The New-Orleans Bee.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, June 6, 1850.

Acts of 1850.

The Acts passed at the last session of the Legislature are now ready for delivery. Persons entitled to a copy, either as members of the Senate and House, or Judges, Clerks, Recorders, Sheriffs and Justices of the peace, will please call at the office of the Bee, where they alone can obtain and receipt for them.

☞ The public is also informed that the State Printer has been authorized by the Secretary of State to sell, for account of the State Library, unbound copies of the Acts, at the price of one dollar for each copy. jel-1m

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENT.

The *Globe* of the 28th ult., contains a full and probably revised report of the great speech of Mr CLAY, in reply to Senator SOULE. The leading features of this magnificent forensic effort have already been laid before our readers. We are tempted, however, to refer to some striking passage in the speech, in which Mr. CLAY incidentally alludes to the President's plan for adjusting the slavery question, and contrasts it with the project submitted by the Compromise Committee. The remarks of Mr. CLAY on this point constitute perhaps the ablest, and certainly the most emphatic and pungent portion of the speech. It has been asserted that the distinguished Kentuckian was but too eager to pounce upon Gen. TAYLOR, and to evince his hostility towards the Executive by an undisguised condemnation of his scheme. We see nothing to justify this suspicion. Such an illiberal course is not at all in keeping with Mr CLAY's character as a magnanimous and chivalric spirit, nor has his words or actions heretofore given any color to the supposition that he is opposed to the present administration. We rather believe that Mr. CLAY spoke thus, earnestly, frankly and boldly, because knowing the sinister influence which Executive animosity might array against any measure, he was anxious at once to place his own project on the strongest possible ground, and to demonstrate the weakness of that which had been submitted by the President.

The annexed contrast in parallel columns will best display the features of the respective plans of the Executive and the Committee. It is taken from Mr. CLAY's speech:

The President's plan.	The committee's plan.
The President's plan proposes an adjustment; recommends an amicable settlement; leaves the States to settle and divide the country.	The committee's plan proposes an adjustment; recommends an amicable settlement; proposes also to settle and divide the country.
The President's plan proposes the admission of California as a State.	That of the committee proposes the admission of California as a State.
He proposes non-intervention as to slavery.	They also propose non-intervention as to slavery.
But he proposes, further, that they shall by their own act, non-intervention and interposition, by the action of the inhabitants, in the establishment of a State government, to be subject to rejection with terms and conditions, and to the exercise of the usual constitutional objections; that is to say, that we territories, in conformity with the treaty and the obligation of the United States, to give the inhabitants of those territories, when we are sovereign power of our general government, to proceed to govern and to form a State government, to be admitted into the Union as a State, shall not be bound to govern; leave to govern themselves, without any control from the power of Mexico, which the United States have lost; and to frame for themselves such a government as they please, subject only to the restriction of the civil and religious liberty of the citizen. That is the theory of any government; leave them to govern themselves, subject to that restriction, and submit a civil instead of a military government; leave Utah to govern herself, without any government which declares it to be unlawful, and will not assume an attitude which the Mormons, in case of neutrality in the way mentioned, and leave the boundary contest between New Mexico and Texas, and between New Mexico under the territorial government of New Mexico, under the military government of the United States, and Texas, under the government of a lieutenant colonel.	That of the committee proposes a settlement of the boundaries of New Mexico east of the territorial question, and being Rio Grande, and would be settled, a civil war with which would expose the people who Texas would be averse to inhabit it to evil which would be inflicted, already threatened, with Texas.
He proposes no adjustment.	They offer amendments, which will make adjustment of the fugitive slave subject.
He proposes no arrangement of the subject.	They propose to amend the fugitive slave law in more effectual, and at the same time, a more humane manner, which will be generally believed, will be generally satisfactory to the North.
He proposes no arrangement of the subject.	They propose to enact efficient laws to prevent the slave trade in the District, and to the District of Columbia, leave slavery there undisturbed.
Thus, of the five subjects of disturbance and just all five of them on agitation—to wit: California, territorial government, the boundaries, and territorial question with Texas, will be satisfactory to the fugitive bill, and the people of the United States, subject of slavery in the District of Columbia.	
His plan settles but one, leaving the other branch of peace, harmony unacquired, to its own harmony and tranquility.	They offer the olive flame and exasperate the public mind, I fear, more than ever.
Under his plan, one party, flushed with success in the admission of California alone, will not concede any concession whatever, may be urged and contend, with new animated to extreme and greater lengths, than have been yet made, hopes and fresh vigor, if not interested.	Under their plan, all parties being settled by the admission of California, a spirit of mutual acquiescence, if not concession, will prevail, and that even they did prevail, they would not contend with the South.

