The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1851

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Friday Morning, Feb. 14, 1851.

☞ The Northern Mail arrived through yesterday as far as Baltimore. It failed from points above that city.

JENNY LIND.

We have purposely abstained from a minute analysis of Miss LIND's vocal powers, until the present time. Now that we have listened to her attentively in two concerts, in both of which she executed music of various styles and schools, thus affording an opportunity for honest and discriminating criticism, we are enabled conscientiously to investigate the subject.

In scanning the pretensions of a vocalist, criticism finds two fundamental points of enquiry. First, what nature may have bestowed; next, what art may have accomplished. Let us apply this principle to Miss JENNY LIND. Nature has been unusually bountiful to her. From that generous fountain, Miss LIND has received a voice of extreme beauty and purity, of a quality eminently clear, metallic and sympathetic; of at least average volume; of marked compass, especially in the upper register. This splendid instrument is not of equal power and clearness in every division of the staff. It would otherwise be perfect and faultless. It is deficient, for example, in the lower register lacking reverberatory force, and escaping from the lungs feebly and with evident effort. In the medium, its strength and scope are uniform, and its quality delightful. In proportion as it wanders into the higher notes, its range becomes more free, its volume seems enhanced, and its accuracy and correctness more salient and surprising. Hence Miss LIND's is what musicians term a soprano, and this soprano is characterized by a flexibility perhaps superior to any living artist, except PERSIANI.

It is this ductility of voice which constitutes the leading charm in Miss LIND's execution. Her ear, she is enabled to swell, to sink, to soar, at will. By it, she embroiders and bedecks the simplest air with vocal gems of rarest brilliancy and beauty. By it, she enriches the poorest compositions, and scatters with prodigality ten thousand graces and ornaments around her.

To nature does Miss LIND likewise owe the extreme precision of sound which distinguishes her voice. She never sings false; she is never below or above the note. However abrupt and arduous the transition, we never see her at fault. She attacks the note intrepidly and seizes it unerringly. Hypercritism itself can detect no flaw in the mere vocal capacity.

Is this all that nature has achieved for JENNY LIND? Nearly so. She gave her favorite much, but abstained from lavishing upon her all the precious endowments at her command, lest the aggregate of excellence might be too resplendent for mere humanity. Thus, when Miss LIND has abundance of feeling, and in tenderness of pathos, evinces profound sensibility, she is, we think, not fully imbued with the capacity of expressing the darker and stormier passions. This opinion is ventured with some hesitation, since a concert is a most inadequate test of dramatic capability. But close observation has wrought this conviction in our mind. Hence we are of opinion, that while JENNY LIND would make the most charming AZZINA in the world, she would suffer a comparative failure in such characters as Norma, Lucrezia Borgia, and Beatrice di Tenda. The quality of her voice fit her for the impersonation of the gentle, the sweet, and the loving; but scarcely for the embodiment of the powerful, the passionate, the turbulent, and the appalling.

There is yet another peculiarity of Miss LIND's voice, which is so novel and so delightful, that we are puzzled whether to ascribe it to nature or art—whether to believe that all sorrows possess the faculty, or that it is the rare and happy fortune of a gifted few. We refer to that species of ventriloquial melody, by which she is really carols like a bird, or mimics to admiration the echo of her own delicious notes.

How much has been attained, whether it is the result of elaborate study and painful practice, or a power inherent in Miss LIND is beyond our skill to determine. It is exquisitely pleasing, and its application to certain airs such as the Bird Song, and the Herdsman's Song, produces an effect at once thrilling and captivating beyond all description.

It may be readily conceived that a voice of such purity and freshness, such power in the very range that is most startling and effective, and such marvellous lightness and agility, when improved by sedulous culture, when tutored into method, and when embelished and enriched with that indescribable charm, which we term *style*,—must attain an exalted degree of excellence. Much of this has art accomplished for JENNY LIND.

Art has taught her to develop her vocal resources; to conceal the few defects of her splendid organ; to bring prominently forward its numerous and wonderful beauties; to execute morceaux that leave her free to display all the precious treasures of her unrivaled vocalization—all the strange and weird witchery of her supernatural echo, and astounding power of modulation—all the changeful play of cadence, trill, chromatic scale and ability to hold the note—Art aided by innate genius, has moreover given her method and style—not of the Italian alone, nor of any particular school, but based upon the most valued precepts and rules of the finest masters. Hence it is that the taste of Miss LIND is generally irreproachable. We say generally, for she is occasionally betrayed by the very opulence of her resources, into their spendthrift employment, at a time when the truest and highest taste might prefer adhering to the severe simplicity of the score. This, however, is rare.

