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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1851.

G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 93 CHARTRES [illegible]

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one page in [illegible]) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00
An allowance to subscribers most of whom [illegible] continue.
ADVERTISING—One dollar for thirty TEN lines for each insertion; or the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements not specified as [illegible] will be published [illegible] months, and charged accordingly.
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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.

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

Friday Morning, Feb. 7, 1851.

☞ The Northern MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE TARIFF.

A powerful and determined effort will be made at the present session of Congress, to effect a modification of the act of 1846 establishing duties on imports. This effort proceeds chiefly from the Northern and Middle States, and will be sustained by at least the Whig portion of the Pennsylvania delegation, with an ardor commensurate with the vital stake held by that commonwealth in the prosperity of her coal miners and iron manufacturers. Little concession can be expected from the Democracy, either North or South; but, fortunately, the boon solicited is comparatively small. Congress is not asked to restore the Tariff of 1842; neither is it required to impose higher duties on nine-tenths of the articles embraced in the present Tariff. The changes sought for are simply intended to defeat frauds upon the Government, and to do away with one or two features in the existing law, which are deemed radically injurious to the industrial energies of the country, and in no wise beneficial to the revenue.

It is proposed, if possible, to substitute, in all practicable cases, specific duties for the *ad valorem* system. The object in view is to place the honest importer upon a footing of equal advantage with the dishonest one. Under the act of 46 a premium is indirectly offered to fraud and villainy. The unscrupulous and the rapacious importer who does not hesitate to perjure himself, and is crafty enough to use proper precautions against detection, obtains his goods at a value far inferior to the price paid by the upright merchant; and while the latter loses money and is undersold in the market, the former thrives and waxes opulent. Ten thousand facts have been cited in proof of the assertion, and were we writing an essay, instead of a casual reference to the subject, we might furnish some startling illustrations from the mass of evidence that has been elicited.

Should Congress absolutely refuse to abolish the unjust, unequal and fraudulent *ad valorem* system, an attempt will be made at least to ameliorate the vice of the law, by providing for a home valuation—a principle that will doubtless lead to many discrepant appraisements, but will at all events preclude in a great measure the organized plunder of the public treasury, by other change which is most desirable and every way reasonable, is the abolition of that useless and mischievous feature in the law, by which the raw material is taxed more onerously than the manufactured article. If the protection of Home Labor be repudiated by the National Legislature, let it at least be permitted to prosper or perish as the case may be, without direct oppression and tyranny. The odious discrimination between the raw and the manufactured material tends to crush enterprise and paralyze industry. It is hard, we think, that the manufactures of the country are to receive neither a bounty nor bosterage from the general Government; but it is a thousand-fold harder, that the raw material cannot even be brought hither, to be wrought into other forms, save at a higher rate of duty than is imposed on the foreign article already manufactured.

We trust that at this propitious moment, when party asperities have been blunted, and the distinctive lines of demarcation have grown faint, Congress may be induced to examine the Tariff question in a spirit of candor and fairness, and to do something for those manifold and wide-spread interests which have been sorely stricken by the operation of the Act of '42.

THE ATLANTIC.—We are sorry to learn that the report of the ship *Tarquin* having seen the *Atlantic* steering towards the Western Islands, proves to be unfounded. The fate of the *Atlantic* is still enveloped in painful uncertainty, and we begin to despair of her safety.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—The following are the numbers which have drawn the leading prizes, in the Havana Lottery of the 23d ultimo: No. 11,219 $30,000; No. 18,950 $16,000; No. 21,8[illegible] $2,000; No. 23,765 $6,000; Nos. 1,907, 15,7[illegible], 17,916, 24,403, each $2,000; Nos. 7,123, 24,503, [illegible],025, 25,682, 30,354, 34,412, 36,321—each $1,000; Nos. 6,734, 14,314, 15,428, 16,844, 18,870, 27,100, 27,939, 33,459, 34,166, 35,277—each $900.

We publish by request the following card from Capt. Brown, furnishing the particulars of the collision between the ship *Porpoise* and the steamship *Pacific*:

"We have just cast off from the Levee, having the ship Buena Vista in tow, and were coming slowly around on the starboard engine, with both wheels hard a starboard, and had got about half way round, and being about in the middle of the river, when I first discovered a steam ship heading directly towards us. Immediately stopped the towboat Porpoise, rung the bells well and gave her the privilege of passing us on either side. Soon perceiving that she was going to cross our bows, I had the Porpoise backed by all the strength of her machinery, but unfortunately could not prevent a collision by which both ship and steamer suffered considerable damage.