We need hardly inform our readers that we fully and heartily concur in the recommendations of the Committee, and think they embrace safer and surer guarantees to the South, than any other plan heretofore devised for the settlement of the vexed question of slavery. It is unfortunate that the President should persist in his ideas. He has of course an undoubted right to cherish a preference for his own views; but unhappily he finds no support in Congress, save from the enemies of the South, who merely sustain his notions because they yield less to the slave-holding section of the Union than those of the Committee. The Compromise meets with marked favor from seven eights of the Southern press. We are yet to find a single Southern journal which backs the President in opposition to the Committee. Far be it from us to impugn the patriotism and disinterestedness of Gen. TAYLOR. We entertain unbounded confidence in his truth and manliness, and concur in his ardent desire to terminate the agitations and dissentions which have arisen from this unpleasant controversy. It is our duty, however, to dissent materially from his conclusions as to the efficacy of the remedy he proposes, and we cannot hesitate in the expression of our conviction, that his suggestions will not prevail, and that if even they did prevail, they would not content the South.

NEW COINS.—Specimens or illustrations of the two new coins proposed in the bill presented by Mr. Dickinson, in the U. S. Senate, have been struck at the Philadelphia Mint. The cent, containing a small proportion of silver, is designed as a substitute for the copper coin now issued. It weighs 25 grains; the present cent 168. It has a circular hole in the centre. The three cent pieces, composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, are intended to be exchanged for the "tips, levies, and quarters," of Spanish type, now and so long infesting our currency. The exchange is to be made at current value, and not by weight, so as to induce a rapid and general recoinage. The piece weighs twelve and three-eighths grains, and its diameter is just mid-way between the half dime and the gold dollar.—The Pennsylvanian says that these coins are decidely more elegant and convenient than those no in use. We trust they will be authorized to be issued.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a thunder-squall at Savannah, on Wednesday last, a young woman named Julia Sullivan, residing in Margaret street, was struck by lightening and instantly killed. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body—verdict of the jury in accordance with the above fact.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Louisville papers of the 30th ult., contain the following telegraphic abstract of the proceeding of Congress on the 29th:

In the SENATE, Mr. Clay presented a petition of the citizens of Berks county, Pa., asking a modification of the tariff, so as to afford adequate protection to the coal and iron interests. He remarked that he had heard with regret that these interests, as well as other manufacturing interests in various parts of the country, were greatly suffering. Of one thing the country might be assured, until this agitation of slavery was disposed of in one way or the other, none of these interests could receive any attention on the part of Congress. He moved that the petition be laid on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. Seward moved the printing of the correspondence between the Executive Department and Gens. P. F. Smith and Riley, in California, which was agreed to.

The Senate then took the bill establishing branch mints at New York and San Francisco.

Mr. Bradbury moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Jeff. Davis, providing for two assaying offices in California, so as to provide a mint and the assaying office in San Francisco. The question being taken on the amendment as amended, it was adopted.

Mr. Badger moved to amend the bill by striking out the first section of the provision establishing a mint at New York, which was rejected—yeas 20, nays 32.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. Badger moved an amendment providing that the act should not go into effect, so far as respects the branch mint at New York, until the Legislature of that State shall pass an act declaring the mint property free of taxation.

Mr. Underwood moved to amend the amendment so as to direct that the act shall not go into effect until the N. Y. Legislature shall cede to the United States the exclusive jurisdiction over the ground appropriated for the use of the mint.

Mr. Downs opposed the latter amendment, as unnecessary and involving wrong principles.

Mr. Underwood withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Badger's amendment was then adopted.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 31, nays 17—objection being made to the third reading of the bill before engrossment.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Jones, it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day it be until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, when no adjournment be made until Monday next, for the purpose of having the hall put in summer trim.

The bill for the construction of roads in Minnesota was passed.

The bill authorizing the President to negotiate a treaty with the Indians of Oregon for the purpose of extinguishing their claims to lands, was taken up and passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to create the office of Surveyor General of public lands in Oregon and to provide for the survey and make donations to settlers on the public lands. The amendment pending was to confine donations of lands to free white persons. Mr. Giddings earnestly opposed it. He spoke of the intelligence and patriotism of many blacks.