To compare JENNY LIND with this or that opera singer, when we have heard her in the Concert room exclusively, is not only manifestly improper but unfair. The Concert qualifies the connoisseur for passing judgment on a singer's voice, style, taste and execution—but gives him not the slightest opportunity of appreciating those additional qualities that constitute a great Prima Donna. Grisi, for instance, superadds to immense volume of melody, and the breadth and power of the Italian method, a tragic genius of a very high order; but it no one had ever heard Grisi, save in a Concert-room, how could it be divined that she would make the most magnificent NORMA that has been seen since the days of PASTA. Besides, the accessories of the opera, the illusions of the stage, the dramatic situation of the characters, the unbroken charm of a continuous composition—all enhance manifold the pleasure and excitement and involuntarily predispose criticism to a favorable judgment.

The Concert is a cold, measured and searching test of vocal merit. It is an ordeal through which nothing but pre-eminent excellence can pass unscathed. There, the audience are not carried away by dramatic power and by the mere force of human sympathy with the fictitious representations of the stage, but sit frigidly and calmly preparing to dissect the sounds that are floating on the air, to examine them closely, and to decide with a remorseless truth, that is not persuaded by scenic beauty, to abate one iota of censure.

If we have succeeded in conveying intelligibly our impressions of Miss JENNY LIND, the reader will conclude, that while we do not concede to her the palm as the greatest of living vocalists, we place her very high amongst them. In absolute volume of voice, we have heard those who surpass Miss LIND; in compass she is above them all; in expression, she is equal to any; in vocalization, by which we include flexibility, execution, grace and elegance, she is undoubtedly the most extraordinary songstress we have ever beheld. It is impossible to listen to her, without being fascinated with admiration; even in those pieces in which she is least successful, the magic of her clear, silvery notes, her delicate vocal embroidery, and her matchless modulation, entrances the ear, and makes it deaf to the rebukes of the soberer judgment. In her Swedish melodies, she is above criticism—unique, unparalleled incomparable and exquisitely delightful.

THIRD CONCERT OF JENNY LIND.—The programme for the Lind Concert this evening, presents some novel features. Among the pieces sung by Miss Lind, is the ballad of Home, Sweet Home, which we are told she executes with exquisite taste and feeling. The "Mountaineer's Song," is a vocal gem of the purest water. But that haunting air from "I Puritani"—"*Qui la voce*," is the chief attraction of the evening; it is a chef-d'œuvre of composition, and Miss Lind is said have made it completely her own.

Signor Belletti sings several admired songs, and the orchestra executes the fine overtures to La Gazza Ladra, and the Bronze Horse.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due Harper & Brother, publishers, through J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

A Copious and Critical Latin-English Lexicon, founded on the larger Latin-German Lexicon of Dr. Freund; with additions and corrections from the works of the most renowned classical scholars, by E. A. Andrews. A most complete, thorough and erudite compilation—the best, we think, that has been yet published.

The Island World of the Pacific, by the Rev. Henry T. Cheever, author of the "Whale and his Captors." This is the personal narrative and results of travel through the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands and other parts of Polynesia. It is a very interesting volume, from the pen of a scholar and delightful writer.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 4th, messages from the President were received, enclosing a report from the Director of the Mint; and also a report from the Secretary of State, of the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and propositions to sell said rights. The messages were read and laid on the table.

A number of petitions were presented and disposed of.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., reported a bill making Cambridge, Mass., a port of entry, and the bill was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then took up the bill to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise, and establishing a board of appraisers at large.

"Mr. ——— explained the bill, taking an opportunity of defending the tariff of 1846 from the charge of allowing a more extended field for frauds.

Mr. Winthrop acquiesced in the bill reported by the committee, though he thought it should have contained a provision for home valuation instead of foreign valuation. He thought the time was fast approaching when the necessities of the government would force a change in the tariff.

The bill was then amended by adding a provision that the certificate of any one of the appraisers of the U. S. of the dutiable value of imported merchandise, shall be taken as the appraised value of such goods, as required by existing law, and that in such ports where there are no U. S. appraiser, a certificate from the U. S. officer having charge of collecting customs, &c., shall have a like effect—and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Winthrop submitted a resolution directing an inquiry by the judiciary committee, and an early report, as to the period when the term of a Senator, appointed to fill a vacancy by the Governor of a State, rightfully expires. Adopted.

A bill to change the time for holding the U. S. Courts in Ohio, was taken up and passed.

The bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California was taken up.

Mr. Benton proposed several amendments all of which, after debate, were rejected.

