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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, Jan. 11, 1850.

MR. COBB AND THE COMMITTEES.

The *Republic* of the 2d inst., censures Mr. Cobb, the newly-elected Speaker of the House, for packing the committees—or, in other words, for appointing a Locofoco as chairman of every committee, with the solitary exception of the Committee on Accounts, and for composing all the important committees of five Democratic members, and but four Whigs. The *Union* takes exception to the arguments of the *Republic*, and in its usual tomahawk style of ferocious slashing, charges that journal with well founded, deliberate falsehood. If language so discourteous could ever be justifiably applied to a public press, it might very appropriately belong to the paper that employs it, instead of the one for which it is intended.

The complaints of the *Republic* are reasonable, and the effort of the *Union* to prove the contrary is futile and untenable. The *Union* alleges that Mr. WINTHROP two years ago promised to discharge the functions of Speaker "faithfully and impartially," and that nevertheless, he gave the Whig party a majority on most of the committees. But the "sole organ" forgets, or wilfully pretermits the very important distinction between the election of Mr. WINTHROP and that of Mr. COBB. The former was chosen under the majority rule. The Whigs in the House of Representatives outnumbered the Democrats and all others—natives, free-soilers, abolitionists and nondescripts. They elected Mr. WINTHROP, after several trials, by a *majority* of one, in the teeth of the most violent opposition, and despite the avowed hostility of a little knot of abolition traitors, who had been chosen by Whig constituencies, but who seceded from their party as soon as they discovered that Mr. WINTHROP was not the man to be enjoled or menaced into compliance with their disorganizing and factious projects. Mr. WINTHROP, as Speaker of the Thirtieth Congress, represented the will of the MAJORITY of the House, and that majority were. He followed the invariable course of the presiding officer, in giving the preponderance on the committees to the dominant party.

The case of Mr. COBB was widely different. He is the Speaker of the minority of the House. He was elected under a plurality law, particularly and disinterestedly sustained and carried through by the direct aid of the whiz party, for the purpose of terminating an anomalous and almost revolutionary condition of the National Legislature. Though a democrat himself, Mr. COBB does not represent the democrats exclusively. He never could have attained his elevated office by the sole assistance of his party, since the latter were as much in a minority as the whigs themselves, and could not have passed the rule by which he was ultimately elected. No one will pretend that the democrats have a majority of the House. If the whigs and free-soilers be counted together, they are more numerous than the democrats; yet Mr. COBB has constituted his committees just as if he had been placed in the Speaker's chair by a majority of the votes of the House, and as if democrats alone composed that majority.

We confess our disappointment at the policy of the new Speaker. We looked for a more liberal and impartial course. He is in reputation as a statesman, a gentleman of enlarged views and sterling ability, prepared us for something above the mere selfishness and contracted aspirations of the partisan. In common with many of our whig brethren, who were disposed to hail the choice of Mr. COBB as the beginning of a consummation devoutly to be wished—the triumph of moderate opinions. He has borne himself, however, as the bonding of party, and must be hereafter content to be considered in no other light.

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF THE COTTON CROP.—The New York correspondent of the London *Times*, estimates our Cotton crop at 2,400,000 bales. The *Times* has attained great celebrity for the general accuracy of its information, but on this occasion it has allowed itself to be imposed upon by a correspondent who is utterly ignorant of the subject on which he writes.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The whole number of vessels arrived at the port of New York, from foreign countries, during the year 1849, was 3227. The number of passengers arrived there the past year is unprecedented, being 221,709. This is an excess over the number for the preceding year of 28,890, and nearly treble the immigration of any year before 1848.

IRON FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—*English Contract Closed*.—We learn, from the Baltimore Patriot, that Thomas Swan, Esq., president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has received a dispatch from T. W. Ward, attorney of the Messrs. Baring, of London, which was laid before the committee on construction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, announcing that the contract for the 23,000 tons of iron, required for the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, from Cumberland to Wheeling, has been closed on terms which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. The dispatch says that the price agreed on is £5 10s. per ton, and it is added that the payments are to be made with the bonds of the company.

☞ MRS. MILLER, the heroine of the supposed suicide, did not throw herself into the Falls of Niagara, but has probably been engulphed in a *fall* more deplorably deep, having been seen on board of the steamer plying between Norfolk and Fort Walthall, on the 28th ult. She was recognised by an acquaintance, and was supposed to be accompanied by a young man whose name appeared on the way bill as "Mr. Brown."