Mr. Fitch said, whether it was adopted or not, it would make no difference, as the people of Oregon had excluded negroes, because they amalgamate with and led the Indians to mischief.

Mr. Sackett contended that the Legislature of that territory had a power to exclude colored people, and if Congress saw fit to make a grant of lands to whites, the black had a right of grant for their own benefit.

Mr. Conrad thought that Mr. Siddings was in the degree connected with the negro race to obtrude on that it would benefit both races. Pacific.

Mr. McMullen replied to Mr. Giddings, and said it was true Virginia stood of noble character, whether in the venue of blacks or the people. (Laughter.. If he (Giddings) would go to Virginia, he would be invited to associate with the race of which he was a peculiar friend.

Mr. Severance of Pennsylvania made remarks, when the amendment to insert free whites was agreed to—67 to 51.

And the House adjourned.

The following was telegraphed to the St. Louis papers:

On the 30th ult. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, rose and announced the death of his colleague, Mr. H. Elmore. Mr. Hunter seconded the resolutions, and Messrs. Webster, Yulee and J. Davis also delivered tributes to the memory of the deceased.

The Senate and House adjourned to attend the funeral.

THE FIREWORKS, this evening, on the Place d'Armes will probably be the finest pyrotechnic display ever witnessed in our city. Thousands will flock to the exhibition, attracted by its novelty and beauty; and thousands more should contribute their mite, in view of the generous purpose for which the entertainment is designed. The proceeds of the exhibition are for the benefit of the Male Orphan Asylum of the Third Municipality—an institution which has already wrought vast good with slender means, and which merits the liberal support of every friend to suffering humanity.

THE TELEGRAPH blundered grossly in stating some days ago, that Sir Henry Bulwer had notified the President of the existence of a secret treaty between Spain and Great Britain, by the terms of which the latter power would be compelled to take an active part in defending Cuba against all insurrectionary movements, or attempts at invasion. The declaration rests upon the unsupported assertions of some of the gossipping letter writers at the Capital, and the Telegraph transmitted their disjointed chat and invested it with the gravity and importance of a fixed fact.

A PERFECT CALM.—Those who attend the hall of Congress, and hear the passions torn to tatters, would be apt to take up the idea that the whole nation was in a state of agitation and turmoil, and that the Union was every moment in danger of falling to pieces. These never was a greater mistake. The "mighty hearts" that beat so valiantly at Washington are not able to make the public pulse in the country quicken in the slightest degree. The people are "as calm as a summer morning," and intend to remain so. They are neither agitated nor alarmed at the mimic warfare going on in Congress.—*Winchester (Va.) Republican.*

SPEED OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—The following table, taken from the logs of the steamships Atlantic and Europa, shows the comparative speed of the two vessels, from the third to the eighth day out. On the ninth the accident occurred to the Atlantic:

	Europa.	Atlantic.
Third day,	295	303
Fourth day,	302	285
Fifth day,	271	284
Sixth day,	269	295
Seventh day,	270	297
Eighth day,	261	217
Total,	1668	1690

Speed of the Atlantic over the Europa, 12

It will be seen by the above table that the Atlantic made twelve miles more during the six days than the Europa, though the A. had an east wind for the last four days, the two latter of which it blew very hard, with a heavy head sea. The Europa has proved herself to be the fastest of the Cunarders.

VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF THE SANDWICH ISLAND AMBASSADOR.—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* says: Dr. Judd, the Ambassador from the Sandwich Islands, arrived yesterday afternoon, on a visit of courtesy to the President, accompanied by the Hon. Lot Kamehameha and Mr. Libolibo, who, with Dr. Judd, arrived in this city on Saturday from Boston, and have been staying at the New York Hotel; also, with Mr. Thos. Hastings. We understand that it is their intention to return in about two weeks, when they will visit Niagara Falls and the Doctor's place of parentage, in Michigan, with the expectation of leaving the States sometime in July next, on their return home. Dr. Judd speaks with much feeling of the courtesy shown him during his late visit to Boston, and of the distinguished civilities everywhere shown him, particularly at the hands of the British Government, who not only assumed his expenses while in England, but bore the expense of his voyage to this country.

