The New-Orleans Bee.

NEW SERIES. No. 6137.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1850.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 12, 1850.

THE UNION.

Many persons imagine that upon the action of the present Congress upon the subject of annexation, will depend the future stability of the Union. We should be sorry to see the continued existence of our great Confederacy entrusted to a body of which so many of the members are rash, reckless and inconsiderate, and so many more mere mousing politicians, fishing for local popularity and advancement. We would rather confide the fate of the Union to the people themselves—those impartial arbiters who know its value best, and are not to be driven from their steadfast attachment by the roar of faction, or the appeals of mischievous demagogueism. The Union we conceive to be infinitely stronger than Mr. CALHOUN, or Mr. GIDDINGS imagines, and we do not doubt its outlasting the phrensy of the one, or the unprincipled intrigues of the other.

But if the permanence of the Union were really connected with the action of Congress on the slavery question, it is almost certain that it would not be endangered. The opinion is daily gaining ground that in all that respects this much mooted and sorely vexed topic, Congress will adopt a species of negative, or do nothing policy. The turbulence, impetuosity and fanaticism of the house are quelled into soberness and sense when they approach the Senate. In that august tribunal—still august, through the presence of CLAY, and a WEBSTER, and other relics of the golden age of the Republic—dignity, and patriotism and judgment assert a stronger sway than passion and prejudice, and achieve continued triumphs over the mean and sordid insolence that engender mischief in the House. The Senate has more than once curbed the violence of its neocratic branch of the legislature, and saved the country from tumult and strife, and we are assured that it is again prepared to assume the same noble part, and to intervene between the agitators and the country. We do not believe that the Wilmot Proviso will pass the Senate, if that measure, as we just unlikely, be pushed through the House. We do believe that California will be admitted as a State, with her present constitution, and that Congress, by repairing from the exercise of a power deemed by the South wholly unconstitutional, and by leaving it where it rightfully belongs, in the hands of the people of the new State—will remove from both North and South just ground for further contention. It is true that there are ultras on both sides who will not be satisfied with any arrangement short of absolute concession to the North or the South, but the policy here foreshadowed will take away all pretext for resistance, and satisfy ninety-nine men out of a hundred. The North will say, slavery is excluded from California, and this is well. The South will reflect that Congress has not assumed doubtful powers, and that the right of a State to admit or prohibit slavery is undeniable, and will say likewise, this is well. Mr. CALHOUN and his particular followers will fret and fume, and Mr. GIDDINGS and his squad will rant and rave, while the people at large will rejoice most heartily at this settlement of a dangerous and exciting question.

Our Union has been threatened with dissolution for the last ten years, but some how or other, it seems to grow stronger every day.—Threatened folks, they say, live long. We suppose that the bluster about disunion has had the effect of making the people calculate the value of that, which, like the blessings of sunlight, air and water, is hardly appreciated until we are afraid of losing it. Those who have thus calculated, are not slow to discover that the Union is inestimable. Knowing its precious value, the people will take care to preserve it unimpaired.

THE NEW STEAMER NASHVILLE arrived yesterday from Louisville, and we are indebted to the officers for late river papers. The *Nashville* is a large and handsome boat. Her length is 250 feet; beam 40 feet, and depth of hold 7 1-2 feet. She has two powerful engines to propel her, with five boilers, an engine to supply her boilers with water, and another for hoisting and lowering freight in the hold; for the latter two she has a extra small boiler.

The cabins of the Nashville are very wide, plainly but neatly got up. Below the ladies cabin she has a comfortable apartment for children and servants. The guards are wide and afford a promenade around the cabin.

The Nashville was built, fitted out, and furnished, (with the exception of the boilers, which were made here,) at New Albany, under the supervision of Capt. Bellanyder, an old boatman, who commands her. Mr. ORR is the clerk.

MR. FLEMING.—To the select few who heard Mr. Fleming read Hamlet on Wednesday night, we need only say that this evening he reads the Merchant of Venice at the Lyceum Hall. To the many who were not present on the occasion referred to, we may recommend Mr. F. as one of the chastest, most intelligent and admirable readers of Shakspeare it has been our good fortune to listen to. He is eminently worthy the patronage of a discriminating and enlightened community.

