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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, Jan. 10, 1851.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery.

MISSOURI—COL. BENTON.

The Legislature of Missouri assembled at Jefferson City on the 30th ultimo. In the Senate, the Democrats elected the Secretary, Doorkeeper and Engrossing Clerk; the Whigs, the Assistant Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms, and the anti-Bentonists, the Enrolling Clerk. In the House, Watkins, (Whig) obtained 52 votes for Speaker; Stephenson (Benton) 41, and Kennett (Anti-Benton) 27. Overtures were subsequently made to the anti-Bentonists by the Bentonists to unite in caucus, but the former replied very tartly that when the supporters of Colonel Benton should agree to abandon him and repudiate his principles on the subject of slavery, they (the anties) would join them—but no before. Here the matter remained at the last accounts, with no prospects of a reconciliation.

It is said that Colonel BENTON professes to feel the utmost confidence in his re-election, and from the tenor of one of his late speeches, in which he abused Mr CLAY and the Whigs with all the savage energy of his nature, it was conjectured that his hopes of success were based upon the belief that the two discordant branches of the Missouri Democracy would coalesce, and that the he, as heretofore, would be re-invested with the office of conscience-keeper of the party. That some such scheme was in contemplation, at least by the Bentonists of the Legislature, is manifest from the fact that proposals for peace first came from them; and nobody who knows anything about Colonel BENTON's influence upon his peculiar friends, would for a moment dream that they would have ventured to take the initiative, had they not received their cue from him. They no doubt acted under advisement, but the result proves that the anti-Bentonists are determined to carry out the principles under which they fought the recent political battle in Missouri. There is no sign of flinching about them, and it is quite certain that if they continue to stand firm, the Legislature will be unable during the present session to elect a Senator.

The policy of the Bentonists to patch up a truce with their disaffected brethren, is a tolerably transparent proof of their leader's tortuous and unprincipled policy. When he believed himself potent in the affections of the people of Missouri, he wrote a most insulting letter pronouncing the Aztecs, and declared that he would refuse all communion and fellowship with the rich thousands who perished by the visitation of the Cholera at St. Louis, than associate with such a nest of traitors. This was before the election. That event soon demonstrated the fallibility of Col. BENTON's expectations, and proved that he was no longer able to bend the opinions of his party to his own views, and that there was a small but steady band of Democrats who refused to recognize his authority as a tyrant, or to yield him one particle of their allegiance than was due to him as a Senator and man of talent. Col. BENTON's views, which had been previously shut tight to the wind, now suddenly became sudden—he saw them, and he no doubt discovered that the art of friendship was likely to be more profitable than that of resistance. From that moment his gones ceased to be alluded to, and Col. BENTON returned to his old tactics—making political speeches and hurling invectives upon the Whigs. That his game has not succeeded is no fault of his, but may be imputed to the exceeding good sense of the Anti-Bentonists, who very properly stand by their principles, and refuse to be cajoled by his flattery, or cowed by his menaces.

There is, however, one chance for Old Bullion. It is surmised that in case the Legislature should adjourn without effecting a choice of U. S. Senator, the Governor, who is a Benton man, will assume that the vacancy occurred during the vacation of the Legislature, and will appoint Col. BENTON to serve for the next two years. We apprehend that this slender and doubtful prospect is the only consolation that was minister relief to his misgivings for the next two months.

☞ By the arrival of the steamship *Globe*, we have received Texas papers; they contain nothing of interest.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.—We are indebted to J. C. Gilchrist, the Literary Depot, for the January number of De Bow's Review of the Southern and Western States. It is one of the richest and most full that has yet been issued. The leading article, a temperate review of the Southern question well written, but not particulary sug; gestive. Next follows a humorous disquisition on the disadvantages of water; an article on the Mississippi valley by Albert Stein; a continuation of the instructive paper on the manufacture of Sugar; a review of Chancellor Harper's memoir on Slavery; an article on the resources of Georgia, and the usual valuable statistical and statistical summaries.

☞ We are requested to state that the members of the Committee appointed at the meeting on Tuesday evening last, to devise appropriate measures for erecting a monument to GENERAL JACKSON, are expected to meet this evening at 8 o'clock, at the private office of the Chairman, the Hon. Recorder Genois.

It will be remembered that a general meeting will take place to-morrow evening at the St. Louis Exchange.

PANAMA.—Our files of Panama papers are to the 31st ult. inclusive. They are uncommonly barren of interest. The shipments of gold by the Panama mail steamer, from April 11th to Nov 15, 1850, amount to $26,575,120 64; the Empire City line, since its organization, has transported $1,558,604 35.