☞ The rumor of the death of the Hon. FRANKLIN H. ELMORE, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, proves unfortunately true. He expired on the 29th ult, at Washington, after a short illness. South Carolina has indeed been unfortunate with her public men, during the present session of Congress. To lose first Mr. CALHOUN, and then his successor! The death of Mr. ELMORE is the more to be regretted, as it is stated that he was moderate and conservative in his views on the slavery question. He was a gentleman of very decided ability.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER has written a letter to Mr. Foote, in which he declares himself in favor of the adoption of the Compromise.

THE LOSS by the late fire in Charleston is estimated at from $600,000 to $400,000.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

From ten to twelve thousand Deaths by Yellow Fever.

By the arrival of the brig Sylvina, at Boston, from Pernambuco, we have dates from Rio Janeiro to the 5th April.

Previous to the sailing of the Sylvina from Pernambuco, a Brazilian steamer had arrived from Rio Janeiro, which reported that the fever was still raging with great violence, and that from ten to twelve thousand people had died of it at that place already.

Many commercial house had been closed in consequence of the sickness, and business generally was very dull.

Exchange 28 3-8 pence; from 6,100 to 6,300 bags coffee were in market. The little of the new crop of coffee that had made its appearance was of an inferior quality. No freights were offered for the United States.

NEW YORK, May 27—P. M.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the arrival of the ship J. Hayne, at this port, we have Buenos Ayres dates to the 8th of April.

M. de Roslan had arrived at Montevideo from France, on the 3d, with further instructions from his government to the French Admiral.

Fifteen hundred more men were to be placed at the disposal of the French Admiral, in order to enable him to co-operate with the Buenos Ayrean government, to put an end to the opposition on the part of the armed foreigners in Montevideo.

On account of the prevailing drought, produce was scarce and difficult to purchase.

MUTINY.—The Mobile *Advertiser* of Tuesday says: Eight seamen, shipped at this port on Friday, on board the American ship Falcon, Captain Smith, for New York, were brought before the Mayor yesterday, charged with revolt and mutiny on board said ship. It was proven that the men refused to obey orders, and when the mate repeated the order he was struck by one man named William Pope, who was joined by three others. The mate and pilot were very severely beaten, and the mutineers took possession of the ship. On the examination yesterday, six of the eight were discharged, two of the four ring-leaders had not been taken, and the other two, Wm. Pope and Richard Holmes, were held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars to answer at the next term of the U. S. District Court, in default of which they were delivered into the custody of the U. S. Marshal, and by him committed to jail.

TO BE REGRETTED.—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 ears of the Pilot, who, meeting the other party on the wharf, assaulted him with a stick—but soon losing that, he drew a 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, as the Pilot made his escape, and had not been taken late yesterday evening.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AGAIN REPORTED SAFE.—The Devonport (Eng'and) Independent publishes the following extract from a letter received from Capt. Tucker, of Pembroke street, Devonport, dated Honolulu, Dec. 27, 1849, from his son, who is master's assistant on board her Majesty's ship Hastings:

"We have just received intelligence by an American whaler of the arrival of Sir John Franklin and his party in the Behring's Straits. They saluted that place immediately they anchored, after an absence of five years. They have discovered the north-west passage; most probably they have been spending the time in the middle part of that passage for nearly three years. The Captain of the whaler informed us that Sir John Franklin dispatched his first lieutenant over the Isthmus, to sail immediately for England with the intelligence."

THE LATE DISASTER OF THE ST. LOUIS.—By the steamer *Peytona*, which arrived here today, 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 the city, viz:

At the Charity Hospital.—Natives of Ireland—Margaret O'Neil, Bridget Gaughan, Maria Welsh, Mrs. Donolan, Thomas Broughton, Mary Lacey, John Smith, Mary Miller, Michael Carpenter, John Casey. Natives of Germany—Peter Staker, Madison Hoe, John Williams, C. Hawk. Native of England—John Lacy. Native of South Carolina—Harriet Smith. Native of Massachusetts—Warren Fish. Boat hands—Thos. Powers, and a negru boy named Bob.

At the City Hospital.—Natives of Ireland—Edward Doolin, Michael Gaffney, Philip Lacy, James Fraiser, Patrick Kelly, Patrick Sullivan, W. Fegan, Patrick O'Neil, L. Freeze, a boy. Natives of Germany—Henry Gutle, John Fisher, John Boulburg. Natives of England—Wm. Beamin, John Wellington. Native of America—Ruel Lock. Native of Switzerland—John Wigmer.

