G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1851.

No. 1501 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6553.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Thursday Morning, June, 5, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or the office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

OF CONSTITUTIONS.

The Constitutions of many States, adopted at periods when the democratic principle was less universally diffused than at present, have since proved defective and insufficient, and have undergone modifications conformable to the popular will and the spirit of the age. This remark is not confined to the new States, though the proclivity to change has manifested itself most decidedly there. New York and Pennsylvania have, within a few years, radically amended their organic law. Massachusetts has been endeavoring to do so, but Conservatism is yet too potent in that ancient Commonwealth. New Jersey and Connecticut have both remodelled their Constitutions—while, strange to say, New Hampshire—the most ultra democratic State in the Union—has rejected the amendments proposed by her late Convention. Virginia, after much tribulation, is in process of mutation, and Maryland is even now determining whether to accept or refuse the Constitution tendered by her delegates. Among the new States, such as Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, etc., the democratic element has diffused itself very thoroughly—yet, such is the speed with which it impresses the popular features of polity, considered erroneous above and beyond its influence, that already the Constitutions of some of these States—and notably of Louisiana—are deemed behind the age, and replete with the remnants of antiquated prejudice and inveterate error.

We have never witnessed any thing more startling than the progress made by the principle of electing all public officers—legislative, executive and judicial. In Mississippi, where it was for the first time practically applied, it worked well—and its operation tended to assuage much of the horror with which such an innovation had been, up to that time, regarded. The eminently democratic feature was next introduced into the Constitution of the Empire State, where its success aided still further in popularizing it, and disarming prejudice. Since then, it has been successfully incorporated in almost every Constitution that has been framed. It is an essential part of the new Constitution of Maryland, which was submitted to the voters of that State yesterday, for ratification or rejection, and which, we have no doubt, has been accepted. That it will be fully and completely recognised in Louisiana at no distant day, does not admit of a moment's question. Whether it be accomplished by waiting the slow action of the popular vote to propositions to that effect made by the Legislature, or by the more normal and regular process of a State Convention, is immaterial. It is bound to go through, in one way or the other.

Of all the new Constitutions which have been framed within the last decade, we presume there is not one that approaches that of Louisiana in vagueness, incongruity, absurd restrictions, and monstrous upon the Legislative authority, and absence of coherence between its several parts. No wonder a constant cancer for change should arise! No wonder that conservatives and radicals are alike anxious to see this rickety instrument repaired! The Judiciary themselves are constantly embarrassed by its consequences, while the merchant and the capitalist are chary of embarking in any enterprise requiring protracted search, because of the stupid clauses relative to corporations. We are threatened with a flood of shinplasters, because the Constitution forbids the creation of Banks, though the looseness of its phraseology permits the unlimited extension of existing charters. In one place this beautiful instrument forbids Banks, and in the next gives them under the guise of charters than they ever enjoyed before.

Let it be more surprising to point out the gross deficiencies of the present Constitution. They are conceded by all, and the necessity of amendment is loudly proclaimed.—We contend that the Legislature will next winter place the issue manifestly, and submit it to the people for their decision.

☞ The FIFTEENTH of MAY, at St. John's College, Spring Hill, Alabama. We are indebted to J. B. Seed, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of this pamphlet. It contains the addresses of the pupils, and an account of the ceremony of conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Among them is an able and eloquent address by E. Burmudez, of New Orleans, on revealed religion.

Georgia.—A telegraphic despatch from Augusta says: At the Southern Right's Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, held at Milledgeville on Wednesday, fifty-four counties were represented by one hundred and forty delegates. Henry G. Lamar having been chosen President, a committee of thirty-three were appointed, of which the Honorable J. L. Day was Chairman, who reported resolutions which were unanimously adopted, on Friday, and were unanimously adopted. Colonel McDougal was the nominee for the nomination. The most perfect harmony prevailed in the proceedings, and the members of the Convention concluded in fine spirits at the result of their deliberations.

Massachusetts Elections.—Rantoul, the Free Soil Free Soiler, and Thompson and Goodrich (Whigs) are elected to Congress.

Death of Samuel Cushman.—The Hon. Samuel Cushman, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for many years the representative of that State in Congress, died at Portsmouth last Friday evening, at the age of sixty-eight.

Mesmerism.—We learn from the London papers received by the Africa, that there is an infirmary in the metropolis, where diseases are treated wholly by mesmeric processes. In the London Sun of the 8th, is a long account of the celebration of the first anniversary of the institution. Ninety-four patients have been treated, the greater part successfully. Some of these were desperate cases, incurable by every other means.