A CHARITABLE INCIDENT.—We were informed yesterday of a pleasing incident in connection with the Concert at the Armory Hall, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, which we cannot help publishing. After the Concert, the rain was pouring down in torrents, rendering the streets almost impassable, and there were about 50 inmates of the Orphan Girls unable to proceed Home. Our good friend Mr. BIER, of the Arcade, proceeded to the extensive Stables of Mr. Dubois & Mech, and on representing the case to the three 22nd hearted gentlemen in charge, two large Carriages, and conveyed all the orphan children to the Asylum. On the case, they had to make several trips and the transportation lasted till beyond 12 o'clock, for which these friends of the Orphans refused to receive any compensation whatever. This is true charity.

HAVANA.—The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 3rd instant, and the principal prizes drawn were as follows:

72	$20,000	$5,250	$16,000
72	12,000	1,250	6,000
14	2,000	30,504	2,000
14	2,000	10,750	1,000
14	1,000	15,000	1,000
14	1,000	16,001	1,000
14	1,000	20,265	1,000
14	1,000	3,000	500
72	500	3,970	500
72	500	9,207	500
72	500	11,214	500
72	500	24,133	500
72	500		

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SHELBYLAND, KY.—A destructive fire broke out at Smithland on Christmas day which was still raging at last accounts. Seven houses were consumed, incurring a loss of at least $25,000 to the occupants, who were C. H. Hodges and W. H. Dawson, dry goods merchants; R. Clapson, grocer; Doctor C. H. Bailey, druggist; and three tobacco establishments. The loss of Mr. Hodges, dry goods merchant, was estimated at $10,000, on which there was no insurance.

CALIFORNIA.

Fifteen Days Later.

The Steamship Pacific Commander JARVIS, from Chagres, via Havana, arrived yesterday afternoon, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st December, inclusive.

The steamship Pacific, Captain Jarvis, returned to New Orleans in place of the Ohio, she having been detained by accident. The Pacific left Havana on the 5th instant, and would have arrived here one day earlier had it not been for getting aground on the bar. The Pacific brings 410 passengers from California, taken from the steamer Georgia, at Havana; also the mails and a large amount of gold dust in the hands of the passengers.

The Georgia, four days from Chagres with 921 passengers arrived at Havana on the 30th ultimo, and left for New York on the evening of the 2d.

The steam propeller Ontario bound for New Orleans, left Chagres on the 24th ultimo the day before the Georgia left.

The steamer Falcon, Captain Hartstene, arrived at Havana on the 4th instant, and left the next day for Chagres. The Falcon was bound to New Orleans, but on her arrival at Havana her destination was changed for Chagres, and the Pacific was chartered to bring the Georgia's passengers to New Orleans.

The Falcon experienced violent gales during her whole passage to Havana; together with the time lost in waiting for the mails off Charleston bar and Savannah, the voyage was unusually long.

As no arrangement could be made for taking the Georgia's passengers to New Orleans until the Falcon arrived at Havana, much dissatisfaction existed among the passengers on account of delay.

There is nothing of special interest or importance from California.

The rainy seasons had set in and all mining operations suspended. The cholera had nearly or quite disappeared at Sacramento, and only a few cases in San Francisco.

San Francisco and all the towns on the Sacramento was rapidly filling up, and business of every description active.

The steam ship of Law's line of Pacific steamers arrived at Panama on the 20th of December, with 400 passengers, and $187,000 in gold dust. The Oregon mail line with 200 passengers and $2,000,000 in gold dust arrived on the 21st December. There was not a single case of cholera on board of either of the two ships during the passage. Chagres and other places on the Isthmus are reported healthy.

The amount of gold dust in the hands of the passengers, by those two steamers, is stated to have been from $500,000 to one million dollars.

Many of the stories told by the passengers, are so absurd, and so contradictory that they are to be received with much caution.

The number of passengers by the Georgia from Chagres, distinctly stated by some to have been from one thousand to fifteen hundred.

Another great robbery of a specie Train has been committed on the Isthmus, between Panama and Crures. Five mules belonging to Messrs. Zachipson & Nelson's specie train, which left Panama, the 22d December, with a large amount of gold dust brought by the Oregon, were robbed on the 23d. Three of the mules have been found, the other two have not been heard of. The Empire City was at Chagres, when the Georgia left, waiting for further particulars. The extent of the robbery was not known, but if the other two mules were robbed which is altogether probable, the amount cannot be less than $300,000.