Many of the passengers, who were only slightly scalded, were either taken to their residence in the city, or received at some public house. Most of the above named will, no doubt, recover from their injuries.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—Extraordinary appearance of a dead body.—Two years after death.—In August 1837, Aquilla Sayre, of Lancaster, and Cameron, a native of Scotland, after taking his tea fell into convulsions, and died very suddenly. A doctor named Wright was sent for, but was informed that the man was dead, and he immediately went away. The body soon settled up very much, and by some strange idea the hands were tied across the stomach. The body was interred the day after death, but presented none of the appearance of a corpse, being quite limber. Mrs. Cameron was at the time absent in this city, and did not return for a fortnight. After some years young Cameron entered the employment of N. Currier, Lithographer, corner Spruce and Nassau streets, and the mother married a man named Falls, a rope maker, and now resides with him at Yorkville. Lately, young Cameron having prospered in his business, thinking it his duty to have his fathers remains more decently interred, and some sort of a monument erected to his memory, had the body disinterred by a man named Aldridge. On the great astonishment of this man and his assistant, it was the greatest difficulty that they could raise the coffin, and on removing the lid, they found the remains fresh and undecayed, though a little blackened, and the hand behind the head in a strange position, as if the deceased had awakened from a trance, and struggled for freedom. This is the more strange as the hands were tied. The coffin was pretty well decayed, and gave way in some parts. This discovery led to a great deal of discussion in the neighborhood and to many strange suspicions and surmises. There appears to be a desire that an inquest should be held, or some investigation, that would elicit the facts of this mysterious case. The deceased was 35 years of age, and appeared to be in perfect health the day before he was interred. He was fond of studying birds, and used a large quantity of arsenic for the purpose.

It is expected that a legal investigation will take place in a few days.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE TARIFF.—Petitions are in circulation in Pennsylvania setting forth that the tariff of 1846 has been "most disastrous to industrial pursuits, and that the system of levying a uniform duty according to the invoice or price of an article in a foreign country has proved fatal to all those pursuits in this country in which labor constitutes the major cost of the product."

The petitioners add that, "believing that the Congress of the United States would not sustain for a prolonged period a system which prostrates the great producing interests of the country, we, the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, laborers and citizens, without distinction of party, pray your honorable body to repeal and amend the revenue law of 1846 in such manner as to enable us to pursue our vocations with no other obstacles than the vicissitudes of domestic trade, healthful competition, and the hazards of the season. No injury or injustice can arise from the adoption of specific duties upon all those articles which come in competition with American products of an amount equal at least to the *ad valorem* duties which would have been collected under the present law, if foreign manufactures were at the same prices which prevailed when the law was passed."

To the above we append the following, from the Albany Register:

"If we are correctly informed, a debt of from sixty to one hundred millions has been contracted abroad within the last three years. We are sending over stocks by every European steamer, to sell for goods and increase it still more. The price of cotton is high and fabrics low, and the mills are stopping in every part of the country. Our enterprising young men, thrown out of employment here, are taking refuge in California, and carrying off with them two dollars worth for every one they send back. Our crops of grain this fall may aid to adjust inland balances, but will not pay our debt abroad. Even the new Pacific State is making arrangements to procure her supply of flour from Chili. So we have to look out for a settlement day, which is coming sooner or later, notwithstanding present appearances. In the mean time, as a precautionary measure, it might be well to overhaul the existing tariff, in which may be attributed the approaching embarrassment."

☞ It appears from the latest returns from the fourth Congressional district of Massachusetts, that no choice has been effected.

NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

"The scientific world has been in a state of commotion during the whole week, in consequence of the publication of a discovery of the long sought for secret of the fusion and crystallization of carbon. The fortunate man been rewarded for the last 20 days in behold the result of this discovery, in the shape of a tolerably-sized diamond of great lustre, which M. Despretz, the happy discoverer, submits to the examination of every chemist or amateur who chooses to visit him. He declares that, so long ago as last autumn, he had succeeded in producing the diamond, but in such minute parcels as to be visible only through the microscope, and fearful of ruining irony and suspicion, he had kept the secret, until, by dint of repeated experiments and very great labor, he had completed the one he now offers to public view. Four solar lens of immense size, aided by the tremendous galvanic pile of the Sorbonne, have been the means of producing the result now before us. M. Despretz holds himself ready to display the experiment whenever it may be required. The diamond produced is of the quality known in the East as the black diamond, one single specimen of which was sold by Prince Rostoff to the late Duke of of York for the enormous sum of twelve thousand pounds.