On the 8th of last April, a man applied with a malady so total inability to open his mouth, and such inability to swallow anything but fluids, and to have swallowed those with extreme difficulty, so that he had been literally starved. He had received public and private medical attendance for several weeks, and been informed that his complaint was palsy of the mouth and throat, and incurable. It was, but from cold, not from internal disease. One local mesmerization, by Mr. Lupern, enabled him in ten minutes to swallow his drink, and on returning home he ate a rasher of bacon, and by repetition of the treatment he has been enabled to eat all solids at his menus, and to return to his work.

A very remarkable case is that of a dumb boy, fifteen years of age, who had been born deaf in his birth, and is ally unable to walk like said been in many hospitals, and under many physical gentlemen; and been refused admission into St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from the conviction of the medical officer that his case was hopeless. He was first mesmerized on the 3d of February, and an improvement was observable after the first mesmerization. After the 6th he could positively walk across the room without assistance, and on March 27, he walked from the infirmary into Tottenham-court-road.

Surgeon Dark, of Exeter, stated that twelve hundred cases had been successfully treated in that city.

Combing and Kissing.—A unique case of personal collision came off in New York on Monday. It appears that a young gentleman took the liberty of kissing a young lady that was betrothed. As soon as her lover heard of the affair, he determined to inflict summary punishment on his rival, and for that purpose armed himself with a cowhide, and repaired with a friend to his place of business. On meeting him he asked if had taken the liberty of kissing Miss ——. He replied he did, and was about to make some explanation when he was cut short by his opponent. The result was that both parties were taken to the tombs, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

Catalogue Sale of Foreign Goods.—Dealers in Dry Goods are particularly requested to attend the Sale This DAY, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Peirson's Auction Room, No. 8 Canal street. The Catalogue consists of 60 packages of very desirable Foreign Goods, and 100 lots of assorted Goods, among which are French Bareges of the latest style. Terms very liberal. See advertisement.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[To the N. O. Bee.]
[O'Reilly's Line.]

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

New York, June 4.

The Asia, which left Liverpool on the 24th May, arrived this morning at 9 o'clock. Cotton has again declined fifty 1-8d per pound. Sales of week 41,000 bales, of which 5,000 on speculation and 4,500 for export. Middling is quoted at 5 3-8d, and Fair at 6 3-8d. for Orleans. Stock 700,000 bales of which 509,000 American. Weeks imports, 80,000 American and 10,000 from other ports. Market firmer to-day, less desire to sell; no failures this week. Pacific arrived 20th May. Money plenty, and specie increasing in Bank Consols 97 7-8; Five per cent Rents 90 1-4.

Political foreign news, nothing new. Manchester trade healthy, in breadstuffs little or no change; Ohio flour 19 to 20 shillings; Corn, White, 32@34; Yellow, 30s. 6d @31. Provisions steady—Lard 50@51; Bacon, western, 38s. to 42s.; Pork, prime mess, 56 to 62s; Beef, 75@85s.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Algiers and Opelousas Railroad Convention assembled at 6 o'clock, yesterday evening, at the Lyceum Hall. Mr. E. H. Martin of St. Landry, called the Convention to order by nominating the Hon. John Moore, of St. Martine, as Chairman, *pro tem.*, and Mr. Burns as Secretary.

On taking the chair the President made some pertinent remarks on the object for which the Convention had assembled.

On motion a committee of one from each parish and from each Municipality, was appointed to confer with the delegates, receive their names, &c., and also to form a basis of representation on which to vote.

The chair then appointed the committee, from which it appeared that delegations were present from the First, Second and Third Municipalities, Algiers and Gretna, and the parishes of St. Landry, Lafayette, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrabonne, Lafourche Interior, Assumption, Ascension, St. Charles and Jefferson.

The committee reported that each parish should be entitled to two votes, each Municipality to two and Algiers and Gretna to two votes.

On motion of Mr. M. M. Cohen a committee of two from each parish and each Municipality was appointed to report officers for the Convention.

The Committee retired, and after a short recess, submitted the following list of officers, whose appointment was received with acclamation:

President,
Col. MAUNSEL WHITE.

Vice-Presidents.

First Municipality	—A. D. Crossman.
Second "	—L. Mathews.
Third "	—E. Lacroix.
Algiers,	—A. B. Seger.
Gretna,	—A. Bouny.
Parish of St. Landry	—Judge Overton.
" Lafayette	—Governor Mouton.
" St. Martin	—Gen. Alex. Declouet.
" St. Marys	—D. Dwight.
" Terrebonne	—W. J. Minor.
" Lf. Interior	—J. W. Tutter.
" Assumption	—Doctor Kittridge.
" Ascension	—Duncan F. Kenner.
" St Charles	—Ambrose Lanfear.
" Jefferson	—G. Leroy.

