The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors.
No. 63 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 0.
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year, in advance).....5 0

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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, Feb. 9, 1850.

☞ The Northern mail failed again yesterday. This being the fourteenth consecutive failure, the Government might as well abolish the mail department altogether, as retain it in its present inefficient and halting condition.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

The telegraph furnished us some days since with a transcript of the compromise resolutions touching slavery, introduced into the United States Senate by HENRY CLAY, on the 29th ult. The full report of the proceedings embraces matter of stirring interest, and justifies a somewhat longer notice than we are wont to bestow upon Congressional debates.

Mr. CLAY, in presenting his resolutions, made a few remarks touching their importance, and the necessity of giving them earnest consideration. He then read the resolutions, accompanying each with brief comments. In regard to the first resolution, that California should be admitted into the Union, without any restriction in respect to the institution of slavery, Mr. CLAY argued that though the admission of a State, without a previous act of Congress defining its boundaries, might be irregular, it was not without precedent; and he cited the case of Michigan as one in point.

The second resolution, that as slavery does not exist by law in any of the territories acquired from Mexico, and is not likely to be introduced therein, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide either for its introduction or exclusion into such territories, was urged by Mr. CLAY as an act of absolute necessity. California had prohibited slavery in her constitution. To attempt to force the institution upon the people of that country, would be to expose them to all the dangers of anarchy, to which he was inflexibly opposed.

The third and fourth resolutions, fixing the boundary of Texas, and providing for the assumption by the United States of the public debt of that State, were commented upon by Mr. CLAY at some length. He argued that Texas had a specious but not a sound title to any portion of the territory called New Mexico.—His proposition of a boundary would make of Texas a country large enough to embrace three or four States, when fully peopled. The fourth resolution, providing for the payment of the debt of Texas, was a measure of justice. The property pledged by Texas for the payment of her debt became the property of the United States by the act of annexation, and hence the United States, the recipients of this pledge, should pay the debts due to the creditors, at least as far as the thing pledged would go to that object.

The fifth resolution, declaring it inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the sixth, which considers it expedient to do away with the slave trade in that District, were sustained as the expression of the opinion of the Senate many years ago, and of the popular will at the present time.

The two last resolutions, declaring the expediency of more effectual laws to secure the restitution of fugitive slaves, and denying the right of Congress to prohibit the slave trade between the States, required little explanation.—Mr. CLAY closed his speech with the following remarks:

He had thought that a resort to the old custom of our American and English ancestors, of an occasional declaration of great fundamental principles, would be the best plan to pursue, and the Senate now had before them that plan of settling the great difficulties existing.

How far it might prove acceptable to the two parties to this question, it was not for him to say. It should be acceptable to both. There was in the acceptance of it no sacrifice of principle by either. It was founded on mutual forbearance, and originating in mutual concession and conciliation.

At the North he knew there was a deep opposition to slavery, an opposition dictated by the feelings of profound humanity and philanthropy. But while he believed there was, in these resolutions, about an equal amount of concession, he thought he might have asked more from the North, in the way of concession, than from the South. With the concessions from the free States, what was this subject but an abstraction? An abstraction, it was true, based upon the principles of humanity and philanthropy, noble and not dictated or used for party ends and party purposes. The North was in numerically greater than the slave States, and greatness of power and magnanimity should ever go together. On the part of the North, the opposition to slavery was a sentiment of philanthropy and humanity; and, when sentiments of that kind are entained with the wish and disposition to make sacrifices to enforce them, they are truly noble. When the sacrifices are not to be made by you of the North, but by those who cannot sympathize with you, it is not so. On the one side, it is a sentiment without any sacrifice or peril or danger or loss; on the other, there was a vast and incalculable sacrifice of property—without you of the North being burdened with any portion of it—a sacrifice of all the social relations of property, of life, and of every thing dear.

Look at the storm now raging—upon whom does its fury fall? You of the North are safely housed, and feel none of its force, but at the South how different! Look at that dwelling-house wrapping flames; rather after rafter crackling, breaking, falling; look to those women and children rushing wildly through the flames, shrieking, in their calamities, for help from Heaven.