Jenny Lind, Benetti, Benedict, Barnum, and about 100 passengers, arrived at Havana, on the 4th instant, in the steamer Isabel, from Charleston.

The first grand Concert was to take place at the Tacon Theatre, on the 10th inst.

The new Steamship Promethus, intended for the Nicaragua route, arrived at Havana, on the morning of the 2d inst., and left the next day for Chagres. She had on board Commodore Vanderbelt, who has gone out on business connected with the new route.

An inspection of our files of papers by the *Pacific* proves that not much news of importance had transpired since the date of our previous advices. We copy a part of the general summary from the San Francisco *Herald*:

REVIEW FOR THE FORTNIGHT.—The most important event that has transpired in California since the departure of the last mail steamer, was the arrival of the intelligence of the action of Congress had taken in regard to the numerous bills intended for the benefit of this State, and the announcement of the Federal appointments made under the several bills passed. The appointments, we are happy to say, were generally acceptable to the people of California, and the President has been singularly fortunate in the selection he has made from the numerous applicants for Federal offices. In regard to the legislation of Congress on California matters, there is not so much unanimity of sentiment or opinion.

The people were well satisfied that a large majority of the bills presented to the Senate immediately after the admission of California were summarily rejected. This was especially the feeling in regard to the bill proposing to grant licenses to miners, for the privilege of working the gold lands. We would have been still more grateful if a few number of collection districts had been constituted. On the whole, however, there is little reason to complain of the acts passed; and there is only complaint to make in regard to what Congress failed to do.

The great defect in the legislation for California, was the failure to establish a mint at San Francisco. This the commercial wants and necessity demanded in the most emphatic manner, and in a new territory calling for a full and active circulation of coin for the development of its resources, we think it burdensome to have to send our gold on a long and tedious journey in order that we may get it made into money.

The election for a Senator in the place of Mr. Fremont receives a good deal of attention in political circles; and there is a large number of candidates in the field. It is generally agreed that Mr. Fremont cannot be re-elected; and as the party complexion of the next Legislature is somewhat uncertain the aspirants are of all professions, whig, democratic, and independent. As yet, there is no candidate who so much overshadows the rest as to render his election certain or probable.

An election was held for local officers in the first and second townships of San Francisco on Monday last, and the whig candidates were elected. This has strengthened the impression for some time prevailing among the whigs, that their party is in the majority in this city. It is certain that the whigs are much better organized than the democrats and hence may arise the defeats which the latter have lately suffered—Both political parties appear better cemented throughout the State, since California was admitted into the Union.

Within the last three or four days several of our citizens having a wide circle of acquaintances have died of cholera; and thus the impression has been created that the disease is more virulent than ever. But the mortality lists do not show so many deaths as they did several weeks ago. Among the deaths at San Francisco was that of Hardin Bigelow, Mayor of Sacramento.

The cholera seems decidedly on the increase in San Francisco. On the 30th November, there were 24 new cases and sixteen deaths. We notice among the victims Mr. J. Niles, of the Merchants' Saloon, and Dr. Elijah Johnson. The Yerba Buena Cemetery commenced in February last, contains now nearly 800 graves.

The death of Mayor Bigelow, of Sacramento, excited universal regret and sorrow. He perished of the epidemic.

Orrin Bay'ey, (W.) has been elected Justice of the Peace, and C. M. Ellerd, (W.) Constable at San Francisco.

Murder, robbery, and burglary are getting to be quite too common in San Francisco. In one instance, Mr. Strouver, a merchant, was robbed of $5,000. In another, Mr. Robt. Sherwood's jewelry store was rifled of $2,000 worth of valuables.

The number of passengers arrived at the Port of San Francisco since the permanent establishment of the Custom House, and entered there in vessels is as follows:

	Males.	Females.
For the quarter ending Dec 31, '49	8,247	
" " March 31, '50	7,012	324
" " June 30, "	15,776	923
" " Sept. 30, "	10,739	331
Total	42,927	1598
Total Male and Female	43,715	

The population of Sacramento City is 6,000, of which 460 are females. In the county without the city, there is 9,500, viz: at Mississippi Bar about 300—Negro Bar 350—Mormon Island 340, and scattering throughout the county and on the Consumne, about 1,500, which will make 12,000 for the entire county.

