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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, Dec. 28, 1849.

THE SPEAKERSHIP—POSITION OF PARTIES.

We break in deeper and deeper, for Congress is organized and the business of the National Legislature will hereafter proceed regularly, even though it be but at a snail's pace. The Telegraph, with its usual unfortunate brevity in the use of marked importance, furnishes but meagre details of this grand consummation, and leaves nearly everything connected with it to the imagination of the reader. We infer that the projects for a compromise must have proved an altitude to both parties; that on Saturday, the 22d, the members assembled and balloted three times without effecting a choice, that then, wearied and sick of a protracted and fruitless struggle for ascendancy, a proposition to come for the candidate elected, who should receive a plurality of votes, met their sanction, and that the very first vote secured the success of Mr. Cobb, by a plurality of 2 over Mr. Winthrop. We infer, also, that some half a dozen Northern Democrats declined sustaining Mr. Cobb, and that about an equal number of Southern Whigs refused to support Mr. Winthrop. Who the Democrats were, we cannot well divine; among the Whigs were Goodrich, Stratton, Towns, Owen, Carter, and probably Hudson.

In candor and sincerity we must say that we behold no special or profound regret at the termination of the three weeks' contest. It was Hobson's choice—to select a Speaker from the Democratic ranks, our choice would have undoubtedly fallen on Howard C. Cobb. The name of his competitor for preference are numerous. Mr. Cobb is an intelligent Congress aide, thoroughly versed in parliamentary knowledge, a fine, gentlemanly, and affable man as a presiding officer he will be. There is very little doubt that he will acquit himself with dignity and firmness, and, as a consequence, his election having been effected by a bare plurality, will probably exert no influence on the minds of the disposed on to be a factious opposition political exclusives. We hope, and have some expectation, that Mr. Cobb will make an excellent Speaker; and, if he should not prove so, and the Whigs be disposed, it will be their fault, not ours, if it should prove otherwise.

The election of Mr. Winthrop would have given great and general satisfaction, but he can be no pleasure in awarding well-merited praise to an honest public servant, we cannot see what particular or weighty benefit it could confer the Whig party from such a choice. The administration is confessedly in a minority in both branches of Congress, if not in the House, its leading measures, reforms, and appointments will be vetoed by the democratic majority in the Senate. Not possessing the influence of a Speaker, the Speaker elect can do nothing more than to give in his adhesion to the Taylor party. There is a magic in the name of Taylor, which, in other words, to carry such measures as might be deemed wise and expedient of the party. This can be accomplished with a chance of success by individual exertion.

Admitting, then, that a Whig Speaker would have been a Whig majority, and might have been constituted so to direct the responses of the Whig party, we are passed by Congress, to a large degree of the administration. By the concession of parties of party can it hereafter be positively stated that Gen. TAYLOR will stand accountable before the people for the doings of the 31st Congress. Each cause has everything its own way in the Senate and the House, the presiding officers, and, no doubt, the Committees. Let, hence, the burden and render an account of the stewardship to the people.

Happily, the position of Gen TAYLOR renders it practically a matter of minor consequence to Congress is composed. He acknowledges to the fullest extent the exclusive legislative powers vested in it, and consents to the mischievous and, we add, unconstitutional practice which have recently converted the President into a part of the law making power, and have succeeded in reducing the Executive to a nonentity in the Congress to the Executive. No interference on the part of the Executive need be apprehended; no useless and reprehensible efforts to make the Executive more subsidiary to the individual opinions of the Executive are to be feared. Gen. TAYLOR will adhere rigidly to the sphere of duties which the Constitution has marked out, turning neither to the right hand nor the left, to invoke the aid or the expectation of patronage, or to the opposition, by the frown of power. In the faithful exercise of the functions conferred upon him by the constitution, he will receive a good share as may be proper and necessary to the public weal, and having done this, he will submit to the unbiassed action of the National Legislature, and to the popular judgment, that seldom erre, award its verdict hereafter.

THE COTTON CROP IN ALABAMA.—An intelligent correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, at Montgomery, Ala., has taken advantage of the meeting of the Legislature, the Grand Masonic Lodge of the State, and the Railroad Convention, to make personal inquiries of the various planters there assembled, and has transmitted a list of nearly one hundred cotton growers, giving the amount of cotton in the years 1848 and 1849. The total statement of these enquiries shows the following results:

	1848	1849	Deficit.
[illegible]	2,000	1,500	2,000
[illegible]	15,000	5,000	13,000
[illegible]	22,000	10,000	12,000
[illegible]	9,000	6,000	3,000
[illegible]	66,145	46,000	20,145
[illegible]	15,000	12,000	13,000
[illegible]	14,344	10,500	65,245

SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL CROPS.