Is this in the free States? No; but in the slave States, and produced not intentionally, but by the measures introduced by you, and carried further than you had any intention they should proceed. On the one side there was sentiment, sentiment, and sentiment alone. On the other, property, life, and the whole social fabric, likely to be involved in ruin.

He had already stated more than he had intended, but would detain the Senate while he related an incident which occurred this morning. A man had come into his room this morning, (the same person who a few days ago had placed in his hands for presentation to the Senate, a petition that Congress would purchase Mount Vernon,) and said to him: "Mr. Clay, I heard you make a speech the other day which induced me to suppose you would be glad to possess a relic of Washington. Allow me to present you with this," handing to him at the same time a fragment of the coffin of Washington—a fragment of that coffin in which reposed the sacred remains of Washington.

Was there any thing in the incident? Was it, as it had occurred to him, a sad presage of what is to become of that great fabric which Washington reared?

He then moved that the resolutions be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. CLAY was followed by a number of Senators from the South—Messrs. RUSK, FOOTE, MASON, DAWS, DOWNS, KING and BUTLER—nearly all of whom complimented the illustrious Senate upon the patriotic motives which had inspired him, while all of them manifested more or less decided hostility to his views.

The papers at Washington are chary of their comments. The *Intelligencer* and *Republic* speak well of the resolutions but in brief and passing terms. The *Union* thinks that though they cannot pass in their present shape, they contain the germ of a compromise which may be successfully applied to the settlement of existing difficulty.

Mr. BUCHANAN—The *Republic* wittily and wickedly remarks that the Wash. *Union* always avails itself of a visit of Mr. Buchanan to the metropolis to abuse the old Federalists. This is is such an obvious breach of hospitality, such a gross violation of all the proprieties of polite life, that we can not permit it to pass unnoticed. Why Mr. Buchanan should be pursued by the *Union* in this ungenerous spirit, we cannot imagine. And yet there must be a motive in it. For our own part, we always consider the subject tabooed as long as Mr. Buchanan remains in the District, knowing it to be displeasant to any gentleman to be continually twitted in the public journals for bygones that ought to be bygones. Our columns are open to Mr. Buchanan whenever he desires to defend his old associates against the attacks of the *Union*.

☞ The sale of Sherry, Port and Madeira Wines, landing from brig Lodebar, from Cadiz, that was advertised to take place ☞ [illegible] THIS DAY, [illegible] of Sybes, Hyde & Co's Auction [illegible] Magnolin street, for reasons [illegible] cash down.

Our Minister in Spain.

We have been favored, says the [illegible] *Intelligencer*, by an American gentleman [illegible] abroad, with a Madrid *Gazette*, containing an account of the reception of the Hon. D. Barringer, Minister of the United States to Spain, on his presentation to the Queen, on the 24th October last; on which occasion he delivered an address to the Queen, to which her Majesty replied.

The following are copies of the Address and the reply, translated from the original.

THE MINISTER'S ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY

MADAM—The President of the United States has been pleased to confer on me the distinguished appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Court of your Majesty. In performing the duty of presenting my letter of credence, I am directed by him to give to your majesty every assurance of the sincere and ardent desire of the Government of the United States to continue and confirm the amicable relations which now so happily exist between the two countries.

To preserve the public peace and keep inviolate the faith of treaties, are among the highest duties of the supreme authority at all times. They are especially so, in an age full of progress in art and science, and marked by every improvement that can add to the prosperity and happiness of nations.

Allow me to express, in the most cordial manner, the great personal gratification I participate from a residence at the Court of your Majesty. And having been made the medium of official communication between the Government of your Majesty and that of the United States, I trust I may be pardoned for adding my own personal wishes to those of the Government I represent, that there may always exist the warmest friendship and peace between the two nations so strongly bound by reciprocal interests, and so endeared to each other by historical association.

HER MAJESTY'S REPLY.