We copy the following from the Sacramento *Transcript*:

ALL GONE.—There is a singular and lamentable history connected with the bark Abby Baker, of Yarmouth, Me., now lying at our levee. She was commanded by Capt. Timothy Pratt. His wife and family were also on board with him. Captain Pratt died a short time previous to the arrival of the bark at San Francisco. Augustus Pratt, his son, who had been acting as mate, then took charge and brought the bark into the bay, and up to Sacramento. On the 30th of last month he became one of the unfortunate victims of the cholera. One hour afterwards his brother Enos died. On the 1st instant his brother William died of the same disease. On the 3d a Dutch boy belonging to the ship died. And on the 5th Mrs. Jane Pratt, the wife of Capt. Timothy Pratt, died, leaving a little boy nine years of age, who has been kindly taken charge of and will be sent to the States by the earliest conveyance. Other were taken sick on board the bark, and sent to the hospital, until the vessel was entirely deserted.

The finale of the matter is, that she has fallen into the hands of the public administrator.

MINES.—The mines upon the American river, we learn, are paying now much better than during the early part of the season. Below and above Auburn, many companies are taking out from eight to twenty dollars to the man per day, and in some instances even more. The season, from present indications, is likely after all the failures from damming operations, to turn out quite profitable.—*Placer Times.*

Review of the Market.

The same dullness which we noticed as having pervaded the market in our review of the 15th inst., still exists in all departments of trade. This stagnation in business is caused principally by the setting in of the rainy or wintry season, and the fact that all the merchants and others in the interior towns and throughout the mining districts have laid in their winter stocks.

Within the last week there has been a large number of arrivals of vessels, fully loaded with well assorted cargoes of all descriptions of goods, the effect of which, when added to a great many more daily arriving and expected to arrive, as well as the advance of the season all had a tendency to cause a serious and rapid decline in all the leading articles, nor do we expect any improvement until the opening of the spring trade. The mining districts are, by all accounts, well supplied with goods of all descriptions, and the miners are making great preparations to enter largely into the business of mining on an improved principle when the spring opens.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Lumber of all sorts is selling by the cargo at auction at $25 to 30 per thousand after which is equal to $29 to 35 landed on shore. Dealers are retailing the same at from $60 to 90 per thousand.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has been more steady in the price, for the last two weeks, than for several months previous, selling at $19 to 20 the 200 lb. sacks and there has never, at any time during the year, been so large a stock on hand. Notwithstanding, it keeps up in price, and we can see no basis to stay as the demand is limited—extremely limited. Receipts during the last fifteen days are as follows, viz. Ancona are 15th instant, 42,999 sacks of 200 lbs each; month previous and ending November 14, 23,669 sacks of 200 lbs each, and since the beginning of the year of all sorts 126,006 sacks or 25,607,200 lbs.

GROCERIES.—Are very dull for every description, with the exceptions of Sugar and Coffee. Both these articles are scarce and are consequently on demand and they fully sustain the prices quoted, especially the latter which is at present commanding an enormous price. In consequence of the absence of arrivals from China, our trade with China will ere long be of some importance. No less than six or eight vessels have cleared for the Celestial Empire within the last two weeks from this port.

PROVISIONS.—All descriptions of provisions have fallen in the price, owing to the immense quantities which has been received during the past week.—Our quotations are now barely sustained in consequence of the quantity daily forced into the market.

MONEY MARKET.—We are pleased to notice the fact that money is more abundant and can be had on more reasonable and an more moderate rate of interest. City scrip of various descriptions, to considerable quantity was sold at seventy cents on the dollar during the week. Six to bond-teasy gran interest of three per cent. per month is well nigh about par. Gold dust is not coming in so plentifully as last month, and we can see no reason for its rise. Large balances range at fifty ounces.

☞ A bottle was picked up by the master of a fishing smack, on Sunday last, off Cape Romain, which contained the following:

"Whoever picks this up, will please report the *Robert V. Roy*, a brig 250 tons, hailing from Newport, Rhode Island, capsized in the Gulf, and all hands lost."

The Charleston *Courier* gives place to the above, without, however, putting much faith in it.

☞ It is a fact worthy of notice that the most celebrated classical scholar of modern times received the first rudiments of his classical education from a female; it was Richard Bentley's mother who taught him the Latin Accidence. She is represented to have been a woman of very sup nor understanding.

Bentley used to speak with some pride of the rollsom t path by which he arrived at his wonderful familiarity with the Hebrew tongue. He wrote, he tells us, before he was twenty-four years o age, a sort of *Hexapla*, a thick volume in quarto, in the first column of which he inserted every word of the Hebrew Bible alphabetically; and in five other columns, all the various interpretations of those words in the Chaldee, Syriac, Vulgate, Latin, Septuagint, and Acquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, that occur in the whole Bible. The use made for his own use, to know the Hebrew, not from the late rabbins, but from the ancient versions; when, being the Arabic, Persic and Ethiopic, he read over the whole Polyglot.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 6.

