The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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☞ The Grand Annual Advertisers in Italian advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, June 7, 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.

THE CENSUS.

The decennial Census bill having passed Congress, we may soon expect the work under it to begin. It was a crying complaint that the census of 1840 was in every respect imperfect and defective. A large amount of information of substantial value and utility was not included in the instructions given to the census takers; and the statistics collected, besides being often inaccurate, were deplorably meagre and unsatisfactory. It has been a leading object with the present Congress to embody within the Census bill for 1850 minute directions for ascertaining the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing resources of the people. A naked enumeration of the population is unattended with any benefit. All that it shows is the positive progress of numbers within the past ten years; while a careful statistical tableau which shall comprise every source of information requisite for arriving at just conclusions respecting the relative increase of inhabitants, the amount of emigration, the moral and intellectual condition of the people, and the products of their industry in every possible shape, would undoubtedly subserve many useful purposes, add largely to our stock of knowledge of the country, and present to Congress and the State Legislatures solid and reliable data for future plans of amelioration. Such has been the course pursued by Congress, and although some slight objections were started by the strength-placed constructionists of the South, who beheld a flagrant usurpation of power and a direct violation of the Federal Compact, in the attempt of Congress to collect all the information possible on these interesting and important subjects, yet for the minor, the good sense of a majority enabled the bill to pass, without being harbored by the petty scrupules of Constitutional transcendentalists.

We have had before us for some days a copy of the various schedules comprising the bill, and designed giving our readers an analysis of them, but we find it already done to our hand by the N. Y. *Express*, so clearly and succinctly, that we shall borrow that journal's explanation. The census bill has six schedules, as follows:

The first relates to the free inhabitants, and the name of every one, with his abode on the 1st of June, is to be given. Profession, occupation, place of birth, married or single, age, deaf or dumb, pauper or convict, insane or idiot, white or black, non-ability to read, if over 20 years of age, are all to be given.

Schedule two relates to slave inhabitants, the owners of slaves and the number of slaves, the fugitives from the slaves States, and the number manumitted, with their age, sex, color, and natural affections.

Schedule three relates to productions of agriculture, to the names of owners, agents, and managers, the acres of land improved and unimproved, the cash value of farm, and value of all farming implements; the horses, mules and asses, the working oxen, milch cows, and other cattle, the sheep and swine, value of live stock, and of animals slaughtered during the year, the bushels of wheat, beans, peas, buckwheat, rye, oats, potatoes, Irish and sweet, clover, grass seed, rye, corn, cotton, flax seed, the pounds of rice and tobacco, the bales of ginned cotton, 100 lbs. each, the value of orchard products, market gardens, pounds of cheese and butter, flax, hops, silk cocoons, and maple sugar, tons of wax and dew-rotted hemp, hogsheads of sugar, 1000 lbs. each, gallons of molasses and value of home made manufactures.

Schedule four, names the produce of industry, the name of each corporation, company, or individual producing annually articles of the value of $500, each kind of business, capital invested in real and personal estate, quantity, kind and value of raw material used, including fuel, the kind of motive power, the average number of hands employed, the number and cost of male and female labor, and the annual quantity, kind and value of each product.

Schedule five relates to social statistics, as the aggregate value of real and personal estate; the State, county, parish, town and road tax; the colleges, academies, schools free and otherwise; the amount raised for schools, and received for them from public funds; the libraries and newspapers; the public paupers, and their condition, and cost; Sunday schools; the churches, their names, and the number each will accommodate; the criminals convicted and imprisoned during the year; the average of wages to the year, month and day, and whether with or without board; and the average and short crops.

Schedule six, asks for the name of every person who died during the year; the age, sex, color, whether married or single, month of death, place of birth, disease, profession or trade.

These ends the list, comprising NINETY-TWO questions in the six schedules. The information expected is as to the year ending June 1st, 1850. Should all the information here enumerated be received, it is plain enough that the country will not only be much wiser than it is, but be put in the possession of knowledge which may be turned to a most useful account.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.—Despatches were received at Mobile as early as Tuesday last, announcing the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *America*. Her news is somewhat interesting, as well politically as commercially.—The Cotton market remained firm at the highest rates of the previous week. The sales of the week were 32,000 bales. Flour had slightly declined; American stocks were in fair demand, and provisions remained dull prices.