The above I certify to be a true statement of facts concerning the collision between the steam ship Pacific and the towboat Porpoise."

Signed, W. BROWN,
Master of towboat Porpoise.

CENSUS OF VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Times gives the following recapitulation of the aggregate population of the State of Virginia, at the periods of 1840 and 1850, arranged according to the two geographical divisions of the State:

EAST.	1840	1850	Increase.
Whites,	369,398	404,371	34,973
Free colored,	42,262	45,956	3,693
Slaves,	393,251	410,738	17,487
Total!	804,911	863,065	56,153
WEST.			
Whites,	371,566	494,763	123,203	[illegible]
Free colored,	7,548	7,801	253
Slaves,	52,737	63,234	9,497
Total,	432,845	565,798	132,953

If the representative federal number be about 100,000, as is commonly supposed, the Delegates of Virginia in the House of Representatives will be reduced from fifteen to twelve members.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We regret to state that a difficulty occurred on the 14th ult. between Mr. Wesley Cranford and Mr. John Embree, near the residence of the former, in the neighborhood commonly known as Arkansas, in this county, in which Mr. Embree was shot twice through the body, with a gun loaded with buckshot, and killed instantly. Mr. Cranford came to this place the same day and gave himself up to the civil authorities; and, after an examination on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, was discharged.—*Planters' (Macon, Miss.) Advocate.*

☞ A down east editor thus comments on the industrious habits of the fair sex in his region of the country:

"The Chicopee ladies knit while listening to the lecture lectures. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and the Vermont girls chew spruce gum during the marriage ceremony."

☞ We have just learned, (says the Georgetown (S. C.) Observer of Wednesday,) that the brig *Oxford*, Captain Clarke, from Buckseville, with a cargo of 118,000 feet sawed lumber, bound for Barbadoes, in attempting, on Friday last, to cross the bar, got ashore on the South breaker of the new channel. The last accounts received at a late hour yesterday afternoon, from the vessel informed us the deck load had been thrown overboard, and the brig would probably be afloat to-[illegible]

SALE OF FINE JEWELRY, CHINA, &c.—This morning at 10 o'clock, will be sold at No. 93 Chartres-street, A stock of Jewelry, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, Mantel Ornaments, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. Sale without reserve. See advertisement.

Telegraphic Despatch.

[Transmitted to the Bee.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1850.

COTTON.—Since the receipt of the Canada's news, only 200 bales sold at a decline of ⅛. Flour dull.—Fair, six to one eighth seven. Pork, old 12¼—New 13¾. Beef, unchanged. Coffee, 800 11¼@11¾.—Prime sugar and molasses unchanged. Freight ⅝ sterling 10¾.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

In looking over our papers by the *Pacific*, we find a number of items of news that are not without interest.

Two warm political contests recently occurred in Sacramento—one for a member of the Legislature, and the other for Mayor and Councilmen. In both the Whigs were triumphant, A heavy vote was polled.

The New England Society celebrated the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, with much enthusiasm. An oration was delivered by the Hon. John Wilson, of New Hampshire, and splendid dinner at Delmonico's followed.

The Legislature was to assemble on the 6th, and the prospect of securing a Whig United States Senator was considered good. Colonel Fremont is thought to have no chance whatever. The Colonel has published a letter or address defining his position.

San Francisco was visited by a tremendous gale about the end of December. The British ship Mersey was lost at the mouth of San Francisco Bay, and many of the vessels in the harbor were more or less damaged.

A case of kidnapping has been brought before the Court of San Francisco. Some time in the month of July or August last, the American schooner Jubiter, Capt. Snow, arrived at the island of Dominique, (one of the group of the Marquesas Islands,) and remained there for several weeks. While at the Island of Dominique, the captain and mate induced five females, one of whom was the queen of the bay, and only fourteen years of age, and the others the daughters of chiefs, to go on board the schr. by some false pretence, and soon after they were on board, got under way, and forcibly and against the will of the females, brought them to San Francisco. During the voyage the females were treated with great cruelty, and after their arrival at San Francisco, they were treated still worse, so much so that all of them jumped overboard, and endeavored to escape to the shore. Having been saved from drowning, they were again taken on board, and soon after the schooner sailed for Stockton, still retaining the females on board. The women, together with Captain Snow, and his mate, Coleman, were brought to San Francisco. The former were set free, and the others were sent to prison, to await further examination.

The custom-house at Monterey was entered on the 7th December and robbed of $50,000.—A part of the money belonged to Mr. Randall, the Collector, and the remainder to the Government. Five men have been arrested on suspicion.