The steamship Georgia has arrived at New York from Chagres, bringing the California mails, 500 passengers and over $600,000 in gold. The Oregon brought to Panama over $2,000,000.

Major Bigelow, Mayor of Sacramento City, is dead.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 6.—The steamship Ohio is at New York requiring.

At New York, to-day, 1,200 bales of cotton were sold at ¼ advance, caused by the Niagara's advices.

In the *Senate*, the bill to settle French spoliation claims was made the order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Rhett qualified as Senator from South Carolina and took his seat.

In the *House*, Julian, of Indiana, attempted to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law. The proposition was indefinitely voted down.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 7.—The steamship Crescent City has arrived, with 400 passengers, and $6,000,000 in gold dust.

At New York, to-day, 3,000 bales of Cotton were sold at full prices.

The Senate to-day is debating Bradbury's resolution respecting homesteads from office.

The House was occupied in considering the New Hampshire contested election case.

The idea of a grand Union Convention proposed to be held at Washington on the 22d of February, has been abandoned.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 7.—The frigate Donna Maria blew up at Macao, and two hundred lives were lost.—*Evening Pic.*

The Memphis Tragedy.

The Memphis *Eagle*, of the 4th, contains the particulars of the late horrible murder of Mr. Chester by a negro, and the hanging of the assassin by the indignant populace. The details of the tragedy are as follows:

About 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, a negro, accompanied by a white man, called at the Mayor's office. The object of the negro was to have a paper, which purported to be a certificate of his freedom from the County Clerk of Lincoln county, countersigned by the Mayor and Recorder, in order that he might travel upon the river. Recorder Chester at once discovered the certificate was forged, and determined to have the negro detained as a runaway. Descending into the street, he called up Messrs. Poston, Waldran and Frazer, who concurred with him in their opinion of the character of the certificate. Mr. Frazer made some remarks to the negro about the incorrectness of his conduct, and Mr. Chester went in search of a police officer to take the negro into custody. Not finding one, Mr. C. returned. He told the negro to go up into the Mayor's office. We now adopt a portion of the report of our neighbor of the Enquirer.

"The boy observed with Alegrity, saying, 'very well, sir—do as you wish.' He had scarcended half the flight of stairs, when Mr. Chester, as it reluctant to be forced to have him put under arrest, called for the boy. The negro at once, and with apparent cheerfulness, returned down stairs and stopped on the second step. Mr. Chester was standing in the doorway, Mr. Poston stood whittling a stick at the side, standing on the pavement, Mr. Chester again, in a manner most friendly, expostulated with the negro to tell the truth, and assured him that he should be kindly dealt with. His last words in life were, as near as recollection serves, as follows:

'Come, tell us the truth. We are a right clever people here, and disposed to treat everybody well, that will do only half right. We don't want to put you in that cold calabooose, to lie there in this cold weather till your master can find out where you are. Tell us his name, and save us the trouble and yourself the disagreeable consequences.'

'The negro's reply was: 'I have told the truth. I am a free man.'"

Mr. Chester then turned to deliver a paper to Esquire Wallace, who immediately the negro drew a pistol and fired at him; the balls (there were two, or both barrels were discharged) entered his head, on the left side below the ear. Mr. C. fell at once, and lived only five minutes, without speaking. Messrs. Frazer and Brady promptly clinched with the negro, who attempted to use his pistol again. Mr. Frazer snatched the pistol from him, and finding that he could not shoot him, drew a gold watch the negro severely. The negro pleaded for mercy, Messrs. Frazer, F. S. Latham, and Brady having hold of him. He was carried up into the Mayor's office, and immediately knocked down by one of the gentlemen named, and two or three persons stood over him. An excited crowd at once rushed in, and one of the gentlemen last named strove to keep them off. Shortly, Mr. Chester's son, a lad of seventeen, came in, crazed with his terrible misfortune, was furnished with a pistol, and fired three slugs into the negro's back. They inflicted a mortal wound.

The negro was hurried off to the calabooose. A crowd, excited to frenzy by the spectacle of the dead Chester, followed, compelled the surrender of the calabooose keys, dragged out the negro, and in the view of an immense crowd, swung him up to the nearest tree. He confessed that he was a runaway, before dying. Within thirty minutes after the commission of his horrible crime, he had paid a terrible penalty. His offenceless victim, poor Chester, the mildest, kindest, and most amiable of gentlemen, never spoke after he was shot.