Secretaries.

John E. King, of St. Landry.
Robert Taylor, of Lafayette.
Dr. Hawkins, of St. Marys.
John Burns, of Orleans.
Fred. L. Gates, of St. Martin.

Col. White, on taking the chair, returned his sincere thanks for the honor conferred on him. He would endeavor to perform the duties assigned to him. It was unnecessary to dwell on the object for which the Convention had met. He would urge on the members to act harmoniously in the accomplishment of the common good, for which they had assembled. In conclusion, he would recommend action "without delay." (Cheers).

Mr. M. M. Cohen then submitted resolutions, stating, in substance, that a Railroad from New Orleans to Washington, in the Parish of St. Landry, shall be built; that a permanent Committee on Ways and Means shall be formed; that Surveys shall be made, with reference to the best possible route; that the Committee shall endeavor to obtain the requisite legislation, with a view to an amendment of the Corporation laws; that they shall frame a Provisional Charter for the proposed Company, and that when said Company is formed, the Committee shall resign their trusts into the hands of the stockholders, who shall alone have the authority of determining the precise line of the road.

Mr. Cohen accompanied his resolutions by a few remarks, in which he stated that he did not profess to dictate to the Convention, but had come here to take common counsel in the furtherance of important and vital interests.—Mr. C. then went on to elucidate each resolution, and in doing so, took occasion to refer ably and eloquently, the views which he had advanced.

Mr. Sever thought the resolutions should lie on the table until each member had examined them carefully, and was therefore of the opinion that they should not be voted upon before to-morrow. These resolutions embraced the whole object for which the Convention had assembled, and considering their importance, some time was requisite for deliberation.

Mr. Forshey was of the opinion that a committee on resolutions ought to be first appointed. Mr. Lawrence objected to this, as there was no necessity for such a committee; gentlemen had come here for the purpose of building the road, and build it they would in spite of every obstacle.

The question being put on Mr. Cohen's resolutions, they were adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

Mr. Forshey then renewed his resolution. Mr. Payne spoke warmly in opposition to it, as being irrelevant and trivial. While was the use of determining routes on paper, at this moment? He could perceive no possible good from the passage of such a resolution. The question being put, it was lost.

The Hon. John Moore being then called upon, made an excellent speech, in which he spoke forcibly on the necessity that Louisiana should engage in a general system of Internal Improvements. Judge Moore then entered more particularly into an analysis of the advantages that would arise from the construction of a Railroad from New Orleans to Opelousas. He went into a description of the topography of the country, which he represented as having been originally designed for the express purpose of a railroad. The cost of the road would not exceed $1,600,000, and as regards the revenue, Judge Moore proceeded to give the statistics of the agricultural products of that region. At the lowest calculation, 72,000 hhds of sugar, 20,000 bales of cotton, 40,000 head of cattle, etc., would have to be transported over the road, thus securing a gross revenue of $350,000. And when the road was completed it could readily be extended into Texas, and thus open a new and vast field of profit and enterprise. Judge Moore said that the country would furnish half the money required for the building of the road, and he thought that New Orleans, in view of the vast interests she had in the project, would gladly raise the other half. As to the mode of raising the means, the speaker was in favor of taxation, as offering the most just and certain manner of obtaining the required capital, but before doing so it would be necessary to obtain some amendment or alteration in the present Corporation laws. We have no time to report Judge Moore's speech in full, suffice it to say that his remarks were most eloquent, and were loudly applauded.

Governor Mouton being called upon, said that he would not inflict a speech on the Convention, but he remarked that the country was fully able and willing to build the road, and that they were determined to carry it through. He was not prepared with statistics, but the information given by Judge Moore ought to satisfy every reasonable man of the feasibility and profitableness of the undertaking. He, in common with his fellow-citizens, was willing to be taxed for the accomplishment of a work, the advantages of which would be incalculable. Tax us, I say, gentleman! (Cheers.) He fully expected that New Orleans, in view of her great commercial interests, would meet the country half way.

