The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL. —— NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1850.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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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.

Saturday Morning, June 1, 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, in bound copies of the Acts, at the price of one dollar for each copy.

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☞ On our THIRD PAGE will be found the continuation of the reports of the Executive sittings of the Senate.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—Want of space compells us to postpone the publication of the proceedings of the General Council. The report will appear in our next edition.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

Backing Out.

As the period approaches for the meeting of the Nashville Convention, the cowardly quest of delegates appointed to that assemblage seem to be painfully conscious of the impropriety of further action. Some have declined accepting the nominations tendered them, on the ground of the irregularity of their appointment, and from a sincere belief that public opinion in their respective districts is decidedly adverse to the Convention. Others, after accepting the office conferred on them, have, upon mature deliberation, concluded that the proposed Convention is unexpedient, and will inevitably lead to mischief; and that therefore they will best consult the interests of their constituents by surrendering back to the people the trust confided to them.

Of the latter character is a communication, republished by the *National Intelligencer*, from a North Carolina paper, addressed by Messrs. STRANGE and McREE to Mr. TOOLE, the President of the meeting which appointed them delegates to that Convention. Mr. STRANGE is a gentleman of high character and marked ability, who has represented North Carolina in the United States Senate; Mr. McREE is, if we mistake not, a prominent Whig of the North State—a man of patriotic feelings and decided intelligence. These gentlemen were appointed delegates in the only Congressional district in the State which has manifested an earnest resolve to countenance the project of a Convention. It will be seen that they base their determination to refrain from taking seats in the Convention upon solemn and important considerations. They consider the responsibility very great, but yet would not shrink from it, but for the complete conviction that in the present Sectarian state of the slave question, the Convention could do nothing but mischief. They are of opinion that such a measure should be reserved for that desperate period when the South would be willing to destroy the Union, even though at the price of her own immolation. They believe, likewise, that a large majority of the people of their district are opposed to the Convention, and hence that they would misrepresent their constituents by accepting the mission. We commend their letter to the attention of their readers:

Letter to the Hon. Thomas J. Toole, &c. &c. &c., Answers.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 11, 1850.

HON. J. TOOLE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: The time for the Nashville Convention is at hand,—a meeting pregnant with the most important results to the whole family of man. When elected by the Convention of the Congressional District, on March last, as the representative of Anson, which was proud of the honor, we accepted it with the liberal recognition that it was upon us. But we have no wish or purpose to shrink from it. We feel assured that the same God who had led our fathers through the wilderness would lead us safely through the night way, either by the pillar of cloud or by the pillar of fire. We believe we are all instruments in his hands to accomplish his purposes; and we know he is past those purposes for the future will be sure and merciful. Yet we are in the midst of a greatly perplexed, and must confess that we see but those plain indications of what Providence designs for us, to enable us to decide with confidence whether or not it is our duty to go to Nashville at the time proposed. At the last Hunter meeting, held on January, one of us felt no hesitation in saying, that, by the first Monday in June, it would be plainly seen that Southern rights would be met with reasonable consideration from our Northern brethren, or that we must prepare to maintain them by dissolution and war. He was mistaken. The concession veil of the future still hangs over us, a veil which must decide this question, and no one can safely conjecture in what form they will be revealed. Under these circumstances what can a convention do? Nothing, nothing, if it should be controlled by the policy adopted by it cannot possibly be of service, and would probably do harm. Should those resolutions be exclusive of a united purpose at the South, to stand by their rights at every hazard, they not only would be considered, in any pending negotiation, as indecent threatening of the blustering! And if conciliatory and mild, may they not beget doubts, in many minds at least, whether the hearts of Southern patriots are not failing them, as they contemplate in fancy the great Potomac sending her waves to the ocean swollen and red with the blood of men poured out from sundered bosoms? In the South, a Nashville Convention is a strong measure, but of consequences; when over, it will be like an exploded bomb, no longer feared, no even respected, or will have left behind it sad and abiding evidences of its tremendous power. We should reserve it for a time of need, when, like Samson, wronged by his enemies past all endurance, he might wisely seek their destruction, even though it cost him his life. So we are persuaded that there are the feelings of a large proportion of our State, and, even of our own district, which has been more forward than any other part of the State in this movement. We should now misrepresent them by participating in the action of a Nashville Convention at this time. It is the duty of every representative to reflect, as far as possible, the mind of his constituents. If we believed that such a Convention, assembling, we would act, regardless of our own opinions or our convenience. But, if the vote of the district could now be taken upon the question, a very large majority, we think, would even forbid us to go. We shall, therefore, not take our seats in the Convention at Nashville, unless some change takes place in the aspect of public affairs between now and the first Monday in June. We are most inclined to think that an address in the Anson of Wednesday last, headed "The Nashville Convention, again!" Other reasons are suggested therein why the Convention should not meet at this time, which you have thereby saved the necessity of offering here. We hope those who do meet at Nashville at the time now appointed will adjourn without any other action to a more suitable time, at the same or some other place, when and where the whole South, with undivided heart, may lift up a shout of joy for our glorious Union preserved, or unite with zeal but determined purpose around the no less glorious standard of "Liberty and the rights of the South."