At San Barbara and its vicinity, the cholera had committed dreadful ravages; but at the last accounts the disease was abating. At San Francisco and Sacramento it had disappeared.

The members of the city Council of San Francisco have voted themselves salaries of $3,000 per annum, and a gold medal each.—Rather a curious proceeding. The papers are filled with accounts of murders and robberies. Either the laws are inefficient, or public opinion too unhealthy for their enforcement.

Business of all kinds continue dull, and large amounts of goods had been sold by auction at heavy loss.

Much anxiety is shown for the fate of the lore and ait schooner William and Elizabeth, whose supercargo, Mr. Henry Kendig, son of B. Kendig, of San Francisco, left New Orleans in said vessel on the 8th of January, 1849. It is feared that she and the schooner Pioneer, which left New Orleans on the 17th of June last, for San Francisco via Lake Nicaragua and Realejo, are lost.

SPECIE.—The ship *Quebec*, which arrived last evening from New York, brought the following amount of specie:

Canal Bank,	$100,000
P. Conrey, Jr.,	100,000
Samuel Nicholson,	50,000
Total,	$250,000

NAVAL.—Capt. Lyle, of the ship Thos. Watson, left at Rio de Janeiro 23d December, the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Marys, bound to Canton—all well; U. S. sloop-of-war Congress, Capt. McKeever, in port—all well. The bark Wagram, for this port, sailed in company from Rio with the ship Thos. Watson.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The Harrisburg (Pa.) *American*, says: A negro man named David, claimed as the property of a Mr. Briggs, of Clark county, Virginia, was arrested here yesterday and after examination by the U. S. Commissioner, Richard McAllister, was quietly handed over to his master, to be transported back to his former home. We have been informed that the negro man admitted that he was a slave and that he ran away in Virginia by the parties claiming him. He also expressed himself as being tired of Pennsylvania and desirous of returning to his master's service.—This is the third or fourth case which has occurred under the law of Congress, in this community, all of which has been decided in favor of the master, and the fugitives in question delivered over to their claimants without creating the slightest disturbance. The facts are highly illustrative of the law-abiding character of our people, and show that however they may object to any particular act of Legislature, their devotion to the Constitution and the laws of the Union predominates over every other feeling.

WRECKS.—Accounts from Nassau, N. P., represent two American vessels as wrecked there. One is a ship ashore a few miles north of Memory Rock, which had been on fire, and so burnt from the mainmast aft, that the whole of the stern is gone, leaving no trace, where by her name might be discovered. No doubt is entertained as to her being an American vessel, supposed from New Orleans, from the nature of her cargo, which consists of cotton, flour, pork, lard, tallow, and manufactured grey cottons, all of which have been claimed by the admiralty. The other is a brig, a few miles north of where the ship lies. She split to pieces as soon as she struck, and the greater portion of her cargo, with the vessel, will be a total loss. It is reported that the Captain of the brig is on board the wrecking schooner Exceed, belonging to Abaco, and that a part of the cargo has been picked up by her. The brig was from New Orleans, bound for New York, with a cargo of molasses, lard and salt provisions.

Schooner Azorian, Eneas, on the voyage from Charleston to Harbor Island, ran on the reef off Carter's Bay, Abaco, on the night of Thursday, 26th ult.; she was, however, after taking her cargo out, got off, and was, at last accounts, undergoing repairs at Abaco.

Schooner Enterprise, Boyd, at Nassau, N. P., from Nicaragua, bound for New York, with a cargo of wood and hides, and twenty-five passengers, returning from California, ran ashore on the west end of Grand Bahama, on the night of the 10th inst., and succeeded in getting off the following day with the assistance of a wrecking schooner.

Schooner Charles Appleton, Gulleler, master, arrived at Nassau, N. P., Dec. 21, in distress. She was from Maracaibo, bound to Boston, and sprung aleak the second day out; was 17 days on the passage. Her cargo consists of coffee, hides and wood.

The following has been received by Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, in addition to what is published above:

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 13.

"Several wrecking vessels have arrived with cotton, cotton goods, lard, beef, pork, flour and tallow, from a large (as they report) American ship, round deadeye, riding at anchor at the Dutch Bars. When discovered by the wreckers she was on fire—her stern burnt down to the water's edge. The fore part of her main deck was not burnt. The fire was soon put out by the wreckers, and nearly all her cargo will be saved, the greater part of it, of course, in a damaged state. The Admiralty Court are selling, and will continue to sell the cargo as it arrives. A large portion probably of the pork, beef and tallow will be reserved from sale for sixty days, giving time, if any of your companies are interested in the ship or cargo, for them to send out the necessary documents to take charge of the [illegible]

"The enterprise, which is ashore at Dutch Bars, is not essentially damaged. Will require some new sails, and her repairs will probably cost from eight to nine hundred dollars, and the damage to her cargo will be as much more.