NO SECRET TREATIES WITH SPAIN.—Independent, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says:

"There is no secret treaty with Spain in regard to Cuba, as has been stated by some of the New York papers, nor any alliance between France, England and the United States, for the protection of that island. It has been customary, under late Administrations, upon a change of the envoy at Madrid, to accept the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the United States would not permit Cuba to go into the possession of any foreign power. Similar assurances have perhaps been given on behalf of England and France, but in no more obligatory shape."

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—At the Catholic Church in Franklin street this morning, Signor Benedetti, a celebrated tenor, was married to Signorina Treffi, the charming vocalist. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Fitzpatrick. The happy pair have taken a cottage at Lynn, for the summer, where the Signor, who is a genuine sportsman in his tastes, can enjoy the boating, fishing and shooting, while the Signora can beguile her housekeeping cares with song, and await the return of her large lord. The lady is as exemplary in her private life for her modest worth as she is esteemed for those talents which have won for her applause in public.—*Boston Transcript*, 25th inst.

Iowa.—The Whigs of Iowa, have made the following nominations for State Officers:

For Governor—James Harlam, of Johnson.
Sec. of State—Isaac Cook, of Linn.
Auditor—Wm. H. Stevens, of Mohaska.
Treasurer—Evan Jay, of Henry.
Treas. Bd. Pub. Works—Jas. Nosler, of Wolpeton.

They have also made the following nominations for Congress:

1st District—Geo. C. Wright, of Van Buren.
2nd District—Col. W. Hender-on, of Johnson.

CASE OF SENOR TOLON.—Miguel T. Tolon, Editor of *La Verdad*, arrested on a charge of beginning or setting on foot in the United States a military expedition or enterprize to be carried on from said United States against the territories or dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, appeared this morning before Commissioner Sidwell, gave bail in the sum of $5,000, to appear before the Grand Jury—Gaspar Agraimont was his bail. A number of Cubans and others were assembled in front of the United States Court room, when Tolon's going out he was greeted with three cheers. He made a short address in Spanish, at which the cheers for Cuba, repeated. Cheers were also given for Spain.

The crowd followed Senor Tolon to his house, where he was received by his friends. The freedom of Cuba, and cheers for Tolon, were toasted.

Tolon is a native of Cuba, but has resided for many years in the United States. He came to America and his lawyer, by Senor Tolon's friend Secchi De Casali, to Italy, to Cuba, &c. The meeting, before leaving, decided to assemble the same number at once with the necessary measures for a mass meeting in the Park on Wednesday evening.

At about 12 o'clock, Judge Betts took the bench in the District Court, and the Grand Jury came in, when the Court charged that by the provisions of the statute it is highly criminal for any person in the United States, whether citizen or foreign, to begin or carry on any expedition against the territories or possessions of any foreign power at peace with the United States, or to furnish money or the means of so carrying on any expedition.

The person entering or speaking, or publishing remarks in relation thereto, do not, however much they are to be regretted, come within the statute.

The Grand Jury will inquire and present for trial every person so found engaged in fitting out or carrying on any expedition, &c.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A COSTLY BOTTLE OF WINE.—We cannot vouch for the fact stated in the following, nor for the accuracy of the computation of interest compounded quarterly. We merely submit the item that is "gonng the rounds," for the scrutiny of others:

"A bottle of wine four hundred years old was drunk one day at Sweden's Tyler's table, and a calculation was made of its cost on the supposition that the price was half a dollar at the first, and that the interest on that half dollar had been reckoned once every three months, and also laid out at the same interest during the four hundred years, by which mode the principal would be doubled every eleven years. The result was that four hundred years' compound interest on fifty cents amounted to some $94,000,000.

A YOUNG DUEL.—Four young men of New Albany, Indiana, went out of town on the 18th instant to fight a duel. The principals were James Orr and Frank Zeigenhain, both under 18; the cause was a pretty little French girl. They fought with small pistols charged with buck shot, the distance was ten paces, and they were stationed and took aim before the word "fire" was given. After two shots, one of them had his trowsers torn and the other had a buck shot in the calf of his leg. A reconciliation then took place, and the parties went home, though which of them is to have the little French girl is yet unsettled.

PROGRESS, OF THE WEST.—We find in the Wheeling *Argus* some information with regard to the settlement and progress of the West. The article states:

In 1797 Wheeling had a few houses, and Steubenville was first laid out.

In 1810 Pittsburg had a population of about 400 souls.

In 1801 Ohio had only 302 white male inhabitants.