An attempt had been made to assassinate the King of Prussia by a Sergeant of Artillery.—The bullet of the assassin passed through the king's arm. Russia has sent an offensive and insulting note to England, relative to the Greek business. In France everything was quiet.—It was believed that the difficulty with England would be quietly settled.

THE FIREWORKS.—The pyrotechnic display on the *Place d'Armes* last evening for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum in the Third Municipality, was a most splendid affair, and reflected great credit on the Messrs. Catoir. There was a very large concourse of people on the ground.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES—*Mr. Calder's Benefit.*—The performances to-night are for the benefit of Mr. Calder, the excellent and popular Treasurer of the elegant place of entertainment. Mr. Calder's obliging disposition has won for him a host of friends, and he is deservedly a great favorite. The bill of amusement is a capital one, and we anticipate a densely crowded house.

Madme. MACALISTER'S BENEFIT.—The wife of the great magician takes her benefit this evening at the Orleans Theatre, and offers on the occasion a variety of new and astounding feats of legerdemain. See advertisement.

☞ It is said that M. Thiers has announced to his friends that if the project of electoral reform was defeated he would give immediately his resignation as a representative of the people, and hasten to depart for Italy.

☞ The French Government have just finished the largest steamer afloat—each engine is 560 horse power. She is named The President.

CONGRESS.

We find in the Western papers the annexed Telegraphic summary of the proceedings of both Houses on the 30th ult.:

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Butler announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Franklin H. Elmore. He pronounced a high eulogy on the character of the deceased.

Mr. Hunter followed in the same strain of eulogium. Mr. Yulee, Mr. Webster and Mr. Jefferson Davis spoke of the character and services of Mr. Elmore, and of his death as a national loss.

The Senate offered the customary resolutions, and in honor of the character of the deceased the Senate adjourned.

The committee of arrangements are Messrs. Yulee, Clemens, Badger, Jones, Corwin and Norris; the pall bearers are Messrs. Hunter, Dawson, Downs, Bright, Davis of Miss., and Underwood. The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The House met at 8 o'clock A. M. to-day, pursuant to adjournment, when, in consequence of the death of Mr. Elmore, Senator in Congress from South Carolina, it was agreed that when the House adjourn it be till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive the official announcement of the death of that distinguished Senator, and to take such action as is due to the occasion.

The Speaker (Mr. Cobb) availed himself of the permission given by the House yesterday, and called Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, to preside as Speaker pro tem. during his short absence from the city.

The proceedings consequent upon the death of Senator Ellmore will induce the necessity of extending the recess until Tuesday or Wednesday next, to enable the officers of the House to complete the arrangements of the hall for the summer.

☞ We have received from the Norfolk *Herald* a slip dated the 28th ult., and containing the following:

FROM JAMAICA.—*Capture of a Slaver.*—The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Pearson, from Chagres, via Kingston, Jamaica, bound to New York, run into our harbor on Monday night for a supply of coal, which she obtained the next morning, and was off again early. The Philadelphia brings from Chagres gold dust to the amount of half a million of dollars, and United States mails.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr F. H. Mitchell, clerk of the Philadelphia, for the Kingston Morning Journal of the 21st inst., but the only item of interest we find in it is the following:

"*Capture of a Slaver.*—Accounts reached this city yesterday morning, announcing that Her Majesty's schooner Bermuda, under the command of Lieut Jolly, had captured a slaver on the north side of the Island. At about half past five o'clock, the Bermuda, with her prize, anchored at Port Royal Harbor. The vessel is a Brazilian brig, and when captured, had on board two hundred Africans. They were landed at Ocho Rios, St. Anns."

Emigrants, tired of doing nothing in Jamaica, were leaving Kingston in large numbers for the continent, to seek their fortunes. The Journal says the total number already at Chagres, on their way, and getting ready to go, may be safely estimated at five hundred.

By this arrival the Baltimore *Sun* has also received Kingston papers of the same date as the above, from which we learn that the Philadelphia had only seventeen returning California passengers on board, a portion of those brought down to Panama by the steamer Tennessee.