"A small portion of the Erie's cargo has been picked up, and brought to this port by wreckers, and it is expected that more will be brought in."

P. S.—Capt. Vigoreux, of the brig Erie, reports to us, as he was floating past the ship, reported to you as derelict, he hailed her and received an answer to his hail. This was on the night of the 24, half an hour after the brig got ashore and broke up; the ship was not then on fire. On the 6th he again boarded the ship and found all the after part of her burned up, from the general appearance of the ship, and more particularly from the appearance of her figure board, he was led to believe that it was the "Saratoga."

*Freighty ship Toronto.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 29th ult., Mr. Clay presented petitions from Pennsylvania, praying a modification of the tariff of 1846.

Mr. Hamlin presented petitions from Maine, praying a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Hunter reported back the bill providing for the appointment of inspectors at large.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution calling upon the Commissioner of Patents to report whether the present patent office building, if the gallery of curiosities were removed, would not be sufficient for the wants of his office.

The resolution was amended by making the call on the Secretary of the Interior, and was then adopted.

He also offered a resolution inquiring why the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have not removed from the Patent office building the national curiosities, &c. Laid over.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire if any persons or corporation in this District are exercising the powers of issuing bank notes, and whether said notes are made payable in any thing else than gold or silver; and if said notes are thus issued, by virtue of what law.

The resolution offered yesterday in regard to increasing the compensation of Judge Cranch, was agreed to.

The Committee on Printing was allowed to employ a clerk.

The Senate next took up the bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California.

Mr. Berrien moved several verbal amendments.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the bill by striking out that part of the 12th section, which authorizes the U. S. Judge after a claim has been allowed to remain by injunction the issuing of a patent, whenever any other party may come in and claim a better right and title.

On these amendments a long discussion took place, and the amendments of Mr. Berrien were agreed to, and the motion to strike out rejected—yeas 10, nays 37.

Adjourned.

In the HOUSE, after the journal had been read, Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, moved a bill in amendment to the bill before the House relative to the settlement of public lands, and granting the right of pre-emption to persons settling on the same—under certain restrictions.

Mr. Brown said, it was not the object of the bill to provide a home for individuals which they might sell, and thus meet the consequence of their own imprudence; but that persons who were living in a condition to purchase and settle, should be allowed to obtain lands, to a certain extent. Wilderness lands, he said, were worth nothing; and his proposition was to put occupants upon them.

The government would, if the plan he proposed were adopted, give away nothing, as the lands would be improved for the mutual advantage, equally of the public and the individual who might improve them. The individual, when put in possession of lands, would be expected to pay for them when able, at the rate of a dollar and a quarter per acre. The land thus obtained would be valued at one hundred dollars, and the labor that would be expended on it would render it worth that at least.

A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived by a vote of 90 to 78, and that to refer the bill was carried—121 to 64.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and the Deficiency Bill was taken up, and a motion granting to one of the clerks of the Third Auditor's Department $1,700 having failed, Mr. Bayley, of Virginia, moved that it be fixed at $1,50[illegible]—adding one cent dollar, to render it somewhat different from the amendment which was rejected yesterday; and read a private letter from the Third Auditor, expressing the hope, that the committee would reserve its decision of justice to the clerks, for the day of the clerks under the bill uniformly at $1,000, and urging the ability of Mr. Hines, the chief clerk, as a reason why he should receive an additional compensation.

Mr. Dunham, of Indiana, considered the writing and production of the letter as an improper interference with the proceedings of the House, of which Mr. Bayley had received an extract. The reading of the entire letter being called for by the committee, it was handed in and read at the clerk's desk.

The question was then taken, and carried on Mr. Bayley's motion—yeas 91, nays 33.

Mr. Robinson, from Indiana, then moved that four other clerks be allowed $4 each, which was also agreed to—yeas 81, nays 35.

Various other items of the bill were taken up; among others the remuneration of the clerks in the Pension Department, under the law of September last, and which passed, without any important amendments.

Among the sums thus voted was $136,634 for the payment of Texan volunteers, such pay and allowance to be in conformity with that received by troops in Mexico.

A similar vote of $75,000, to meet the expenses of employing militia and volunteers in Florida, in 1849, was also carried.

An amendment was introduced by one of the members from Pennsylvania, whose name we did not ascertain, to increase the duties on certain articles, among which were iron manufactures, and to appoint appraisers.