HUNGARIAN EXILES AT GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.—The celebrated Gov. Ujhazi, the late civil Governor of Comorn, is expected to sojourn in a short time at the Georgetown College, D. C. The Advocate says that the college has the credit of extending its hospitality and assistance to some of the noble defenders of human rights who now are taking refuge in our midst from the cruel proscription of Russian and Austrian despotism.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—From the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office it appears that during the past year upwards of six millions of acres of land were advertised for sale, and more than six-and-a-half millions are prepared for market, a great part of which will be proclaimed during the ensuing year.—The report shows that the quantity of land disposed of in 1847, by warrants equivalent to cash, amounts to 3,596,254 08, and in 1848 it amounted to $5,489,415 26. In the first three months of 1848 it amounted to $2,527,160 30, and in the first three months of 1849 it amounts to $4,297,737 26; showing that the increase in the amount of land disposed of keeps pace with the increase of population, and the consequent wants of the community.

ARRIVAL OF MORE HUNGARIAN EXILES.—The steamship *Cambria* brought to Boston, on the 30th ult., two more Hungarian exiles, viz: Captain Antoine Remenyi, who was with Kapka in Comorn, and his brother Edward, who was an aid-de-camp to Georgey. The latter is very young, but highly distinguished as a performer on the violin. While at Hamburg, he gave a concert for the benefit of the Hungarians, in which he was assisted by Jenny Lind. In New York Mr. Edward Remenyi will open his concerts for the benefit of his fellow exiles.

On the 31st ult., says the New York Courier, Count UJHAZY, late Governor of Comorn, attended by his family, Miss JANELLA, and fourteen of the Hungarian immigrants, took the judicial oath of their intentions to become citizens of the United States.

The Consumption of Cotton.

The London *Economist*, a commercial paper of most decided ability has devoted much time and space to the statistics of cotton, justly arguing that a raw material, upon which the welfare of not less than 4,000,000 of English and Scotch people depends, is a subject of primary importance. This 4,000,000 is composed of 2,000,000 in Lancashire, 1,400,000 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and nearly 600,000 in Lankshire—leaving Cheshire and other isolated places out of the question. We have during the last five years imported as follows:

	Bales.	Bales.	
From Brazil,	496,685	or 99,137	ann'y.
Egypt,	221,579	or 44,916	"
East Indies,	899,213	or 179,842	"
Sundry places,	44,832	or 8,966	"
	1,664,309	or 332,861	"

The average annual imports from all other places, except the United States, were during the last five years 7,338 bales less than those of the five years which ended with 1839, and 60,000 bales less than those of five years ending 1844; whilst the exports of the raw material during the last five years have increased 56,000 bales annually. This shows anything rather than an increasing independence of a supply from the United States. The imports from the East Indies alone have fallen off 54,000 bales on the annual average of the last five years.—The imports from the United States have increased on the average of the last five years no less than 77,000 bales.

After a long array of figures and calculations, the writer arrives at, the following conclusions:

1. That our supply of cotton (excluding the United States) has for many years been decidedly, though irregularly decreasing.

2. That our supply of cotton from all quarters (including the United States) available for home consumption, has of late years been falling off at the rate of 1,000 bales a week; while our consumption has been increasing, during the same period, at the rate of 3,600 bales a week.

3. That the United States is the only country where the growth of cotton is on the increase; and that there even it does not increase on an average more than three per cent. per annum, or 80,000 bales annually, which is barely sufficient to supply the demand for its own increased consumption and for the continent of Europe.

4. That no stimulus of price can materially augment this annual increase in the United States, as the planters always grow as much cotton as the negro population can pick, and the negro population does not increase more than three per cent. annually.

5. That consequently, if the cotton manufacture of Great Britain is to increase at all, it can only be enabled to do so by applying a great stimulus to the growth of cotton in other countries adapted for the culture.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Neither House of Congress sat on the 2d inst. *Ion*, the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes under that date:

The agent of New Mexico, Mr. Smith, is now here, and is authorized to make arrangements preparatory to its admission into the Union or to the establishment of a territorial government. The controversy between the boundary with Texas will be difficult of adjustment. The judge who was sent by Texas to exercise jurisdiction in New Mexico, and whose authority was disputed, has been summoned quietly down as a practising attorney in Santa Fe.

I learn that to-morrow the President will transmit to the House all the instructions which were given to the agents, civil or military, with respect to California and her government. The principal instructions were given to Thomas Butler King, and will, it is said, when promulgated, do great credit to the wisdom, tact, and foresight of the administration. We shall, therefore, soon know for the constitution of California is the result of executive dictation.