Other amendments were offered and the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments were ordered to be printed as amended. Adjourned.

In the House, the bill relative to a Branch Mint in California, was taken up and discussed in Committee of the whole. The debate was continued at great length, some of the members being in favor of placing the Mint in San Francisco, others in New York, and others again being opposed to the entire project.

At length, for the purpose of making a test question, a motion was made to strike out New York in the bill and to insert Tennessee, which was carried, tellers being appointed, and there being 79 in the affirmative, and 77 in the negative.

The bill which had been moved as an amendment, and substituted for the original bill, on a former day, was then read section by section and carried—these having for their object the mere details of the bill.

Mr. Schenck, from Ohio, thought the places in California at which the mint should be erected ought not to be defined in the bill; the necessity for which precaution, he said, had been rendered evident by the relative change in the commercial position of New York and Philadelphia.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Bayley, that stamped ingots be received by the Government in California, according to their weight; and was decided in the affirmative, there being 78 to 49.

The committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill as agreed to with an amendment.

A motion was then made to lay the bill on the table; and the yeas and nays being ordered, there were in favor of laying the bill on the table 70, against it 105.

A motion was then made and carried that the House adjourn.

In the SENATE on the 5th, Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, presents the joint resolutions of a Legislature expressing the resolutions of a former Legislature censuring the Hon. I. P. Walker, and requesting him to resign.

Mr. Walker said that he had been condemned and censured by his Legislature for proposing the well known amendment two years ago. He had felt the force of the censure, but his conscience had sustained him. His constituents had generously removed the censure, and for this act of justice he returned his sincere thanks.

Messrs. Seward, Chase, and Hamlin presented petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, all of which were laid on the table.

Mr. Borland presented the resolutions of the legislature of Arkansas, praying that a military academy like that at West Point be established in some one of the Southwestern States.

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred numerous memorials on the subject of international arbitration, reported a resolution expressive of the opinion of the Senate, that provision for the settlement of national difficulties should be made in all treaties by the United States.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill authorizing the Post Master General to contract for carrying the mail in steamers from the United States to Brazil.

Mr. Butler, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution, asking them to report when the term of a Senator holding his seat by Executive appointment rightfully expires, reported, that in the opinion of the Committee the term of a Senator holding his seat by such appointments expires only when his successor shall be chosen and signify his acceptance thereof by presenting his credentials to the Senate.

A joint resolution regulating the distribution of the Works of Alexander Hamilton and John Adams, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill to amend the act in relation to the importation and warehousing of imported merchandise.

The Senate then took up the bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California and after further debate the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Underwood called up the joint resolution from the House explanatory of the act granting bounty land to soldiers, &c., by making the warrants assignable.

Mr. Jones offered an amendment providing compensation to the Registers and Receivers of the land offices for locating these warrants.

After debate, without voting on the amendment, the Senate went into Executive session and then adjourned.

In the HOUSE, after the reading of the Journal, the first business in order was the motion of yesterday afternoon for the "previous question," on the amended Bill reported by the committee.

In the good humored confusion that prevailed in the Committee yesterday afternoon, and owing to the various and conflicting amendments that were proposed, it may be well here to state that the Bill as originally introduced was lost; and that it passed the committee there is not to be a branch mint either in New York or San Francisco, but an Assaying office, as contemplated in Mr. Bayly's amendment.

The Speaker having propounded the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Bayly of Virginia moved a call of the House, upon which the ayes and nays were ordered; and after time had been given to enable members to arrive and take their seats, it was ascertained that there were 71 in favor of a call of the House, and 107 against it. So no call was ordered.

The Speaker said that some misconception prevailed as to the effect of the previous question, he would state that it would first be taken on the amendment, and if that were lost, on the third reading of the bill.

The question was then taken on the amendment, which was lost; 93 voting for and 103 against its adoption.

The Speaker being about to to take the question on the third reading of the Bill, as originally introduced, Mr. Strong, of Tennessee, moved that the Bill be laid on the table; upon which the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted in a vote of 107 in the affirmative and 92 in the negative.

The bill was therefore laid on the table, and to prevent its resuscitation, Mr. Strong moved its reconsideration, and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The ayes and nays being taken on this motion, it was carried—ayes 109, nays 84.

The House then proceeded to the special order of the day, the consideration of Territorial business, when Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, moved a joint resolution, authorizing A. W. Babbitt, delegate of the Utah Territory, to take his seat in the House of Representatives.

After a short discussion, the Joint Resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and after spending a short time in the consideration of Territorial Bills, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MEXICO.