Mr. John E. King, of St. Landry, being then called upon, made a spirited appeal in favor of the proposed road. He took occasion to speak in the highest terms of the indomitable energy and perseverance of Buckner H. Payne, who had ably and faithfully discharged the duties imposed on him, and who had roused such a spirit of enthusiasm in South Western Louisiana as had never before witnessed. It had the effect of bringing down a delegation from St. Landry of no less than one hundred strong. Mr. King then spoke in glowing terms of the delightful region of country which the road would open; it was emphatically the garden spot of Louisiana, and no healthier place could be found in the world. In carrying out the enterprize for which the Convention had assembled, the country looked of course to N. Orleans for assistance, and she would be recreant to her own interests if she did not second the hearty efforts of the interior. The country came to meet New Orleans half way; they felt a sentiment of State pride in accomplishing the undertaking, and she could not bring himself to believe but that the city would respond cordially to her promises. If the cold shoulder was given to the enterprise he stated emphatically that the country was prepared to enter upon a new arrangement, viz: the building of a road from Opelousas to Morgansa. In conclusion Mr. King proposed resolutions appointing a Committee to ascertain the probable cost of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad; to fix the amount to be subscribed by New Orleans in contra-distinction to the subscription from the country; and to fix a *pro rata* of the amount to be subscribed by each country parish beyond the Lafourche.

After some remarks from Gen. Mouton, Mr. King consented to withdraw the resolutions for the night.

The Convention then adjourned to meet this evening at half past 6 o'clock.

It has been resolved to open Westminster Abbey, in England, to the public, without charge.

TERRIBLE RIOT IN HOBOKEN.

Our New York correspondent furnishes us with the subjoined particulars of a dreadful riot which occurred in Hoboken, on the 25th ult.:

New York Correspondence.

New York, May 27, 1851.

On Friday last, I went with a friend—a stranger in the city—to Hoboken, a popular place of resort on the Jersey side of the North river, just opposite this city, between which and it numerous ferry boats are constantly plying. My companion was in ecstacies with the beauty of the place, the charming cottages, handsome public houses, sylvan walks, &c. We little thought, then, that so peaceful and lovely a place was soon to be the scene of battle, bloodshed and rapine. To-day it is full of the traces of recent violence and turbulent fury.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of Germans, men, women and children, were celebrating at the Elysian Fields in Hoboken some festival of their Fatherland similar to our 4th July May-Day, and were enjoying themselves at the top of their bent, when a gang of rowdies called the "Rock Boys" (not unlike the "Killers of Philadelphia) sought a fight with them by helping themselves to their refreshments without either leave or compensation. The result was a row and finally a riot—the aggressors being compelled at length to seek refuge in McCarth's Saloon, which the enraged Germans then demolished over their heads—the proprietor striving in vain to keep the assailants at bay by firing upon them. Every weapon imaginable was in requisition and the battle covered a large space and included hundreds of combatants all fighting furiously for three hours, when the Germans succeeded in putting their opponents to flight. The fugitives, then proceeded to drum up recruits among the citizens of Hoboken and a large number of Irish laborers, whom they deceived with the story that a parcel of drunken Germans were cutting the throats of the Americans in the vicinity of Jersey. It was about 7 P. M. when, with these reinforcements, the Rock Boys returned and made another onslaught upon the Germans, who, elated with victory, and having gratified their wrath by many acts of violence and bloodshed during the absence of their real antagonists, were now scattered, and returning in small parties to the city.

At a house of refreshments (called by the Millionaire Stevens "Otto Cottage" in honor of Madam Otto) near the ferry, the Rock Boys and their recruits, way-laid three parties, and beat them terribly. The Germans now rallied again, and a pitched battle between the two main bodies of combatants opposite the office of Magistrate Bonning, at the corner of Washington and Hudson streets. Again the Germans were victorious, and perhaps the Rock Boy's were sorry they had enlisted. Again the Germans were victorious, and perhaps the Rock Boy's were sorry they had enlisted. A large number of the foreigners were now observed to wear white coats, and to answer to the sound of a horn carried by their leader.

The victors then demolished several houses, and did much damage. The battle was renewed at the ferry, but in the mean time many special constables were sworn in, and they succeeded to make arrests. About fifty prisoners were sent to the Bergen jail. No police assistance was rendered from New York city, except in the prevention of the passage of gangs of rowdies who sought to cross over at the foot of Barclay street. After the wind of the riot was over, a company or two of military and firemen came from Jersey city to assist in restoring order. The Germans were at length routed and fain to retreat into the woods and swamps. It is said that many persons were killed.

There was a ship carpenter, named Martin Bridger, who worked in one of the adjoining yards, and who had taken no part whatever in the proceedings. He was proceeding quietly home from his work, when he was set upon by some of the Germans and literally beaten to death. His scull, we believe, was fractured, and he received various other injuries. He was a married man, aged about thirty years.

Three other persons, resident of Hoboken, were badly hurt, but none of them is supposed so as to be in any danger of their lives. These are Justice Browning, John Hickey and Mr. Grieshelle.