	1848	1849	Deficit.
Montgomery County	7,365	2,951	4,656
Lowndes county	212	163	49
Autauga county	865	197	668
Perry county	457	200	257
Marengo county	2,551	1,200	1,141
Wilcox county	2,248	1,150	1,098
Dallas county	119	50	83
Mobile county	179	122	57
Montgomery county	1,592	776	776
Tallapoosa county	1,535	456	1,100
Total	11,111	16,211	10,029

The following counties—Perry, Marengo, Autauga, Dallas, Wilcox, Mobile, each [illegible]

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24th, P. M.

New York Markets.

The Cotton market in New York closed on Saturday evening at the following rates: Fair Upland, 11¼. Fair Orleans and Mobile, 11¾ to 11¾c. Holders are asking higher prices, and the market remains firm, with a gradually upward tendency. The stock on hand is getting very low.

The Speakership.

Cobb's election is taken in good part, and seems to be acceptable to all parties. The election of Clerk of the House was postponed until after the Christmas holidays.

Destructive Fire in New York.

On Saturday last the WOLSEY'S immense sugar refinery in New York was destroyed by fire. The loss is over half a million of dollars, which is partially covered by insurance.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th.

The steamer *Empire City* arrived at New York on the 25th, bringing dates from California to the 15th ult. She had a large number of passengers, and about half a million in gold. Much sickness prevailed in California. The Democrats have succeeded in electing their ticket at San Francisco.

Mr. Webster and the Hungarians.

Mr. Webster being at the Astor House for a short time, the Hungarian exiles, now the *free* guests of that hospitable establishment, called upon the distinguished statesman, in a body on the evening of the 17th, at his rooms.

The venerable Ujhazy, late Governor of Comorn, with all his family suite, was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Webster, by Count Vasa,—another Hungarian exile,—who in the course of four months, has learned to express himself in the English language, with perfect propriety. Ujhazy, addressed Mr. Webster with much feeling, in the following words:—

SIR—Strangers and in a strange land, in the midst of our misfortunes, we come to America, to seek an asylum here. Power cannot stretch its hands so far as to reach us, in this Western world. Here we are safe, and we feel ourselves secure.

In one of your late speeches you expressed a sympathy for us in the midst of our distress which has penetrated our hearts. We thank you. We pray you to encourage the same feeling, to continue in the same sympathy, and so to mitigate our sorrows.

We look to America for kindness and protection. We look to you, sir, for counsel and for consolation; and that Power which sees all things and governs all, will not fail in its reward to your generous mind.

Mr. Webster, taking the Governor by the hand, made the following reply:

I give you my hand with great pleasure. We are glad to see you and your friends. The effort which you have so gallantly made for Hungarian nationality and Hungarian Liberty has won our sympathies. We welcome you to these Western shores. We are honored that you have sought an asylum here from the political misfortunes which you have suffered at home. Our doors are with you and for you, and for those objects of your affections which you have left behind you. The whole American people take an interest in your efforts for Liberty and Independence. The blow of power which struck down your hopes has fallen heavily also on our own hearts. In the midst of your misfortunes you came far away to a land of strangers in search of safety. Here you find it. Here we assure you, no enemy's hand shall harm or touch you. Hungarians! you are all welcome! You who have come and your friends who shall come, will all find here sympathy, protection and security. Again I say, sir, your gallantry, your love of liberty, and your misfortunes, have made you welcome to all Americans.

Ujhazy, when this speech was interpreted to him by Count Vasa, was affected to tears, and desired the Count to say that God would not forget such considerate and such generous sympathy.

☞ In our synopsis of the President's message, the sentiments contained in that document relative to the veto power and the importance of the Union, were omitted. They will be found to correspond precisely with the views generally entertained by those who elected Gen. Taylor. The President says in substance:

The veto should never be interposed to stifle the expression of the public will, but only to prevent encroachments on the legislative power, and check hasty or unconstitutional legislation. The message closes by inculcating a veneration for the Union, which for more than half a century has stood unshaken, while kingdoms and empires have fallen. The patriots who struggle it have gone to the grave, yet it remains the sacred monument to their memory and the object of affection with every one worthy to bear the American name. A dissolution of the Union is deprecated as the last calamity to the human race, for upon its preservation depends the happiness of the present generation, and those that are to come after us. The President concludes by pledging himself to the nation, that whatever danger may assail the Union, he will stand by it and maintain it in its integrity to the full extent of the obligation imposed, and the power conferred upon the by the Constitution.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for the following new publications:

The Orphan, a novel. Under this simple title, and without any key to the authorship of the work, we have a capital story, exhibiting, it is true, the imperfections of an unpractised hand, but abounding in the evidences of a vigorous and well trained intellect. The incidents are finely arranged, and the characters skillfully delineated.