By the arrival of the Steamship *Mexico*, we have received San Francisco papers to the 15th ult.; they do not contain much news:

The steamship *Mexico*, W. H. Talbot, Commander, left Chagres February 6th, at 4 o'clock, P. M., 6 days and 10 hours, bringing dates from California to 15th January. Left at Chagres steamers Crescent City and Prometheus and British steamer Severn. The Crescent City was to leave for New York the next day, and the Prometheus the day following. Saw the steamer Falcon going in. The steamer New Orleans at Panama February 2d, and the Antelope February 4th. The California mail was expected every moment at Panama by the steamer Unicorn, the Northerner, which should have brought it, being detained for repairs of injuries sustained in consequence of the steamer Tennessee having come in contact with her.

Passengers report business at Sacramento City very dull, and gold dust scarce.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Mexico:

W H Field, John Rea, Sam Hughes, Cyrus Patterson, P Estie, Martin Haux, A Estie, J R Estie, W C Tipton, W S Barrett, John Estie, J H Stone, T Gibson, Jos Leckworth, M Dixon, M Gray, P E Pacheco, C J Torelle, G A East, M Stinson, V F Cole, W Sempbaker, E J Burroughs, T Y Selmore, W Burroughs, J T Gray, J H Burroughs, A P Hoffman, J M Stadmon, S Little, E Shunt, A H Haun, J H Tooker, lady and 2 children, M Greely, L Hendrick, H Fulton, J Fulton, F Davis, L Davis, D Johnson, W Smith, Mrs Rouse and child, A Hendersson, L Gallender, L Hunter, P B Stockwood, D Dunnock, Jno Levanson, R M Thrald, A Hall, C M Thuyer, D Lacy, lady, son and 2 children, J P Prwett and lady, W M Perkins, G J Whitemore, M Hammond, Judge H C Lynch, D S Dunn, J F Miller, W Lambert J Lyeby, Jr., W E Johnson, G W Chambliss and lady, J C Moses, R Thompson, G A Palmer, Jas Shelton, J A Radwan, W M White, J Cousins, R G Dunn, Joseph Bailey, J Rice, Hugh Gaston, John Hutchinson, E A Green, John Cain, Peter Condine, G Benson, M Sprig, H L Simpson, L Folk, Jas Middleton, C Young, R F Stevenson, Wm Picnet, P Thomas, Jas Iven W Pierce, J W Henderson, Chas W Davy, A J Brown, Jos McCormick, J B Arnold, D A Cauvert, M Watt, N Otis, W Engle, R S Kelly and wife, Jas Young, John Bailey, J Lamb, W H Arnold, J C Stevenson, R F Dowler, M A Symons, J Cary, J L Cads, C Langton, A B Alton, Jas Porter, Capt Crosby, H N Dawson, J Van Landigham, Dr Wilbing, R M Wilson, C Caldwell, Wm Brown, Sam Miller, Wm Smith, W Easton, Wm Wallace, Thos Jas McCormick, H Bundy, L Guffee, P Pitley, John Townsend.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

John Hudson, Martin Gates I. Kendall, R E Halecond, Thos Thompson, W S Fitzney, J Hume, M McGuire, J Kelly, B F Cailet, D C Mongrue, H S Lunn, John Graham, M McDonald, M McDuff, Chas Wilson, W H Gillmore, B F Hume, M Howe, S Harding, J Houston, W N Owen, Mr Tutar, John Carrel, F Stanley, S Greenwood, A Davidson, J Hammond, And Thomson, M M Pullie, J N Davis, W Keiun P A Ramsey, A Howard, J M Morin Wm Nolly, P Hogan, R Gilmore, M Grace, H H Richarton, J R Tupinson, J S Rambull, M Rouse 3 M Wake M Fox W Dugan, M Gaughy, R M Johnson, E R Howes, Gilmore, & son H Platley, F M Hammett S Moore, Hawa Webster, R D Calhey, C T Hooker, John Stubbs, H B Yarbro, I T Lesley, T Ayton, J Nann, A S Kerr, Rob Rose, Hy Smith, W Morgan, Z Miller, Jno Evans, R M Gilmore, A Weiden, S Bulfinch, E Fenton, M Republic, M Alexander, M Ryan, D P Cain, W D Lowe, S M McVillach, Wm Stinson, F Sacket, Wm Sharp, B B Cumer, C C Kenney, J S Powers.