The free-soilers say they will force the northern men up to vote on the proviso. Root's proposition will be re-availed, but he has loosened that he has power to demand the yeas and nays on every motion affecting the question, and that he will use it. Even in a full House, it will require forty-six members to demand the yeas and nays.

One mode has been suggested by which the free-soilers of the House can be foiled, at least for some time. It is proposed to give the committees a month to prepare their business; and since the change of the fiscal year there is no necessity of expediting the appropriation bills, to compose the House in haltdom for a clerk. It would be a long "keep them out of mischief." So that there is no hope for a full House for to-morrow, many members having gone home to spend the holidays.

THE RAY CASE.—As an item of news, we take the following from the Washington *Union*. That journal says the memorial will be signed and sent to the Senate. Signed where? and by whom? Give us the signatures, and we shall know who is at that indirectly charges the U. S. District Attorney and Marshal with perjury and gross dereliction of duty. The baldfaced insult with which the *Union* accompanies the memorial, we omit as irrelative and preposterous:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The memorial of the Undersigned, residents of New Orleans, and citizens of Louisiana, without distinction of party, respectfully shows:

That in the month of July, of the present year certain parties conspired together for the purpose of returning from the possession of our laws one Juan Francisco Rey, a fugitive Spaniard, and returning him, the said Rey, to the jurisdiction of Spain in the Island of Cuba.

That in a charge of larceny before Justice Bright and United States Commissioner Cohen, in the month of August, of the year, &c., did appear to the satisfaction of said court, that, among the parties charged as aiding and abetting in the misdemeanor, Carlos de Espana, Consul of the Queen of Spain, was the Chief instigator; and said court and accordingly take bonds for the appearance of said Carlos de Espana before the United States District Court, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, there to answer for said misdemeanor.

That the case of the said Carlos de Espana came before the grand jury of the United States District Court, Monday, the 16th day of instant, in an indictment from the District Attorney, wherein the said Carlos de Espana was charged as an accessory before the fact, in the abduction of the said Rey, and that said bill was ignored by reason of the fact that only 11 jurors voted for a true bill, while 11 voted contrariwise, one declining to vote on the ground that he had not heard the whole testimony, and another being absent.

That one or more of the jurors, anxious to relieve themselves from the odium of a transaction in which no bill was found, in flagrant conflict with the clear and direct and convincing testimony, did reveal, as we believe they had a right to do, the names of the jurors and the votes they gave on the question of true bill or no bill—and that among the names of the parties who voted no bill are found several who connected with Spain, and her colony of Cuba, as to excite grave doubts in the minds of our memorialists as to the purity that characterized the selection of this jury, to try the issue between the United States and Carlos de Espana, Consul of Spain:

That your memorialists do not charge any juror with corruption, nor of having been actuated by corrupt motives, but they feel it impossible to resist the conclusion that, in the selection of the jury, influences, incomprehensible to them, have been at work; or otherwise, a partner of the Queen of Spain, a party directly interested, one or more of the personal friends of the Consul, Carlos de Espana, and several persons engaged in the commerce of Havana, could not have found a place on said jury:

That the honor of the country and the safety of the citizens are disregarded, that the laws are a delusion and a snare, if the fountain of justice be tainted at its source, by the unfaithful or negligent discharge of their sworn and sacred duties by the federal officers appointed for that purpose:

That your memorialists rely with confidence on your honorable body, that no action will be taken on the nomination of United States District Attorney and United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana, until such time as satisfactory evidence is furnished, that in voluntarily abandoning the prosecution, the District Attorney was justified by legal precedent, and that in the selection of the jury the United States Marshal was actuated by no improper motive or reprehensible tampering, but did, without fear, favor or affection faithfully and truly select good and honest men to try the true issue.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE COAL.—From a statement of the coal sent to market from the various anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania during the past year, we learn that the total quantity during that year has been three million two hundred and fifty-one tons, being an increase over the preceding, or any former year, of nearly one hundred and fifty-three thousand tons. The first year in which this coal was sent to market from any mine in Pennsylvania, (from Lehigh,) the quantity was three hundred and sixty-six tons. The total quantity (including the three hundred and sixty-five tons from the beginning of the trade to the 1st of the present month, is twenty-five millions six hundred and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventeen tons.

ANECDOTE.—In a note to his life of Chief Justice Mansfield, Lord Campbell tells us that he once heard a Judge at Stafford sentencing a prisoner convicted of uttering a forged composition note, when, after having poisoned one to him the enormity of the offence, and exhorted him to prepare for another world, the dismissed concluded: "And I trust that, through the merits and mediation of our blessed Redeemer, you may there experience that mercy which is due to the credit of the paper currency of the country forbids you to hope for here."