With much pleasure I receive, sir, the letter which accredits you to my Court in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. It is also exceedingly grateful to me to be assured by you, in the name of the President of the Republic, of the lively desire which animates him, as well as his Government, to continue the amicable relations which happily exist between the two countries—a desire of the sincerity of which I have received, with the highest appreciation, from recent and unequivocal. Equally satisfied that, in this age of progress, the first duty of Government is to preserve the public peace and keep inviolate the faith of treaties, it gives me pleasure to assure you that to this sacred end shall be directed my anxious and ceaseless aim.

I flatter myself, sir, that the reception which you will further receive in my Court will make your residence near it agreeable, and you may be confident that my Government will facilitate to you all the means of performing satisfactorily an important mission with which you have been charged.

I acknowledge, gratefully, the personal good wishes which you have expressed towards me; and I hope that, seconded by those of my Government, I may be able to contribute efficiently to draw closer the ties of friendship which bind together Spain and the United States.

Taxation on Capital.

We publish to-day, a very important law fully empowering the several Municipalities of the city of New Orleans, to lay a tax on Capital. The bill not only sanctions the future action of the corporations of New Orleans, but realizes the tax of 1848. It at once relieves the Municipalities from the difficulties growing out of the decision of the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—The officers of the New York Custom House, dismissed by Mr. MAXWELL, consist of 5 weighers, 4 measurers, 1 gauger, 21 inspectors, 20 night inspectors, 3 invoice examiners, 2 invoice clerks, 8 appraisal clerks, 9 warehouse review clerks, 7 warehouse clerks, 16 watchmen, 24 temporary clerks, 6 boatmen and 40 laborers. Three markers who have been paid $1,400 per annum, have been put down to inspectors, at $1,095, and four assistants have been discharged. One depot collector has resigned, and his place is not to be filled. Among the dismissals, we find the name of Mr. MAXWELL'S own son. The entire saving by this reduction is nearly $115,000 per annum, or about one-fifth of the entire cost of the revenue service at the port, and the whole number discharged is one hundred and seventy one, comprising numbers of both political parties.

[Er on the Boston Post.]

THE MYSTERY REMAINS STILL MORE MYSTERIOUS.—*Extraordinary Revelations.*—The following communication was sent to us through the city postoffice this morning. Although not disposed to give currency to any fabrications concerning the Parkman tragedy, which may not be founded in fact, we think the subject embraced in the annexed statement sufficiently interesting to warrant its publication. The letter is signed by a person's name, accompanied with a request that it should be kept secret.

BOSTON, Jan. 24, 1850.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR—Though dark and mysterious as do appear the accusations against Dr. Webster, in the tragedy, yet circumstances are linked together in an almost perfect chain, yet there are several links wanting, and which can never be satisfactorily filled up. These, and other facts, will render all public prosecutions vain and impotent, and Dr. Webster will be acquitted as soon as his trial is ended. And this is but fair, since a part of the chain is imperfect. Those who have sworn away his life, or the welfare of Webster may indeed be guilty. Of this I know but little, but I feel as if I could swear in the manner already known. The reason of no blood being found in the College has been accounted for, and the chain of evidence has thus been rendered imperfect. It would be right if this matter were properly known.

Your's, very truly.

The *Herald* also has the following:

Since the arrest of Dr. Webster on a charge of murder, his family at Cambridge have received mysterious letters from various sections of the country—some of them anonymous, and others with apparently real signatures—offering (for a remuneration of from $50 to $200, to be enclosed to the writer) to suggest modes of defence and to insure the acquittal of the accused.

Some of these letters appear to be *bona fide* epistles from members of the bar in remote sections of the country; and the suffering family of the incarcerated Doctor are not only bored to death by such shameful letters, but are exposed to an onerous tax for the postage thereof. One would think that a family in the condition of Dr. Webster's should be exempt from such mean attempts at extortion; and those who practice them should be held up to public scorn, if they can be ferreted out. There is no other tribunal.