Noel on Christian Baptism. This is an essay to prove that baptism should be preceded by repentance and faith, and the doctrine which it maintains is in opposition to the practice of the Anglican church.

English-Latin Lexicon. This substantial volume is what it purports to be—a copious and critical English-Latin Lexicon, founded on the German-Latin Dictionary of Dr. Georges.—Professor Anthon has enriched with the fruits of his immense erudition, the laborious compilations of the original compilers—Dr. Riddle and Arnold, and has added a copious dictionary of proper names. In its present form, this Lexicon must take the place of the imperfect productions which have been hitherto in use. To the student who has begun Latin composition, it is absolutely invaluable.

INSTRUCTION.—M. HENRI DE MARSAN, a gentleman of accomplished education and refined manners, is desirous of imparting a course of instruction in the French language to a limited number of pupils. M. de Marsan's system is an excellent one, uniting the most approved theories of the best mode of teaching, with the constant practice of the language, as soon as its simplest elements have been acquired. He is particularly successful in readily imparting to the student the proper pronunciation, and thus enabling them to overleap the great stumbling-block that obstructs their course in the very beginning of their enterprise. From a personal acquaintance with M. de MARSAN, and with his ample qualifications as a teacher, we take great pleasure in recommending him to all who wish to obtain an easy and rapid knowledge of the polished idiom of France.

M. de Marsan may be seen at No. 73 Rampart street, between Conti and Bienville streets.

☞ The numerous friends of the Baron Gerolt will learn with pleasure his return to the United States, as the Minister of his Sovereign the King of Prussia. The Baron arrived in Washington on Saturday, the 15th, and took lodgings at Willard's City Hotel.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—The Masons of this city formed in procession yesterday, and paraded through the principal thoroughfares, presenting an imposing and numerous display. At 1 o'clock the brethren assembled in the Methodist Church, and listened to an eloquent discourse delivered by Mr. GAGE. In the evening a splendid dinner was served up at the St. Charles Hotel, and was attended by a large number of the order.

ARRIVAL OF SIR HENRY BULWER.—The British steamer *Hecate*, arrived at Washington on the 21st inst., having on board Sir Henry Bulwer, Secretary of Legation, and Lady Bulwer.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernia* arrived at New York on the morning of the 18th inst., bringing the foreign mails, newspapers, etc. The full accounts enable us to add materially to the accounts previously received by telegraph.

The money article in the *Times* of Friday, Nov. 30, states that the private advices by the Hibernia which had first reached Liverpool, were regarded as very favorable. The same article says that the speedy completion of the Nicaraguan Canal may be anticipated—that the difficulties growing out of the claims of the Mosquito King will doubtless be speedily adjusted, and that the Americans have taken hold of the work with energy and spirit.

It is stated that public improvements are on foot in France in favor of the re-election of Louis Napoleon, and it is said that MM. Pasquier, Molé and Guizot have offered their support to the President on certain conditions, the first of which is that an appeal should be made to the country, in order to prolong the term of his power.

It is stated as certain that the French Cabinet has given notice to the British Government of its intention not to continue the 25 cruisers on the coast of Africa, as agreed to by the convention signed in 1845, by the Duke de Broglie. This resolution is, it appears, based on the inutility of the forces.

The Prefect of Police has discovered that the names of no less than 12,000 individuals, convicted of crime, and consequently disqualified, had been placed on the electoral lists of the citizens of Paris. These names are to be struck off, and the number of the electors of the department of the Seine will be consequently diminished by 12,000.

We find the following paragraph in the United Service Gazette:

Nicaraguan Affairs.—We have heard, from good authority, that Lord Palmerston is determined to allow of no American interference in Nicaragua affairs, and that, at all events, British interests should not be menaced either on the West Indies' side or the Pacific side of Nicaragua. His Lordship, we are informed, has acted most promptly in the matter, and that, in order to forward dewatches to the Commander-in-chief in the Pacific on the subject, the West India packet was detained for some hours at Southampton, on Saturday last. Rear Admiral Hornby, it is said, is ordered up with his squadron to cruise in the neighborhood of Panama, and to be within call of the British Charge d'Affairs at Nicaragua.

