The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, May 17, 1850.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

PROTECTION FROM INUNDATION.

At the late session of our Legislature a joint committee of both Houses was appointed to enquire into the causes which have produced the disastrous overflows of the Mississippi river for the last two years, and to report to the Legislature the most advisable measures for the prevention of a re-occurrence of such calamities. In consequence of the limited time allotted to the Legislative session, and of the perplexing and complicated considerations involved in the questions submitted, the committee was unable to report until an advanced period of the session, and the Legislature had only time left for the discussion and adoption of two of the measures recommended by the committee. They were comprised in a joint resolution which passed on the last day of the session, and which contains two highly important sections. The first requests our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain from the Government the assistance of two or more members of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to assist in making a hydrographical and topographical survey of the delta of the Mississippi. The object of this section is to secure an accurate and scientific survey of the west side of the Mississippi river, to the Atchafalaya and its outlets as far as the Gulf; and on the east side of the same river to Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne. The second section asks of Congress the grant of all the public lands of the State of Louisiana which remain unsold, after having been offered for ten years—the object being to furnish the State with the funds necessary for carrying into effect the projects that may be devised to relieve us from the perils and evils under which we are laboring.

In respect to the first proposition, it is evident that before a well considered and unobjectionable plan for securing Louisiana from this danger of future overflows, can be matured, an accurate and careful survey of the Mississippi, its confluents and its outlets must be made, and the only persons by whom such a labor could be properly and satisfactorily performed, are the officers of the able Topographical Corps attached to the Government. Their examinations would be received with confidence, and great weight would be attached to any recommendations they might urge for the furtherance of the great object in view.

The second proposition seems to us entirely free from objection. We do not ask the General Government for an appropriation of money. We claim only the donation of such lands lying in our State as are confessedly of inferior value, since they have remained in the market unsold for a period of ten years. The object of the fund which would be raised by the disposal of these lands, are the rebuilding of the levees at those dangerous bends where crevasses occurring do great injury to a large number of the inhabitants of the State; the clearing the obstructions from the great natural outlets—the Atchalalaya, Plaquemine and Lafourche—and the adoption of such measures of protection as may be deemed practicable, after the completion of the Topographical survey.

These matters are all clearly and fully stated in a circular addressed by the Chairman of the Committee on the part of the Senate, Col. S. M. D. CLARK, to a number of the citizens of Louisiana, urging them to co-operate with the Committee, in endeavoring to procure the adoption by Congress of the foregoing resolutions. The circular contains much valuable information. It points out the manner in which the continuous line of levees, from below New Orleans to the mouth of the Atchafalaya, have closed the intermediate openings by which the waters of the river, when above its banks, were allowed to pass to the Gulf of Mexico; and points out the danger to Lower Louisiana from the confinement of its waters and those of its tributaries to its bed, from the extension of the Levees up to the State line and even in the State of Arkansas, and from the erection of all those artificial barriers which exclude the water from the immense swamps which formerly served as reservoirs. The circular, moreover, ascribes much of the tendency to inundation, to the making of the "Cut-Off" at Raccourci, and then continues as follows:

These combined causes have induced the abandonment of many tracts of land fronting on the river, the proprietors considering the land not worth the expense of making and keeping up the levees, and the adjacent proprietors, at their individual expense, make and keep up the levees, on land so abandoned, there is a fearful probability, that many places on the river will be left unprovided with levees, to the great injury, if not entire ruin of the small planters on the interior bayous and the public lands, thus breaking up what have been flourishing settlements, and depopulating these portions of the State.

Nearly all of the crevasses that occurred in this State last year, were caused by the caving in of the banks, and the levees made in consequence, not having acquired sufficient solidity, gave way before the pressure of the water of this year.

From past experience, we feel that it is no longer prudent to rely wholly on individual front proprietors, who may be willing but unable unassisted, to make and keep up their levees in front, and protect from inundation the lands and homes of settlers many miles distant—and consequently, by inability or neglect of the front proprietors, whole settlements in the back lands or interior bayous may be overwhelmed by the water from the rivers, and thus by causes beyond their control, the labor and earnings of years may be swept away and destroyed in a few hours.