W Sumpe, W Tutnelland brother, E O'Conner, C Hughes, A B Juland, Aug Phelps, H W Smith C Haston, E James, M Robison, B Easton, J D Jarnett, Hiat Morgans, J A W Hanson, J Lesterford, J P Kilham, W M Haden, Mr London and Wife, and two children, J Patten, Hans Smith Sam Green, W A Rayborn, J Eagy, R Popper, W Adsur, W Petigrew, A Stout, R K Adams, Sam Houston, Wm Cleaun, H Natis, Peter Swanson, N Stone, T Xofts W C Rusk, D M Conchard, J W Stewart, Benj Wallis, L Vanterpid, Jno Hastings, Peter Baker, M C Mann, Isaac Foreman, Nathan Foreman, Peter Foreman, A K Martin, H Sawyer, J G Lanson, Jos M Bell, Lee Allen, A J Shuter, L Hoover, John Temphill John Healy, Jos Murphy, Jas Davenport, Alex Bauer, Titus Bailey, C Thompson, Reubeck Reed, D A Evans, Vincent Brown, Rob Bates, J P Chase, W Bracport, M Bracport, Martin Johnson, W C Patterson, E Blvie Jos Cromer, J A Walker, I Dayton, Dan Beyer, Jas Twitchell, Isaac Scragy, Jos Ingham, Jno Ball, I H Clement, R W Allen, W B Striker, Thos Conner, Morgan Brownley, M S Whetten, Wm Mills Chas Fourney, J L Meek, J R Hanks W B Miller, T Thomas A Miller, R Johnson, R Grimes, Luther Steven, W W Nixon, W G Paxton, J L Brown, A H Chapman, A H Travis, M Travis, M Kline, E Earlbrook, C Sebastian, A S Bagg, L Ragu, W Remenger, H Henry, W H Jenkins, C Deveilly's, D Woodward, N Jenkins, F Woodward, L D Chamberlain, A Regan, P McCormack.

Col. James Collier, late Collector of the port of San Francisco, has transferred the funds and documents connected with the Customs to his successor, Hon. T. Butler King.

Col. Collier, on closing his official labors, made a feeling and pertinent address to the gentlemen who have been employed by him, and at present retained by Mr. King, in which he expressed his gratification at the faithful manner in which they had discharged the duties entrusted to them; and the pleasure he had derived from their gentlemanly deportment whilst in his employ. He concluded his remarks by wishing them present and future happiness.

Capt. S. Scott, the oldest in office of the present employees, responded on behalf of the clerks, in a handsome manner, thanking the Collector for his uniform, courteous behavior to them, and reciprocating in an earnest manner the kind wishes expressed by him.

A Mrs. Hambleton, an actress in the Jenny Lind Theatre, San Francisco, committed suicide, by taking poison, on the 14th ultimo—a love affair.

The following is the way in which they treat horse thieves in California:

LYNCHING.—Three men were lynched about forty miles from this city, in the direction of Stockton, on Friday last. The circumstances connected with the affair are nearly as follows.

It seems that some time since, a gentleman of this city lost several horses. A few days after the horses were stolen, in passing the stock market, he saw one of his animals exposed for sale. The person was apprehended and found to have another of the stolen animals at a livery stable. A trial was had, but it resulted in the discharge of the prisoner. A few nights since, another lot of horses were stolen from the same gentleman. The animals were tracked for some forty miles in the direction of Stockton, where they were found upon a ranch in the possession of three men, one of whom was the same person who had been apprehended, tried and acquited in this city. No trial was had this time. The persons were seized, one hundred and fifty lashes administered to each, their heads shaved upon one side, and the letter R branded upon one cheek, after which they were suffered to go at large.—*Placer Times.*

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Captain Wm. Tyson, of the brig Ramon De Silva, has been arrested in New York, on a charge of fitting out a slaver in April last from that port, and shipping 600 slaves from Africa to Havana.

NEW YORK SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The Senate of New York, on Tuesday, ballotted twice for U. S. Senator without effecting a nomination. Hamilton Fish had sixteen Whig votes on each ballot; James W. Beekman, of New York city, voted for Francis Granger, and fifteen Democrats voted for their own men. The Senate then adjourned upon the Speaker's casting vote, without having effected a nomination.

In the Assembly, Gov. Fish was nominated for U. S. Senator on the first ballot, as follows:

Hamilton Fish (whig),	78	—78
John A. Dix (dem.)	21	
James T. Brady (dem.),	7	
Horatio Seymour (dem.),	3	
Francis Granger (Union whig),	2	
Scattering,	8	—41
		87

THE LATE DEATH IN "MEDIUM."—The Fall River (Mass.) Monitor states that Dr. Hooper, who conducted the post-mortem examination of the body of Mr. Bagliss Staples, at Fall River, who died while acting as the "medium" of some "spiritual rappings," attributes his death to an aneurism, or an enlargement of the aorta, or largest artery in the body, caused probably by the effort he was making to move the table. Mr. Staples was 24 years of age, and leaves a young wife to mourn his loss.