NORFOLK, Jan. 28.

NAVAL.—The Naval Court Martial for the trial of Commander Marston, for the loss of the sloop-of-war Yorktown, assembled on board the Pennsylvania yesterday, agreeably to order. It is composed of Commodore Geisinger, President, Captains Dulany, Forrest, Commodores Ringgold, Dornin, Upshur and G Adams, members. Thos. C. Tabb, Esq., Judge Advocate.

We learn that Lieut. Charles C Barton will also be tried by the Court. Capt. Marston is expected to arrive this morning.

WHEELING, Va., Jan. 28.

THE CHARTER ELECTION—VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—The municipal or charter election took place here yesterday, and came off quietly. It resulted in the reelection of Mr. Alfred Caldwell for Mayor by a majority of 551 over his competitor, Mr. Tingle.

A proposition whether or not the city of Wheeling should, in her corporate capacity, subscribe for two hundred thousand dollars worth of stock in the Central Ohio Railroad, was also before the people for their sanction or disapproval. This proposition was carried by a majority of 549. The Railroad here alluded to is that running from the Central Ohio, and which, when completed, will connect the great West with the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the Ohio river.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 28.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The extensive chair factory in this city, owned by Mr. Green, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $20,000—partially insured.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.

A despatch just received by the Mayor, states that Knickerbacker and Hale, the murderers of Harkner, were arrested at Warren, Pa., this morning, by C A Wilson, of this city. They will be brought here for trial.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 27.

A dreadful murder and the suicide of the murderer, took place in the town of Penfield, about eight miles from this city, between six and seven o'clock, last evening. The person murdered, was a young lady of respectable family, named Sarah Sharpe—the murderer's name was John Everett, the husband of Miss Sharpe's sister. They were found a few yards from the house of a Mr. Campbell, where Miss S. had been visiting; she was discovered in the agonies of death, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and near her lay Everett in nearly the same position, with the bloody knife beside him; they expired on the spot. Great excitement prevailed in Penfield, and various rumors are afloat to account for the dreadful deeds; but we forbear publishing them until after the inquest which Coroner Fuller has gone to Penfield to hold.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE TALENT.—The most remarkable instance of forgery of which we have lately heard has transpired within a few days past in this city. A gentleman ambitious of a place under the government, and failing to obtain an appointment in the regular way, stole, took, or procured from the desk of Secretary Stuart's office, the skeleton form of an appointment to the Census Office. Mr. Stuart's name was already appended to it, and the aspirant had but to insert his own name and a few other unimportant things to himself. Thus fortified, he presented himself to Mr. Kennedy, who had sworn him in, assigned him a desk, and set him to work at simple addition, so much practised in this office. Mr. K., who has himself gone much farther in the arithmetic, brought to bear on his new clerk and his credentials such powers of analysis as soon led him to conclude that there was a screw loose somewhere; and only a few words with the Secretary were required to make the case a very clear one.

How it came to pass that the novice got wind of the detection we do not know; but this we do know, that when sought for soon after he could not be found. He had exhibited clerky talent and business knowledge of a high order, and was too modest to await the measure of approval they were destined to bring him.

Several cities boast of having given birth to the inventor of the art of printing, and the human family, therefore, continues in somewhat of a quandary on the subject. Lest this should be the case also with reference to the personage who has this time so signally illustrated himself, we embrace this occasion to say that he belongs to the city already distinguished as the theatre of Colonel Fluck's glory—the city of Philadelphia.—*Wash. Republic.*

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Alexander M. Ross, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at St. Catherine's.

Gideon S. Holmes, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at the Cape of Good Hope.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Bee.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1851.

The steamship Falcon departed hence yesterday for Havana and New Orleans, as a substitute for the U. S. mail steamer Ohio, which sailed on Saturday last, a little out of her usual course—viz: for Chagres. As the Falcon only arrived here last Friday night, and could not take an item of freight until the departure of the steamer Ohio, (they both lay at the same pier) there was hurrying work among the merchants and draymen to get their merchandise aboard. A thousand tons of miscellaneous freight cannot be measured, entered and stored into the hold of a ship very easily in less than a day or two; and as none could be received on Sunday, or after 9 o'clock Monday morning, (except the preferred freight of Stinson & Co.'s New Orleans and Mobile Express) the Falcon had only about five hours in which to receive the cords of merchandise sent down to her.—It was amusing to see the long file of draymen waiting their turn. After lingering until 8 o'clock at night, the most of them had to return to the stores with their loads. Monday morning, the rush of drays with freight was resumed at an early hour. There was a great deal of hard swearing, especially at the Express drivers, who, according to a custom not very popular with the car men, were given the preference.