The subject is so beset with difficulties and has been so long neglected that at the present time, the portions of the State most deeply interested, have not the means of protecting themselves.

To relieve Lower Mississippi to some extent, of the vast volume of water now pressing on it, the committee recommend the removal of all obstructions from the Atchafalaya, beginning below at Berwick's Bay, and clearing it thoroughly up to the Mississippi river—and, if necessary, by making an artificial mouth from the Atcatalaya that would connect with the Mississippi river—say, at or near the Raccourci Bend, so as to facilitate the passage of a larger quantity of water by this outlet; also, the clearing out of Bayou Lafourche, by removing the obstructions placed in it by order of Gen. Jackson, in 1814, and the improvement of Bayou Plaquemine, making these bayous valuable auxiliaries in carrying off the surplus waters.

The Committee further recommend levees of a size and strength sufficient to resist the increased height and consequent pressure of the water; and those dangerous places on the rivers, that should be made at such a distance from bank as will secure them for a number of years from the danger of caving in.

To carry into effect the system of artificial outlets would entail an expense hardly within the resources of the State, and hence the Legislature would look to Congress for aid and assistance. It is evident that the time of *placebos* and temporary expedients has gone by. We have learned, to our cost, how indispensable to the prosperity of Louisiana, is the power of restraining the waters of the Mississippi within their natural channel. The attention of the people has been thoroughly aroused to the subject; and if Congress fail to give us relief, we must devote our own energies to the task, and at any sacrifice secure our vast alluvial soil from the disasters which have heretofore wrought us so much injury.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—It is only necessary to inform our readers that the grand farewell Concert of these eminent artists, Strakosch and Wallace, will take place to-night at the Lyceum Hall. We expect to see a large concourse of visitors.

LIQUIDATING COMMISSIONERS.—The report of the proceedings of the Commissioners at their last meeting has been received, but its publication is extraordinarily delayed until to-morrow, on account of its voluminousness.

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THE REPORT OF THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.

The Washington papers contain the full report made in the Senate on the 8th inst., by Mr. CLAY, as Chairman of the Compromise Committee of Thirteen. It is a voluminous document, filling several columns of the *Intelligencer*. The Telegraphic despatch published here, gives a very imperfect idea of this report; and its extreme importance induces us to furnish a somewhat fuller sketch from the Baltimore papers:

Mr. Clay made a report from the Committee of Thirteen, which he read at length.

The Committee report that they entered on the discharge of their duties with an anxious desire to perform their duties to the Senate and the country. They deemed it unnecessary to state the various motives which actuated them. The Committee deemed it highly important to settle all the questions growing out of the acquisition of territory from Mexico.

They first took up Mr. Bell's resolution. They were of opinion that when any new States applied for admission from Texas, they should be admitted in accordance with a solemn compact; but the initiation in forming a new State must be taken by Texas and not by Congress. Some were of opinion that Texas was unconstitutionally annexed; but no one had doubted her property in admitting States from Louisiana on account of any alleged defect in her annexation into the Union. If any State should be formed out of Texas, Congress would be bound to admit her into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people desired.

California had formed a State Government, and applied for admission. She had complied with the requisitions of the Constitution, and had sufficient population. As to the boundaries of California, the Committee had not full information; but the quantity of good land in California was not disproportionate to other States. It might be better to restrict the boundaries on the sea coast; but, at a future time, the State would be divided: but the majority of the Committee thought that it was expedient now to admit California with her present boundaries.

The Committee believed it imperatively necessary to establish territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico. It would be a long time before they would come into the Union as States, and they needed the protection of organized governments.

The Committee also determined to combine in the same bill the Civil Government of California and the Territorial Governments of Utah and New Mexico.

It has been objected, that it would embarrass some Senators in voting—desiring to vote for one measure and not the other. But a spirit of mutual concession ought to indeed be shown to accommodate a diversity of opinion, and for the sake of great good, to relinquish objections to what might be deemed exceptionable. The Constitution was adopted as a whole, though many objected to some of its parts.

The bill was silent as to slavery—neither excluding nor abolishing it. There was a probability that Utah and New Mexico would, when they become States, follow the example of California, and exclude slavery. The Wilmot Proviso was viewed by the committee as a mischievous abstraction.