Further by the Canada.

ENGLAND.—It is asserted that the Chancellor will have a surplus of no less than 4,000,000 pounds sterling for the year.

A slight sensation has been created by the recent appointment, without any previous notice, of a new Catholic Bishop for Ireland. It is said that the Pope has signified his intention to sanction the Queen's college, and that his concession upon the point will be made the basis of a satisfactory arrangement between the Roman and English governments.

The London Standard states, with great confidence, that Lord John Russell firmly adheres to the principles laid down in his letter to the Bishop of Derham. The same authority also states that the Queen's speech will contain a strong expression against the late proceedings of the Pope, and that the speech will be followed by stringent legislative measures.

The screw steamer Nautilus, between Cork and London, was lost on Wednesday night, in a severe gale. Nine live were lost.

London is said to be rapidly filling up with all sorts of adventurers for the forthcoming season.

It is stated on the authority of Earl Montegle, that the British Government have resolved to make Helybeak the port of arrival and departure for the transatlantic mail steamers.

FRANCE.—The peremptory dismissal of Gen. Changarnier, has caused a great dissatisfaction among the leaders of the party of order, who profess to see in that act the foreshadowing of that Auld Reekie, famous for high houses and well packed families—we find 13,000 houses to 190,000 people; or an average of but 14.61 persons to the house—only a little higher than the New York average.

THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—The following letter, from a medical gentleman who stands deservedly high in his profession, is copied from the Quebec *Morning Chronicle*:

"Having been interrogated lately, almost hourly, respecting a surgical operation performed last week under the influence of electro-biology, I will briefly state the case for the information of your readers at a distance as well as here. On Wednesday last, William Corrigan, farmer, of Valcartier, came to town for the purpose of having a tumor removed from the lower jawbone by the knife. Having great dread of being unable to bear the operation, which is a most painful one, I placed him under the influence of electro-biology, and on Thursday morning, while in that state, the operation was performed by Dr James Douglas, in the presence of a number of persons, (professional and others,) without the patient feeling the very slightest pain. The operation consisted, in few words, in cutting and sawing out a *large portion* of the lower jawbone, and this was effected *without pain*, and the patient knew nothing about it. On the patient being told the operation was completed he rose up briskly, without help, and walked to his bed room, declaring the "*felt no pain at all*, although he knew and saw all that was doing, and knew that a tooth was drawing, and saw and heard the sawing out of the bone."

"There was no unconsciousness or loss of memory, or sleep, or stupor, or want of feeling in any part of the body excepting the part operated on, where *alone the feeling was completely destroyed*. In conclusion, I am convinced that electro-biology is destined to be regarded as the greatest blessing of the age, and its use in nervous and other painful diseases, under judicious management, will be omnipotent, as well as in surgical operations. I am also of opinion from my own practice and experience, that the Hindoo influence or impression is much more extensively applicable than the public experiments which we have witnessed would lead us to suppose.

"For such as desire more minute particulars touching this case, I refer them to the forthcoming number of the *Montreal British American Medical and Physical Journal*, where it will be found reported at length.

"I am, &c.,

"W. MARSDEN, M. D., No. 6 Ann street.
"Quebec, 17th Dec., 1850."

City Intelligence.

SALE OF TICKETS FOR JENNY LIND'S THIRD CONCERT.—Notwithstanding the bad weather yesterday there was a fair attendance of bidders at the Armory Hall, to secure accommodations for Jenny Lind's third concert. The seats in the lower circle were auctioned off at a premium ranging from $3 to $10 and those in the Dispositie and upper tiers brought from $1 to $5 premium. It will thus be seen that the stock market for musical notes could rise firm, purchasers being influenced in their bids by the certainty of obtaining value received. Indeed, the counter at which these shares were demed is of nature's own handiwork, and unlike many equivocal speculations of the day, parties have hitherto been invariably satisfied with their investments.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Despite the inclement weather Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of "The Prophet" was performed last night to one of the most brilliant houses of the season.

In consequence of a general desire on the public, this splendid piece will be presented once more and positively for the last time, to-morrow evening.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES—*Tom Placide's Benefit.*—All the world and his wife will repair to night to this charming place of entertainment, to give the enterprising manager a bumper. The amusements for the occasion comprise the musical farce of "The Agreable Surprise," to be followed by the vaudeville of "Jenny Lind" after which there will be "a grand Divertissement, and in conclusion "First Night, or a Peep Behind the Curtain."