We are, with great respect,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,
ROBERT STRANGE,
G. J. McREE.

We are in hopes that the example of Messrs. STRANGE and McREE will be followed by most of the delegates. Whether it be or not, will, however, matter but little. The Convention will prove an abortion, under any circumstances. One-half of the South will be unrepresented; and of the other half, most of the delegates will represent feeble and factious minorities. Their action can produce no good. Fortunate will it be, if no harm result therefrom.

PLEASURE TRIP.—We invite attention to a notice in another column announcing that the new and magnificent steamer *Jenny Lind*, Capt. Dounies, will start to-day, after the arrival of the half past two o'clock cars, for a pleasure trip to Madeleville, Madisonville and Covington. This is a rare chance for those who are fond of pompano, sea breeze, and the rest. Let it be remembered that the *Jenny Lind* is one of our best boats on the Lake, and Captain Dannica the very model of a gentleman.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has officially recognized GODFREY WEBER as Vice-Consul of Denmark for the State of Pennsylvania, to reside at Philadelphia.

☞ On reference to our advertising columns, purchasers of Real Estate will find a list of very desirable property, which will be sold THIS DAY, at Banks' Arcade, by JAMES BOARD, Auctioneer; see advertisement.

MORE OF THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

The Charleston papers of the 27th contain further particulars of the capture of Cardenas, and the subsequent events. The following letter gives many details of interest:

KEY WEST, May 22, 1850.

Messrs. Editors—I have, in much haste, collected the following particulars of an engagement at Cardenas, between the patriots and Government troops. These particulars were obtained from a young doctor attached to the invading force, who has as much as he can do in attending to the wounded.

On the 2d May, 1850, the brig Susan Loud left the city of New Orleans, having on board 150 officers and men, under the command of Col. Wheat, and after cruising in the Gulf about seven days, met the steamer Creole, which had on board 175 men, under the command of Col. Bunch and Gen. Lopez and staff. The men on board the brig embarked in the steamer, which steered for the Isle of Mugue, where we took in water. We remained there two days, and again got under way and proceeded to a small uninhabited island, some fifteen miles distant, where we met Col. O'Hara in the bark Georgiana, with 250 men, who joined us. Having our full complement, amounting to some 500 men, including officers, we got under way, and arrived at the port of Cardenas, Cuba, on Sunday morning, May 19, at 1 A. M., and immediately landed our forces. At about half-past 2 A. M. they took up the line of march to the Governor's mansion. In front of the Plaza, and when but a short distance from the mansion, procured a guide and proceeded till within some sixty yards of the Governor's residence, when we were welcomed by a shower of bullets from all quarters, particularly from the tops of houses, windows, piazzas, etc., which wounded Colonels O'Hara and Wheat, and many men, some mortally.

We then commenced to show them that we were on hand and ready to reciprocate their pleasantness. As it went, the inhabitants having all the advantage. After an engagement of about one hour, the white flag was displayed from a window of the Governor's residence, which caused our firing to cease. After waiting a suitable time to hear from them, they recommenced severely wounding Lieut. E. L. Jones, of Company K, Louisiana Regiment, and slightly wounding some sixteen men. The Governor's residence was then fired, which caused its inmates, consisting of the Governor and staff, to surrender. He was, together with his staff and troops, in all 100, placed under guard in their barracks. We liberated about 150 prisoners whom we found in jail. Allarme, Commandant Gen. &c., were collected from the citizens for our use. We remained in quiet possession of the city until dusk of the evening, during which time the entire force, except Gen. Lopez and staff and a command of twenty-five men under Captain Logan, of the Kentucky Regiment, had returned on board of our steamer to rest, when, to our surprise, the command was attacked by 150 to 200 lancers and cavalry, all mounted. Captain Logan defended his position until reinforced from the steamer. The engagement lasted about three quarters of an hour. Our loss, killed and wounded, amounted to twelve, including Capt. Logan, who was mortally wounded, and died on board of the steamer. The enemy lost all except twelve.