The committee believed that it was time to harmonize the feelings of the country on this abominating subject.

The committee also report on the northern and western limits of Texas. They proposed the Rio Grande to longitude 100 degrees as the eastern boundary. The bill proposes as a compromise, to Texas for the extinguishment of the claim of New Mexico, a sum of blank millions of dollars, to be applied first to the payment of her debt. The lands to be ceded to the United States embraced 79,000,000 of acres.

The majority of the committee agreed to incorporate the offer of Texas in the bills admitting California, and establishing a territorial government.

The committee reported bill marked A, embracing the three measures, and recommended its adoption.

The committee next considered the subject of enforcing the constitutional provision for the recovery of fugitive slaves. The law of 1793 had been found wholly inefficient for its purpose. The Supreme Court must have intended in its decisions on that law to condemn the legislation of States evasive of their constitutional obligations.

But in enforcing the law, regard must be had to proper guards to prevent abuses. The bill proposed to try the fugitive in the place whence he fled, and not where found. The owner or agent was to take a record, with evidence that the fugitive owes labor or service, and nothing was then wanting but to identify the person.—Many citizens had asked for a trial of the fugitive by jury. It would be better for the owner to give up his property than to watch, at great expense and delay. This objection would not so much lie to a trial by jury in the place from whence the fugitive fled. The committee, therefore, recommend such a trial. The claim, ant is to be placed under bond to give the fugitive, on his return, a fair trial. The committee thought the powers of fugitives who could not be recovered, ought to be indemnified out of the Treasury of the United States.

In the next place, the committee turned their attention to the subject of the slave trade in the District. According to the census, a reduction of one-third in the number of slaves had taken place between 1839 and 1840. Their number now does not exceed 2000. The committee thought the depots for slaves ought to be abolished. They adopted a law for this purpose which formerly existed in Maryland.

These measures would, it was believed, give full satisfaction to an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States. Congress would escape the reproach of abandoning their duty to give a secure government to the territory which we had acquired. It would give repose to the Union. The people would rejoice in the accommodation of all difficulties which threaten the harmony and continuance of the Union.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—We regret, says the Natchitoches *Chronicle*, to learn that Mr. E. H. Wentworth, of Fort Jesup, recently of this town, strangely disappeared a few days ago, and no trace of his body has yet been found. His horse was discovered a short distance from a bayou, then highly swollen, with his bridle broken; and the presumption is, that the rider was drowned; others, however, surmise there has been foul play, and suspect deliberate and intentional murder.

THE CROPS.—The Red River *Republican* of the 11th says: The Cotton crops are very backward. Owing to the cold weather and rains, the plant has been stunned, and is not as far advanced by two or three weeks as it generally is at this season. Without a very favorable fall, the crops must turn out very short.

THE DOUBLOON.—This missing boat was discovered on Wednesday morning, by the Duke, having drifted ashore some ten miles from the Railroad. Out of the crew of six, a boy and McLane, were drowned, but the body of the latter was recovered and brought to the city for interment. During the whole of Tuesday night the crew, which had clung to the boat after the upset, suffered most severely from exposure.

☞ The Revd. Mr. BELLIER, Pastor of St Therese's Church, is making great preparation for the celebration of whit Sunday, 19th inst.

The Revd. Father Blackney will preach an unusually full and efficient choir will attend, and service commence at half past ten o'clock.

POLICE ITEMS.—Yesterday was another dull day in the way of Police intelligence. A case of burglary came up before Recorder Genois, in the person of George Budd *alias* Jim Crow, who was arrested yesterday morning on the gallery of Mr. Whiting's house in Carondelet street, in the act of penetrating the premises. He had in his possession a [illegible] chisel, and other implements adapted to his peculiar calling. Budd was put for trial before the First District Court. A similar case was made charging J. Amy [illegible] with a breach of trust in having appropriated [illegible] given him a watch entrusted to him for [illegible] Henry Lewis, a notorious vagabond [illegible] sent to the workhouse for six months. [illegible] Wales was committed by Recorder Coldwell for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having severely assaulted and beaten his wife on the evening previous.