How many were hurt among the Germans it is impossible at present to say. One person, apparently badly wounded, was brought over the ferry this morning. Up to one o'clock, no enumeration of the affray had been brought to the hospital, nor had any information of killed or wounded been received at the police department, or any of the public offices, so far as we could learn.

There is no doubt that there are a number of them more or less hurt, but as they have been conveyed to their residences or to those of their friends, we cannot ascertain who they are.

The Tribune reports among the wounded Charles T. Clark, a boy of 18, a German named Schell, residing in Second street, stabbed, supposed mortally, a German named Kurtz, of Houston street, shot in the head; Mr. Hirsch, of 186 Hester street, severely wounded; Jacob Cork, mortally wounded.

A coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Bridger was empanelled this morning by M. A. Crane, Esq., the coroner. Two witnesses were examined, and further proceedings were then adjourned until this afternoon, when it is hoped that testimony may be elicited which will serve to bring the guilty to punishment.

The election of Hon. Benjamin Thompson, as the Congressional representative of the Massachusetts Fourth District, was only effected, we are told, after about fifty ballots, extending through a period of two years, and never until now resulting in a choice. The Free Soil candidate, John G. Palfrey, who opposed him in the friend of Charles Sumner, who, under the cover of aiding him in this canvass, wrote the communication which Edmund Quincy, Garrison, etc., had demanded of him, as an offset to his "Union Speech." Mr. Thompson is the opposite of Charles Sumner, physically and psychologically, being a short, thick set, rosy faced, easy, quiet man, with a great deal of firmness, candor, consistency, and practical good sense.

During that portion of a man's life in which his opinions, tastes and general character are formed, Mr. Sumner lived in foreign lands, and almost estranged from his country. He passed a great deal of his time in Paris, and there imbibed (I infer from his course) the visionary philosophy of the French pseudo-statesmen. Lamartine (just about as brilliant, necessary and as practical. Knowing him intimately, as I do, I shall not be surprised at any of his feats at any moment.

Rev. Robin Choate, of Boston, commenced his argument yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court in the city in the great Methodist case, in which the Southern division of the Methodist Episcopal Church are suing the Northern division of the general property consisting chiefly of the Methodist "Book Concern." Mr. Choate, usually very brilliant and declamatory, and extensive in his geniculatory action, was yesterday very quiet, clear, cogent and argumentative, confining his physical emphasis to a frequent forcible thrusting down of his fists—in this and other respects resembling Mr. Webster.

By the way, Secretary of State is expected to address our citizens on Thursday or Friday.

Affairs at Washington.—There is some interesting intelligence in the annexed letter from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*:

The President has quietly resumed his routine of duties, after his very pleasant tour. It appears, also, that he will, ere long, take another tour through the North and East. Several of the Cabinet intend to be absent for a short time in their several duties. Mr. Webster is to be here in a few days, but will soon leave on a brief visit to Richmond. It is remarked by every one, that during the recent illness of Mr. Webster was the time at which he was most eloquent, and were loudly applauded.

During the summer and fall there are to be, in New York and New England, demonstrations, by mass meetings of national men and of both parties, in support of the Compromise. Mr. Webster will, probably, be nominated for the Presidency by some of the aforesaid, consisting chiefly of National Whigs.

The newspapers have a great deal to say in reference to Mr. Secretary Corwin's connection with the Mexican treaty claims and awards. Many of these statements are incorrect. It may be well, therefore, to state the facts, which are in no way discreditable to Mr. Corwin, though they show that he has been rather unlucky in the transactions referred to. When Mr. Corwin understood that Mr. Fillmore had determined to offer him the portfolio of the Treasury, he stated to some of his friends that his pecuniary condition would not allow him to take office, unless he could raise money on his urgent fees. He was, also, scrupulous as to filling office while interested in the result of claims before the Board of Mexican Commissioners. Mr. John Young, of New York, Mr. Robert Corwin, of Ohio, and another gentleman, undertook to find a purchaser of these contingent interests. On their recommendation, Mr. Gen. Law, of New York the Mail steamer contractor, became the purchaser. He paid, as he says, one hundred thousand dollars, for the fees in the Mexican cases. Mr. Corwin, as he himself states, received but seventy thousand—the rest going to some of the agents. It so happened, that the awards of the Commissioners gave Mr. Corwin only forty thousand in fees, he having a certain *per centum* on the awards in certain cases. The question is now, whether Mr. Corwin shall pay back sixty thousand to Mr. Law, or pay him thirty thousand, which is the excess of the amount received by Mr. Corwin over the amount of awards in his favor. Mr. Corwin will, it is said, indemnify Mr. Law, as far as he can, nothing being expected from the agents.