☞ Eugene Sue has just published in Paris a new novel, called "Mysteries of the People, or, the History of a Family of Working People through Past Times." The Socialists and Red Republicans are in ecstacies about it. ☜

☞ The Pennsylvania papers are making much ado over the election of Mr. BEAT, as Speaker of the Senate of that State, because the gentleman was chosen by his own vote, receiving at the same time 16 whig votes. We have no doubt Mr. BEAT acted for the best, and thinks the result the best that could have been obtained. If a man does not help himself, he can hardly expect his friends to aid him. So thought Mr. BEAT.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK ON SLAVERY.—More than a column of Gov. Fish's message is given to the "sectional question"—that is slavery, and the action of the South concerning it. The Governor, as he did last year, holds firm yet courteous and conciliatory language on this subject. While New York is urged to stand firm against the extension of slavery to territory now free, the Executive recommends the cultivation of a more catholic spirit with the South. At the same time that the admission of California, as a State, is put down as a very felicitous measure, which he trusts Congress will not fail to consummate. He concludes his message with the famous "Union" extract from Washington's Farewell Address.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.—In the Assembly, on the 2d instant, Noble S. Elderkin, of St. Lawrence county, was chosen Speaker, and James S. Rose, of Albany, Clerk. Both are democrats.

☞ The *Memphis Eagle* of the 5th says: That river at this point is very high. We should judge that the low lands of Arkansas, opposite to this city, are extensively overflown. We learn that the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Ohio, is filled with ice. Boats cannot reach St. Louis. The Ohio is at a full stage, and navigation open. Many large St. Louis boats have been forced into the Louisville trade.

☞ The Rev. J. K. GUTHRIE, Pastor of the congregation of German Jews, in our city, delivers a sermon at the Synagogue of that sect in Canal street.

STRAKOSCH and BUSCACCIANTE had another fine house at their Concert last evening at the Lyceum Hall. Their final Concert will be given on Monday night. We are told that Strakosch leaves positively after for Europe.

CONGRESS.

In the *Senate* on the 8th, the President announced the following as the committee on the census: Messrs. John Davis, Underwood, Sturgeon, Butler and Shields.

Mr. MASON gave notice of a bill to provide more effectually for the execution of the law relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves Mr CASS announced his intention of calling up the next day, his resolution relative to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Austria.—

Mr. YULEE gave notice of a bill to establish a retired list for the Navy.

A resolution was offered calling on the Post master General, to inform the Senate whether he had made any removals, in his department of the officers appointed by his predecessor, and, if so, how many and the cause of said removals.

Mr. SOULE introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the probable expense of deepening the northeast pass of the Mississippi river. Adopted.

Mr. ATCHISON submitted the memorial of the Legislature of Missouri against the Wilmot proviso, and declaring that the conduct of the North had released the South from obligation to respect the compromise of 1820, but proposing, for the sake of peace, to extend the compromise to the newly acquired territory: also instructing the Senators in Congress from Missouri to carry out these views.

Mr. BENTON opposed the motion to print, declaring that the resolutions did not represent the sentiments of the people of the State, who were a law-abiding people. They had no right to pledge the State to go out of the Union in certain event. He would not discuss the resolutions, but declared that the Assembly had made a mistake. Remedies were provided by the constitution for all grievances of the people.—These remedies were by law, and were intended to avoid the resort to the sword.

Mr. ATCHISON said the resolutions did express the sentiments of the people of Missouri, and they would manifest it whenever the occasion should arise. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. BOYD presented the memorial of the people of Deseret, praying admission into the Union. Referred to the committee on Territories. Also a memorial from the same source, asking that Mr. BIBBIN be admitted as a delegate from Deseret.

After some unimportant business, the speaker announced the orders of the day—the election of subordinate officers.

The House then proceeded to the election of a clerk.

Mr. ASHMUN nominated Mr. CAMPBELL, the clerk of the last House.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, nominated Mr. FORNEY.

Mr. BINGHAM nominated B. B. FRENCH.

There were besides five other nominations.

1st ballot—Forney 98, Campbell 77, scattering 33.

2d ballot—Forney 104, Campbell 81, scattering 25.

A call of the House was then had without avail. It was followed by a discussion, which lasted until the adjournment.