SALE OF THE STATE HOUSE SQUARE.—This property of the State was disposed of yesterday, under the auctioneer's hammer, at excellent prices. We are indebted to Mr. PALFREY for a full list of the lots and the prices which they brought. The highest bid was for the lot at the corner of Canal and Baronne streets, which was sold for $13,000, and that at the corner of Canal and Philippa brought $9,000. The total amount of the sale was $157,910.

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LIQUIDATING COMMISSIONERS.—The report of the proceedings of the Commissioners at their last meeting has been received, but its publication is extraordinarily delayed until to-morrow, on account of its voluminousness.

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[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1850.

The Committee of Thirteen—Their Report—Its Reception in the Senate—Opposition of the Extremes—Mr. Winthrop's Speech—Southern and Northern Fanaticism, &c.

The report of the Compromise Committee was read by Mr. Clay, and agreed substantially with the hints which were thrown out from time to time by the press, and especially by the Baltimore Sun. The committee reported bills, not mere recommendations; and the improvement created by the Report was exceedingly favorable, and if it did not convince and satisfy all the Senators present, if it did not content the ultras North and South, the probability is that the bills accompanying the report are really what they pretend to be—compromises—not things that are to satisfy either section of the country. If the bills reported were to satisfy the South they would be offensive to the North, and if they were to satisfy the North they would assuredly be very objectionable to the South; satisfying neither—being barely tolerable on both sides—they will most certainly satisfy the great body of sensible men throughout the country.

The debate which sprung up on the motion to print corroborates the above. The Southern ultras, including Mr. Clemens, (who seems to have forgotten Mr. Dickinson's shrewd advice,) were against the report, and so was Mr. Hale, of N. Hampshire who I am bound to say, spoke with more wit and logic, than some of his extreme adversaries. If the extreme Southern men will throw obstacles in the way of settling the vexed question, the inevitable alternative will be that California will come in by itself. This consideration is important, and the South had better dwell upon it.

In the House, Mr. Winthrop delivered his speech No 2, against Mr. Wilmot. He avowed himself in favor of the President's plan of settling the slavery question—so far committing himself against the Wilmot proviso, and trusting the rest to Providence. It is not quite certain which way Mr. Winthrop may vote when the admission of California shall be coupled with territorial bills for Utah and New Mexico.

The extreme Southern democratic members had better reflect that the proposition, that the people have a right to govern themselves, cannot very well be controverted by them, without taking away the very platform on which their party as a national party can alone stand. Mr. such doctrines are pressed by the South on the North, I am afraid the North will be obliged to hail off.

Gen. Cass, Mr. Bright and Mr. Dickinson closed the debate on the subject, and to their good sense, sound discretion and elevated patriotism, is due the peaceful termination of this prelatory contest. We shall no doubt do better by and by, and grow wiser as we grow older.

We shall have Southern and Northern fanaticism, disunionists South and North; but they will be put down, as they must be, by the honest patriots who occupy the centre. Meantime it will be well for the South to know that Davis, of Massachusetts, and Clemens, of Alabama, have announced their intention to vote with Col. Benton. X.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND AND BERMUDA.—A Boston despatch of the 8th inst., says:

The brig Boston, with Halifax dates to the 4th inst., arrived here this afternoon.

There appears to be no abatement of the suffering, Cattle continue to die in great numbers for want of feed.

Accounts from Newfoundland to the latter part of last April, report that one of the most severe snow-storms ever known in that region had taken place. Mr. White, the Speaker of the House, while traveling in a sleigh, got imbedded in the snow, and was obliged to abandon it. His horse perished.

Fifty fishing vessels had arrived with good fares.

Advices from Bermuda to the 6th, state that large quantities of potatoes, planted for the American market, had been destroyed by the rot.

OFFICES IN OREGON.—It appears that there does not now exist a single civil officer in the territory of Oregon. The salaries are too low to induce any persons in taking office.

The Oregonians spend the dry season in California, where they are successful gold diggers It follows that prices of living in Oregon are as high as in California.

NEW YORK, May 9, p. m.