The writer of this feels his heart sink, and his hand quiver, in making this record of the fate of one of the best and noblest men. He knew and loved the dead when living, and he cannot make the clear, full expression of the gloom and sorrow he knows in common with an entire community.—He cannot condemn the course of Wednesday, a terrible outrage was certainly terribly visited. But, in the language of our neighbor of the Enquirer—

"The effect of the news of this horrible transaction in the home of the deceased, would have created a feeling the neither pinkstone nor the pen can depict. We shrink from the scene. We draw the veil over the soul-harrowing scene. It is yet too fresh upon our minds and hearts, to do more than add, that he who could have been spared a thousand lives, and not have left a *all* here left would have been more or less than a MAN."

Yesterday evening the obsequies of Mr. Chester were performed at the Episcopal Church, a large number of citizens thronging the edifice. After the solemn services, and a very impressive and affecting sermon from Dr. Page, the remains, escorted by a long procession of citizens on foot, on horseback and in carriages, and by the Masonic body, were taken to the grave yard, and the earth-clods shortly rattled on all that was left of a high-minded, honorable and amiable gentleman.

At present, we can make no further remarks on this awful tragedy. We well know that, elsewhere, severe censure may be cast upon this terrible manifestation of popular feeling. But let the matter be fairly considered—the brutality of the murder, the total want of provocation to it, the singularly amiable character of the deceased, the unheralded suddenness of his bloody death, the painful affliction of a darkened household—and we claim that no man, possessed of quick and earnest sympathies, will question the justice, if he even take exception to the mode of this extraordinary manifestation of public feeling. In this city there is but one feeling: and yesterday's sun went down upon a community pervaded by a solemn sorrow, a mournful and terrible tragedy, overtaken by a quick and irrepressible feeling of public indignation.

NEGROES AS FREE STATES.—An Ohio exchange remarks that the negroes of Ohio have learned to estimate properly the zeal professed for them by their abolition friends. The Scioto Gazette of November 6th, remarks: "The census of the county of Geauga shows that there are but eight black men and mulattoes in the whole county. Verily, the free white man in that county can afford to be political abolitionists. Why don't the colored people go and live among their *friends?*

Free negroes swarm in the southern part of Ohio, which has been chiefly settled by emigrants from the slave States. There are 1,000 in the little town of Chillicothe alone. But they shun the abolition district of the north as if it was affected by cholera!

MINERAL TREASURES OF VIRGINIA.—We yesterday saw a rich and beautiful specimen of Plumbago turned up by the ploughing on the land of John R. Edmonds, Esq., of Halifax county. It is pronounced by our best chemists to be very pure and valuable. The mine is very extensive, running a half a mile through a hill, and is apparently inexhaustible. It lies in laminæ, very much like our coal field. This enormous bed of Plumbago is situated about half a mile from Bannister river, on which it can be easily transported in Batteau to Weldon, and thence to Norfolk and other markets, where it will command at least $60 per ton.

We hear that in England there is but one mine (the Barrowdale) of this substance. It is exceedingly valuable, and the mine is scrupulously guarded as if it were gold. It is very fine and used for the manufacture of pencil leads.

The specimen before us is employed, with great advantage, in the conversion of iron into steel, and in the finest and most delicate castings of iron. It consists of carbon, with a little iron, and with the exception of diamond, is one of the purest forms of carbon ever found in nature.

We congratulate our friend upon his valuable discovery, and are glad to hear that a specimen is to be sent to the World's Convention in London, with other rich minerals, to show what nature has done for Virginia, for her to elaborate and improve.—*Rich. Eng.*

WINE ADMONITION WELL EXPRESSED.—In the biography of Fisher Ames, written by the late Professor Kirkland, the following just and beautiful sentiment occurs:

"When Vice approaches the youthful mind, in the seductive form of a beloved companion, the ordeal becomes threatening and dangerous in the extreme. Few possess the prudence and unyielding firmness requisite to pass it in safety. Those who have been accurately observant to the dependence of one part of life on another, will readily concur with us, that Ames' future character derived much of its lustre, and his fortunes much of their elevation, from the unintelligent purity and irreproachableness of his youth. Masculine virtue is as necessary to real eminence, as a powerful intellect. He that is deficient in either, will never, unless from the influence of fortuitous circumstances, be able to place and maintain himself at the head of society. He may rise and flourish for a time, but his fall is as certain as his descent to the grave. He who holds parley with vice and dishonor, is sure to become their slave and victim. That heart is more than half corrupted that does not burn with indignation at the attempt to corrupt it."