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

Maryland Election and New York Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1850.

Ex-Governor Pratt has been elected United States Senator from Maryland, to serve out Johnson's unexpired term, and a full term afterwards.

New York Cotton Market.

JANUARY 9th.

Fair Upland Cotton is quoted at 9¾c., and Fair Orleans 10¼c @ lb.

Message of the Governor of Maryland.

The Governor of Maryland transmitted his biennial message to the Legislature of that State on the 1st inst. We find the following synopsis of the document in the Baltimore Sun of the day following:

The message opens with a reference to the important events that have occurred in the old world since the last session of the Legislature, contrasting them with the favored condition of our own happy land—the only land on earth blessed with a free republican government. The general prosperity of the Union is alluded to in appropriate terms, and the advancement of our own beloved State in the development of her resources is made a just subject of congratulation. Although the work of internal improvement have lastened on its shoulders an enormous debt, the recuperative energy of her citizens has speedily found a remedy to wipe away forever the temporary stain of repudiation.

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to an able and concise review of the financial affairs of the State, which are represented to be in a most prosperous and improving condition, showing conclusively that the sum of $375,000, at least, after paying the annual interest, may be safely appropriated annually to the extinguishment of the principal of the debt. This sum is based on the lowest possible estimates, and the Governor, upon the hypothesis that no attempt will be successfully made to disturb the existing system of taxation, predicts the payment of the whole debt in less than thirteen years from the present time.

With regard to the propositions that have been made for a repeal of some of the present revenue laws, the Governor emphatically says:

"Neither wisdom, justice, good faith, nor the true interests of the people will be found to warrant a material departure from the system of revenue now in operation; but on the contrary, every consideration of duty, economy, and sound policy, exacts the most rigid adherence to its provisions, until the last dollar of the public obligations is reduced and cancelled."

The advantages to be expected to every interest of the State, and especially to the city of Baltimore, by the improvement and maintenance of the credit of the State, are urged on the Legislature in the strongest manner.

An entire revision of the treasury system of the State is recommended, and numerous defects therein pointed out.

The Governor reviews the annual reports of the various internal improvement companies, accompanied by the remark that their affairs are presented in a prosperous and improving condition. In a few years, when these works are finished, says the Governor, "the curse of debt, which has hitherto rested on the State will be converted into a blessing."

The report of the Directors of the Penitentiary is alluded to, and the attention of the Legislature is called to the necessity of relieving it from its embarrassments, by the furnishing of sufficient capital for the economical management of its manufacturing operations.

The imperative necessity for the establishment of House of Refuge in the city is strongly recommended to the attention and fostering aid of the Legislature.

The inefficiency of the militia laws of the State is urged on the Legislature, and the enactment of a law requiring the sheriffs of the several counties to make out a list, once in every ten years, of all persons in their bailwicks, is recommended.

The Governor strongly recommends the adoption of an act legalizing the ballot-box in order to effectually test the question of calling a convention to reform and remodel the Constitution of the State.

The agitation of the slavery question at the North and the movement in the South in view of the probable passage of the Wilmot Proviso by Congress, is adverted to at considerable length, and a declaration in advance, on the part of Maryland, is recommended, of the unalterable determination of the State to stand in the crisis which he anticipates, by the South, should a choice of alternatives be precipitated on her.

The above comprises all the principal topics of general importance adverted to in the message.

OUR MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes, under date of the 10th ult., that Hon. Abbott Lawrence made his last public speech on the 30th November, at the Annual Meeting of the Governors of the Scotch Hospital. The London Morning Chronicle pronounces Mr. Lawrence's speech to have been very effective, and says:

"We have seldom had to record an Ambassadorial Oration which gave us more pleasure, or which seemed a more genuine expression of kindly feelings and manly thoughts. The occasion was a happy one, and fruitful in suggestions. The assembling together in a common cause of benevolence of the oldest and the youngest races of those who speak the English language; the forgetfulness of national distinctions, for the sake of the wide brotherhood of humanity—these are the characteristics of the meeting, and these were the thoughts which flowed on Mr. Lawrence's mind."

Speaking of the Ship Canal across the Isthmus, as alluded to by Mr. Lawrence, the Morning Chronicle says:

"Let England and America join in any request, it must be a larger combination than any which mankind have yet seen which shall overthrow it."