DISASTROUS STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE—MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from Buffalo that a disastrous steamboat collision occurred on Lake Erie on Monday night, between the steamers Despatch and Commerce. The collision took place near Mailland. The steamer Commerce had on board a portion of the 23d regiment British infantry, being employed as Government transport by the Canadian authorities; she also had on board a number of passengers. Shortly after she struck the steamer Despatch, she went down in eight fathoms water, when, melancholy to relate, thirty-six persons found a watery grave! Those drowned consist of one officer, twenty-four privates and eleven passengers!

BOSTON, May 8—P. M.

IMMENSE DAMAGE BY THE FRESHET, &c.—It is estimated that the damage sustained by the recent great freshet at Fitchburg will amount to two hundred thousand dollars. 26 mills and factories of various kinds have been either entirely swept away or badly damaged. The amount of other property destroyed along the river and streams is also very great.

The bursting of the reservoir, which caused so much damage, mentioned in my despatch of yesterday, flooded about one hundred and fifty acres.

The telegraph wires east of this city have been down all day, and no further news has been received of the steamer that what was forwarded to you last night.

WHIG VICTORY IN WILMINGTON, DEL.—The Municipal election in Wilmington, held on the 7th inst., terminated in the complete success of the Whigs. Mr. Driver was chosen Mayor by 183 majority. It is the first time the Whigs have carried Wilmington at a Municipal election.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO DR. DICK.—The Inquirer states that the amount thus far received or contributed in Philadelphia, in behalf of Dr. Thomas Dick, the Christian Philosopher of Scotland, is upwards of $1,200, the greater portion of which has already been forwarded to the distinguished author and philanthropist. In addition to this, Messrs E. C. & J. Biddle furnish their splendid edition of Dr. Dick's works, at $4 50 per copy, and remit $2 for every copy sold to the author. Thus far, they have sold one hundred and forty-one copies, in addition to seventy copies furnished to Elihu Burritt, with a like understanding. The Inquirer publishes a very grateful letter from Dr. Dick, acknowledging the receipt of $500 from the Philadelphians, the first amount sent him.

☞ THE DISTURBANCES at the Anniversary meeting of the New York Anti-Slavery Society, to which we alluded yesterday, were resumed at the evening assemblage. The speakers were hissed and howled into silence, and after many ineffectual attempts to obtain a hearing, the leaders of the society deemed it advisable to close the doors and adjourn the meeting.

CONVENTION IN MARYLAND.—On the 8th a vote was taken throughout the State of Maryland, to determine the question whether or not a Convention should be held for the purpose of forming a new State Constitution. In the city of Baltimore, the vote was hardly more than half the usual number, but the majority for the Convention was enormous. The vote stood: For a Convention, 8,134; against, 367.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.—It is related, that when the British soldiers were about to march out and lay down their arms at Yorktown, Washington said to the American officers "My boys, let there be no insults over a conquered foe! When they lay down their arms, let us be generous! We are fighting for liberty, don't forget that!"

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC.—Despatches received yesterday announce the approaching withdrawal of Messrs. BULLITT & SARGENT from the editorial management of this paper. It is said that while the confidence of these gentlemen in the Executive continues undiminished, they are at variance with and opposed to Gen. TAYLOR's Cabinet. It is rumored, moreover, that the President will adhere to his present constitutional advisers—*nolens volens*.

THE WEATHER.—Crops.—The cold and wet weather we have had lately, and particularly that of the last two days, has much increased the apprehensions of the planters for the safety of their crops. A torrent of rain has fallen within the last forty-eight hours, accompanied by a chilly temperature, which we are told, must have the effect of retarding the cotton crop till it is overtaken by the worm season. We are not certain, however, but that we have known your correspondent to be gloomy in May, that turned out fair crops when picking time arrived. So we hope that this may be hoped without, by any process of jugling way to dispute, at this time of day. Planters live very near to dampness, but it is well worth the enquiry, whether extreme wet seasons and abnormal temperature, early in the year, may not be overruled by Divine Providence, and contrary—*Mobile Register*.

Address of the British American League to the People of Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, May 7.