LATEST FROM BREMER.—The Chicago Journal says, [illegible] of the newspapers are adopting a contemptible system of toadyism relative to Miss Bremer, [illegible] feeling every one of her movements with [illegible] avidity of a court journal. The following is a specimen:

Miss Bremer worked on Tuesday night, as usual—smiled gently at some remark of Mr. Emerson—Miss Bremer drank a cup of coffee without sugar—expressed a decided preference for Java, in consequence of which dealers anticipate a great rise in the article. Miss Bremer never eats sausage, being a great friend to the canine race—spoke very feelingly of Ulysses's dog, that knew his master after an absence of 20 years, and four fingers on her right hand, the thumb exclusive. Her weight has not been ascertained, but her age, we are happy to say, is known to be about forty. It is a fact worthy of note, that Miss Bremer's mother was a woman, which satisfactorily accounts for her being the material relative of the distinguished authoress.

NEW HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.—The Crescent Coffeehouse, at the corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets, formerly kept by "Walter," will be re-opened this evening, under the auspices of Mr. Damian Casas, the new proprietor. In Mr. Casas' experience, the public have the assurance that the new house will be kept in first rate style, and besides the best of liquors, coffee, tea and chocolate can be procured at all times of the day.

A grand ball, in aid of the expatriated Hungarians, is to come off in New York on the 8th inst. The arrangements have been made on the most extensive scale. The tickets will be limited to one thousand, at five dollars each, to admit a lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets at one dollar. If the accommodations will permit, a large number of tickets will be issued which will be put at ten dollars.

[Reported for the N. O. Bee.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

[illegible] Room, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1850.

[illegible] President.

[illegible] Hon. J. B. Plauche, Lieut. Governor, presiding.

[illegible] Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Lafayette Square [illegible]

Hon. J. B. Plauche, President:

Sir—I have [illegible]

The Register of Land office has the honor to transmit herewith the following Report:

[illegible] Land:

Granted by act of Congress of 3d February, 1841, [illegible] acres.
Selected by locating agents and approved, 239,811 95-100 acres.
Selections, Mission Rouge patent map of [illegible] 39,242 93 "
Reclaimed by the state of war-[illegible] 234,816 93-400,971

600,139

Of the foregoing locations, 9,651 27-100 acres, located on lands immediately selected by the State, have been cancelled. She is entitled to select other lands, or sell her right to select them, to an equivalent amount. It is probable that a further quantity may be rejected.

The provisions of the act of the 28th February, 1847, granting preference rights, although it encountered at first considerable obstacles from an indisposition on the part of the officers of the General Government to permit a relinquishment of pre-emptions acquired under the United States, has been carried into complete effect, and has been attended with all the success which the advocates and friends of the policy could desire. It also contributed very materially to the rapid sale of the Warrants, by stimulating the demand, and creating competition for them.

The 9th and 10th sections of the act above referred to, confers a privilege in favor of settlers on lands in the Maison Rouge grant selected under Governor Mouton. Since the passage of the act, I was apprised of the rejection of those selections. In as much, however, as the language of the law appeared to contemplate a contingency which might ultimately happen, I assumed the responsibility of reserving from sale a sufficient number of Warrants to cover the selections which had been made. The propriety of this course has been fully justified. I have been informed by the Commissioner of the General Land office, through the Hon. Mr. Downs, that the selections have been re-instated, and are suspended, to await the issue of judicial proceedings now pending. From the decisions already had, it is quite likely that the title to these lands will ultimately vest in the State.

While upon this subject I will call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that there is some ambiguity as to which of the two Land Offices of the State is authorized the sale of these lands. When the act was passed there was but one General Land Office. Since that time a Branch Land Office has been established at Winnsborough. A confliction of jurisdiction has already taken place between the two offices which has been decided by the Supreme Court, against the office at Winnsborough. A piece of unlocated land was located by a warrant in this office, which the Register and Receiver at Winnsborough permitted to be *afterwards* taken by private entry. I regret not much to see the State placed in the position of selling the same land to two parties, and was apprehensive it would give rise to considerable litigation. It could have been avoided by taking the opinion of the Attorney General of the State. The decisions of the Supreme Court is perfectly clear and explicit, and if the selections in the Mason Rouge grant were to be located before their approval, there would be but one land office, which would be the proper place to locate them. But the decision to the time when the title shall be declared vest in the State; and, as your honorable body are in session, it would be better to determine which office shall have the control of those lands, so as to preclude all doubt and uncertainty.