A duel was about to come off at Bladensburg, yesterday, between a dry goods merchant of this place and a clerk, but it was prevented by the arrest of the parties.

The original portrait of General Taylor by Vanderlyn, is offered here for raffle by the celebrated artist himself. He can find few to take a chance, those who were most benefited by the elevation of that gentleman to the Presidency are among those who are least disposed to cherish his memory.

There is a Chinese Jew, or descendant of a Jew, among the 200 convicts at Sing Sing, New York.

The Point Shirley House, a favorite summer resort of the Bostonians, has been destroyed by fire.

Telegraphic Items.

Albany, May 27.

Arrival of Daniel Webster.—Daniel Webster arrived this afternoon and was met at Schenectady by a committee from this city, where he made a neat speech. At Albany Mr. Webster proceeded to Congress Hall, accompanied by the committee, where he will receive calls this evening. To-morrow he will visit our public buildings, and during the day will speak at the Capitol. He also dines at Congress Hall in the evening, by invitation of the young men of the city.

New York, May 27.

Liverpool, Cotton Market.—Advices from Liverpool, May 17th, state that the panic in cotton which resulted in American shippers ordering sales regardless of price, is now over, and there are more buyers than sellers. The market closed firm at the following quotations: Middling Uplands 5 1-4 a 5 3-8d; Fair do. 5 7-8d; Middling Mobile 5 3-8d; Fair do. 6 1-8d; Middling Orleans 5 1-2d; Fair do. 6 1-8d.

Philadelphia May 27, 2 p. m.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.—One of Garesche's Powder Mills, at Wilmington, Del., blew up to-day, killing Thomas Aydolette and John Russell, dangerously wounding two others, and slightly injuring another man. The loss is $4,000, upon which there is a small insurance.

Boston, May 26.

Later from Pernambuco and Cape Hayti.—The brig Henry arrived here from Pernambuco, bringing dates to the 30th inst. There had been as yet few cases of yellow fever.—Among the deaths was the wife of the Captain of the American bark Muskingum. Only two American ships were in port, and business was quiet.

By the Able Story, we have Cape Haytien dates to the 5th inst. Prince Bobo, the fugitive chief, had not been found. Two of his adherents had been publicly shot at Cape Haytien.

The schooner A. M. Hall arrived this morning from St. Domingo city, reports that the Dominicans have not the least idea of invading the territory of the Haytiens.

Pittsburgh, May 26—6 p. m.

Fire in Pittsburgh.—Twelve Horses Burnt—A fire broke out this afternoon in Hays' carpenter shop, on Union Alley. The building, together with the tools and contents, was entirely destroyed. The flames spread with great rapidity to Wiley's store, destroying Mr. J. Hays' large brick dwelling, the large brick dwelling of Mr. J. Lafferty, and five frame buildings owned by Messrs. McGrew, Barnes, Robinson and Stevenson. The flames thence extended to Chatham street, destroying five more houses, owned by Mr. Jacob Hays and Mr. Stevenson. The two brick houses were partially insured. I have not been able to ascertain the entire loss.

Boston, May 27—10 p. m.

Trial of James Scott.—The trial of James Scott for aiding in the rescue of Shadrach, the fugitive, has progressed no further than empanelling the jury.

St. Louis, May 21.

Presbyterian General Assembly, O. S.—The reports from the Board of Education were submitted and read, after which the annual election was held for members of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Rev. Melanchton W. Jacobus was elected Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature in the Western Theological Seminary.

The New York *Express* gives a hard hit at the transcendentalist Emerson, in the annexed article:

Ralph Waldo Emerson on Daniel Webster.—In a private opinion, publicly expressed, of the transcendental Ralph, that Daniel Webster "never uttered a sentiment or an idea that would live and go down to posterity!" Well, there is some consolation for Ralph. At least one idea of his is sure of the immortality he denies to the Secretary.

Ralph and a well known transcendental authoress were once witnessing a brilliant pas seul of Fanny Elsler, together, and at a particular point of the performance, which struck them both as exquisitely beautiful, the philosopheress, laying her fan on her companion's arm, said to him, "*Ralph, that is poetry!*" To which, after a momentary pause, the philosopher, reverently pressing the hand of the fair speaker, replied, "*Margaret, it is religion!*"

Now there is "sentiment" and idea," which will "live and go down to posterity," whatever luck may befall Mr. Webster!

One more occurr. (We love thus to help on the "idea" and "sentiments" of the sage and philosopher to their destined immortality.)