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge McCaleb*—At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Mr. Henderson applied for a new trial, and stated that he should insist on having one. Mr. Clinton replied that the cause could not be tried before next term, as, in addition to the difficulty of obtaining a jury, Governor Quitman was present, in consequence of urgent business. The latter, however, being willing to waive his right in favor of General Henderson, the Court ordered the Marshal to summon a sufficient number of good jurors to be in attendance on Saturday next, when the third trial of General Henderson will be proceeded with.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Buchanan*—This Court is occupied with the trial of the case of the State of Louisiana, ex rel. Jacob Barker, against John McDonogh and the Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of New Orleans. Mr. Alex Iraithe, of counsel for defendants, is expected to have concluded a most brilliant argument on Wednesday, but not being quite so prolix, we can only speak from hear say. The case will not be finished for several days.

ARRAIGNED TO BAIL—N. Peccora, charged with stabbing Oscar Bayley some days ago, was admitted yesterday to bail by Recorder Genois, the physician of the prisoner, who produced a certificate that the wounded man is out of danger.

STABBING—John King was arrested on Wednesday by the Second Municipality Police on the charge of having stabbed a comrade in the stabbing of Super Loty on the 19th January last, in Nayades street.—The matter will be investigated on Saturday.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY OF TAXES.—A Parte was brought up yesterday before Caldwell on the charge of having defrauded Messrs. Murphy and Nevins, Auctioneers, by collecting bills for their account to the extent of $1,500 within the last three months, and appropriating the money to his own use. The examination will take place on Thursday next.

PUNTING &c.—A few cases of this nature were brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, but the details are not worth noticing.

JACKSON MONUMENT SUBSCRIPTIONS.—In addition to the $973 already handed over by Recorder Genois towards erecting a Monument to the Hero of New Orleans, this gentleman transmitted yesterday, to His Honor the Mayor, the sum of $2-45 in furtherance of this patriotic object, making altogether $1,371 15 collected by the Recorder of the First Municipality. Amongst the last subscriptions we notice $67 65 from the Watchmen of the First Municipality, $25 each from C Roselius and H C Forfey, $20 from Mr Mercier, $10 each from S Rivers, J N Lea J B Lepretre, J K Jennings, Ante Dubar, F Stevenson, David Rea, A Cohen, D S Graham, G Devenyer; $5 each from T W Colleau, T K Hyde, S Fordandez, E Dorine, M M Reynolds, A Ducatel, C V Janis, J Tuzes, L Queyrauze, Wm D Talbot, J Ball, H Burns, H Boyle, T C Courtenay, W T Thompson, John Clarke, C Tillier, E L Gould, J Armstrong, W C Duncan, Capt W S Brown, F G Wood & Co, L E Forstall, Capt A Brown, F O'Neil, C A Morin, F Maspero, C Oliver, R S Upshur; and $1 50 from sundry contributors. Alderman Fabre handed yesterday $100 for subscriptions paid over to him, in addition to which he has about $400 more on his list.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY, February 13th, 1851.

The Cotton market continues in the same depressed state before noticed, and the sales to-day only amount to 2,500 bales, at drooping prices. We quote Middling 11¼@11½c.: Good Ordinary or what is styled Low Middling by some can be bought at 11@11¼c. The Canada's letters were received to-day, and are not of a tenor to help the market.

The extreme inclemency of the weather put a stop to transactions in Sugar and Molasses, and affected unfavorably all other kinds of business.

Only a few hundred barrels of Flour were sold at old prices, and nothing of consequence was done in Grain.

In Provisions, the transactions were exceedingly limited. Mess Pork is retailing at $11 50@$15, and Prime at $12 75@$13. Bacon Sides command 8@8¼c ⅌ lb. No business of note was done in Lard.

The large arrivals of Whiskey have depressed prices, and we notice sales to a limited extent, at 26 @26½c ⅌ gallon.

Exchanges are heavy. Sterling, 107¼@108¾. Paris, 5c 98¾@5c 92¾. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 9¾@9¾ ⅌ cent. disc. Checks, 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

There is nothing doing in Freights

—DIED—

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the age of 56 years, Mr. VALCOUR DUBREL. The friends and acquaintances of the families DUBREL and DESAM are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on this evening, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence No. 159 St. Ann street.

The veterans of 1814-15, and his masonic brethren are particularly invited to attend his funeral.