During the engagement we kept retreating, having understood that they were expecting a heavy reinforcement. Got on the steamer under way on Sunday evening about 10 o'clock, having lost, in all, eight killed and wounded. At 12 M. on the morning of the 20th, discovered a Spanish man-of-war some fifteen miles to the windward and eastward, apparently in chase of us. We kept our steamer under heavy steam, piling on barrels of rosin and coal, and at about 5 A. M. of 21st saw a steamer to windward.—Running a point off the reet of Florida, we made a run for Key West, where we arrived at 11 P. M. and landed, being chased up to that time.

On our first landing at Cardenas, Col. Picket, of the Kentucky regiment, with some 30 men, was detained to take possession of the railroad depot, to cut off all communication with Matanzas, and did not return until late in the evening, but in ample time to participate in our last engagement, at which time a detachment of 25 Spanish officers and soldiers joined us, one of whom was slightly wounded.

Wounded—Col. Wheat, of the Louisiana regiment, slightly; Col. O'Hara, of the Louisiana regiment, slightly; General Gonzalez, do do, slightly; Capt. Logan, do do, mortally, since dead; Capt. Smith, do do, slightly; Lieut. Jones, of the Louisiana Regiment, seriously; Colonel ——, of the general staff, slightly; Quartermaster, of the Mississippi regiment, mortally; Gen. Col. ——, of the general staff, missing; Major Hawkins, of the Kentucky regiment, seriously.

A correspondent of the *Delta* speaks in high terms of the intrepidity and coolness of Gen. Lopez.

THE CUBA FAILURE.—The Savannah *Republican* states that the accounts of the expedition given by late arrived gentlemen from Gen. Lopez and his officers. This is *ex parte* evidence and without the slightest disposition to indulge in violent suspicions of Gen. Lopez's veracity or valor, we may fairly await the explanations of the American soldiers who accompanied him. The community will be loth to believe that Gen. Lopez was prevented from carrying on the enterprise by the poltroonery of our countrymen; though it is quite possible that the American troops may have been convinced by the diplomatic tone at Cardenas, that no reliance whatsoever could be placed in the promises of the Cuban Creoles, and that under such circumstances, it would have been an act of consummate folly for 600 men to defy the entire military force of the Island. We fancy it will turn out that they acted with the discretion and prudence inseparable from true valor. Gen. Lopez in his eagerness to defend himself went probably too far in the virtual impeachment of the courage and boldness of his companions.

There is no reason to believe that the Spanish vessels captured 147 soldiers of the expedition. The only prisoners that were certainly taken by them seem to be some 25 men who left the expedition, and embarked on board the *Georgiana* for Chagres. There is a vague statement in the Savannah *Georgian* to the effect that the steamer *Pizarro* had captured two American vessels and carried them to Havana. This is the same tale, however, that was brought by the *Falcon* here. Whether it be true, and whether these vessels contained troops attached to the expedition we shall probably learn by the next arrival from Havana.

POLICE ITEMS.—The cases brought to the notice of the Recorders yesterday were quite meagre and uninteresting. A few arrests were made in the First Municipality, of parties charged with assaults and breaches of the peace; they were disposed of accordingly. Ann M. Proctor was examined before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having stolen a quantity of silks, laces, &c., from the millinery establishment of Mrs. Bannister, at the corner of Royal and Bienville streets. The accused was committed for trial before the First District Court. James Cavanagh, John Cavanagh and Thomas Roberts were sent by Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having committed a violent assault on the person of James Wallace.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge McHenry.*—Alice McQuaid was tried yesterday on the charge of having prepared a quantity of combustible matter for the purpose of setting fire to some premises in Prytania street. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. George Budd *alias* Jim Crow, was tried on the charge of entering a house with intent to steal, and was acquitted.

CONCERT AT THE LYCEUM HALL.—A splendid concert will be given this evening at the Lyceum Hall, by the artists of the French Theatre, and the celebrated Violinist, Mr. Remenyi. The entertainments announced in the programme embrace vocal and instrumental performances of marked excellence. Among the singers on the occasion are the admirable Prima Donna of the Orleans Theatre, Mdme Devries, Mdme. Bessin, Mdlle. Bessin and others. The proceeds of the evening are for the benefit of the Hungarian Refugees in our city.