FIRE—At half past seven o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the third story of a building situated at the corner of Gravier and Levee streets, and occupied in the lower part as a coffee house, kept by Mr. Bachino, and in the upper part by Mr. Beldo, an importer of Havana segars, &c. The premises were very nearly destroyed, and it was only owing to the extraordinary exertions of the firemen, who were promptly on the ground, that the flames did not extend to the adjoining buildings. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

POLICE ITEMS.—As the dull season advances, the items at the various police courts are void of interest. In the First Municipality there was only one case of assault and battery, and a charge of larceny, neither of which are worth noticing. In the Second, James McCabe was committed for trial before the First District Court, for stealing cotton from a bale which he had cut open. A similar disposition was made of Henry Morris, *alias* Monroe, *alias* Jackson, accused of stealing $500 from the banking establishment of Horace Bean & Co.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lee.*—The case of John Duggan vs. Municipality No. Two, suing for damages, on a breach of contract for running a ferry boat to Algiers, has been brought to a close. The Jury awarded $4,000 damages to the plaintiff.

FIRE IN LAFAYETTE.—A fire broke out on Wednesday night, in Washington Avenue, and before the flames could be subdued, seven frame buildings were destroyed.

SPEED OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.—The recent passage of the Asia to Boston is the quickest on record. It was made from port to port in nine days, eighteen hours and thirty minutes. The America once performed the passage in ten days and six hours. The Viceroy will next week attempt to make the run to Halifax in six days.

"THE WAY THE MONEY GOES."—The London packet, just sailed from New York, took about $150,000 in silver; the French packet, $120,000, and the Pacific $250,000 in silver; in all $520,000. The whole of the amount was received at New York from the South and West within a short time. There was some talk about the interchange of commodities, or "dealing out," as the shop-keepers express it. Mr. Walker, or some other political economist, said we would not have to pay the cash, if we would only let down our duties and use foreign manufactures pretty freely. It was urged by some unscientific persons, that the surest way to secure the custom of those who supply us with fine clothes would be to have them near at hand; that the business could also be managed more easily, &c. We do not profess to know exactly how it is. Perhaps those who admire the tariff of '46 will be able to explain it by and by. The iron-workers of Pennsylvania, who relished the doctrine of the Kane letter, may have some luminous views on the subject; but we understand their own furnaces will hardly afford them much light at present. Things were prospering pretty fairly under the tariff of '42; but they may be in a better condition now. Appearances are often deceptive.

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—A despatch from Washington on the 30th ult., to the Charleston papers, says:

Three of the house servants of Mr. W. F. Colcock, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of South Carolina, were abstracted from his service night before last, by the "higher law party."

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—Some of the passengers by the steamer Ohio, on her last trip from Chagres, are getting up in New York a superb silver trumpet, with a golden mouthpiece, prepared for presentation to Lieutenan Schenck, U. S. Navy, commanding that vessel, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. It will be presented when the Ohio comes back from Chagres.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.—By a telegraphic despatch to the *Delta*, we learn that the steamer *Cherokee* arrived at New York on the 5th, from St. Francisco. She brings the California mails and dates to the 1st May—no later than the *Alabama*. She has on board one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold dust. The Alta California states that three steamers which sailed for the Atlantic States, since the 1st of March, took home three and a half millions of dust. Gold continues abundant.

There were six thousand persons at the middle fork of the America river, waiting for the water to subside, that they might commence operations.

Mr. Thomas, late mate of the Crescent City steamer, was killed at San Francisco on the 1st of May, by the keeper of a hotel there.

RETURN OF A PART OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The schooner *Matilda Jane*, Captain Wilson, arrived yesterday, from Tampa Bay, brought over a portion of the late Cuban Expedition, amongst whom were:

Col. Wheat, La. Regiment.
Major Smith, Miss. Regiment.
Capt. Foster, La. Regiment.
" Brackenridge, La. Regiment.
" Coen, do.
" Morgan, do.
" Davis, do.
Lieuts. Surtin, Foley, Morris and Harris;
Quarter Master Thomas; Commissary Stonecall.
Capts. Howard and Hall of the Staff.
Capt. Lopez, of the garrison of Cardenas, came passenger; his Company consisting of 35 men, were left at Tampa Bay.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29th.

The murder of Mooney—Coroner's Inquest—Railroad accident—Dreadful Explosion at Potsvoil:—Cuba Speculations, &c.

The authorities of Moyamensing last night offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mooney, the watchman, who died yesterday at the hospital, about the time I was closing my letter. The coroner is now engaged in investigating the case. A number of persons who profess to know something of the transaction have been taken into custody, for the purpose of securing their attendance as witnesses. The coroner's jury has adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, and the proceedings are to be kept private, in order if possible to further the ends of justice. The body of the murdered man is to be laid out in state at the Moyamensing Hall on Saturday morning, after breakfast he took a notion to have a ride on the locomotive, which was about starting up the road for the purpose of getting up steam, so as to start with the train for New York. He rode some distance when he jumped off, but as the engine was returning again to the depot, he was foolish enough to attempt getting on again, when he stumbled and falling upon the track, the wheels passed over him. He cannot survive the injury, as his spine is believed to be injured.