I have stated that the amount of lands selected by locating agents and vest in the State is 235,811 95 acres.
Of which has been sold at this office, by public sale and private entry, 15,968 11
By Warrants, 7,197,98-23 385 99 "
Leaving unsold, 212,425 96 "
Of which has been transferred to Winnsborough, 81,475 95 "
Remaining, 130,950 01 "
subject to sale at this Office at $1.25 per acre.

The fact has been clearly demonstrated by experience, that the lands selected by locating agents have not realized the ratio that was reasonably to have been expected.

Seminary Lands.

Amount of appropriation by acts of Congress, 3d March, 1827, 46,080 acres.
Selected and approved, 40,305,17
Sold on warrants, 5714,53 46080
There remains unsold of the grant 16,155 82-100 acres.

I concur in the suggestions of Governor Johnson, that the *minimum* should be reduced to $1 25 per acre.

School Lands.

In conformity with an act to secure the location of school lands, I have ascertained in what Townships there are no original reservations, or public reservations; and have obtained, with the co-operation of Gen. Downs, the consent of the general government, to issue warrants for all lands that may be found due to Townships in the State. I examined the section of the Land Office in the south-eastern district, at the Land Office at Natchitoches, and through the courtesy of Mr. Boyd, the Surveyor General, I was enabled to examine at his office in Donaldsonville, the maps of other districts.

The result of my investigations have satisfied me that there is a great deal of confusion about the school reservations, and that to make a large quantity of land available for the purpose for which it was intended, will require unremitted attention, patience and perseverence.

In the New Orleans, Opelousas and Greensburg Districts, there appear to have been reservations where the 16th sections are interfered with by private confirmed claims, or where the quantity, owing to the peculiar survey, is less than allowable by law, which have in the official sanction of the Department at Washington.

In the Opelousas District several selections have been made to replace the original 16th sections, which have been interfered with; these selections have been approved. I am, however, of opinion, that in the Townships where the quantity received is less than provided by law, no selections have been made to cover the deficiency.

I have not yet been able to ascertain fully, whether selections have been made to replace the school sections that are wanting in the Natchitoches District. The Register at Natchitoches informs me that in one instance, another selection has been made. I can, by applying to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, obtain the information, and a list of such selections, if approved. There will then be no further difficulty, as with the lists I have, I can readily discover the fact. The lists I have prepared indicate all the Townships in the Districts, the quantity of land contained in each, which graduates the amount of land due the Townships—show where there are full reservations, partial reservations, and where the reservation has been taken up in part, or wholely, by non-authorized selections.

The great body of lands due the Townships, are in the South Eastern, South-Western and Greensburg Districts, which appear to have been most sadly neglected, selections were made by the Registers, but from some cause or other, the selections were never approved, and the land selected was permitted to be taken up by purchasers, and has since been patented to them.

The lists that I prepared, were designed by me solely to carry into operation the act to secure the location of school lands, but I have frequently been applied to by several of the Parish Superintendents of Public Schools, to furnish them with a list of the school lands in their parishes, of which they may have a very imperfect knowledge. By referring to a general map, they can ascertain the several parishes and the Townships and Ranges, (Lafourche's for example,) in connection with the lists I have, I could furnish them with what they require, if it would, however, take some time.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT J. KER, Register.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

SENATE.

Official Report of Debates.

TUESDAY, February 5th, 1850.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The Hon. J. B. Plauche, Lieut. Governor, presiding.

Mr. Butler, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, reported the following acts:

Act for the relief of Jesse Spike, Benjamin Wilson and others.