The Central Committee of the British American League have issued an address to the people, in which they represent the duty of Canadians to be, to urge our Legislature, by petition to pass an address to our gracious Sovereign of both Houses of Parliament, praying them to authorise, by an impartial act to the people to whom they profess to have already granted self government, to hold a general Convention of Delegates for the purpose of considering and preparing a Constitution for the government of this Province, and with power to act in concert with Delegates from each of the other British Provinces in North America as may be desirous of forming a Federal Union with Canada; such Constitution to be afterward submitted to the people for satisfaction.

THE RIVER.—We take the following from the Vicksburg *Sentinel* of Tuesday last:

Weather, &c.—The river was rising yesterday. We learn that many places along here, believed to be safe from any overflow, are partially submerged—among them the Hurricane plantation, Messrs. Quitman & Turner's, &c. The Governor was in town yesterday. He thinks of abandoning his river place, as do many others. He left on the Fawn yesterday evening, to look at the choice lands on the Tallahatche, now attracting so much attention.

The accounts from above are unfavorable, and there is no probability that the river will be within its banks for a month to come.

The planter is still unsettled. We have very frequent cold rains, and winds as bleak as in February or March. A more unreasonable and unfavorable spring is not within our memory. All accounts concur that the cotton is all dead. Few have good stands, and the prospect is even more unfavorable than at this time last year.

THE AUTHORESS OF JANE EYRE.—A London correspondent of the New York Albion, referring to Miss Bronte, the authoress of Jane Eyre, says: She was at the house of some acquaintances of mine a short time back, and was represented to me as an almost odd-looking, eccentric, middle aged body—something of the style of Mrs. Jameson, whose appearance is as unromantic as her books are sentimental and effusive."

A PAINFUL MYSTERY.—A strange lady, giving her name as Hart, aged about 24, who arrived at Springfield, Mass., in the Southern cars, on Friday night last, took an ounce of laudanum and an ounce of arsenic, which she had purchased there. She was found sick and waiting in her room, and a physician being called was relieved from danger. She acknowledged her intention to kill herself, and gave directions as to the disposal of her clothes and burial, but refuses to give any clue to her real name or friends. The letters she had written she destroyed immediately on perceiving that her efforts on her life were ineffectual, and even cut the name from her garments. She has evident claims to the character of a well-bred lady, the appearance of wealth and wealthy friends. On Sunday she gave signs of a wandering mind.

KENTUCKY.—The new Constitution of Kentucky has been ratified by an immense majority of the popular vote.

☞ Three fires occurred in Richmond, Va., on the night of the 7th inst.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 16, 1850.

The demand for Cotton continues very limited, and to-day's sales do not exceed 600 bales. Prices are unchanged.

Sugar and Molasses are in moderate request, a former rate. Rice is in fair request, and 300 bbls. sold.

The Flour market is firmer. Sales to-day 1,500 bbls, at $5 87½ for Ohio, $5 62½ for Illinois and St. Louis, and $5 50@5 87 for extra brands. Of Corn, 7,000 sacks were sold at 62½@63c. of bonded.

Provisions are unchanged, and the demand limited, excepting for Lard which is in good request, at full prices.

Whiskey is selling at 21½c per gallon for retailed.

Exchanges remain as last quoted, but the demand is less active.

Freights are the same.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

EXTRACT OF THE SETTING OF SUNDRY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE to regulate the Police of Drays, Carts, Coaches, Cabs, Hacks and other Carriages of Hire, Vehicles for hire and private; and to regulate their licenses, &c.

Article 1st. That no person shall run or cause to be run within the limits of the municipalities of this city, any coach, gig, buggy, hackney coach, cab, cart, dray, tumbrill, omnibus, carriage, and other carriages or vehicles, for hire, for the transportation of persons, produce, effects, merchandise, and other objects generally whatsoever, without first obtaining a license from the Mayor of the city, for each of the above carriages and vehicles, under the penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every contravention of the provisions hereof.

Article 16th.—Any drayman, carter or other driver of any cart, dray, wagon, tumbrill, tombcart, wood cart, brick cart, or other vehicle whatsoever, public or private, who shall be guilty of ruining his horse or horses, mule or mules, through any of the streets of either of the three Municipalities of this city, or driving at a faster rate, when loaded, than a walk, and when not loaded, at a greater speed than a slow trot or pace, or turning the corner of any street or road, whether loaded or not, at a faster gait than a walk, shall pay a fine of five dollars for the first offence, and for the second offence, he shall forfeit his license, and shall also pay the above fine; and if such drayman, carter, or driver be a slave, he shall receive ten lashes for the first offence, and for the second offence, he shall receive twenty-five lashes, and all drayman, carters, or drivers are expressly forbidden to allow their animal or animals at a faster gait than is allowed by this article, under the above fines and penalties.