A dreadful fire damp explosion took place yesterday morning, at the mines of Bainbridge & Byerson, on Mill Creek, near Port Carbon, as the operatives were going in to the work. The fire damp exploded, which dreadfully burned thirteen of the operatives; some, it is thought, are past recovery.

I have had a conversation this morning with a very intelligent gentleman familiar with Cuba and its affairs, who gives an idea that the Cuba fizzle is not yet over, but that the landing at Cardenas and the retreat was a part of the plan previously arranged, so as to induce the authorities to concentrate their forces on the North side of the island, while the main body of the invaders would land on the South side in the neighborhood of Trinidad. He also states that a report was mentioned in his private letter that a large force had landed in Messicio Bay, five miles from Trinidad. If this is so we will have further news in a few days.

The room of Miss Burbide, daughter of Emperor Burbide, at her boarding house, in this city, was robbed three weeks ago, of between $400 in money and jewelry; and a diamond slide, worth $250, having been traced to a colored man, named Henry Washington, he has been arrested as the robber.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The Bill of Adjustment—Its Prospects—Southern Extremes—Mr. Bell and the Republic.

The chances of the immediate passage of the bill of adjustment, reported by the committee of thirteen, are again becoming dimmed by the efforts of certain Senators and members to obtain the Missouri compromise line clear to the Pacific ocean. A year ago that plan would have answered very well, and two years ago the Clayton compromise would have answered; but both these measures were decided by Southern votes.

The Missouri compromise, applied to the territories of New Mexico and Utah, would be less advantageous to the South than the bill now before the Senate; but applying it to California itself, I would only remark that while practically it would do one to the Free South, and no means of carrying slaves to the Pacific, it would yet be resisted by the North, and be the means of preventing an amicable adjustment of the vexed question.

The Northern democracy say they must have a *principle* to stand on, viz: self government by the people in the States and in the Territories. If the South cannot agree on such a broad, comprehensive principle, the nation and democratic party may become dissolved, and the party party now is, and we shall henceforth have a sectional, not a political organization of Congress. Members and Senators will take this or that side of the Senate or house, according to they are Southern or Northern men; and not because they are whigs or democrats. Such a state of things could not continue long, without destroying every powerful purpose and benefit for which the Union and Constitution have been formed.

If the South wanted a proof of Northern devotion, in addition to those already given them by Webster, Cass, Dickinson, Bright, &c., let them take the pain, matter-of-fact common sense, yet highly patriotic speech of Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, and ask themselves whether, as reasonable men, they can ask for more.

It is rumored that Mr. Bell will, in the end, oppose the bill of adjustment; and it is believed by some that the leaders in the *Republic* are either bought or written by Mr. Bell, or under his auspices and sanction. If Southern Senators and members, supporters of the President and of ultra views, and a Southern President with a Cabinet composed of a majority of gentlemen from the slave-holding States, will thus lend themselves to the defeat of the bill of adjustment, the North may well imitate the Dutchman who, being called upon to subscribe to a lightning rod for the village church, toward the building of which he had already liberally contributed, exclaimed indignantly: "Well, if de Lord will donder on his own house, he must do it at his own risk."

Public opinion is fast coming to the rescue of the patriots in the Senate and the House of Representatives; and its effects are visible in the greater moderation of Senators and members.

The warmest part of the session will commence this day fortnight, after the California bill shall be taken out of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It is to be hoped that Northern members will remain cool; the most efficient way to put down agitation is to deprive it of aliment. One revolutionary effort is not conquered by a revolutionary counter scheme.

A NEW ROUTE TO THE EQUATOR.—M. F. Maury, of the National Observatory at Washington, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, states that the investigation carried on in that establishment with regard to the wind and currents of the ocean, have led him to the discovery of a new route to the Equator, by which the passage to South America, China, India, California, &c., has been shortened several days. He shows by a tabular statement of the passage of some 80 vessels by both routes, that the average passage by the old route to the Equator is 41 days, and that the passage by the new route has frequently been made in half that time. The route to Brazil, China, the Pacific ports, &c., is the same till you cross the Equator, and consequently that part of the voyage is said to be shortened by one-third of the time hitherto required for its performance—thus bringing those distant ports so much the nearer our own doors. Great labor has been required to attain these results, and more than 1,000 private ships are now engaged in daily observations for the completion and perfection of the charts. Lieut. Maury calls attention to the act which authorizes the employment of three small Navy vessels to assist his investigations, and desires that suitable vessels may be detailed on this important work.