CHANGE OF WEATHER.—A descent of the temperature of London thirteen degrees (of the thermometer) kills an average of three hundred people. The statistical account, from which we gather the fact, adds: they may not all die in the very next week after the loss of warmth takes place, but the number of deaths is found to increase to that extent, over the previous average within a short period after the change. The fall of temperature, in fact, kills them as certain as a well directed cannon shot. This shows the necessity of guarding carefully against exposure to excessive changes of temperature. Flannel is one of the best protections; and an additional garment when the cold increases is another. It matters little how cold the weather is when the body is in active exercise, but every one should guard against sitting in a half-warmed room and feeling sensation of chilliness, or of going out into the cold while that feeling remained.

CHARLESTON LINE OF STEAMERS.—The Charleston *Mercury* says:

We announce with great satisfaction that the stock necessary to the organization of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, was all taken yesterday in a few minutes after the books were opened. This with the State's subscription, which it secures, places beyond doubt the construction of the first two vessels of the line, and we have entire confidence that they will be speedily followed by others. The readiness with which the stock was subscribed shows that the true value is set upon this enterprise, so important, in many aspects, to Charleston, and to South Carolina.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Friday, the distinguished chemist, at the last monthly meeting of the Royal Institution at London, announced his discovery that oxygen is magnetic; that this property of the gas is affected by heat, and that he believes that the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle to be due to the action of solar heat on this new discovered characteristic of oxygen.

City Intelligence.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Mr. H. Placide, will make his second appearance this evening in the comedy called the "Poor Gentleman," in which he will be assisted by the whole strength of the company. The performances will conclude with two splendid Divertisements.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Trading of the Grand Jury.*—The Grand Jury found a true bill yesterday against Capt. Harris, of the steamer Kanawha, and the engineer and clerk of the boat, for criminal neglect in the discharge of their duties, in consequence of which the disastrous explosion of the steamer occurred. The charge against the engineer was for leaving his engine unattended by a competent man.

Capt. Harris, the commander, and the clerk, as part owner, are indicted for felonious negligence in causing too much to be generated.

The Grand Jury also found a true bill against H. M. S. Brandt charged with having stolen a letter from the Post-office addressed to J. Wagner, and containing a Bill of Exchange for 3600 francs.

GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury have been kept in regular monthly sitting last evening, but at the hour appointed only four members were present, so that the Council was compelled to adjourn for want of a quorum.

NEW TOWN FOR TRIAL.—A man named James Demont, was sent yesterday by Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First Jury Court, on the charge of having stolen a keg of Lard from on board the steamer Empire.

SERIOUS A PORTRAIT.—Geo. Roberts was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having stolen a picture from Mr. C. Sarrell.

Ex Esquire Wallace, who presided at the trial, committed Roberts for trial to the First District Court.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—*Judge McCaleb.*—Judgment was made yesterday in the case of Henderson, the time of the Court being occupied in discussing points of law, the particulars of which we omit, as they can be of no interest to the public at large.

STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—Several of the passengers on board the steamboat Natchez were robbed on Wednesday night, one of them, in a gold watch and some $50 in money. The thieves managed to get off.

COUNTERFEIT.—Coffee was committed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First District Court on the charge of having passed and put police officer Ritter with a knife.

A VAGRANT.—A man named Jean Bichet, was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged with having in a jest pocket, concealed a knife, and by the name of Pasher, from a Boarding House in Italian street.

STEALING AS A SLAVE.—A slave named William was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, for having run off with a bundle of clothes from Dominique Folix.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A man named Halache was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois with having committed a breach of trust to the extent of $20.41, by which Joseph Calins expects to be the sufferer, having entrusted goods to that amount to the accused, which he now refuses to account for. A warrant was issued.

LARCENY.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Genois, charging F. Kiowsky and C. Dunenberg with having entered the store of Emmerling on Bienville, before early in the morning, broken open the drawer and abstracted therefrom, sixteen dollars in money. Kiowsky and Dunenberg has been arrested, but no clue to the property has been found as yet.

FEMALE MONEY.—Sarah Harris was accused yesterday before Recorder Genois, of having stolen $25 in money from Michel Lynch on Monday night. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

Fireman's Charitable Association.

Treasurer's Report for the year 1850.

Total receipts in the Treasury during the year	$13,156 36
Total expenditures	13,120 52
Leaving a balance in the Treasury	$ 35 84
Two Companies, No. 30 and 21, and 435 members joined the Association during the year, and 49 exempt certificates issued	

Receipts for Donations, State Appropriation, and Benefits.