DEBOW'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, of Exchange Place, for the June number of this excellent periodical. Its contents are as follows: Progress of Southern Industry; Population—an analysis of the Census of 1810 and 1820 of the U. States; Carlyle on West India Emancipation; Californ'a, the new American El Dorado; Department of Manufactures; Department of Agriculture; Department of Commerce; Miscellaneous; Book notices. The present number is a capital one, and will well repay perusal.

☞ Miss Bremer is at present the guest of Bishop Elliott, at the Montepelier Springs Institution, Georgia. She is expected in Washington early in June, where she will be joined by Miss Anne C. Lynch, who will accompany her on a summer tour to the Lakes and the Upper Mississippi.

BALTIMORE, May 23—9, P. M.

The Democratic Convention has been wrangling all the afternoon about the seats of delegates from Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties. The discussions have been angry and violent. At seven this evening, without organizing, adjourned till morning. An effort was made to adjourn till July, but failed.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress on the 23d May are of considerable interest. In the SENATE, after considerable discussion without action on the bill to promote the progress of the useful arts, the bill was recommitted.

The compromise bill was again taken up, and Mr. Soule took the floor and spoke in reply to Mr. Downs.

He spoke of his duties and his determination to fulfil them. He remarked upon the manner of the Senator from Kentucky as being a little overbearing, but he would not complain of it. No one had greater admiration than he had of the eloquence and high character of that Senator. That Senator had asked him, if he was not satisfied with this compromise, to offer another that was better. He (Mr. Soule) was in a minority here, and one of the humblest soldiers in that minority, and not from him, but from those who had the power in their hands, was an offer of a compromise to be expected. But should he offer a compromise it would be one that would not speak to the eye, and deceive the sense.

The South had been loosing considerable ground, ever since the Hon. Senator from Kentucky offered his compromise. What has become of the hope that the territories back of the Sierra Nevada were one day to have access to the ocean? What had become of the delusive promise of "suitable boundaries?"—Was he to be called a dismionist, because he would not support a plan that wrecked the last hope of the South for redress? The South, instead of progressing, was actually losing ground, at every step. What had become of the fifth original resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, which declared that it was unexpedient to abolish slavery in this District?

The Wilmot proviso was commended by its boldness. With the advocates of that proviso, it was proviso or no proviso. Why did not the friends of the South, in the committee of thirteen, meet the question? Here were six Southern members of the committee and one Northern member, who were considered liquid on the proviso. With a majority, then, why was not the proviso condemned? Why was not the Wilmot proviso declared to be unconstitutional? That would have been, at least, a cloak to our misfortunes.

Mr. Soule considered that the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Pratt) was an answer to the position which he took the other day. The amendment restored the objection to the original section, as it provided for the protection of slave property.

Mr. Soule replied to the argument of his colleague, Mr. Downs.

Mr. Foote took occasion to explain that the the proviso offered by Mr. Pratt was agreed upon, some days ago, to remove necessary objections. Mr. Pratt's amendment was agreed to, on all sides, before the honorable gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Soule) spoke. It was universally satisfactory to the Southern Senators. If his colleague (Mr. Davis) had not in his amendment used a term—ownership—which was in some objectionable, though not in him or his colleagues amendment would, in like manner, have been adopted; Substantially, no amendment had been made in the original clause.

Mr. Hale rose to say that the Senator from Mississippi had fallen into an error in saying that the Senators all around had agreed to the amendment, and for himself he should not assent to it. He preferred to treat the original bill as a totality.

Mr. Soule had never dreamed of claiming any triumph—for he was struggling against fearful odds. When some other matters should come to be considered in connection with this debate, it was his belief that not a Senator here would vote for the admission of California as she was. Intend to vote for her admission, and on such conditions as will put the finishing hand of her warmest friend. When those who took an interest in this compromise should come to reasonable terms, he would be willing to listen to them.

He proceeded to argue that the fugitive slave bill was interesting to Louisiana as well as to Kentucky. But the slaves escaped from Louisiana by every boat that came into her ports and run upon her rivers. They were away in ships from the ports. Louisiana lost many every year. He proceeded to comment on the provisions of this fugitive slave act. The weaker party should be more careful of its rights; for, otherwise, the stronger would yield none. Even if the South be beaten, he would not say that he was for disunion.

Mr. Clay rose, not to reply, but to ask an explanation. He wished to know what the Senator intended in saying that the bill spoke one language to the eye and another to the sense—that it seemed to insinuate one thing, and meant another.

Mr. Soule explained that he offered no reflections on the motives of the committee. They did not entirely agree themselves as to the effect of some of the propositions.