Act for the relief of Antoine Toulouse.

Act for the relief of Bernard Lathya.

Act for the relief of J. J. Quane, of New Orleans, a veteran of 1814-'15.

Mr. Moore, on behalf of the Committee on Printing, to whom had been referred the report of Robt. J. Ker, Register of the Land Office, stated, that he was instructed by the Committee to recommend that 100 copies of said report be printed.

Mr. Butler introduced an act for the creation of an office in the City of New Orleans, for the delivery of passports and the authentication of public documents, which, on his motion, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Beebe introduced an act for the protection of persons and property from the explosion of steam boilers on vessels plying on the Mississippi river, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Waddill moved the printing of the bill. It was very important in its character, said Mr. Waddill; it affected our whole system of commerce, not only on the rivers, but on the ocean.

The printing of the bill was ordered.

Mr. Drew, on behalf of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom were referred the resolutions of the State of Connecticut, in reference to the abolition of slavery, and the resolutions of the State of Indiana, on the subject of the slave trade, made the following written report:

Resolved, first, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the Governor of this State be and he is hereby instructed to inform the Governor of the State of Connecticut, that the resolutions on the subject of slavery, passed by the General Assembly of that State, have been recorded and transmitted to the two Houses of the General Assembly of this State.

Resolved, Second, That the Governor of this State be further instructed to inform the Governor of the

[illegible]

Miss KIMBERLY feels exceedingly grateful for the compliment paid her in the above invitation, signed by so large a number respectable citizens of New Orleans, and in compliance with its request, she takes pleasure in announcing that on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11th, she will read Shakspeare's play of "THE TEMPEST," in the Lyceum Hall, Second Municipality.

☞ Tickets $1—to be had the St. Charles and Verandah Hotels, and at the door.

☞ Reading to commence at 7½ o'clock. 9f

—BORN—

Yesterday, Mrs. JOSEPHINE BACCHUS, wife of John May, and widow of the late Joseph Morrison.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, Bagatelle st, between Main and St. Philip sts.

SWISS GOODS—Landing ex ship Orleans, 7 bale Swiss embroidery; 1 bale Swiss Muslins. For sale by
HENRY NOEL, 105 Royal st.

FIRE BRICK—100,000 English and Pennsylvania, landing and for sale by
HAYMAN & BOLDEN,
98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Store.

LIME LIME—Cargoes brig Palo Alto, George L. Prescott, and schr Alfred S Sim, sold Verdon, landing and for sale by
HAYMAN & BOLDEN,
98 Magazine street and 11 Red store.

SUGAR LIME—300 bbls. extra; 300 do. fin. Genoa, for sale by
HAYMAN & BOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.
and 11 Red Store.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY BONDS, for sale by
THOS. FOOTE, 73 Customhouse st.

[illegible]

Inferior	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]
Good Fine	[illegible]

TOBACCO—Arrived since the last, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 17,[illegible] bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 5,844; [illegible] 6,430; Mobile, 75; Texas, 678; Florida, [illegible]; [illegible] together, 23,765 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 9,390 bales; Havre 2,482; [illegible] 465; Bremen, 460; Gottenburg, 494; Trieste, 300; Hampton, 100; New York, 1,534; Boston, 5,116; Philadelphia, 843; together, 21,791 bales; making in addition to stock of 1,976 bales, and leaving an aggregate inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 198,398 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849	12,791	
Arrived last week	25,765	
Arrived previously	301,660	565,225
Exported last week	18,501	538,816
Exported previously	317,543	320,634
Stock on hand and on shipboard		198,398

Our last report closed on the 1st inst., of which there has since been but little exception, though on the whole, prices have decidedly firmer than at the close of last week. Cotton is offered very sparingly, and were it not for the occasional necessity of providing for spinning engagements there would be little or none on the market. The leading holders have made up their minds not to sell to any considerable extent till after the receipt of the advices from Liverpool, which will be with January, and 9th February, so that there is the probability of executing any foreign orders for the market, our market maintaining a comparatively firm position. Nothing new has been elicited in regard to the crop, and as the accounts have remained at the opening of the season, are likely to prove correct, there is no inducement at present for speculators and planters to part with their Cotton unless at full prices.