The writer adds—

Mr. Lawrence has taken strong hold of the British public by this, his first appearance before it; and we feel assured that the more he is seen and the better he is known, the higher will he and the national interests which he represents be estimated, and the good understanding between the two countries strengthened.

ALGERIAN TOBACCO.—The French Tobacco *Regie*, it is stated, gets 600,000 pounds of tobacco this year from Algeria. One of the high-set functionaries, M. le Bechu, has been delegated to promote the culture, and has published a tract on the whole treatment of the planting.

STRADIOTTI AND DECACCIANTI.—These delightful artists give another Concert this evening at the Lyceum Hall, on which occasion a remarkably choice and varied programme is presented. We need hardly recommend them to the public, as their merits have done so already. Their last concert will positively take place on Monday next.

ACCIDENT AT WASHINGTON.—On the evening of the 31st ult., as the carriage of the Hon. Amos Kendall was returning homeward from the city, it was accidentally upset, by which his eldest daughter received severe injury.

The Baltimore *Clipper* came to us in a new dress and with a new head, presenting a very neat and handsome appearance. The *Clipper* is an excellent paper, and deserves continued success.

The Philadelphia *North American* states that Mr. KEETS, the Consul of the Venezuelian Republic in that city, has received despatches from President MONAGAS, with instructions to proceed to Washington and deliver them to the Secretary of State. There is reason to believe that these despatches give the official intimation required by the treaty of amity and commerce existing between this country and Venezuela for its cessation, in accordance with the decree recently made by the latter government. The treaty will expire one year from the date of the notice.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—On the 3d inst., being the day appointed for the annual meeting of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the Board assembled at 12 o'clock at the Institution Building.

Present: Hon. Millard Fillmore, Chancellor; Hon. Jefferson Davis; Hon. James M. Mason, Hon. H. W. Hilliard, Hon. Richard Rush, Gen. J. G. Totten, W. W. Seaton.

The Secretary, Professor Henry, made, pro forma, a report of the operations of the Institution during the past year.

Mr. Seaton, from the Executive Committee, made in like manner a report of the disbursements of the Institution during the past year, the state of the funds, and a final plan for the ensuing year.

Gen. Totten, from the Building Committee, reported in like manner the progress of the building, and the proceedings of the committee in regard to the building and grounds during the past year.

There being two vacancies in the Board, which were expected to be filled in the course of a few days,the Board transacted no further business than to go through the edition, and resume its progress, arrangements, &c., and the s adjourned to Friday, the 11th inst.

Nat. Intelligencer.

MR. FLEMING.—This gentleman reads the "Merchant of Venice" to-morrow evening at the Lyceum Hall, when we anticipate another rich treat. See advertisement.

☞ The Caledonia is Atlantic, the principal port of Antrim, has been transferred to Henry D. Maxwell, Esq., of Boston, Pa.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 2, 1850.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—There was a caucus of the Whig members last night. After some discussion as to the propriety of selecting some gentleman to fill the unexpired and full Senatorial term, an adjournment till to-night week was effected. Mr. Pratt and Mr. Cosie were the prominent names before the caucus, and the postponement of indefinite action is regarded as favorable to "Western Maryland."

There is to be a convention of editors here this afternoon.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 1.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—ORGANIZATION.—The House organized to-day by electing Mr. John. S. McCalmont Speaker on the first ballot.

Mr. Best was elected President of the Senate, by one majority, after eight ballotings.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 2.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—*Exciting Scene in the Senate—The Contested Seats.*—There was a very exciting time in the State Senate to-day relative to the contested seats from Hamilton county. From every indication it would now appear that there is hot work ahead. Both parties are determined on holding out for their rights. It is thought that the Governor will have to keep his message on hand for some time to come.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—8 P. M.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—*The Governor's Message—State Finances, &c.*—The annual message of the Governor of New York has been delivered, and is published.

At the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of September, it appears from the message, that the debt of the State, including all liabilities, was twenty-two millions eight hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

The aggregate revenue during the same period was four millions two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

The message represents the circulation of all the banks as sound, but argues that the supply of State stocks is insufficient for a banking basis.

The message also urges the necessity of having a mint established in the city for purposes of convenience to the State and the whole country.

The steamer Northerner, from Charleston, has arrived with a full compliment of passengers.

After closing my commercial dispatch this afternoon, I learned of a sale of 1,000 bags Rio coffee at 11 1-2c. per lb.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—6 P. M.

Arrival of the Survivors of the Ship Caleb Grimshaw—Important from Canada.—The ship Clara C. Bell arrived here last evening, with the Captain, his lady, and other officers of the ship Caleb Grimshaw, which was burnt at sea.