Mr. Clay was satisfied. He could not, as chairman of the committee, assent to any charges of a deceptious course on their part.

They did not agree in the reasoning of the report, but they had come to the conclusion, as an individual, had nothing to do with the report of the committee of thirteen. He sincerely hoped that the Senator from Louisiana would yet afford his aid in maturing this scheme of compromise, so as to meet the views of all.

M. Soule—I will most willingly.

Mr. Mason took the floor.

Mr. Badger gave notice of a week's recess of both Houses. He would offer the resolution to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

In the House, a long debate arose on the bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, to increase the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments. At the conclusion of the discussion, the House adjourned, without acting on the bill.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STORESHIP LEXINGTON, from Rio de Janeiro, March 30th, arrived at New York on the morning of the 29th May.

The U. S. ships *Brandywine* and *N. Louis* sailed from Rio, the 15th March, and the Sloop-of-war *Marion* the 16th, for the East Indies.

The yellow fever continued to rage without any abatement, and was increasing, it was said, in virulence, when the steamer sailed. There was a daily average of about 250 deaths.

Col. Morgan, Secretary of the U. S. Legation, died on the 30th, at 9 o'clock, and was to have been buried at 5 P. M.

Vessels arrived at Rio, direct from Europe, with cases of fever on board, that had broken out at sea, showing that the epeuemic was not confined to South America.

The epedemic had spread to all the neighboring towns, and on the shores of the harbor and even to the town of Petropolis, 40 miles from Rio, and elevated from 2,000 to 3,000 feet.

Accounts from Bahia, Pernambuca, Rio Grande, St. Catharines, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres, stated that the fever had broken out in those places.

The *Lexington* lost 3 officers by the epedemic, viz: pass'd assistant Surgeon J. S. Whittle, died at sea; and pass'd Midshipman Elias Vanderhorst, and Midshidiman Nathaniel P. Pritchett, in Rio; also 7 of her crew, and invalid passengers from the U. S. squadron.

List of officers attached to the U. S. Storeship *Lexington*:—

Lieut. Commanding, John K. Mitchell; Acting Master, J. M. Wainright; Purser, Thomas R. Ware; Passed Midshipman, A. M. de Bue, Theodore Lee; Captain's Clerk, George P. Haven.

List of deaths on board the U. S. Storeship *Lexington*, since leaving New York, 13th Dec. 1849:—

Wm. Jones, seaman on board, in Rio de Janeiro, 2d March, 1850, of yellow fever with black vomit; Wm. Ryan, do, do, do, 18th do, do, do; Elias Vanderhorst, passed midship. on the 16th, of do, do; Moses Williams, landsman, on board, 21st, (of ship Marion); Richard Stilwell, do, do, 22d (of Brandywine) do, do; Nathaniel P. Pritchett, midshipman, do, do, 23d, (of Marion); James Connell, quarter gunner, do, do, 24th, (Lexington); John Brace, ordinary seaman, do, do, 25th, (Brandywine); John S. Whittle, passed assistant surgeon, at sea, 5th April, Lexington, do, do; Michael Brooks, officer's steward, do, do, 9th April, Marion, do, and vivacuae ulcer of leg, James Dawson, Capt. of Aft Guard, 7th March, Brandywine, chronic dysentery; Daniel B. Chase, ship's steward, 25th, Lexington, black vomit.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, of the 22d inst., stated that orders had been received from the Secretary of the Navy, for the departure of the exploring brigs, Advance and Rescue, to the Arctic seas, in search for the lost navigator, and was expected they would sail from the Brooklyn navy yard at 4 o'clock that afternoon, under the gallant De Haven and Griffin. The requisite number of men for the expedition (twenty-nine) was completed on Tuesday. Two-thirds of them are volunteers from the naval service. They are abundantly supplied with clothing, choice meats, and every thing calculated to protect their health and promote their comfort. The *Journal* well remarks that the gentlemen who have contributed the means to fit out this expedition deserve the highest praise for their public spirit and humanity, and that it will be followed by the good wishes of thousands.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SELMA.—We learn says the Mobile *Tribune*, by a telegraphic despatch received in town yesterday, dated Calnwba, 2 1-2 P. M., that the steamer Mobby, two miles below B. Smith's landing, ran afoul of the Selma and sank her to about the middle of her cabin. No lives were lost. The Selma was on her downward trip, and of course had but little freight on board.