To Close Out

THE few pieces of CARPETING yet on hand at C. M. SIMPSON'S, 50 Canal street, the sum dollar quality will be sold at *Seventy-five Cents per Yard.* f14 1d

INHABITANTS AND BUILDINGS IN CITIES—*Their Relative Numbers.*—It has been stated that Philadelphia has 6,58 inhabitants, on the average, to every building within its limits; and New York 13.6 to each building. In this connection, the following as to London and Paris, and other European cities, is interesting:

According to the report of M. Darcy, a French inspector of the *Ponts et Chaussees*, published a few months since, the population of London proper is 1,294,000 and the number of its houses 200,000, occupying a surface of 210,000,000 square metres; the population of Paris is 1,053,-878, and the number of houses 20,520, occupying a surface of 34,386,016. Thus, in London there is one person to every 100 metres; in Paris, one to every 34; in London the average number of inhabitants to each house is 7 1-2; in Paris 34, notwithstanding that the average length of the houses in the former city is 40 1-2 metres, and in the latter only 15. These differences, striking as they are, are accounted for, simply by the fact that the Paris houses far exceed the London in depth and height, and that the latter are inhabited by a single family, and the former, uniformly each by several.

Some of the German cities are more densely packed with human hives than even Paris—as for example, Vienna, where, according to Ungewitter's recent work, there are less than 9,000 houses to at-out 430,000 people—or more than 48 persons to each house; or Berlin, where there are are less than 8,400 houses and 420,000 people, or about 50 persons to a house.

According to Ungewitter, Liverpool has 25,-000 houses, nearly with a population of 295,000, or an average of 11 4-5 persons to a house, which is less than the average claimed for New York. If we cast a glance even at Edinburgh—that Auld Reekie, famous for high houses and well packed families—we find 13,000 houses to 190,000 people; or an average of but 14.61 persons to the house—only a little higher than the New York average.

THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—The following letter, from a medical gentleman who stands deservedly high in his profession, is copied from the Quebec *Morning Chronicle*:

"Having been interrogated lately, almost hourly, respecting a surgical operation performed last week under the influence of electro-biology, I will briefly state the case for the information of your readers at a distance as well as here. On Wednesday last, William Corrigan, farmer, of Valcartier, came to town for the purpose of having a tumor removed from the lower jawbone by the knife. Having great dread of being unable to bear the operation, which is a most painful one, I placed him under the influence of electro-biology, and on Thursday morning, while in that state, the operation was performed by Dr James Douglas, in the presence of a number of persons, (professional and others,) without the patient feeling the very slightest pain. The operation consisted, in few words, in cutting and sawing out a *large portion* of the lower jawbone, and this was effected *without pain*, and the patient knew nothing about it. On the patient being told the operation was completed he rose up briskly, without help, and walked to his bed room, declaring the "*felt no pain at all*, although he knew and saw all that was doing, and knew that a tooth was drawing, and saw and heard the sawing out of the bone."

"There was no unconsciousness or loss of memory, or sleep, or stupor, or want of feeling in any part of the body excepting the part operated on, where *alone the feeling was completely destroyed*. In conclusion, I am convinced that electro-biology is destined to be regarded as the greatest blessings of the age, and its use in nervous and other painful diseases, under judicious management, will be omnipotent, as well as in surgical operations. I am also of opinion from my own practice and experience, that the Hindoo influence or impression is much more extensively applicable than the public experiments which we have witnessed would lead us to suppose.

"For such as desire more minute particulars touching this case, I refer them to the forthcoming number of the *Montreal British American Medical and Physical Journal*, where it will be found reported at length.

"I am, &c.,

"W. MARSDEN, M. D., No. 6 Ann street.
"Quebec, 17th Dec., 1850."

City Intelligence

SALE OF TICKETS FOR JENNY LIND'S THIRD CONCERT.—Notwithstanding the bad weather yesterday there was a fair attendance of bidders at the Armory Hall, to secure accommodations for Jenny Lind's third concert. The seats in the lower circle were auctioned off at a premium ranging from $3 to $10 and those in the Dispositie and upper tiers brought from $1 to $5 premium. It will thus be seen that the stock market for musical notes could rise firm, purchasers being influenced in their bids by the certainty of obtaining value received. Indeed, the counter at which these shares were demed is of nature's own handiwork, and unlike many equivocal speculations of the day, parties have hitherto been invariably satisfied with their investments.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Despite the inclement weather Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of "The Prophet" was performed last night to one of the most brilliant houses of the season.

In consequence of a general desire on the public, this splendid piece will be presented once more and positively for the last time, to-morrow evening.

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