At 9 o'clock, the officers of the Falcon declaring she was full, and though the most extravagant offers were made them by one party or another, to take this or that lot of merchandise, they would take no more. One man, to my knowledge, offered them $80 as freight for a single box! Not one-third part of the freight was taken that was offered. I mention this circumstance as an indication of the increasing business of New Orleans and Mobile, and the necessity there is for a line of small steamers to run from each port—New York and New Orleans—as often as once a week.

We are very sorry to hear of the disastrous fire in New Orleans, and trust that a little New York capital may be applied to rebuild upon the ruins.

Geo. W. Kendall, the famous editor of the New Orleans Picayune, who always happens to be wherever there is a revolution, whether it be in this hemisphere or the other, is residing *pro tem.* at the Astor House, looking as fresh, brusque, hearty and benevolent as ever. He is superintending the publication of his valuable work on Mexico and the Mexican war.

Yesterday the steamer *Prometheus* left for Chagres, and the steamer *Cherokee* will leave this afternoon. They will take very few passengers.

A deposition has come from the father of Mrs. Forrest denying in toto that he ever said she would jilt the husband, and Edwin Forrest offers to produce numerous affidavits that John Sinclair has very frequently spoken of his daughter in terms of praise.

The arrival of the steamer *Arctic* without one word of intelligence respecting the lost *Atlantic*, has elicited another long sigh from this community. It really is painfully of the loss of still another steamer "Atlantic," two years ago.—George Curtis, a Boston type founder, is on board the missing steamship.

It is asserted by some here, that the machinery of the Collins line of steamers is far inferior to the English in strength and durability, though better adapted to speed.

Mrs. Mary P. Brown, sister to the late Commodore Perry, died last New 70th year, having recently arrived from Turkey where she enjoyed the acquaintance of Kossuth, the great Hungarian chieftain, is making an effort here through her friends, to induce the New Yorkers to raise the means and make arrangements to settle the distinguished exiles in the United States. We shall give him a rousing demonstration.

I had the pleasure of hearing Rev Dr. Spring's truly eloquent sermon yesterday, the Sabbath. His subject was "the first call to repentance," which he held was embodied in the colloquy of the Creator, Genesis 3 ch. 9, 10 and 11 verses, wherein the Omnipotent Creator condescended to cause his hiding from the face of his MAKER by saying that he was naked. That was the time for Adam to have confessed his sin voluntarily and to have supplicated forgiveness, but instead of doing so he offended God still farther by attempting to throw the onus and all the blame upon the woman, and on her Creator who gave her to be with him.

There has quite a revival commenced in the John street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Further by the Arctic.

The Steamship *Arctic*, reached New York on the evening of the 27th ult. Her advices do not add greatly to the accounts previously transmitted by Telegraph. We subjoin the most interesting items:

ENGLAND.—The weather still continues devoid of every characteristic of winter, and is, in this particular, almost without precedent, at so late a period of the season. Mild air, and either damp or sunny atmosphere, have prevailed, continuously, and are still prevalent.

The places of public amusement are thronged to an unusual extent. The "Crystal Palace" progresses very rapidly towards completion, and the metropolis seems already to feel a little of the influx and stimulus which "the great exhibition" is to produce in London and upon its dengens.

Altogether, London is unusually gay and cheerful; and this is hailed as the beginning of the advantages which it is to derive from the phenomenon of the approaching spring.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—In the religious world, the Anti-Papal fever has abated nothing of its fervency, although the display of feeling on the subject has grown somewhat less boisterous than at the outset; and instead of seeking to mob the Catholics, disturb their worship, or burn the Pope in effigy, the disposition now is, to see what the law can do to punish and expel the bold intruders. The ablest lawyers are consulted, and the musiest statutes raked up and re-examined, in hope to find that Cardinal Wiseman and the Episcopalical brethren have rendered themselves liable to punishment—the punishment generally contemplated, as legally applicable, being that which attaches to *praemunire*, all lands, goods, chattels and penalties of high treason" are mild and merciful! What a curse all systems of religion would be, were they left to human interpretation rather than to the comprehensive and lenient construction which the Almighty evidently extends to the errors and imperfections of humanity!