MASONIC CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the various Masonic Lodges of New Orleans and Lafayette to the Convention to be held at Baton Rouge on MONDAY, 3d instant, are hereby notified that arrangements have been made with the U. S. mail packet "Gipsey," Captain J. H. Ure, to carry said Delegation to Baton Rouge. The boat leaves the wharf, foot of Conti street, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, punctively, at which time the Delegation are requested to be punctually on board.

SAM'L. G. RISK,
S. HERRIMAN,
J. G. KENDALL,
Committee of Arrangements.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Kennedy.*—The writ of *mandamus* sued out by the Board of Liquidators vs. Municipality No. One, to show cause why the latter should not deliver over the assets of its Sinking Fund agreeably to the recent law of the Legislature, came up for trial yesterday before Judge Kennedy. Mr. Micou appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. Preaux represented the defendants. Mr. A. Dupre, Chairman of the Finance Committee, testified to the issue of various bonds put forth in accordance with the act of 1847—and also to the fact that several of these bonds had been bought up from time to time, agreeably to the provisions of the law. The ordinance of 1848, empowering the Municipality to issue these bonds, was admitted in evidence—as also the resolution passed by the Board of Liquidators to the effect that the moneys in the Sinking Fund would be applied only to the purposes for which said fund was created. The case has been submitted to the Court, and a decision may be expected in the course of a few days.

☞ The U.S. Mint at Philadelphia is enlarging its operations. We learn from the *Inquirer*, that the gold and silver coinage of the present month had already reached the large amount of about $2,000,000, and it is expected that the coinage of the entire month of May will exceed $3,000,000. The appropriation recently made by Congress for improving and increasing the machinery of the Mint will, when duly expended, increase the coinage to four or five millions per month.

☞ PAUPET'S election, in the 4th Congressional district of Massachusetts, the New York Post now considers sure, in consequence of the democratic convention declining to make a nomination. After the five unsuccessful elections already held, it thinks the democrats will sufficiently unite with the free-soilers, (whose candidate Mr. P. is,) to secure this result. Mr. Thompson is the Whig candidate, whom the Post considers, in connection with the manufacturing interest, not disposed to assist in checking the extension of slavery, as New England wants the South for a market. It says, however, that the day is inevitably approaching, when New England will buy her cotton goods of Georgia and Tennessee. *Nous verrons.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SAVANT.—M. de Blainville the successor of George Cuvier, in the chair of comperative at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, was found dead on the 1st May, in one of the carriages of the night train on the Rouen railway. His death is a serious loss to the cause of science. Although 72 years of age he had preserved an unusual degree of vigor, and no professor could equal him in spirit and energy. He was engaged with indefatigable activity in a work on fossil remains.

GREAT DEFALCATION OF A NEW YORK BROKER.—We learn from New York, under date of 21st instant, that Mr. Ayres, stock exchange broker in Wall street, who disappeared some days since, has been ascertained to have had in his possession twenty thousand dollars in Erie Railroad bonds, and had also the proceeds of an erroneous transfer. A broker, who intended to transfer five thousand dollars, transferred ten thousand, and Ayres had not returned the difference. Various respectable persons are losers. His defalcation has been put down as high as fifty thousand dollars. Ayres was said to be a deacon or elder of the Presbyterian Church, and, from his respectable standing, had the confidence of some of our wealthiest merchants.

☞ The Toronto (Canada) Guardian mentions a melancholy case of poisoning, in the township of Wakie, resulting in the deaths of a family of five persons. Joseph Allen, his wife, and two children, a boy 12 years, and a girl 5 years old. They were poisoned by eating a soup in which wild parsnips were an ingredient. The whole, five were interred at one time.

CONNECTICUT U. S. SENATOR.—The Democratic members of the Connecticut Legislature have nominated in caucus Hon. Isaac Toucey, to succeed Gov. Baldwin in the U. S. Senate. Mr. Toucey is said to be a decided opponent of Free Soil principles. The Abolitionist members of the Legislature nominated John M. Niles, as their candidate for United States Senator.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Savannah *Georgian* of the 25th, says: By the steamer *Gaston*, Capt. G. Cleghorn, we have received further intelligence from Florida. The Indians are yet indisposed to emigrate, and the army from the posts in the interior are congregating at Indian River,—the purpose is not known, but is believed to be to make a regular attempt to effect the capture of Billy Bowlegs, Sam Jones, and their tribes.