Letters from Rome of the 20th, mention that General Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived there the day previous. On the morning of the 20th the functions of General Rostolan ceased. The following proclamation announcing his departure and taking farewell of the army was published in the evening of the 19th:—

"Inhabitants of Rome! The French Government has answered to the request which I made for my recall, and I resign the command of the army to the General of Division, Baraguay d'Hilliers, who has been sent to replace me.

"In appearing before you as Governor of Rome, I undertook to save you from the violence and anarchy which then prevailed. I have the satisfaction, on quitting this capital, to leave it tranquil. Of the Sovereign Pontiff re-established—order secured—persons protected—and the laws respected. My object has been accomplished.

"Your love for the Sovereign Pontiff, your obedience to the clergy, have made my task easy. I indulge the pleasing hope that you will speedily be recompensed, and that you are about to see the end of a state of painful anxiety.

"At for me—the time I have spent with you, the good in which I have assisted, and the marks of esteem which I have gathered, will be the most grateful recollection of a long career.

"My most ardent good wishes accompany my successor in the accomplishment of the mission that is confided to him. I have no other ambition but that of seeing them realized.

(Signed) "RODTOLAN.

"Rome, Nov. 20, 1849."

It is said that the new Commander-in-Chief has been intrusted with a letter from the President of the French Republic to the Pope. Its contents were not known, though it was supposed to be but the sequel of the famous epistle to Captain Ney.

M. de Corcelles was to leave for Naples in a day or two.

Letters from Athens of the 8th, announce the dissolution of the Greek Chambers, and the convocation of a new Parliament for the 22d of December. A letter from Syra states that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has protested against the hospitality granted in Greece to the political refugees of various nations.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of M. Wallon to the Professorship of Modern History in the University of Paris, in place of M. Guizot, who resigned on a pension.

A duel was fought, on Saturday the 24th, between M. PIERRE BONAPARTE and the Duke of Rovigo, editor of the Legitimist journal *Corsaire*. The weapon chosen was the sabre. M. BONAPARTE was slightly wounded in the hand and breast. He, however, succeeded in disarming his adversary, who asked to continue the combat with small swords. To this the seconds of M. BONAPARTE objected, and proposed pistols. But an understanding having been come to by the friends of both parties, a declaration was signed, and they left the ground. While this duel was going on, M. VALLETTE was waiting in vain, to place himself at the disposal of M. BONAPARTE, who had challenged him. The meeting took place the next day, (Sunday,) and shots were exchanged without effect, when the parties separated.

Turkey.

The *Lloyd* has letters from Semlin of the 17th inst., stating that the Russian cabinet has asked the Porte to remit the annual tribute of 52,000 to the Sultan; to confine the domicile of the Turks in Servia to fortified places, and to restrain them from settling in open towns. It is stated that the Porte has consented to these conditions, under which it will be allowed to continue in the nominal sovereignty over Servia.

The *National Zeitung* publishes the following translation of the speech which M. KOSSUTH addressed to the Hungarian refugees on the occasion of their departure from Widden.

"Gentlemen—I am happy to be the bearer of the greetings and blessings of the good and glorious Sultan. (Cheers.) A messenger from the great Monarch arrived here yesterday, bringing the joyful news that the Sultan has resolved not to listen to Austria and Russia's demands for our surrender. (Groans.) No, The Sultan has sworn by the Prophet that he will protect us at any hazard, even at the risk of the overthrow of his empire. (Cheers.)

"Gentlemen, it is now certain that we are to leave Widden. The war-for which we yearn—that war which alone can liberate our poor country—the war which hitherto was doubtful, is now certain. The question of that war, of its outbreak, I say, is now but a question of time, and its commencement will be determined by Fund Effendi,—for such is the object of his mission to St. Petersburg. My brethren! the sun has not yet set! there are still more rays of light! a nobler part remains still for us. The Hungarian emigration is of high importance in the politics of Europe. To deserve that importance is our task—which, though difficult, is most glorious! But do not fear, my brethren, that we stand alone—as we did; that we are disowned, as we were. We are held up by Turkey, by England, and by France.

Public opinion in England, in the Parliament and without, has indeed, for a moment become doubtful of us. But why? Because some of us have adopted the Mahometan faith. Such men did find some excuse in the prevailing desire to make proselytes; and, besides, whatever they did they did as men, not as Hungarians. As men they will have to bear the consequences, and not only they, but also certain people in the city of Widden, who urged them to this step. But that is all. A letter which I wrote to the noble Lord Palmerston, and the unremitting labors of a Kossuth, have sufficiently shown that whatever danger may assail the Union, he will stand by it and maintain it in its integrity to the full extent of the obligation imposed, and the power conferred upon the by the Constitution.