(Signed) L. SURGI, President.

Approved 29th December, 1849.

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

A true copy.

my15 L. A. BY. CERAN.

☞ The New Orleans Gas Light Company by leave to inform the public that they have in operation an entirely new purifying apparatus of the most improved construction, and that the quality of the gas now furnished, both as respects purity and diminating power, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the country. The company would particularly invite the attention of housekeepers to the use of gas for domestic purposes, and to the fact that burners may be furnished with gas fixtures at this season of the year with more convenience and economy than during the fall and winter. On the present point of the gas reader it agreeable in the smallest apartments. Skillful workmen have been employed for putting up fixtures, and every attention will be paid to the convenience of families who do not wish to be disturbed with their patronage.

All persons desirous of introducing gas into their houses, or who have gas and whose fixtures are in bad order, are requested to call at the office and make known the same; and all such applications will be registered and carefully attended to in the order of receipt. Burners will be fitted up at reduced prices, and all descriptions of fancy and ornamental fixtures furnished as reasonably as in the Northern cities. Chandeliers, pendants, bracets, &c. imported to order, either from the North or from Europe

Gas Office, May 13, 1850. my15 Mw3t

Printed and Bleached Goods.

THE subscriber will sell to merchants and others who buy by the piece and package, Printed Goods, such as Calicoes, Lawns, Muslins, Jaconets, Barages, at greatly reduced prices. Also, every width and quality of Bleached Cotton Goods.

J. H. PALMER, 56 Gravier st.

my8

FOR SALE by the subscribers, and landing ex ship Trackpower, from Bordeaux 320 cases Red Wine, 300 boxes Claret 12 casks and 12 half casks White Wine, 50 boxes do.

G. M. LEGAN, 56 Bienville st.

COGNAC FRELEVEUSIN, 4th proof—30 half 24 quarter, 240 barrels Pellerin 4th proof, 48 half proof, 10 half, 15 quarter, 30 barrels Pellerin Brandy, 18 barrels Fine Old Cognac, 8 barrels Rochelle, for sale by

TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.

ap 24 90 Commercial st.

HAVANA SUGARS—877 boxes of the 1st sound quality, such as Cabanas, Partagas, Flor de Tabacco, Perfecciona, Dos Hermanos, Cabanas, El Dorado, Jamaica Gray, from Havana and for sale by

Nos 90 & 92 Gravier street.

CHAMPAGNE—The subscribers have now received a fresh supply of the celebrated Champagne Wine Pertot, 100 baskets and 50 baskets of the Aisle brand, in whole and half bottles, which they offer for sale.

BENTZE & IKEN, 62 Royal and Conti st.

SAUSAGES FOR CALIFORNIA—6000 pounds Germantown Sausages for California, just received and for sale by

WINES IN BOXES—510 boxes, 12 bottles Claret, vintage of 1846, and 1848 and 49 do Vandertinden Hermitage, and for sale by

V. & E. MAIGNAN,

85 and 87 St. Louis st.

ABSYNTH, &c.—100 boxes Pernand Absynthe, Cross fibers label, 50 do Vert Vert, 100 boxes do do Kirsh; 150 do Pernand do

V. & E. MAIGNAN,

85 and 87 St. Louis st.

BOYER FRERES, have always in hand at their store, corner Vandeville and Moreau, 34 Main equality, a large assortment of red and white Wines superior brands: Holland and Northern Gin; Rum, Whiskey, &c.

Their Grocery Store is kept on a large scale, and affords to families cheapness and goods of first quality.

MADEIRA AND PORT WINE—100 half pipes Madeira, and 100 do Port, for sale by

PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO, 87 St. Louis st.

SWEETMEATS—4 bbls Jelly and Paste, in [illegible] 5 per brig P. Soule, for sale by

TROBGROS & CO, 26 Old Levee.