There was a very severe hail-storm on the St. Johns, on the 18th inst. Several accidents occurred. A boat was capsized and the two man in her were in the water five hours, they were saved. Another boat with two men in her, out in the same storm missing; supposed to be lost.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.—The Philadelphia North American's correspondent says, that the vote in the Senate on the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain relative to Nicaragua, was ayes 42, nays 10. Messrs. Clay, King, Cass and Foote voted in the affirmative. Mr. Jefferson Davis voted against it, on the ground of guaranteeing protection to the canal.

FAILURE CAUSED BY EMBARKING IN THE CALIFORNIA TRADE.—The failure of a wholesale hardware firm was announced in Boston on Saturday. The liabilities are stated at $160,000, and the assets at a sum beyond this amount, though not in a state to be realized at present. The late unfavorable news from California is said to have caused the failure.

☞ The Will of General Washington, as published in 1800, is quite a curiosity. According to the schedule of property attached to the will, the aggregate amount is given at $530,000. The estate consisted of land in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, the Northwest Territory, Kentucky and the city of Washington, also of United States and other stocks. The passage in relation to his slave property emancipates all his slaves at the decease of his wife, which he could not do before, on account of their intermarriage with the dower negroes; and for the aged, infirm and infants, he makes ample provision. To his body servant during the Revolutionary war, William Lee, a mulatto, he gives immediate freedom, if he desires it, with an annuity of $30 during life. In case he does not choose to go free, he is still to have $30 annuity and his victuals and clothes besides. Lee, it appears, had by accident been rendered incapable of walking.—*Balt. Sun.*

HORRID DEATH OF AN INFANT.—On the evening of the 1st inst., a Mrs. Dawses, of Barren county, Ky., left her baby, nine months old, on the bed, and went out to attend to some duties. On returning, the mother found her child hanging between the bed and the wall, having fe from the bed, its chin catching on the bed rail and its head against the wall, thu neck; it died instantly.

THE CROPS.—The long continued wet and cold weather has made the crops of almost every description unusually backward in this section of the State. Corn has much injured and fears are entertained that the injury of the wheat crop will subject it to that fatal scourge the rust. The wheat crop has also encountered a new enemy lately in the form of innumerable small rice birds, supposed to have been driven out from their native haunts by the great overflow of the numerous streams in the Mississippi valley. They alight on the heads of the wheat while in a milk state, and it is said will totally destroy a head of, when in two or three minutes.—*Jacksonville (Ala.) Rep.*

☞ The wheat crop, in this region, which bid fair to be a good one, has within the last ten days been seriously injured by the ravages of vast flocks of small birds, supposed to be rice birds, have almost destroyed the wheat in many places.—*Huntsville Advocate.*

DEATH OF GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.—The Hon. W. Hendrick, aged sixty-six years, died suddenly at Madison, Indiana, on the 17th of May. He was the first Governor of Indiana, and the first Senator in Congress from that State.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 31, 1850.

The market has preserved a quiet appearance since our last, and but few changes of note have occurred. We are without any further intelligence from Europe, though the Asia, the packet of the 18th, is now due.

The weather was very warm in the forepart of the week, but since yesterday, the atmosphere has cooled off under the influence of several refreshing showers. The river remains at the same stage last noticed.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 24th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 1,373 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 1,740; Mobile, 222; Texas, 188; Florida, 111; together, 3,240 bales.—Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 11,549 bales; Havre, 1,677; Gottenburg, 280; Antwerp, 2,105; Trieste, 382; Genoa, 73; New York, 1,361; Boston, 703; Philadelphia, 87; together, 18,300 bales; making a reduction in stock of 14,360 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 119,254 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849.....	bales	12,475
Arrived last week.....	2,940	
Arrived previously.....	784,680	787,620
		800,095
Exported last week.....	18,300	
Exported previously.....	664,260	682,560
		117,535
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		119,254

Our last report closed on a very dull and drooping market, and the same state of things continued on Saturday, when only 1,000 bales were sold. Holders partially gave way on Monday, which led to the disposal of 4,000 bales, at 1/6 decline. The demand continued on Tuesday and Wednesday, with sales of 7,500 bales; yesterday, however, the market became dull, and only 1,500 bales changed hands, while to-day operators are looking over for the Steamer's advices now past due, and only 800 bales were sold, making the entire business of the week 14,100 bales. Our quotations are slightly amended:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.	
Inferior.....	10¾@—
Ordinary.....	11—@—
Middling.....	11⅝@—
Good Middling.....	12⅜@—
Middling Fair.....	12¾@—
Fair.....	13⅛@13¼
Fully Fair.....	nominal.
Good Fair.....	"
Good and Fine.....	"