The Steamer's letters received on Wednesday, confirm the previous telegraphic advices. The lower descriptions of Cotton have advanced ¼d., and Trade was exceedingly active. The sales in Manchester, on the preceding day, of 6,000 bales discovered no taking up stock. We cannot the min take to be a large one, and have no doubt it will place the spinners in a position to buy much better than before. Indeed, the [illegible] over this stupid holiday must be very complimentary to the intelligence of the Liverpool brokers, acting as a sort of safety valve to the activity of the statistic makers. But the amount large as it may seem, will be disposed of and properly required before the season is over, and will be forgotten when the spinners shall be compelled to acknowledge that the crop will scarcely exceed the lowest estimate.

Our market has before reported, been quiet. The sales of Saturday were 2,[illegible] bales, Monday 3,600, Tuesday 1,900, Wednesday 1,[illegible], Thursday 4,500, and today 3,600, making a total for the week of 17,600 bales, taken for England, the Continent and the South. The Europa's advices were fully due, and may be looked for to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL CRICKET AND MANCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Inferior	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]
Good Fine	[illegible]

[illegible]

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849	12,793	
Arrived last week	[illegible]	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]	16,674
Stock on hand and on shipboard		5,296

The heavy pressure noticed last week having swept the market of the greater part of the remaining on sale, the transactions since Friday have been much restricted, and amount to only 1,[illegible] bbls., at full prices. We quote: Lugs, [illegible]; Leaf, [illegible]; Common to Good, 8¼@8½c; Fine, [illegible]; Choice and Selections 7½, [illegible]; Manchester County, 5½ @10 cts. [illegible]

[illegible] Admitted, 4,[illegible]; 15 do. at 7c; 10 do. at [illegible]; 15 do. at 5¾, and 11 do. at [illegible].

SUGAR—A fair trade, the bulk related to a purely local market, but one in which the transactions have been of great interest. We would, therefore, appeal to the courtesy of his excellency to dispense with the rule and allow the bill to be put on its final passage. 9f

Mr. Peck introduced a resolution requiring why the Directors of the Penitentiary have not made their Report on the condition of that Institution.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, when the door opened, they adjourned.

☞ **Complimentary Benefit to Miss Kimberly.**—We beg to call attention to the subjoined correspondence, which is as honorable to the gentlemen who have signed the invitation to Miss Kimberly, to deliver one more reading of Shakspeare here before her departure, as it is flattering to that gifted lady. Miss K. will read the "Tempest" at Lyceum Hall, Lafayette Square, on MONDAY EVENING.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5, 1850.

Miss KIMBERLY—The undersigned feel much disappointed that you do not intend to give the readings from Shakspeare in this city. Knowing, however, that a large number of our citizens have received instructions from you in relation to your readings, and that you have evinced in them such wonderful powers as a dramatic elocutionist, we cannot forbear to express to you our earnest hope that you will consent to give one more reading before leaving our city.

You are our own countrywoman, and a stranger in our city. We, therefore, take peculiar pleasure in presenting an invitation, which your talents eminently deserve; and your compliance with it, at such time and place as you may designate, cannot fail to impart a high gratification to our fellow-citizens, and to those, who have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servants:

Henry R Young,
J A Dougherty,
J L Campbell,
R C Wilson,
E E Wharton,
L Moss,
T D Jackson,
R A Tyler,
A P Merrill, Jr.,
J Thomas,
Samuel Tobey,
Simon Lipsenear,
Wm N Beecher,
B D McNeil,
G Kundendell,
J Waterman,
J N Armstring,
Durando Pont,
Alex K McLean,
R M McAlpin,
W Saunders,
A C Rutgers,
J C Goodrich,
L Mallor,
S J Walsh,
Wm E Leverich,
J Wright,
N S Sears,
W E Murphy,
C Redmond,
H K Carter,
H Bent,
Wm Christy,
M D Thomas,
J W Wright,
S M Maddy,
Wm E Middle,
R W Adams,
S W Oakey,
A Kennedy,
Chas McCormick,
J P Benjamin,
J C Morgan,
W M Goodrich,
J W Fried,
J C Duncan,
W W Brooklove,
S T Jones,
J H Maney,
J G Belden,
J P Carothers,
S Harby,
A M Holbrook.