NOMINATIONS.—On the 31st ult. the President sent, in his first batch of nominations to the senate, the names of the following persons as public officers for the District of Columbia and Washington City: Mr. WALLACH, as Marshal; Mr. BRADLEY, as Postmaster; Mr. BUDD, as Commissioner of Public Buildings; Mr. LANGUE, as Navy Agent; Mr. WOODWARD, as Navy Storekeeper; Mr. HUMAN, as Penitentiary Warden.

This day, the correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, is right. If a system of rejections is to be insisted upon and carried out, let the work be commenced here, where damages can soonest be repaired. If on the other hand, there is to be no such system, or rule, carried out, why here is the proper place and now is the proper time for the senate to say so by its action in the matter.

The Annexation Movement, &c.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7th.

A declaration in favor of annexation signed by 1200 persons has just been received from Stanstead County.

We learn that at the election at Quebec, Chabat, a Minister, is to be opposed by Lagare an annexationist.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

The bark Clarissa, Capt. Bell, arrived yesterday from Fayal. She had on board the captain of the Caleb Grinshaw, which vessel was lately burned at sea. He states that when his ship took fire, about sixty passengers, who attempted to escape on a raft, perished.

BROWN DOSE BROWN.—The Brown man in Congress, says the Louisville *Journal*, has an immortality such as no other man is ever likely to have again. About one rabid partisan in a thousand makes a spasmodic effort to defend him, but with the poorest sort of success. He has appeared in more places than the moon during the month past, and is now admirably hit off by the *Republic* as follows:

Look at the matter a moment. "Can we depend upon Mr. Brown," says Free-Soil. "Can we depend upon Mr. Brown," says Nullification. "A perfectly reliable man," says Mr. Giddings. "True as steel," says Mr. Wilmot Brown is to be rounded upon," says Mr. Allen. "Brown is all right," says Mr. Preston King. "There is no mistake about Brown," says Mr. Foote. "I served with him on the Executive Committee last summer, and I we can't trust Brown, whom can we trust?" He is the favorite candidate of the republican," says Mr. Ritchie—"and has *admirable* qualifications for the chair." "Look at his votes," says General Bayly—"no man presents a *fairer record*." "How is this, Mr. Brown," says astounded Whiggery, on beholding this ominous conjunction. *Redeunt Saturnia regna!* Is the political millenium at hand?

What is the meaning of this truce between chivalry and Free-Soil? "Explain, Mr. Brown." He stands mute. "Will you go against the Wilmot proviso?" He points at the Union. "Will you favor the passage of the Wilmot proviso?" He folds his arms. "Have you made any manner of arrangement with Free-Soil?" He shakes his head. While this show of dumb eggos was in progress, there were assailed Democracy, acquiescent Chivalry, happy Free-Soil, represented by General Bayly, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Giddings, respectively—positive, comparative, and superlative—carrying on an interesting controversy with interjective and interrogative Whiggery, in the person of Mr. Ashmun and Mr. Stanly.

CASSIUS M. CLAY ACQUITTED.—We learn from the Richmond (Ky.) *Chronicle*, that the grand jury of Madison county, after an investigation of the FOXTOWN rencounter, in which Cyrus Turner was killed by Cassius M. Clay, failed to find an indictment in the case.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.

DEATH IN ST. LOUIS.—Mr. Robert Rankin, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of this city, died this morning yesterday.

We are also called upon to record the death of Wm. Campbell, formerly the editor of the St. Louis New

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—The Governor's message was communicated to the Senate today. It is a concise, short and able document.

MONTREAL, Jan. 1st.

THE UNION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.—At a meeting in this city of the British League, resolutions were adopted in favor of electing a council of confederated union, for the purpose of adopting measures for securing the independent union of the British Provinces of North America.