We have intelligence from Montreal, up to Tuesday evening. A petition signed by twelve hundred names, in favor of annexation, has been received at Montreal from the county of Stanstead. The election of Chalbor, at Quebec, as Minister, will be opposed by the annexationists.

THE DEBT AND SINKING FUND OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The following is a statement of the public debt of Pennsylvania on the 1st December last:

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans,	$2,041,022 51	
5 "	37,336,716 90	
4½ "	200,000 00	
Total funded debt,		$39,577,739 41
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation,	$653,161 00	
Int. certificates outstanding,	179,422 91	
Do. do. unclaimed,	4,449 38	
Interest on certificates, to be added when the same shall be funded,	11,894 31	
Domestic creditors,	85,104 81	
Total funded debt,		933,631 51
Total public debt,		$40,511,173 92

Under the act of the 10th of April, 1849, the commissioners of the sinking fund have paid the above amount of funded debt the sum of $113,500, which, if deducted from the gross sum, would leave the public debt at $40,397,673 92, and subject to no further reduction, no sooner as the sum of $127,637 89, now in the sinking fund, be applied to the purchase of State loans. This sinking fund is made up of taxes upon collateral inheritances, premiums on charters, eating house, billiard room, theatre and similar licenses, distillery and brewery licences, &c., and the whole amount derived from them during the year is $267,637 01. The loss by extinguishments by the purchases made with this fund are those bearing 5 per cent., which constitute an additional item of the revenue of the sinking fund.

The amount of tax on real and personal estate paid by the treasurer of the county of Philadelphia was $375,683 57, or nearly one-third of the whole amount paid by all the counties of the State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—8 P. M.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN WASHINGTON.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 2d instant, says:

Yesterday day was yesterday, apparently, for nearly the entire population of this and contemporary, of the City of Washington, Georgetown, and the vicinage. The morning opened upon a sheet of snow on the ground, with the thermometer 6 degrees below zero, or we saw it at between six and seven o'clock; but, as seen in different positions by others, down to 1 deg. and perhaps in some positions down to zero! A bright and unclouded sky during the whole day was favorable to the round of visits of civility and kindness.

The great centre of attraction was of course the President's Mansion, in which the President received and returned, with his characteristic and frank cordiality, the salutations of thousands of visitors of both sexes and of all classes of society—including the Heads of Departments, the Representatives of Foreign Powers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives, and nearly all the Military, Naval, and Civil Officers of Government present in the city. The Music of the Marine Band, in full concert, added the harmony of the scene, and through the judicious arrangement of the Marshal of the District, the Captain of the Auxiliary Guard, and other officers, notwithstanding the multitude which poured to the Mansion, without intermission for several hours, the greatest good order generally prevailed.

The Heads of Departments, the Mayor of the city, and other families, also received the compliments of the season from numerous visitors.

☞ The following are the passengers per steamship Alabama, for Chagres:

Mrs E Smith, A Floy and lady, Thos Callahan and lady, Jas W Parkham, Capt Jno Patterson, Chas Stewart and serv't, F Schulger, W Ladin, P Ladin, Lewis Thorpe and serv't, B B Mordaey, W P Tennan, J G Walker, W Chamberlain, J L Stillwell, T Callaghan, Jno Delino, Jas Murray, M D Durock, W S Oliver, Christian Gallagher, Thos A Garrett, W E Garrett, sell, W R Buford, A C Derry, Jas Williams, V J Simpson, H N Blackwell, Henry Wake, Jno Fisher, Richard Fisher, Jno Chapin, F Hubble, Andrew Donaldson, Alexander Donaldson, J Foster, Peter Foster, P Belcher, C Garry, K Lemmore, Thos R Bossard, W C Archer, J Mather, W M Anker, Mrs Cottram, Jas Beresford, G Smith, J Carn, C Janny, Jas G Crow, A Meshadon, Jas W Condon, M L Elliott, Jno Morgan, J N McClindon, W Pettigrew, A C McClendon, Jas Morgan, J McCreary, Saml Moutan, J Morgan, W O Morgan, W T Walker, G Riddle, S Redwell, D P Swope, Wm Wallace, A Allen, N A Rewell, J A Sewell, J Pain, C H Taylor, J G Gray, T E Clayton, J E Richardson, J M Barnes, W W Taylor, E B Barnes, M B Cosfiel, Jno Wadsworth, Wm Duncan, A Early, J A Blassingame, J Pain, Agnis, Wm Sierra, H H De Kort, M Mason, Jas A Hall, H B Johnson, W P Miller, Thos J Winter, Wm Hudson, A G Bell, A W Barneide, D R Thomas, J Campbell, W F Kelly, A C Romico, A W Sinclair, Jas Brodus, Jas Dennan, F M Dunkine, Jas Temple, J Parry, J Gardner, N F Watkins, J J Clymer, S B Child, Jas Daly, H W Vaughn, R Leon, Wm Sierra, P Burns, Dr J S McIlreeny, W Wood, John Bridges, F Ferrell, James Lore, James Foot, F B Dickinson, A Naylor, N Ashman, A Heinke, H E Watson, T A Harrington, W B Moore, F M Moore, Jas Hanks, R Hanks, A A Barrows, P F Smith, J C Jones, M Shaffer, R L Hunter, W B Cooper, R Nail, S Chapman, S Caruthers, G H Cox, R G Tompkins, W D Robinson, James Fanning. By Berryman, Chas Laid, John Dowen, James Ryan, C Vallin, A Kruger, F McGaffin, John Smith, N Brobant, A O P Perkins, J F Jelks, John Dolin, F Nugent.