IRELAND.—Mr. John O'Connell's project of a conference of Irish members has received the "unkindest cut of all" at the hands of a co-religionist, in the person of Mr. George Henry Moore, the clever member for the county of Mayo, who has accompanied his refusal to dance at the heels of the Conciliation Hall collapse, by a scoring lady of respectable family, named Sarah Sharpe—the murderer's name was John Everett, the husband of Miss Sharpe's sister. They were found a few yards from the house of a Mr. Campbell, where Miss S. had been visiting; she was discovered in the agonies of death, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and near her lay Everett in nearly the same position, with the bloody knife beside him; they expired on the spot. Great excitement prevailed in Penfield, and various rumors are afloat to account for the dreadful deeds; but we forbear publishing them until after the inquest which Coroner Fuller has gone to Penfield to hold.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE TALENT.—The most remarkable instance of forgery of which we have lately heard has transpired within a few days past in this city. A gentleman ambitious of a place under the government, and failing to obtain an appointment in the regular way, stole, took, or procured from the desk of Secretary Stuart's office, the skeleton form of an appointment to the Census Office. Mr. Stuart's name was already appended to it, and the aspirant had but to insert his own name and a few other unimportant things to himself. Thus fortified, he presented himself to Mr. Kennedy, who had sworn him in, assigned him a desk, and set him to work at simple addition, so much practised in this office. Mr. K., who has himself gone much farther in the arithmetic, brought to bear on his new clerk and his credentials such powers of analysis as soon led him to conclude that there was a screw loose somewhere; and only a few words with the Secretary were required to make the case a very clear one.

How it came to pass that the novice got wind of the detection we do not know; but this we do know, that when sought for soon after he could not be found. He had exhibited clerky talent and business knowledge of a high order, and was too modest to await the measure of approval they were destined to bring him.

Several cities boast of having given birth to the inventor of the art of printing, and the human family, therefore, continues in somewhat of a quandary on the subject. Lest this should be the case also with reference to the personage who has this time so signally illustrated himself, we embrace this occasion to say that he belongs to the city already distinguished as the theatre of Colonel Fluck's glory—the city of Philadelphia.—*Wash. Republic.*

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Alexander M. Ross, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at St. Catherine's.

Gideon S. Holmes, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at the Cape of Good Hope.

Castle of St. Angelo. It was rumored that negotiations with the King of Naples, for the purpose of [illegible] the Neapolitan garrison at Rome had not [illegible] crowned with success.

It is stated that [illegible] Pontiff is as yet undecided how to act in reference to England; and that the officious intervence of a few English Catholic noblemen, has only added to the perplexity of his [illegible]. It is also reported that there is at the present moment a split in the camp of the Jesuits, a schism having arisen upon the question of the mysterious system of their religious and political tactics being continued or abandoned. The King of Naples is now menaced with revolutionary plots on every side. Arrests were being made in great numbers, but this did not seem to lessen the evil.—The army is therefore to be increased by 18,000 men, and as the promulgation of English opinions is one of the causes assigned for these covert treasons, the few Neapolitans who were kept on visiting the great exhibition, have been refused their passports.

SPAIN.—The ministry have tendered their resignation, but the Queen has refused to accept their retirement, and so they retain their offices—to follow by a royal order. Second course.

HUNGARY.—The Austrian *gens d'armes* companies in Hungary are being completed with all possible expedition, and whole hosts of custom house officers have been let loose upon that province, in order that the new customs' acts may be carried out with vigor. How they will fare, the future alone can show. It is thought that this attempt to place the heel of tyranny on the necks of the Magyars will lead to serious results. There are brave men in Hungary still who will resist this aggression to the last.

SYRIA.—The Journal de Constantinople, of the 24th ult., mentions an insurrection which had broken out at Damascus against the recruiting laws, but was quelled by the Imperial troops.

Mr. Eter was appointed a member of the Police and Warehouse Committees.

Mr. G. Fungi was elected Sergeant at Arms of the Council. Several supernumeraries on the night watch, were also elected. Jules E. Welle was appointed a day police officer, after which the Council adjourned.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—This body held a special meeting, eleven members present and Mr. Cucullier in the chair. Mr. S. B. Lane, the new member elect, was duly qualified to take his seat. A message from the Mayor of the road, enclosing a resolution passed by the Second Municipality in relation to the levee of certain wharves to Mr. Jennings by the First Municipality. His Honor also directs the attention of the Council to the approaching Washington's Birth-Day, and trust that proper arrangements will be made for its observance. The Mayor likewise communicated the fact that 500 shares of Commercial Bank Stock belonging to the city of New Orleans have been seized and advertised to be sold under a judgment in favor of the Planters' Bank. Examination postponed.

James Lane for stealing a cheese from the Levee, was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Peter, a slave was arrested for stealing about $200 from Mrs. Dowd, and was ordered to be flogged.

