement of a nameless affidavit, also false—and by parading a communication in the columns of the New York Tribune, signed "A Lady," doubtless his own production, from its transparent mendacity. I deem it necessary, therefore, to give a most unequivocal denial to one calumnious assertion, that my friends may place no faith, hereafter, in what may be said by Willis, or by any other irresponsible assassin of the press, until the whole matter shall be heard before a legal tribunal.

I most solemnly aver, that when I first struck N. P. Willis, I stood before him, face to face, and with my hand alone, felled him to the earth.

EDWIN FORREST.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1850.

The New York Herald of the 27th ult. says: We have received further information and correspondence from Cumana (Venezuela) and St. Thomas relative to General Paez, and his intended departure for the United States. We have before us the newspaper styled *El Correo de Oriente*, of the 20th May last, published at Cumana, two days after the Gen. left; and have further advices from our St. Thomas correspondent.

The *Correo* publishes an interesting description of the departure of Paez, from Cumana. This paper states that the General was attended by an immense concourse of people who accompanied him with cheers and acclamations, in a sort of triumphal procession, from the door of his prison to the steamer, which was to convey him to St. Thomas. The spectacle exhibited is described as highly exciting and affecting; even the women and children crowded around the South American hero, and could not be prevented by the escort of officers from approaching General Paez. Several printed farewell address were scattered among the crowd. Two of these are published in *El Correo*, and one contains these words addressed to General Paez: "In your exile, in your pilgrimage, let the grateful recollection of the tender and pure love which your fellow-citizens ever feel for you, and the cheering idea that your ostracism will last only for a short time as the reign of your ignoble enemies, console you. * * * * Farewell, illustrious citizen! Farewell, distinguished General, until the God of justice, the protector of virtue and dispenser of wisdom, may ordain, in his divine providence, that the people of Cumana, shall again receive you in their arms, and press you to their bosoms."

DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN GUADALOUPE.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Point a Petre, under date of May 25th, has the following:

Allow a brother of the press, who has been always received by your kindness, to give you an account of the miseries of this poor colony.

Since the events which took place in France, the French colonies have become the prey of the most ardent socialism. The negroes, taught by this infernal school, have refused to work on the plantations, and have invaded the cities, where, in the most abject misery, they lead a disorderly life. Our Government, fearing the reign of socialism in France, could not show firmness enough to struggle against this state of things; consequently, there is no more production on the island. Twenty-three thousand casks of sugar will be the crop of this year, while in 1847 the island produced seventy thousand; there is, therefore, no more commerce. Bankruptcies have succeeded the withdrawal of the funds by the capitalists. Ships come in ballast, and are, unhappily, obliged to go back in ballast. Such a state of things cannot continue; the misery is extreme, the despair is profound, and the emigration of several rich families has crowned our troubles.

On the 13th of May, during the night, a terrible fire was discovered in the city of Pointe-a-Petre; sixty-five houses were burnt. The fire was the result of an immense plot.

The above fully explains the accounts which we have received of the burning of St. Pierre and Pointe-a-Petre.

TROOPS FOR NEW MEXICO.—"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, says: "Within the last week about six hundred troops have been ordered to be sent from different military depots to New Mexico, to fill up the companies. The letter from Mr. Calhoun, Indian Agent at Santa Fé, to which I referred yesterday, was alluded to by Mr. Foote in his speech to-day. From his account of the letter, it appears that Mr. Neighbors was prevented by military interference from executing his mission; and that, in July, on the arrival of the expected force from Texas, a collision might be expected."

Telegraphic Intelligence.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.

BALTIMORE, July 1, 1850.

New York Market.

We have dispatches from New York up to this evening. The cotton market there to-day was firm. Beef had declined; the demand for Corn was active; the prices for Provisions were unchanged; Stocks were firm.

Sailing of the Crescent City.

The Crescent City sailed to-day with fifty passengers.

Fire in Brooklyn.

A turpentine factory and lumber yard were burned down, to-day, in Brooklyn.

Cholera in Boston.

One fatal case of Asiatic cholera has been reported in Boston. The man died in twelve hours after being seized with the disease.

Dispatches for the Home Squadron.

The steamer Vixen sailed from Washington today, with dispatches for the Squadron off Cuba. She was fitted out in great haste for the duty, the workmen having been employed on her night and day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Arrival of the Europa.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

The British mail steamer Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. She left Liverpool on the 22d June.

Liverpool Cotton and Provision Market.

The Cotton sales on the 21st, were 5,000 bales. Prices were firm but unchanged. The sales for the week were 28,500 bales, of which speculators took 5000. Flour was dull, at previous rates. The better qualities of bacon were in more request. Lard was in good demand from both the trade and speculators. In other articles of provisions, the transactions were limited at previous prices.

COFFEE.—The Liverpool coffee market was inactive. Sales of Jamaica were made at 45 to 48 shillings sterling.

SUGAR.—The demand for Sugar had increased. Foreign sugars were sold at rates previously reported. The public sales of the article in London went off heavily.

TOBACCO—The prices for tobacco are unchanged.