THE MORMON DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.—The advancement of Mr. HIBBIT to the honorable post of delegate to Congress, is a fine illustration of the working of our republican institutions. We were boys together, and in addition to poverty, young Hibbit had to struggle under the degradation of an intemperate father.—Naturally, intelligent and active, when approaching manhood he entered into the Mormon excitement, at the same time Bridget was the promised land, and Rigdon the prophet advocate of the divine mission of the Prophet Smith. His early advantages had only been those of his brethren new country; but in order to defend Mormonism, no supplier with all other swords, study, investigation, reflection, and argument were necessary. The young eastern editor became a zealous adherent, next an exhorter, and finally a regular ordained elder of the Latter Day Saints. He united with the Mormons in the settlement of Montrose, and became prominent with the rest, he raised the standard of revolt against the Governor, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Babbit was made a major general of the militia in the Green county war, and was the bearer of a flag of truce from the Mormons to Governor Boggs, during the Mormon war. He was also a member of the Legislature of Missouri, and was the bearer of the petition of the Mormons to Congress for redress of their grievances. He was also a member of the Legislature of Illinois, and was the bearer of the petition of the Mormons to Congress for redress of their grievances. He was also a member of the Legislature of Illinois, and was the bearer of the petition of the Mormons to Congress for redress of their grievances.

A SINGULAR MISTAKE.

The Council of the First Municipality assembled on usual last Monday night, and transacted a vast amount of business. But the Council forgot to make the important appropriation required by sec. 4th of the act of 1847, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the Municipalities of N. O." and which is as follows:

Be it further enacted, &c., That to secure the redemption and punctual payment of all bonds so issued on their maturity, as well as all other bonds of said Municipalities now existing, and for the payment of which provision has not been made by law, each of said Municipalities shall annually, in the month of January, specially appropriate and set apart from the revenue arising from wharfage and the markets, a per centage upon the amount so bonded which would extinguish said amount at its maturity; *and it shall not be lawful for the Municipal Council to proceed to* ANY OTHER BUSINESS *until such appropriation is made*, which appropriation shall constitute a sinking fund, and be specially pledged for the payment of such bonds, and shall not be liable for any other or future obligations of the Municipality to which said fund may belong; nor shall such be liable to seizure for any debts other than those for the extinguishment of which it is established.

This unfortunate omission renders null and void all that was passed at the meeting of Monday night. The *Mayor* has consequently convoked an extra meeting of the Council this evening for the purpose of complying with the law and thus legalizing its previous acts.

Dreadful Tornado—Mournful Loss of Life.

A dreadful tornado swept over a portion of Adams county, Miss., on Saturday night last. It was accompanied by heavy peals of thunder, and the horrors of the storm were lighted up by vivid flashes of lightning. The Natchez *Courier* says:

The tornado was very destructive of timber, fences, gardens, houses, stock, &c., on the plantations of Mrs Cooper and Col. F. L. Claiborne. Their damages are very heavy, but no lives were lost, although it is a miracle how their negroes all escaped, as several of their houses were blown down. The tornado passed through the lands of Robert McCullough, Esq., and left his dwellings, indeed his entire premises, a perfect wreck. Would that we could stop here! but we cannot. It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mrs. McCullough, occasioned by the tornado. He had risen from his bed to close the door of his sleeping apartment, just as the storm had attained its most fearful violence, and was immediately killed by falling timber and bricks which were hurled upon him with fatal power by the maddened tempest. He never spoke after the fatal blow on the temple which crushed in the skull, almost instantly depriving him of life.

We can scarcely realize this terrible affliction, which has so suddenly taken from us one of the best and noblest men in the community. The ways of Providence are inscrutable. It is only a day or two since we met our friend in his usual health and vigor, possessing all those qualities which adorn human nature. But now he is cold and lifeless, and nothing but his memory remains with his friends, who will long remain and cherish it. He possessed the friendship and confidence of the whole community. No man lived more respected, and surely none can die more universally lamented. At a suitable time we hope to render deserved honor to his memory in an extended obituary. His funeral will take place to-day. The funeral cortege will proceed from the residence of William E Hall, Esq., at 3 o'clock this evening.

We learn that there has been much destruction of property in various parts of the country, but cannot hear that the hurricane has been as bad elsewhere as at Mrs. Cooper's, Col. Claiborne's, and Mr. McCullough's.

It gives us pleasure to add that the neighbors turned out zealously with their hands, to repair the damages that our friends have sustained, and did all that a friendship could do to render aid and comfort to the afflicted and desolated.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The disgraceful scenes of last winter are again enacted in the Ohio Legislature. On the 2d instant the Senate was the theatre of a most exciting occurrence, arising out of the question of the disputed seats of the Hamilton county representatives. It is thus described in a telegraphic despatch from Columbus:

At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. WHITMAN moved that the roll of the Senate be called, which was agreed to. He then moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call. The yeas and nays were ordered. The clerk, not calling Mr. Broadwell's name, that gentleman asked that his name be called.