Ann McCullough, charged with stealing clothes from Mrs. Dowd was remanded for further examination.

Madeline a slave, accused of having stolen silver cup from Mrs. Bowey was discharged.

Dan Barron—Memphis Blackbird who was accused of a violent assault and battery, was peremptorily discharged by Recorder Genoa, no evidence having been brought forward to incriminate him.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a young man named Phillips, who died in Dauphine, early in the morning, on the side walk at the corner of Bourbon and St. Ann streets. Verdict, died of congestion of the lungs.

CHARGE DISMISSED.—The public Dorlingy was examined yesterday by Recorder Genoa on the charge of having on the 20th December assaulted one Chas. Joseph, a coloured man, with a dangerous weapon. No evidence was adduced to sustain the charge, and the case was accordingly dismissed.

LARCENY.—Elizabeth Blake and Mary Waters were brought up yesterday before Recorder Genoa, on the charge of having stolen $200 from Francois Desplaine. The accused were committed for trial before the First District Court.

BURGLARY AND INCENDIARISM.—The Good Intent Tow Boat Office was entered on Wednesday night or early yesterday morning by some thieves who have not yet been caught, and who it appears were well acquainted with the premises. They broke open two safes, one in the entire of the late Junius Beebe, by drilling a number of holes through the front of them near the locks, and then prying them open with wrenches and bars of which they must have had a good supply. One of the safes was in the office on Front Levee street, and the other in the back office on Gallatin street. The large safe in the back office which contained the principal cash, was not touched and the whole amount of the plunder was $50, and all the papers *under date*, *bills of lading*, were strewn all over the office.

After having accomplished this task, they went down into the store of Mr. Bunn and other items, and broke open a large iron safe, which was placed on board for the accommodations of his friends. Being thus disappointed in their rights wants, they went into the cock loft and set fire to the building, which was discovered about day break, by the watch returning to the boat. Mr Baxter, one of the towboat agents, was the first to see the alarm and endeavored forthwith to break open the front door of the office, but was driven back by the force of the burning and found the door open, whereupon by the timely assistance of Mr. McArthur, Mr. Wade and Mr. Thos. Hibbert, they succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it had done any serious damage to the building. The agents of the Company state that the contents of the safe will be found attached to the knob for the benefit of housebreakers so they will not have the trouble of breaking them open and injuring the property.

FIFTH INSTANCE COURT.—*Judge Buchanan.*—Petitions, &c.—From H. Brant offering his security for the office of Surveyor. Laid over.

From Maria Griffin complaining of a couple of watchmen. Referred to Police Committee.

From Christopher Glumpes, praying for the remission of a fine of $10. Referred to the Committee on claims.

From Frost & Barlow, complaining of being erroneously taxed on capital. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Buchanan expressed his surprise that any one should doubt the power and legality of the present Board under his decision. The injunction was but in force, and no appeal had yet been taken from his decision, consequently it remained final. The Court remarked that any attempt on the part of the Council to deprive the Court of its power would be considered as a contempt of Court.

The counsel for the Board then moved that, as no answer had been filed to the petition of the Board on its merits, a judgment by default be entered, which motion prevailed.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY, February 6th, 1851.

In consequence of the Canada's news, reporting a decided decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market, our own market is almost at a stand, and we only hear of the sale of 1,200 bales, at lower prices, and in private, however, to quote with any degree of security.

Sales of Sugar, 600 hhds., at steady prices. Fair 5⅝@5¾c. Of Molasses, 1,400 bbls. were sold at 24¾@25c ⅌ gallon for prime lots.

The Flour market is quiet; sales 2,500 bbls. at $4 12½@$4 20c for Ohio, and $4 27½@$4 40 for St. Louis and Illinois. Corn is the same with sales of 3,000 sacks at 65@67c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are dull. Mess Pork has been sold at $12 50 for uninspected. Lard is selling at 7¾@8c for bbls., and 8¾@9c ⅌ lb. for kegs. Bacon sides command 7¾c., and Shoulders 6¾@7c ⅌ lb.

Whiskey is selling in small quantities, at 27@27½c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges is in good demand. Sterling 107@108. Paris, 5f. 31¼@5f. 22½. N. York sixty day bills, 2¾@4¼ ⅌ cent dis. Checks 1¾@1¼ ⅌ cent. dis.

Freights are very firm.

A Card—Placide's Theatre.

MR. H. PLACIDE respectfully informs the public of New Orleans that his BENEFIT and last appearance will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, February 7, 1851, when a variety of entertainments will be presented for their approbation.

☞ Box Book now open. f6

Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.

An adjourned meeting of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. and