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 24th inst., 1,200 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 188 hhds; Antwerp, 128; Gottenburg, 656; Bremen, 272; Genoa, 1,108; Naples, 486; Malta, 100; New York, 175; Philadelphia, 16; together, 3,180 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 19,656 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849.....	hhds.	19,200
Arrived last week.....	1,200	
Arrived previously.....	20,776	40,976
		57,176
Exported last week.....	3,180	
Exported previously.....	30,122	33,302
		23,874
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		19,656

There has been a fair demand for Tobacco during the past week, and the sales have reached 1,000 hhds, at about the previous range of prices. Small lots of the particulars of sales have been withheld, and the following are the only transactions of which we have any knowledge: 3 hhds. Admitted, at 4½@5 do, at 5¾; 5 do, at 6¾; 31 do, at 7¾; 10 do, at 7¾; 30 do, at 8 5-16; 100 do, at 8¼; 16 do, at 8½; 100 refused; at 8¾; 18 do, at 8¾; 45 do, at 9; 30 do, at 5¾; 107 do, at 5¾; 16 do, at 5¾, and 4 do, at 4¾ @ 5.

SUGAR.—With the present light arrivals, the transactions are necessarily restricted, but prices continue firm. The sales of the week are 1,025 hhds, and mixed at 3¾@3¾ for fair, 3¾@4 for Common, 4¼@4¾c. Fair, 5@5¾c. Prime to Choice, 5¾@6 ₱ lb. There have been no sales on plantation.

MOLASSES.—The market is unchanged, and we are confined to small parcels, at a range of 17c @18c for fermenting, and 21@22c ₱ gallon for refined. The supply is limited.

FLOUR.—During the past week, the receipts of Flour have again been inadequate to the demand, and the market being strengthened moreover by the rise in the Interior, prices have advanced 12½c ₱ bbl. The sales of the week have reached 7,000 bbls, and the closing rates are $7 25@$7 37½ for Ohio, $7 for Illinois and St. Louis, and $7 75@$8 12½ cents for queries brands.

GRAIN.—The Corn market has exhibited but little animation since our last, and the sales of the week do not exceed 8,000 sacks, at a range of 45@50c ₱ bushel. Oats have been in demand, and the sales chiefly to St. Louis (at 45c@46c ₱ bushel. There is no Wheat in market. Bran has been sold during the week at 65 ₱ bbl.

PORK.—The market has presented a very dull appearance since our last, but without change in prices. Sales reported 900 bbls. Mess was sold at $10 50@$10 62½, and at Prime at $9@$9 50 ₱ bbl.

BACON.—There has been a fair demand for this article, and prices are steadily supported. Some 600 casks have been sold at 5¾@5¾c for Sides, and 5¼@5½c for Clear, and 4½@4¾c for Shoulders. Hams are in moderate request, at 5½@6c ₱ lb for Sugar Cured, and 7@8c ₱ lb for canvassed and extra cured.

BEEF.—No change has taken place in the market, and the demand is of the same limited character noticed. We quote Mess at $5@$5 25, and Prime $7 75@$8, and $ 50@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

LARD.—The market has been rather quiet, but firm, though within the past few days about 2,500 kegs have been taken mostly for Havana, at 7½@7¾c ₱ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Good Western Butter has not met with ready sale, at 20@22c ₱ lb. Inferior to fair, at 15@17c ₱ lb.

WHISKEY.—The market has not materially changed, the range for rectified having been from 18½@20c, and for country, but unassorted lots, at the latter rate and above. Some small sales of common were made at 17@18c ₱ gallon.

SALT.—Under a cargo sale of 3,000 sacks coarse, and 700 fine at Orleans, and by retail, sales are made at a range of $1@$1 07½ for coarse, and $1 20@$1 30 ₱ sack for fine. A cargo of 6,000 bushels Turks Island was sold at 30 cts. ₱ bushel.

COFFEE.—There has been more done in Rio Coffee, but prices are no better. The sales of the week amount to 9,000 sacks, at a range of 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The market has been very quiet since our last, and sales confined to small lots at 13½@14c ₱ yard for Bagging, and 6¾@7c ₱ lb for Rope. Yesterday, some 300 pieces and 300 coils were disposed of at the inside figures.

GUNNY BAGS.—Some sales to the extent of about 80,000 bags, have been made at 8¾@9c each, in bundles and bales.

HEMP.—We notified several sales in our former report, of 200 bales, at 8½c, and 50 do at 9c, since which there have been no further transactions.

LEAD