☞ The appointment of Gen TAYLOR renders it practically a matter of minor consequence to Congress is composed. He acknowledges to the fullest extent the exclusive legislative powers vested in it, and consents to the mischievous and, we add, unconstitutional practice which have recently converted the President into a part of the law making power, and have succeeded in reducing the Executive to a nonentity in the Congress to the Executive. No interference on the part of the Executive need be apprehended; no useless and reprehensible efforts to make the Executive more subsidiary to the individual opinions of the Executive are to be feared. Gen. TAYLOR will adhere rigidly to the sphere of duties which the Constitution has marked out, turning neither to the right hand nor the left, to invoke the aid or the expectation of patronage, or to the opposition by the frown of power. In the faithful exercise of the functions conferred upon him by the constitution, he will receive a good share as may be proper and necessary to the public weal, and having done this, he will submit to the unbiassed action of the National Legislature, and to the popular judgment, that seldom erre, award its verdict hereafter.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1849.

Cotton continues in active request, the sales to-day having reached 7,500 bales, at full prices Middling to Good Middling, 10½@10¾c ⅌ lb.

Sales of Sugar, 700 hhds., at steady prices, and of Molasses, 1,500 bbls., at 18@18½c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is dull without any change in prices. In Corn, a limited business was done at 65c ⅌ bushel, the market being comparatively bare.

In Provisions, we have no alteration to notice. Mess Pork is selling at $9 37½@$9 50. Lard continues in good demand, at former prices.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. Sterling, 107 @107¾. Francs, 5f. 22½@5f. 20¾. New York, at sixty days, 1½@¾ ⅌ cent discount; checks, par@ ⅛ ⅌ cent. dis.

No change in Freights.

Foreign Markets.

PER HIBERNIA.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30, 1849.

The demand for Cotton since the departure of the last steamer has been extremely limited, the business, which, speculators have taken 4,550, and exporters 340 bales.

"The increasing receipts into the ports of the United States at the last dates, together with the removal of limits from much of the Cotton held in this market on American account, having powerfully shaken the confidence of holders and speculators, some anxiety to realize has been manifested, notwithstanding the confirmed accounts by Telegraph of a killing frost in Georgia and Alabama, and the certainty of a much reduced stock of Cotton in this port at the end of this year, and the trade having confined their purchases to the limited quantity of 14,000 bales. Holders have again been compelled to submit to a further decline of ¼d per lb., the market closing quietly at the following quotations: Fair Uplands and Mobiles, 4¾; Fair Orleans, 4¾; and middling qualities, 4½, per lb.

"HAVRE, NOV. 29.—Our Cotton market remains very quiet, with a decided downward tendency, we quote "ordinaire" Uplands, 67c. a 65; "bas ordinaire" 62 a 62; "bas" 70 a 68; "fine" 80 a 82; "Mobile" 65 a 67; "Orleans" 65 a 67; "Texas" 65 a 67; "Egyptian" 65 a 67; "Brazil" 65 a 67; "Surat" 65 a 67; "Bengal" 65 a 67; "Smyrna" 65 a 67; "Africa" 65 a 67; "Cuba" 65 a 67; "Porto Rico" 65 a 67; "Havana" 65 a 67; "Mexico" 65 a 67; "Guatemala" 65 a 67; "Venezuela" 65 a 67; "Maracaibo" 65 a 67; "Carthagena" 65 a 67; "Panama" 65 a 67; "Guayaquil" 65 a 67; "Pernambuco" 65 a 67; "Maceio" 65 a 67; "Bahia" 65 a 67; "Rio Grande" 65 a 67; "Rio Janeiro" 65 a 67; "Santos" 65 a 67; "Montevideo" 65 a 67; "Buenos Ayres" 65 a 67; "Valparaiso" 65 a 67; "Lima" 65 a 67; "Guayaquil" 65 a 67; "Panama" 65 a 67; "Carthagena" 65 a 67; "Maracaibo" 65 a 67; "Venezuela" 65 a 67; "Guatemala" 65 a 67; "Mexico" 65 a 67; "Havana" 65 a 67; "Porto Rico" 65 a 67; "Cuba" 65 a 67; "Africa" 65 a 67; "Smyrna" 65 a 67; "Bengal" 65 a 67; "Surat" 65 a 67; "Egyptian" 65 a 67; "Brazil" 65 a 67; "Mobile" 65 a 67; "Orleans" 65 a 67; "Texas" 65 a 67; "Uplands