STARCH—20 bbls Havana Starch, landing per brig P. Soule, for sale by

TROBGROS & CO, 26 Old Levee.

JAMAICA RUM—6 puncheons, in Customhouse [illegible] MITCHELL & MASENDORFF, 38 Poydras.

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS—200 cases [illegible] charging from ships Lorburiar and Calcutta and for sale by

EUG. HOBBS,

12 Customhouse street.

CEMENT—3000 bbls Newark and Rosendale; Neat Cemen & Brown's Rosendale, Louisville and Rockman, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

98 Magazine and 11 Red Stores.

MARBLE DUST—250 bbls Newark and Rosendale for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

98 Magazine st and 11 Red Stores.

SODA ASH—100 packages, in tierces and bbls, and 30 casks Patna Oil, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

98 Magazine, and 11 Red Stores.

PLASTER—1500 tons Newark and Rosendale, Croton, King's and Wotherspoon's, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

LIME—300 bbls fresh Thomaston, landing and for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

98 Magazine st., and 11 Red stores.

FIRE BRICKS—50,000 English, landing 50,000 do Scotch and American, for sale by

HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

98 Magazine, and 11 Red Stores.

MANCHESTER IMPERIALS—50 bales shipping [illegible] 36 inches wide, expressly selected for the Mexican market. Received per ship George W. Bourne, and for sale by

my16 2w McDOWELL & PECK, 98 Gravier st.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, and landing ex ship Trackpower, from Bordeaux 320 casks Red Wine, 300 boxes Claret 12 casks and 12 half casks White Wine, 50 boxes do.

G. M. LEGAN, 56 Bienville st.

FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, &c. I will sell woolen goods of every description at very low prices, sooner than keep them through the summer, particularly fine, medium, and coarse Cloths and Cassimeres of French, English and American make; also, Satinets, Merino Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, and Blankets.

J. H. PALMER, 56 Gravier st.

BRAZILETTO WOOD—30 tons Brazilette, on board schooner Adventure, from Yucatan, for sale by

MASI & SOHRE,

30 Poydras st.

SWEET OIL—500 baskets James Pajaud, 94 to 96 boxes quarts and pints, for sale by

RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 33 Old Levee.

SARDINES IN OIL—2,500 ¼ boxes of the well known brand R. Guillotet, for sale by

A. MOLIER, 98 St. Louis st.

ENGLISH WHITE PAINT—Now landing ex ship James Newton, a few hundred keg of the above, of superior quality, for sale by

GAMBLE & SOYLE, 8 Bienville st.

FRENCH LOCKS—In store and for sale, 15 cases French Locks, assorted numbers, for sale by

LEOPOLD JEANNET & CO.

my16 24 St. Louis st.

IN STORE—100 baskets Champagnin, Belle Creole, 600 boxes St Julien and 100 do Cote Rotie 100 do Vermicelli and Macaroni; 10 jars J. Liquor; 30 do Abrystik, for sale

PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO.

87 St. Louis st.

[illegible] ex ship Balthazar, from Bordeaux, 100 [illegible] Absynthe, cross fibers, 50 do Kirsch, for sale by

J. N. DUBISE, 38 Dauphine st.

[illegible] RECEIVED per steamer Constitution, 15 cases of [illegible]

[illegible] & CO.,

[illegible] st.

[illegible] ex ship Balthazar, from Bordeaux, 100 [illegible] Absynthe, cross fibers, 50 do Kirsch, for sale by

J. N. DUBISE, 38 Dauphine st.

[illegible] RECEIVED per steamer Constitution, 15 cases of [illegible]

[illegible] & CO.,

[illegible] st.

LANDING ex ship Hottinguer, from Havre—20 Mahogany Mattresses, 20 Marble Top [illegible] Marble top [illegible] Mahogany Bedsteads, 20 [illegible] Mahogany Bureaus, 20 [illegible] Mahogany Washstands, 20 [illegible] Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, 20 [illegible] Mahogany Dressing Tables, 20 [illegible] Mahogany Chairs, 20 [illegible] Mahogany Rocking Chairs, 20 [illegible] Mahogany Cradles, 20