STOCK OF COTTON.—The Mobile *Tribune* says: The stock of cotton, judging from present appearances, will be unusually large at this port at the close of our commercial year on the 31st of August. This will be caused by the indisposition of factors to sell unless at high prices, and the scarcity of tonnage. According to the shipping list of last Saturday,

The present amount of tonnage is.....	tons, 13,629
Deduct condemned vessels, and those loading with timber.....	" 2,023
Which leaves for cotton.....	tons 11,606
Allowing three bales to the ton, which is a full calculation, the tonnage now in port can take only.....	bales 34,818
Which, deducted from the stock in cleared.....	65,076
Leave a surplus unprovided for of.....	bales 31,858

So, as but few arrivals are expected, the stock at the close of the season will probably be 25 @ 30,000 bales.

STEAMSHIP OHIO.—The Charleston *Mercury* says: The U. S. Mail steamship Ohio, from New York, touched off the bar yesterday at 12 o'clock, and took from the propellor Pilot the California mails, and the following passengers: L. Brown, Charleston; J. D. Powell, Greenville, S. C.; R. W. Regin, Newberry, S. C.; J. F. Carpenter, Lincolnton, N. C.; W. N. Schwartz, Raleigh, N. C.; and H. Maccaire and T. Honale, Switzerland.

The military of New York are making liberal provisions for the reception of the Independent Greys, of this city, who contemplate a visit to that city and West Point, early in the coming month of June. While in New York they will be the special guests of the First Division, and will be quartered at Barnum's Hotel.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 9 P. M.

The Hon. F. H. ELMORE expired last night about 8 o'clock. His death was announced in the Senate to-day, at 12 o'clock, by his colleague Senator Butler, who delivered an eloquent eulogy on the character of the deceased. He was followed by Mr. Hunter, of Va., Webster, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, and Yulee, of Florida, when appropriate resolutions of respect for the deceased, and condolence with the relatives, were unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

The Funeral will take place to-morrow.

REVENUE CASE.—Last fall, the steamer Emerald, plying between Buffalo and Chippewa, in Canada, was seized by the Collector of the former place, as forfeited, because a young man employed by the lessee of the saloon, had smuggled two small pieces of cloth, of very trifling value. She was libelled in the District Court of the United States, and on Thursday last a verdict was rendered against the Government, it being proved that neither owners nor officers had any knowledge of the young man's unlawful act. Still, owing to the confused state of the law, and the liability of officers of the revenue to be mulcted thereby, the Judge has granted the Collector of Buffalo a certificate of probable cause of seizure; thus shielding him from responsibility for damage occasioned by the arrest of the vessel.

The affair has occasioned much remark in Buffalo, and the Advertiser says:

It seemed strange to us that so tremendous a penalty should be pronounced by the law against the innocent owners, for acts over which they could have no control. It is true that the Secretary of the Treasury has a remitting power in such cases, which has always been exercised, in proper cases, with commendable liberality. But the seizure and laying up of a steamboat, or large vessel, must be a serious detriment to the owners, to say nothing of the expense of procuring her release, or litigation with the government. And we are very glad to learn that such seizures, for such small matters, are now pronounced unlawful, while the law provides other and sufficient vindications of itself against wrong doers.

INDIAN NUMBERS.—Some singular developments appear on this subject in the inquiries which are making under the authority of Congress at the Indian Bureau. It is found that while we are paying large annuities to many of the tribes who are still in the mere hunter or barbaric state, these tribes do not comprehend the simplest rules of addition and division. None of them have the slightest idea of mental arithmetic. They cannot multiply or divide a figure. And they have no clear appreciation of even moderate sums, of say five or ten thousand dollars, unless the pieces of coin are spread out before them. But for all large sums they are in the dark, and are entirely unable to understand a mental divisor. Some of them cannot count a thousand. Bundles of small sticks, tied up, are the ordinary mode of counting.