When Ralph first heard Fanny Kemble read Shakspeare, he was observed to be greatly excited by some deep resolving operation in his prolific brain. What was to come of it was the impatient expectation of all who witnessed it, and at length the moment came. Rising, at the close of the entertainment, our transcendental philosopher, following that eye the receding form of the reader, exclaimed, with his usual gravity, "*What quantity!*"

Who can doubt that such a "sentiment" and "idea" will be remembered, when the best thing a Webster ever said or wrote shall have been utterly forgotten!

Lynch Law.—The Pensacola *Gazette* of the 29th ult. says:

We regret to learn that a man by the name of Hunter, and a negro man, accused of murdering a Mr. Smith and committing other crimes, (a detailed account of which appeared in a former number of our paper) were hung at Milton yesterday, under the authority of Lynch Law.

It is much to be regretted that such scenes are enacted among a people who profess to be civilized.

A Decided Sensation.—The stream of Quakerdom which rolls up and down Chestnut street, of a summer's afternoon, was thrown into a singular state of commotion on Saturday last by the appearance in the public streets, for the first time, of a pair of trousers upon the lower limbs of one of the last disciples of Eve. They were decidedly an improvement upon the fashion of our original mother, whose costume, according to the fashion descriptions of that period, did not cover her limbs at all points either so long, so wide, or of such undoubted respectability of material and manufacture.—The sensation produced was great; men, women, and children, looked at it—them, we mean—with various feelings of favor or disapprobation.—*Philad. Ledger.*

A rattle snake, four feet in length, with seven rattles, was killed at Wrightsville, Pa., on the 21st.

Council of Municipality No. One.

The Council met this day, pursuant to adjournment.

The members present were Hon. J. L. Fabre, Acting Recorder and President; Aldermen Blake, Bonneval, Vor. Bent, Clark, Derbes, Hagan, Laughlin, Lanata, Pecquet, Peire, Richardson and Ramos—13. Absent: Aldermen J. Benit and Barthe—4. Alderman Gignoel is absent on leave—1.

On motion, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and the President authorized to sign the same.

Letters and petitions.

The following communication from the Surveyor was read, and referred to the Improvement Committee, with power to act.

Surveyor's Office, 1st Municipality.
New Orleans, May 23d, 1851.

To the Hon. the Recorder and Aldermen of Municipality No. One.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to call your attention to the deteriorated condition of the street bridge across Canal Carondelet at the intersection of Treme street, which threatens to fall down, and might occasion some accidents. It is urgent that your honorable body should order the rebuilding of the same as soon as possible, the probable cost being estimated at from fifty to sixty dollars.

The base for washing of the markets are entirely worn out, and in order to have them daily cleansed and washed, which is now frequent in the summer season, it is indispensable that 250 feet of an hose be procured, at a probable cost of two hundred and thirteen dollars.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant
(Signed) LOUIS H. PILIE, Surveyor, 1st My.

The following letters were read—
Of Mr. A. Lange, Commissary;
Of Mr. J. Grellier, 2d Lieutenant;
And of Mr. F. L. Rejnecke, Commissary,
Offering their securities.

On motion, they were

Resolved, That Mr. Zepherin Latour, Security of Mr. A. Lange, Commissary; Mr. Louis Armingaud, security of Mr. Joseph Grellier, 2d Lieutenant, and Mr. J. B. Dupeire, security of F. L. Reinecke, Commissary, be and they are hereby accepted.

A letter was read from Mr. Pierre Jonson, complaining that the Farmer of the Vegetable Market is collecting a revenue on pirogues selling oysters. Laid indefinitely on the table.

A letter was read from A. Pieuche, transmitting a certificate of the Sheriff, giving the amount of stock at his store in May, 1850, and praying to pay his taxes accordingly.

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

A petition was read from the inhabitants of a portion of the First Ward, praying that A. Peccore be appointed Watchman, to be stationed on his old beat.

Referred to Police Committee.

A letter was read from Mr. Thos. Hynes, asking settlement for the paving of Levee street, from Esplanade to Barracks street.

Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

A letter was read from Messrs. Graham, Davis, Martin and McLanahan, asking the payment of a sum of $574 87, for alterations to the wharves, used as a steamship landing.

Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

A petition was read from citizens living near the U. S. Mint, complaining of the wharf in that vicinity being used as a nuisance wharf.

Referred to Improvement Committee.

A petition was read from F. Cantrera, for permission to repair his wooden boxes, situated in Barracks street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.

Referred to the Police Committee.

Petitions were read from D. Burlingham and Charles Certia, praying to be appointed watchmen.

Referred to the Police Committee.

A petition was read from Ch. J. Jacobs, praying to be paid $48 66 for interest due on a note of $600.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from Mr. Dubois, informing the Council that Mr. A. Arroyo owes him twenty five dollars, and has given him two orders on Supt. Yousing, and the same cannot be paid.