—DIED—

Yesterday, Mrs. JOSEPHINE BACCHUS, wife of John May, and widow of the late Joseph Morrison. Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, Bagatelle st, between Main and St. Philip sts.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible] Cotton that can be [illegible] Europe is slow [illegible] and will [illegible] buy orders-of [illegible] and with the certainty [illegible] buy with confidence [illegible] for our manufactories.

In the early part of the week [illegible] weather was clear and cold, but rained [illegible] and raining again. The river is six [illegible] the high water mark of last year.

COTTON.—Arrived since the last, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 17,[illegible] bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 5,844; [illegible] 6,430; Mobile, 75; Texas, 678; Florida, [illegible]; together, 23,765 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 9,390 bales; Havre 2,482; [illegible] 465; Bremen, 460; Gottenburg, 494; Trieste, 300; Hampton, 100; New York, 1,534; Boston, 5,116; Philadelphia, 843; together, 21,791 bales; making in addition to stock of 1,976 bales, and leaving an aggregate inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 198,398 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849	12,791	
Arrived last week	25,765	
Arrived previously	301,660	565,225
Exported last week	18,501	538,816
Exported previously	317,543	320,634
Stock on hand and on shipboard		198,398

Our last report closed on the 1st inst., of which there has since been but little exception, though on the whole, prices have decidedly firmer than at the close of last week. Cotton is offered very sparingly, and were it not for the occasional necessity of providing for spinning engagements there would be little or none on the market. The leading holders have made up their minds not to sell to any considerable extent till after the receipt of the advices from Liverpool, which will be with January, and 9th February, so that there is the probability of executing any foreign orders for the market, our market maintaining a comparatively firm position. Nothing new has been elicited in regard to the crop, and as the accounts have remained at the opening of the season, are likely to prove correct, there is no inducement at present for speculators and planters to part with their Cotton unless at full prices.

The Steamer's letters received on Wednesday, confirm the previous telegraphic advices. The lower descriptions of Cotton have advanced ¼d., and Trade was exceedingly active. The sales in Manchester, on the preceding day, of 6,000 bales discovered no taking up stock. We cannot the min take to be a large one, and have no doubt it will place the spinners in a position to buy much better than before. Indeed, the [illegible] over this stupid holiday must be very complimentary to the intelligence of the Liverpool brokers, acting as a sort of safety valve to the activity of the statistic makers. But the amount large as it may seem, will be disposed of and properly required before the season is over, and will be forgotten when the spinners shall be compelled to acknowledge that the crop will scarcely exceed the lowest estimate.

Our market has before reported, been quiet. The sales of Saturday were 2,[illegible] bales, Monday 3,600, Tuesday 1,900, Wednesday 1,[illegible], Thursday 4,500, and today 3,600, making a total for the week of 17,600 bales, taken for England, the Continent and the South. The Europa's advices were fully due, and may be looked for to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL CRICKET AND MANCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Inferior	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]
Good Fine	[illegible]

TOBACCO—Arrived since the last, of Louisiana and Mississippi, 17,[illegible] bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 5,844; [illegible] 6,430; Mobile, 75; Texas, 678; Florida, [illegible]; together, 23,765 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 9,390 bales; Havre 2,482; [illegible] 465; Bremen, 460; Gottenburg, 494; Trieste, 300; Hampton, 100; New York, 1,534; Boston, 5,116; Philadelphia, 843; together, 21,791 bales; making in addition to stock of 1,976 bales, and leaving an aggregate inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 198,398 bales.

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