Their arithmetical root is clearly decimal.—Five fingers on each hand, held up, is a literal; five tens on each foot, separated to, converts this into a vingtgesimal. There are no abstract words for the digits, from one to ten.—*Mi-ten wa.* The nine former are then added after the tighter to numerate. Twenty is defined by a new term, *mi-tuna*. The digits from one to nine are then added to this word till twenty-nine. Thirty is a compound, meaning three tens; forty, four tens, and so on, to ninety-nine. One hundred is a new term, in *tanuk*. The terms one, two, three, &c., uttered before this, render the count very exact to one thousand, which is called a *great tanuk*, and the same prefixture of the names for the digits can be repeated to ten thousand. This is the Algonquin mode. But the pieces of money, or things to be counted, must be shown to enable them to understand the sum. There is no idea of multiplication, division, &c. There is absolutely no mental appreciation of sums. This defect is now manifestly, how simply and painfully money transactions have been conducted with the Indians, and how liable they are to misunderstand offers made for their lands, and to misapprehension or deception.

The more advanced tribes are better arithmeticians. They have profited by education, and more by intermixture of races. The Choctaws have native terms to ten hundred thousand. By adopting, at this point, the English terms "million" and "billion," in a peculiar orthography, they can compute higher. The agent for the Cherokees reports original terms for very high sums—which, however, there is reason to believe, not more than a thousand of the common people understand.

☞ Mr. Meagher, the "Irish rebel," seems to be living a very unmartyr-like life. In a long letter found in the Nation, he says: "I am in excellent health and right good spirits. I spend four or five hours every morning, and two or three hours every evening, with my books; during the interval take a gallop thro' the "bush" in quest of kangaroo; or stroll out foot along the banks of the Macquarie, on the qui vive for snakes."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
Wednesday Morning, May 29.

DISASTROUS BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.—The great embankment on the Erie canal, near Bushnell's basin, gave way last night, and was washed down for forty or fifty rods in extent and fifty or sixty feet in depth. The superintendent has set to work vigorously to stop it, but this is a very bad break.

The incessant rains of the month now closing, must try severely canal's, railroads, mill dams, &c.; and the loss of property throughout the country by the floods of this month will exceed $5,000,000. The embankment above spoken of is the most formidable on our Erie canal, and perhaps on any of our canals, and we fear the delay and expense created by this break will be severely felt. However, the vicinity to Rochester will ensure an abundance of labor and material for its prompt reparation.—*Ed. Tribune.*]

FEMALE SOLDIERS.—The King of Dahomey, in Western Africa, has a standing army of eight thousand blacks, of whom one half are women. His best troops are kept by a body of Englishmen, and it was by an application for percussion caps, whereweith to supply his female guard, that the condition of his army was made public. The petition to the government of her Britanic majesty, prayed that the caps might be delivered, and added, as a reason for haste, that the warrior-women were waiting to start on an expedition after slaves. The abolitionists had taken the matter up, and hence the publicity of the details.

It is upon his female troops that the King of Dahomey places the greatest reliance. They are all of large stature, selected for their beauty of proportion, and look magnificently in their barbaric uniforms. Marriage is one is forbidden to them. In all service requiring despite hardihood and intrepidity, they are the foremost and most successful. The King takes great pains to preserve his popularity with his amazons, and they, (seeming to be too much enchanted with the art of war to have any regards for the injudiction of regular matrimony,) are his most faithful and reliable subjects.

THE COTTON CROP.—The accounts up to the present time from the interior, are far from encouraging in regard to the growing cotton crop. It was supposed here that the warm temperature which followed the protracted cool weather in March, April and part of May had produced a favorable change. But this has not been the case. The hot sun and live together have not only stopped the growth of the cotton, but in many instances entirely killed it. This is the information we get from Greene county through the Beacon of that place. The condition of the crop there may be taken as a criterion in other sections of our best cotton lands. On the 29th and 30th ult., we learn from the same source, heavy rains fell in that region, which, whilst doing serious injury to the soil—especially the hill sides—no doubt washed off the lice. The prospects for anything like a fair crop are worse, in the opinion of many planters than ever known in that section.—*Mobile Tribune.*

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 4.—The Nashville Convention assembled on Monday (3d) and organized by the election of Judge Wm. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, as President, and Gov. McDonald, of Georgia, as Vice President. The President in his prefatory remarks stated that the object of the convention was rather to remove the bonds of the Union than to loosen them. The members generally were opposed to compromise. The convention adjourned.