Benefit at Placide's Varieties	$ 940 75
Donation from A C Ainsworth, Esq	25 00
Do do Maunsel White, Esq	100 00
Do do J Fowler, through W Robert	200 00
Do do Gas Light Company	250 00
Do do Crescent Mutual Ins. Co	100 00
Fire Works benefit given by Mr Cairo	689 26
Donation from Mr. Jas. Robb, Esq	100 00
Do do L. Bercier	100 00
State appropriation for year 1850	2000 00
Total	$4,905 01
Balance of Receipts from income of Cypress Grove and Potter's field Cemeteries	
Relief Granted During the Year	
To 33 widows and 10 orphans cash	$3,040 45
To 23 members, cash	3,943 40
Funeral expenses, vaults and graves for 2 widows, 34 members and 16 children	1,656 00
Total	$10,647 85

E. L. BERCIER, Treasurer.

New Orleans, January 9, 1851.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1851.

The transactions in Cotton to day, have been quite limited, amounting only to 1,500 bales. Prices are unchanged.

Sales of Sugar, 500 hdds, and the partial decline of 3c noticed yesterday, has been established. Of Molasses, 600 bbls were sold principally at 24½c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is dull with sales of 2000 bbls, at prices in favor of buyers. About 2,000 sacks Corn were sold at 65@66c ⅌ bushel.

There is no change in Provisions. Mess Pork is selling at $12. A sale of 80 casks Sides in bulk was made at 6½c. Some transactions in Lard were effected at 7¾@7¾c ⅌ lb. Prime Bacon Sides were sold at 8c.

Whiskey is selling at 25½c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rules as before quoted; but the demand to-day was decidedly better.

Nothing was done in Freights to-day.

Reduction in Prices

Of Twenty-Five per cent at 50 Canal street.

PRINTS—common, at 5 cts per yard, new styles, " 8 " "
CURTAIN PRINTS—new patt " 8 " "
MANCHESTER GINGHAMS—3/4 wide, at 12½ cts per yard
BLEACHED SHEETINGS—yard wide, " 6 " "
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS—latest styles, at bargains.

A splendid stock of SILKS and other DRESS Goods, at very low prices—among them

WATERED POPLINS—very rich, at $1 per yard.
An assortment of EMBROIDERED and LACE Goods.
RICH LACE CHEMISETTES—at $1 25 each.
HANDSOME LACE COLLARS—" 30 cents "
EMBROIDERED CUFFS—" 25 " pr pair
CARPETINGS, RUGS AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS—very cheap.
BLANKETS—from $1 75 per pair up, with a complete stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

☞ CHEAPER ☜ than at any house in this city.

Jal0 6m. C. M. SIMPSON, 50 Canal st.

Family Groceries, Wines & Liquors.

29 BIENVILLE STREET

Adjoining the Drug Store, corner of Chartres st. THE attention of Families, Hotel Keepers and public generally, is respectfully called to our extensive stock of choice

Wines and Brandies,

of direct importation, which have been selected with the greatest care, and are guaranteed to be all that they are represented to be by the samples; also, to our stock of

French Family Groceries,

selected expressly for family use.

☞ Ship, Steamboat and Plantation Stores, carefully put up and delivered in any portion of the city free of charge.

Jal0 6t J. C. CALLUM & CO.

RAISINS—250 boxes Raisins, in store and for sale by J. PRATS

Jal0 98 Old Levee.

MALAGA WINE—150 barrels and quarter casks Sweet and Dry Malaga Wine, in store and for sale by J. PRATS, 98 Old Levee.

FILBERTS—15 bags filberts, in store and for sale by J. PRATS.

SHELLED ALMONDS—98 barrels of superior quality in store and for sale by J. PRATS, 98 Old Levee.

QUININE—2000 ozs, for sale by the case, by 697 E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

OFFICIAL.

Succession of P. L. D. Lecudais.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—The creditors of this estate are hereby notified that they have to meet at the office of Antoine Dorincourt, Esq., notary public, on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of deliberating and fixing the terms and conditions at which the property belonging to this estate shall be sold.

New Orleans, 6th January, 1851.

(Signed) J. N. LEA, Judge.

A true copy: Clerk's Office.

jal0 2t10d Wm. K. WANTON, Dep'y Clerk.

P. Gelpi, agent of A. Ives, vs. J. McKlusky. No. 9145.

BY Virtue of a writ of *fi fa*, to me directed by the Hon. A. Derbes, Fourth Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will expose at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 21st day of January, 1851