Referred to the Police Committee.

Ordinances—First Reading.

Twelve members present.

The following petitions were read and referred to the Judiciary Committee—

Of Marvelle Guy, for permission to emancipate the slave Sam, aged 40 years, with permission to reside in the State.

Of Amandee Landry, praying for the emancipation of Daily-alias Leary, aged 23 years, with permission to reside in the State.

Mr. Hagan moved that the rules be dispensed with, to reconsider the report of the Judiciary Committee, authorizing Mrs. Espinose, wife of H. Alela, to emancipate the slave Arthomese.

On motion, the rules being dispensed with, said report and resolution were reconsidered and on motion to adopt the same, the yeas and nays were called for and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Blake, Bonneval, Vor. Bent, Clark, Derbes, Hagan, Lanata, Pecquet, Richardson and Ramos—10.

Nays—Messrs. Laughlin and Peire—2.

Said report and resolution were rejected, having failed to obtain the legal majority.

Call of committees.

Mr. Laughlin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following report and resolutions:

Council Chamber—Municipality No. One.
May 23, 1851.

The Finance Committee to whom was referred sundry communications, resolutions and accounts, respectfully beg leave to report as follows:

In relation to the resolution of Alderman Bonneval, directing that no interest on cash warrants shall be hereafter allowed, the Committee are of opinion that to do so would be unwise and unjust. Existing laws compel this Corporation to make all contracts cash, and if made to comply with said law, it is but fair to allow more especially as such contracts are made in cash, and more favorable terms than it made on indefinite terms.

The Committee have the satisfaction to report that the requisite of C. Mason, Esq., claiming to pay the ground rent of his property, situated at the corner of Royal and Canal streets, has been satisfied by cash warrants.

In reply to the Gas Light Company, your Committee have only to say that they will call on the proper officer and make the most satisfactory arrangement to this Municipality and the Gas Company.

The claim of fifty dollars approved by the assistant attorney, Morel, for a general index of the suits brought by Municipal No. One since 1846, your Committee cannot advise to, as they can find no law to authorize it, and believe it to be the duty of said assistant attorney.

Your Committee also beg leave to report against the claim of the Commercial Water Works Company, for Marais street, pot for the year 1851, of ten dollars, because it is unnecessary, and so much as this Committee can obtain a better house directly opposite at the same rent with ample cistern to supply water, and ask the authority of the Council to make the change.

Your Committee recommend that the taking of the Surveyor, showing the open excess from the first of June 1850 to 30th April, 1851, be filed in the archives of this Municipality.

The claim of Perlane Brothers, No. 209, of $777 60, for repairs done to the Bayou Bridge, your Committee ask leave to refer to the Judiciary Committee, believing that the claim is due by the Navigation Company.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay on the warrant of the Mayor, to—

John L. Lewis, Sheriff, for jail fees feeding prisoners to 31st March, 1851,	$361 45
Captain Youngs, for feeding prisoners and other contingencies,	91 10
Pelanne Brothers, repairs done to lamps,	135 60
Do do do General service,	97 50
Do do do cleaning of the streets,	109 00
Do do repairs of Bridge	159 90
A Holbrook, for 2 sets of sections apparatus for the public schools,	46 50
J. E. Stevens & Co., for Stationery, for schools,	2,9 63
W. Rogers, painting and tableaux for schools, corner of Royal and Bourbon sts.,	25 00
J. Dufour, sundry works performed in the several Departments of this Municipality,	131 45
Do do Brode, statistical furnished the Board of census,	12 75
J. Fayon, for tableau furnished to the 6th district,	31 00
Commercial Bank of New Orleans, for water furnished, including hydrants, repairs for do, fitting pumps, &c.,	395 85
John Jachne, printing and binding,	33 00

Your Committee respectfully, would recommend the adoption of the following resolution, and ask to be excused, to carry out the provisions of the report as adopted at the last meeting of the Council:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to advertise in the following named newspapers, that Municipality No. One of the city of New Orleans is prepared to mature until the 1st March, 1852, or to make a loan for the redemption thereof, by bonds payable in twenty five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent interest per annum. Said interest to be payable semi annually, on the 1st day of May and the 1st day of November, at the office of the Treasurer of Municipality No. One, in the Bank of Louisiana, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York, viz: The Bee, Delta, Courier, Picayune, Sentinel, Louisiana Courier, Louisiana Bee, Daily Delta, Commercial Bulletin, and Louisiana Courier.

And on motion, the report and resolutions were adopted.

With leave, Mr. Laughlin offered the following resolution, which was on motion referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report—

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to cause to