In 1850 Wheeling has a population of 20,000!

In 1850 Pittsburg has a population of 2,000,000!

In 1850 Ohio has a population of 2,000,000!

VERMONT.—The Whigs of Vermont held a State Convention at Montpelier, on Wednesday, the 17th of July, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, and making other suitable preparations for the coming election.

☞ The President of the United States has officially recognized PATRICK DILLON, as Consul of France for San Francisco, California.

BOOTS.—Mrs. Swinshelm, of the Pittsburg Visiter, says the only part of a gentleman's wardrobe she covets, is a pair of boots, and that she intends getting a pair and wearing them too. She will doubtless comply with the following from a Virginia which prescribes the uniform: "Boots, to be worn under the *breeches*."—*Richmond Whig.*

Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods.

We call the attention of city and country purchasers to Dry Goods, to the catalogue sale to be made This Day, at 10 o'clock, by F. H. Pettipain, at his auction store, No. 8 Canal street. The assortment comprises a large quantity of fresh imported foreign and domestic goods. Terms liberal.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5, 1850.

It was generally reported to day that the American's accounts had come to hand, advising the Liverpool Cotton market to unchanged. With us, the demand is dull, and [illegible] over disposed of at old prices.

No change in Sugar [illegible] is selling in limited quantities.

Flour is firm, and sales confined to [illegible]. About 6,000 sacks Corn were sold at 60 cts. per bushel.

There is no alteration to notice in the Provision market.

Whiskey is selling at 23 cts. per gallon for rectified.

Exchange remains as last quoted.

Freights are very dull.

☞ The Consignees of the following goods per ship Joe Dunlap, from Bonifa, via; 50 bales Cleary Bags, no mark; 1000 bundles do 7's, 10 casboys oil vitrol marked V; 288 bales, will please make themselves known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
jn6 L. H. GALE, 93 Commerce st.

☞ The ship JOHN DUNLOP, Capt. Schofield, from Boston, is now discharging her cargo at pier 28, upper M. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. jn6 L. H. GALE, 93 Commerce st.

☞ By an act passed before M. Dreyfous, notary public of this city, Mr. CHARLES DAMPALLES will have full power to act for me during my absence. J. N OURIEN, 28 Dauphin st. jn6

COGNAC—In tierces, for sale by
my31 NADAU DU TERIL, 98 Jefferson st.

SHELLED ALMONDS—100 boxes fresh Sweet Almonds, in store and for sale by
jn6 THOMSONS & CO., 66 Old Levee.

SUGAR—White, yellow and brown Havana, in store and for sale by
jn6 THOMSONS & CO., 66 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—Cuba Tobacco, in store and for sale by
jn6 THOMSONS & CO., 66 Old Levee.

HONEY—White Havana Honey, in store and for sale by
jn5 THOMSONS & CO., 66 Old Levee.

HAVANA STARCH—In store and for sale by
jn5 THOMSONS & CO., 66 Old Levee.

WINES—Landing ex ship Ocean, from Bordeaux: 104 hhds Haut Sauterne White Wine; 16 casks St. Emilion Red Wine; 60 half chs Sauterne White Wine; 680 in 1/2 ch Julien Claret; 172 do St. Estephe do; 70 do Et'ampes do; 9 half casks St. Estephe Red 6 casks Cos Labory do; 160 do Sauterne do; 20 pipes Cognac Brandy, 4th proof, for sale by
jn6 V. & E. MAIGNAN, 85 and 87 St. Louis st.

BRANDY—10 half, 30 qr and 20 eighth pipes Maison Chenyer's brand, landing ex ship Ed Whitney, from Bordeaux, for sale by
jn4 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee st.

CLARET WINE—1500 boxes claret, landing ex ships Ocean and Sweet Waite from Bordeaux for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
jn4 34 Old Levee.

BRANDY—100 eighths pipes W S Pierit's brand, 6th proof, landing ex ship Emma Waite, from Bordeaux, for sale by
jn4 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

CLARET WINE—100 casks landing ex ships Oscar and Ed Whitney, from Bordeaux, for sale by
jn4 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

BRANDY—3 hdrns, 20 quarters, 10 eighths pipes J. J. Depuy's brand, 6th proof, landing ex ship Emma Waite, from Bordeaux, for sale by
jn4 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

WHITE WINE—20 bbls landing ex ship Emma Waite, from Bordeaux, for sale by
jn4 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

WINE—Landing from ship Oscar, from Bordeaux—
16 casks Leoyac Red Wine, 1849;
60 do Chateau do, 1847;
36 bbls White Wine;
20 boxes Lanotte Margaux Claret, for sale by
jn4 PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.,
27 St. Louis st.