Mr. WHITMAN—I call that man to order.

The Speaker either did not hear Mr. Whitman, or was not disposed to pay attention to him.

Mr. Whitman, in a loud key.—I call the man to order.

Mr. Broadwell, (addressing the Speaker.)—I ask that the Clerk call my name.

The Speaker—The Clerk will call Mr. Broadwell's name.

Mr. Whitman, (with much warmth)—I command the Clerk not to call the name of that man.

The Speaker.—I will call it myself, then.

Mr. Whitman—I call the Speaker to order. You (to the Speaker,) will do your duty, sir, by ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to put that man (pointing to Mr. Broadwell,) out of the Senate chamber.

The Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to do so order, and then called Mr. Broadwell's name.

Mr. B. voted in the affirmative, and the motion was lost. However, by consent, further proceedings were dispensed with.

The First Wayne took the floor to make, as he said, some disclosures, that would degrade the Speaker in the eyes of all honorable men. He read a paper, (not signed, however, by the Speaker,) which contained a pledge, (in the event of the election of the present Speaker,) from Mr. Clawson, the Democratic Senator from the disputed district of Hamilton county, should retain his seat until the question of his right was decided by the Senate. Mr. F. also detailed an alleged conversation in which the Speaker pledged himself to go with the Democrats against recognising Mr. Broadwell.

The Speaker denied having any knowledge of the paper alluded to.

Mr. Payne re-asserted his charge, and closed his speech by saying he would no longer remain in his seat under such a Speaker. Mr. Payne got out of his seat, and was followed by Mr. Swift and Mr. Hamlin.

Mr. Swift made a statement somewhat similar to that of Mr. Payne.

The Speaker denied it.

Mr. Payne became quite excited, and heaped epithets on the Speaker, but did not leave his seat.

The Speaker was repeatedly hissed by the Democratic Senators.

Mr. Dennison said that his confidence in the Speaker as a man of honor was not impaired in the least by the statements made. [This was followed by very loud applause, in which all the Whig Senators united, in the midst of which was heard some hisses.] Mr. D. further remarked that statements of Mr. Hamlin were to him no proof of truth. [Applause and confusion.

Mr. Whitman retorted. He called the Speaker a moral festering leper, and other foul names.

In the midst of a scene of great excitement the Senate adjourned.

The Senate chamber was crowded to excess throughout the afternoon, and much interest in the proceedings was evinced by the partizans of both parties. A report was in circulation that the Democratic members intended to withdraw in a body.

NORTH CAROLINA TRUE TO THE UNION.—The following extract from the Whig, published at Washington, N. C., the residence of the Hon. Edw. Stanley, on the 24th ult., indicates the patriotic feeling in that State for the Union in this alarming crisis:

The news from Washington City is interesting, as foreshadowing an unquiet and stormy session. The attempt made by the Georgia Whigs to disorganize the party by committing Northern Whigs against the proviso, &c., as a condition on which they would vote for a Northern man for the Speakership, must be regretted by every man who desires the amicable settlement of this exciting question, or has any regard for the ulterior interests of the Whig party. This step was a direct tendency of the resolution introduced by Toombs, of Georgia, in caucus on Saturday evening, December 1st, is too plain to be mistaken. It is an abandonment of that conservative position maintained by Whigs of all sections. It was calculated to engender discord, dissolve the ties of an organization, and produce that confusion and disorder which must defeat the hopes of patriotic Whigs everywhere.

If this step was designed to promote a sectional purpose, it was demagogueism of the worst stamp. The desire to sacrifice the union of the party to the interests of the Whigs of one State is perversity for which that party generally was not prepared.

The time and occasion, also, were most inapty chosen. However proper in itself the position assumed by the Georgia Whigs, it was time enough to assume it when the question came up for discussion on the floor of Congress; and to take the offensive at such a time, in a caucus held for the purpose of nominating a Speaker and other officers of the House, we regard as most impolitic.