HEAVY LOSS.—It is said that the underwriters in Wall street, New York, will lose $125,000 by the burning of the ship Caleb Grimshaw.

—DIED—

Yesterday, at 7 o'clock A. M., Mrs. HIPPOLYTE TRICOU, born Dillon. Her friends and acquaintance, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, from the corner of Royal and Hospital streets.

Last evening, at 6 o'clock, of the age of 28 years, Mrs. Widow ARNAUD BEAUVAIS, (born Labauve,) Her friends and acquaintance, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, from the corner of Royal and Hospital streets.

On the 31st ult., at the residence of her father, Samuel Grant, Esquire, Miss ELIZABETH GRANT, daughter of the late Colonel Alexander Grant, of Montreal, Canada.

City Intelligence.

FOURTH JUDICIAL COURT—*Judge Dreux.*—A singular case was decided in this Court some days since in a suit entitled P. Fraion *vs* Frank Kathman, growing out of a bet made at the last election. The plaintiff simply claimed $100, being an amount deposited in the hands of defendant about the 1st November last. Defendant by his attorney, Z. Latour, acknowledged the deposit, but added that plaintiff had no cause of action because the alleged contract of deposit was predicated upon and immoral cause, and that all a green at in relation thereto was null and void. It appears from the answer of defendant that Fraion deposited this amount with him, instructing him (defendant) to bet it on the election for sheriff, and having done so he accordingly no longer deemed himself liable for the deposit.

The issue of the case being made, plaintiff on the trial said that he had no proof to offer beyond the acknowledgement of the deposit. Defendant then offered evidence to prove that the money was placed in his hands for the purpose of effecting the bets in question. Plaintiff objected on the ground that he could not criminate himself by stating that he had violated the law.

His Honor in delivering the decision, which is a very lengthy one, commences by laying down the law in relation to deposits, and the sacred nature of such trusts. After showing that, by the admission of defendant, he had virtually taken charge of the deposit, the court entered into an analysis of the exceptional issue by which defendant desired to evade the responsibility of the trust, in alleging that the money was handed over to him for the purpose of making certain bets. (Defendant tendered evidence to that effect, which was rejected by the court.) In regard to this his Honor remarks, "Defendant is precluded to show proof of his having violated the law. Act. 1856 C. C. says, "That is considered as morally impossible which is forbidden by law or morals. All contracts having such an object are void." The act of the legislature, entitled "An act to suppress betting on elections, approved 16th March, 1839," prohibits betting on elections, imposes a fine, and subjects those who violate the law to a criminal prosecution. In the case of Rex *vs.* Holbrook, 1st Annual Reports, p. 176, the Supreme Court says

"Betting on elections being under the laws of the State a criminal offence, no action will be to recover from a stakeholder an amount deposited with him as a bet. *Per curiam*, a party will not be heard who asks the court to relieve him from the consequences of having violated the law. C. C. 2026. Every condition of a thing impossible or *contra bonos mores* (repugnant to moral conduct) are prohibited by law, is null, and renders void the agreement which depends on it."

The court therefore, standing on the broad principle that no one has the right before a court of justice to prove his own turpitude, maintained the objections of plaintiff, and rendered judgment in his favor for the sum claimed, $100, and costs of court. For plaintiffs, Nauton and Perra. For defendant, Z. Latour.