The Nashville Convention spent Tuesday, 4th in discussing the manner of voting. It was decided that each State should have one vote. Nine States are represented in the Convention, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee and Virginia. The President of the convention, Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, favors Clay's plan of compromise.—*Picayune.*

Shocking affair, and singular escape from death.—On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, a span of horses attached to a line boat, becoming frightened by the whistling of the cars near the tunnel, in the eastern suburbs of the city, broke loose from the boat and ran away. Francis Papin, a French Canadian, who was driving them, becoming entangled in the towing rope, was dragged about half a mile, at a time in the canal, and sometimes on the towing path. He was badly bruised bodily, his head and face severely cut, but fortunately, and most singularly, not a bone was broken. Dr. Hoyt was called in, and rendered all necessary attention. It is his opinion that Papin will recover.

Papin was thrown against a snubbing post, and the rope broken; the horses continued on nearly half a mile, when they were stopped.—*Syracuse, N. Y. Journal, May 27.*

☞ The sale by the Sheriff of the contents of the Drug Store No. 70 Camp street, will be continued This Day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LANDING, ex ship Elb Whitney, from Bordeaux: 50 do do do St. Julien; 493 cases do do do. For sale by
je7 DUPUY, RICHARDSON & CO.

LANDING.—Ex ship Oscar, from Bordeaux, 66 cases Claret, 19 do do Cahiers 1846; 8 half do White Wine, Peudesant, 1846; 46 casks Claret, Lisanc No. 2, for sale by RUG ROCHEREAU & CO.,
je7 17 and 19 St. Louis St.

RED AND WHITE WINE—94 casks St. Seurin St. Medoc Wine; and 25 bols. Haut Sauterne white Wine, landing ex ships Elf Whitney and Emma Watts, for sale by LAMBERT,
je6 88 Magazine st.

SHELLED ALMONDS—100 boxes fresh Sweet Almonds, in store and for sale by
je5 TROBIGROS & CO., 98 Old Levee.

SUGAR—White, yellow and brown Havana, in store and for sale by
TROBIGROS & CO., 98 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—Cuba Tobacco, in store and for sale by
je5 TROBIGROS & CO., 98 Old Levee.

HONEY—White Havana Honey, in store and for sale by TROBIGROS & CO.,
je5 98 Old Levee.

HAVANA STARCH—In store and for sale by
je5 TROBIGROS & CO, 98 Old Levee.

WINE—Landing ex ship Oscar, from Bordeaux, 100 half Haut Sauterne White Wine; 16 casks St. Emilion Red Wine; 80 half cks Sauterne White Wine; 400 kgs St Julien Claret; 173 do St Estephe do; 70 do Margaux do; 9 half casks St. Estephe Red 8 casks Cote Lebory do; 160 do Sauterne do; 20 pipes Cognac Brandy, 4th proof, for sale by
je4 V. B. E. MAIGNAN, 85 and 87 St. Louis st.

BRANDY—10 half, 30 qr and 30 eighth pipes Rabiau Charryer's brand, landing ex ship Eli Whitney from Bordeaux, for sale by
je4 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

CLARET WINE—1500 boxes claret, landing ex ship Oscar and Emma Watts from Bordeaux for sale by
je4 RAYMOND CAHUZAC.

BRANDY—100 eighths pipes W S Florit's brand, 4th proof, landing ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, for sale by
je4 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

CLARET WINE—140 casks landing ex ships Oscar and Eli Whitney, from Bordeaux, for sale by
je4 RAYMOND CAHUZAC.

BRANDY—4 hdrcs, 20 quarters, 10 eighth pipes J. J. Dupuy's brand, 4th proof, landing ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, for sale by
je4 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

WHITE WINE—20 bbls landing ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, for sale by
je4 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

WINE—Landing from ship Oscar, from Bordeaux—
16 casks Irpac Red Wine, 1846;
40 do Gloiano do, 1846;
36 bbls White Wine;
20 boxes Lanoire Margaux Claret, for sale by
je4 PAUL JUGE, PILÉ & CO.

CLARET—49 casks and 6 half do claret, of the following brands: Chateau Margaux, Haut Brion, Lastour, No. 1, Lestrac, No. 2, for sale by
je4 RUG ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 St. Louis st.