MONEY, etc.—The money market continues easy. Accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable. The growing crops promise well.

Havre.

At Havre, on the 18th June, the cotton market was dull.

Parliament.

In the House of Commons on the 20th, Lord John Russell made a brilliant speech in defence of the ministry, in relation to their course in the Greek controversy. There is now less probability than ever of a settlement of it.

Attempt to Assassinate the French President.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the President of France. No particulars in relation to it have transpired.

THE STEAMER CRESCENT.—The St. Louis Republican of the 28th, says:

"This large new steamer, built recently at Cincinnati, and intended expressly for a freight boat between this city and New Orleans, arrived yesterday morning on her first trip from the Ohio. The Crescent is commanded and partly owned by Capt. Young, formerly of the Sarah. The new boat combines all the requisites for freight, and from her signed and extreme light draught, must prove a popular and profitable craft. She draws about 24 feet light, her length on deck is 235 feet, breadth of beam 33 feet, depth of hold 8 feet. She was built at Cincinnati by Johnson & Morton, her engines and machinery by A. Harkness, and when fully freighted will carry between 800 and 1000 tons."

Success to our namesake, and may she be ever borne on the full tide of success.

TERRIBLE REVENGE.—The Cincinnati Times of the 25th ultimo relates the following:

"Yesterday about 9 A. M., an occurrence took place at the corner of Mill and Columbia streets, which in its effects was most deplorable and strange. A couple named Anthony Putnam and Catharine Soumeyer had just been married at the Fifth street Church, between Smith and Park, and were returning to her father's residence, and just entering from the yard, when a duelling pistol, in the hands of a young man, about nineteen years of age, named Richard Overbeck, was discharged at the party. Some sixty shot entered the bride's face, neck and bosom! Some shot passing her took effect in the face of Joseph Linenkugel. Both were much injured, but the young bride is in an awful situation, and it was feared she would die. It was impossible to extract the shot, as they were deeply imbedded in the flesh, and too near the jugular vein. Some, it was found, had penetrated the brain. The young husband, when our reporter saw the couple, was wiping the blood from his wife's wounds, as it oozed out. The wife was in great agony. The fellow who discharged the pistol had fled for Kentucky. There were little hopes of the recovery of the wife."

RUNAWAY NEGROES.—The Savannah Georgian of the 27th ult. says: "Officer A. E. Jones, in attempting to capture two runaway negroes came near losing his life on Wednesday night last. He had found them on board a boat in the river, and when arrested they attempted to throw him overboard. Seizing each of them he pulled both overboard with him. He swam ashore, as did one of the negroes, the other was drowned, refusing assistance which was offered him. The negro drowned had been runaway for a long time, and belonged to Mr. Jacob Barrett of Charleston."

TOO LIGHT A PUNISHMENT.—Capt. Gardiner and his mate, William Humphreys, convicted in the United States district court at Baltimore, of manslaughter, in beating to death with unheard of cruelty their cook, were sentenced by Judge Heath, to three years' imprisonment in jail, and a fine of $1,000. According to United States law, manslaughter is a misdemeanor, and the court inflicted on them the full extent of the law for that grade of crime.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—Miss Frederika Bremer paid a visit to the ancient Swedes church in Philadelphia, and was received by the Rev. John C. Clay, the pastor of the congregation. By the request of Miss Bremer, many of the descendants of the Swedish settlers were assembled at the church, and had the pleasure of a personal introduction.

GREAT INVENTION.—An immediate cure for drunkenness has been discovered by a French chemist. It is acetate of ammonia, dissolved in sugar and water.

Married:

July 1, WM. M. BURGOYNE and MARGARET B. DUNCAN.
July 3, WARREN JENKINS, of Brownsville, Texas, and MRS. ANN W. HOWARD, of this city.

Died:

At Minden, La., on the 17th ult., MRS. ZEBELDA, consort of Saunders P. Day.
July 2, ANN P., wife of Thomas Keough, aged 37.
July 1, JEAN BAPTISTE BOZANT, aged 67.
July 2, GEORGE W., aged 11 years, son of Wm. H. and Margaret L. Howell.

Auction Sales—This Day.

SYERS, HYDE & Co. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Butter and Cheese.....At 10 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Poydras street—Whisky and Bacon.
THOMAS J. SPEAR will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the corner of Common and Rampart streets—Horses, Mules, Drays, Carts and Cattle.

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

WASHINGTON FOUNTAIN, No. 1, at Crystal Fount Hall, 224 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.
PEARL DIVISION, No. 8, at Pelican Hall, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, at 8 o'clock.
.... *To-morrow Morning*....
LIBERAL DIVISION, No. 17, at Pelican Hall, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, at 10 o'clock.

Ruptures Cured.

READ MR. KINGLEY'S LETTER.

MOBILE, June 9, 1850.

Mr. Sherman: THE Truss you fitted and the Wash you gave me, when I was in New Orleans last Winter, has cured my Rupture, contrary to my expectations. Fifteen years it annoyed me and grew larger, more painful and dangerous, notwithstanding I always used the