We understand that the defendant appealed from this decision to the Fifth District Court.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lea.*—The will of *Isidora vergas* in the case of Antoni Moore, applying for the guardianship of his son George, who is alleged to be illegally detained by his mother, came up for trial yesterday, and was decided in favor of petitioner, the Court ordering the boy to be restored to his father. Some of the witnesses examined in the court room attempted to interfere with the course of the delivery of the lad, and it was not accomplished without some show of disturbance.

COURT OF LARGER.—A man named Struble was held to bail in $1,000, on a charge of having transferred against him by J. Eternad, in having carried off, on the 31st ult., a billiard table, cloth, balls, cues, &c., the same being at the time under process of the constable of the Fourth Justices Court.

STEALING A MATTRESS.—Wm. Brown, steward on board the ship Caledonia Brander, was arrested yesterday, on the First Municipality, on the charge of having carried away a mattress and bedding from the vessel. He gave bail for his appearance.

ENTERING WITH INTENT, &c.—A man named Thomas Nicholson was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genella, having been arrested on the charge of entering the house of Patrick Rouse, in Girod street, on the night of the 2d inst., with intent to commit a felony. It appears that the prisoner, who is a sailor, was seen to enter the house by a window, and was there apprehended. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

ROBBERY.—A warrant was issued yesterday by Recorder Genella, for the arrest of the slaves Charles, belonging to Mr. Gordon, and who stands charged with having broken open the store of Mr. Rodolphus, a bankrupt in the coffee house corner of Hospital and Royal streets, on the 30th instant, and abstracted therefrom $200 in money, besides various articles of clothing.

CHARGE OF SUICIDE.—Mary Schuler made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genella, charging one Scott with having maliciously committed a battery upon her, and of having stabbed her with a pair of gold scissors. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

FRENCH MUNICIPALITY.—Recorder Rodolphus was yesterday engaged with a penalty number of prosecutions for petty larceny, assault and battery, petty larceny, &c., and completed the commitments of assault and battery, intoxication in the public streets, petty larceny, &c. Another warrant was issued for the arrest of Antoine Lacroix, charged with the theft of $60 in specie, the property of Mr. Bernard Lacroix, his father.

LARCENY.—A man named Louis Monge, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genella, on the affidavit of L. Chaves, who is employed at Morgan's Restaurant, and states that the accused, after eating dinner there on Wednesday, walked off without paying. The complainant ran out after him, and found concealed in his pocket two silver spoons and forks, which he had abstracted from the Restaurant. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

DISCHARGED.—M. Sagrera, who was held to bail on Wednesday on a charge of robbery preferred against him by Felix Godin, was brought up yesterday for examination before Recorder Genella. The evidence elicited clearly established that the charge was entirely unfounded, and the accused was also forthwith discharged.

DISMISSED.—Hugh Keary, was brought up yesterday for examination before Recorder Genella, on a charge of larceny preferred against him by Henry Gobel, on the 16th ult. No one appearing to prosecute, and the accused was accordingly discharged.

☞ A sale of Spanish Wine, Oil, Almonds, &c. will take place on this day, at half past 4 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Hospital street, by B. Turpin, auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1850.

The Cotton market continues very active, and prices are still tending upward. Notwithstanding the moderate amount offering, the sales to day were large, comprising 9000 bales. We quote Low Middling to Good Middling 10⅞ @ 11¼c @ lb.

The Sugar market is flat; sales to-day only 350 hds. Of Molasses, 600 bbls were sold at 18¾ @ 19c @ gallon.

The Flour market is sustained at the former advance, though the transactions to-day were limited. The unfavorable weather likewise curtailed operations in corn.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is selling in small quantities at former rates. Lard continues in active request, and prices are fully sustained.

Exchange remains as last quoted. Sterling, 10⅝ @ 10¾ @ ct. prem. France, 5 15-16 @ 5 40. Bills on New York, 60 days, 1¼ @ ¾ cent dis. Checks, ¼ @ ¾ cent dis.

Freights are the same.

AT the annual meeting of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, on the 7th inst. the following gentlemen, members thereof, were chosen officers for the current year:

1st Vice President, Jno. M. BATTHEWS.
President, I. MATTHEWS.
2d Vice President, Jno. M. BELL.

GEO. A. HOLT.
J. A. BARNETT.
J. O. WOODRUFF.
J. H. OWEN.
J. W. CRANELL.
WILLIAM MUIR.

Committee of Appeal.

Secretary, Ch's J. MARSHALL. jll

Notice.

THE public is hereby informed that from this day I revoke the power of attorney which I had given to Mr. Simpson, for the administration of the affairs I had trusted his with.

New Orleans, January 9, 1850.

V. LeB