FRESH TAMARINDS—100 kegs fresh Tamarinds, landing ex brig Persand, for sale low by O. VALETON & CO.,
je4 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINE—Landing from ship Eli Whitney, from Bordeaux—
72 casks Red Wine,
90 half do White Wine; 50 do do, for sale by
je4 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

WINE—Landing ex ship Eli Whitney and Chas. Bordeaux, 40 casks Red Wine;
60 do White Wine; 40 half do do; 200 barrels do;
900 boxes Claret. For sale by
je4 G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!
THOMAS BRADY, 82 Chartres st.

On and after Monday, 3d June, offer the whole stock now in store, of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at such prices that will commend 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 twenty per cent lower than our usual uniform low prices.
je3 1m THOMAS BRADY, 82 Chartres st.

To Planters and Country Merchants.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemical Products, Surgical Instruments, &c. &c., among which are Essential Oils, French and Italian Castor, Olive, Palma Christi and Sweet Oils, Perfumery, Cupping instruments and gum elastic dolls, &c.

The whole of the above, &c., warranted to be pure genuine, and always fresh, as his stock is frequently replenished. A. A. PEYCHAUD
my29 116 Royal street.

SUPERFINE LIQUORS, from Bordeaux—10 bbls. assorted liquors, 1st quality; 10 do. Curaçao; 40 do. do. Bitter; 200 baskets extra fine Champagne of superior flavor; 10 dozen dentist instruments, cupping instruments and gum elastic dolls.
my21 V. & E. MAIGNAN, 85 and 87 St. Louis st.

BORDEAUX WINE—150 casks Bordeaux Wine; 36 casks old Lamothe; 36 do Julien; 100 do do. old St. Julien; 60 do. St. Estephe, for family use, for sale by
je4 E. DUBOURT 13 Toulouse st.

RED WINE—24 casks landing from ship Emma Watts from Bordeaux, for sale by
my30 X. LAMBERT, 86 Magazine st.

ALMONDS—100 boxes shelled sweet Almonds, landing ex ship Wabash, from New York, and for sale by TROBIGROS & CO.,
je4 98 Old Levee st.

LANDING—Ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux 1 cask Claret for the subscribers—100 casks 2 qr cask Claret, Rouvier, Lamothe, Lafite, Gaux White Wine. BOYER, FRERER.

SWISS Goods—8 boxes Swiss Muslins of different styles; 4 bales Mulas and 4 do Jaconets; 8 boxes Muslins and Mandil and Embroidered Ladies' Dresses, in store and for sale by H. NOEL & GUIRAUD,
my30 103 Royal st.

FOR SALE—In close consignments—In demijohns 1825 Old Rye and Sauterne Wine; 6 casks good family Claret.
my30 DUPOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

BRANDY—Landing ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, 25 pipes quarter and eighths Brandy, for sale by
my30 103 Royal st.

MADEIRA AND PORT—60 bbls Madeira.
5 bbls Port, pure juice.
60 do medium Port, for sale by
my27 PAUL JUGE, PILÉ & CO.

BORDEAUX WINE—CHATEAU HAUT BRION, various brands in store and under Custom House lock for sale by
LORIEILHE & CO.,
Cor. Royal and Customhouse sts.

MADEIRA WINE—100 eight casks Madeira, entitled to debenture, for sale by
LORIEILHE & CO.,
Cor. Royal and Customhouse sts.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Emma Watts, from Bordeaux, 250 casks Red Wine; 200 do White do; 175 half casks Red Wine; 100 half do White do; 1 half Tierce. G. M. LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

CEMENT—1000 barrels Newark and Rosendale, landing, 500 do do in store and for sale by
my31 98 Magazine st., and 11 Red Stores.

Branch Bank Checks.

CHECK BOOKS, of different series, of the Louisiana State Bank, Branches and Agencies, for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
a29 Law Book Sellers and Stationers.

CIGARS—Cabanas, Cabaças, Menagers, Conquests, and other brands of new Tobacco, Londres, Panetelas, Regalias, Medianos, etc., received by all arrivals from Havana. Constantly for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

INDIGO—Guatemala Indigo, in cerrons, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

SWISS ABSYNTH—400 boxes of Verain & Lacoutre, Edouard Pernaud, Pernaud fils, Berthaud fils, Sauvapied & Brunneon Absynth and Kirschwasser, of Verain & Lacoutre, for sale by
my23 N. DUDOUYT, 13 Toulouse st.

COTTON OSNEBURGS AND KENTUCY LINSEYS and JEANS—10 bales 4-4 and 7-8 Cotton Osneburgs, various brands, and 12 bales Kentucky wool Linseys and Jan