CLARET—40 casks and 6 half do Claret, of the following brands: Chateau Margaux, Haut Brion, Lafitte, Larose, Leoyac, Lanotte, &c., for sale by
my29 SUG ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 St. Louis st.

FRESH TAMARINDS—100 kegs fresh Tamarinds, landing ex brig Perseus, for sale low by
jn4 O. VALETON & CO.,
25 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINE—Landing from ship Eli Whitney, from Bordeaux:
70 casks Red Wine,
20 half do White Wine; 50 do do, for sale by
jn4 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

WINE—Landing ex ship Eli Whitney and Oscar, from Bordeaux: 80 casks Red Wine; 60 do do; 60 do White Wine; 40 half do do; 300 barrels do; 200 boxes Claret. For sale low by
jn4 G. LUCAR, 30 Bienville st.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!
THOMAS BRADY, No. 82 Chartres street, will, on and after Monday, 3d June, offer the whole stock now in store, of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at such prices that will command an immediate sale, in order to make necessary arrangements for the reception of large and costly orders now in preparation for the ensuing Fall.
Muslins, Barages and Tissues;
Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas;
Gloves, Hosiery and Ribbons;
Laces, Linens, &c.;
all of which, with many other articles, will be offered at 50 per cent lower than our usual uniform low prices.
jn3 lm THOMAS BRADY, 82 Chartres st.

To Planters and Country Merchants.

THE undersigned is constantly on hand, and for sale at very reasonable prices, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemical Products, Dyestuffs, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Soaps, Shakers Herbs; fine essential Oils, French patent apparatus of all descriptions, dentist instruments, cupping instruments and gum elastic shirt, shell assorted.

The whole of the above, &c., warranted to be genuine, and always kept in the best order. Also, Adolphe Layet for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, as security for.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State at Baton Rouge, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why said bond should not be cancelled and annulled.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Baton Rouge, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1850, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fourth. JOSEPH WALKER.

By the Governor,
CHARLES GAYARRE, Secretary of State.
my8 20t

Valuable Sugar Lands.

I HAVE, at private sale, 857 50-100 acres of very choice sugar lands, in T. 6, R. 9, and T. 6, R. 10, situated on Bayou Grosse Tete, left bank, parish of Pointe Coupee all above overflow, and no levee required; with dwelling, lumber yard, cane brakes, about 100 arpents cleared.

Terms—Liberal.

Also—
A Plantation, without slaves, pretty superior Bayou Sugar Lands. The Land is all cleared, contains about 1000 arpents, (more or less); there are two dwellings on the place, such as negro cabins, the remainder of a sugar house, kettles, &c.

This property is very valuable, and will be sold on a credit from 1 to 10 years, for cash on the property secured and bearing 6 per cent interest.
jn4 J. A. BRARD, Auctioneer.
my21 tf Office No. 16 Banks' Arcade passage.

MECHANICAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED—D. APPLETON & Co. NEW YORK AGENT—J. B. PEBEL, NEW ORLEANS. Now in readiness to be delivered, Parts 2 to Part 8.

A Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engineering Work and Engineering; designed for Practical Working Men and those intended for the Engineering Professions.

EDITED BY OLIVER BYRNE, Formerly Professor of Mathematics, College of Civil Engineers, London; Author and Inventor of "The Calculator;" The New and Improved System of Logarithms," "The Elements of Euclid by Colors," &c., &c., &c.

The work is of large 8vo. size, containing nearly two thousand pages, upwards of fifteen hundred plates, and six thousand wood-cuts. It will present in two drawings and descriptions of the most important machines in the United States. Independent of the results for American ingenuity it will contain complete practical treatises on Mechanics, Machinery, Engine-work, and Engine-erring, with all that is useful in more than one thousand dollars' worth of folio volumes, magazines, and other books.

The publishers have expended a large sum of money to get original drawing of machinery in practical use in this country, and have procured almost every work on the subject, whether published in France, Germany, or England, the whole of which being comprised in this Dictionary, renders it the most perfect and comprehensive as possible. The publisher have endeavored to the press accuracy of type, so that each page of the work contains at least four times the number of words found in ordinary pages of the same size. The plates are secured to each plate working drawings of ample size and clearness, so