The Whig is the only party which can now be looked to to uphold the Union, and to extend the line of demarcation between the North and South through both parties, in a step from which we may expect some but disastrous consequences.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—There is an estate in Ipswich willed by the original owner, John Sparrow, to his heirs and descendants as long as John Sparrow is to be found. The male inheritors becoming extinct, the property would have passed from other hands had not the present resident (a lady) taken a boy [illegible] adopted him her father's name.

City Intelligence.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.—JOSE MARIN was brought up yesterday before Recorder DENIS, charged with having assaulted Angelo Lasso with a knife, at an oyster saloon in Tchoupitoulas street, on Thursday evening. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

COMMITTED.—Margaret Thomas, a colored woman, was examined yesterday before Recorder JOHNSON, on the charge of having harbored a runaway slave belonging to C. Lavinstone. She was bound over to trial before the First District Court.

ASSAULTS, &c.—Mrs. GAMBLE, Joseph Payne, Thomas Cooper, and Thomas Murphy, severally charged with assault and battery, were arrested yesterday, and bound over to appear for further examination.

RESISTING AN OFFICER, &c.—Bill Christian and Thomas Morris, were also examined yesterday before Recorder GENDIS, on the charge of having insulted, provoked and threatened police officer Summers in the discharge of his duty. The Recorder sentenced them to pay a fine of $100 each, and Robt. Preaus, Attorney of the Municipality, is charged with prosecuting the accused for the recovery of the amount before Judge Buchanan, of the Fifth District Court.

BURGLARY.—The slave Sandy, belonging to Jos. Sharp, was arrested yesterday by Officer Geanie, for trial before Judge Derbes, on the charge of having broken into the notarial office of Anatole Declouet, and stolen therefrom a quantity of coin in bank notes, &c., and a bar of metal which the thief took to the gold. This very bar led to the discovery of the scoundrel, as it was found on the premises and identified as the same piece of brass that had been in Mr. Durnell's office.

STEALING MEAT.—George Wellington was committed yesterday by Recorder Baldwin, for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having stolen a quantity of meat from the Poydras market.

BURGLARY.—The premises of Joel Charlet, who, keeps a grocery store on Bayou Gentilly Bypass street, were broken open on Wednesday night, and a trunk of a watch and several articles of clothing. The burglar managed to make his escape and has not yet been arrested.

HARBORING A SLAVE.—Joseph Rodriguez, a colored man, was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality, on the charge of having harbored a runaway slave belonging to Mr. Shannon. He has been remanded for examination.

ANOTHER NUISANCE.—One of the boarders at Hippolyte's establishment, in St. Charles street, was robbed on Thursday night of $200. The robber has not been caught.

LARGE ROBBERY OF GOLD.—Two individuals named Hank Vantine and Wm. Harris, were brought up yesterday before the First District Court on the charge of having broken open, on Wednesday last, the trunk of Mr. Whiting, a passenger on the Empire Packet, and robbing therefrom, amounting to about twenty pounds of California gold and valued at $5,000. The unfortunate victim has just returned from the land of promise, and found the proceeds of his hard earned labor, and he now sadly denny finds himself deprived of the whole of his treasure. The rascals are in limbo—rum while he was at supper, and effected the robbery. It has been ascertained that the accused have disposed of some gold, but Mr. Whiting was unable to identify any of the pieces as his property. The rogues are well known to the police as two notorious thieves, and they have been remanded for further examination.

A GAMBLING CONCERN.—Lieutenant Lartigue, of the First Municipality police, in company with several officers, made a descent yesterday on a coffee-house kept by Joseph Pinto at the corner of St. Louis and Bank streets, and detected in a back room of the establishment, a faro bank. Pinto and Millard in the act of dealing the game of Faro, and the following persons, viz: Samuel Smith, Wm. Thompson, J. Robinson, Robt. Deich, and Chas. Dorsey, sitting round the table and betting. The moment the officers entered the room they had been surprised, they took hold of the box and chips, threw them down in the yard, and also hastily snatched up some bank notes that were lying on the table. All of the gamblers, including Pinto, the keeper of the premises, were forthwith arrested, and brought before Recorder GENDIS, who committed them for trial before the First District Court. Judge Mellerny has fixed the bail for each of the accused at $5,000, and none have been being furnished the requisite securities, they have all locked up in jail, with the exception of Pickney, who has turned State's evidence, and has given bail for his appearance in the sum of $500.

☞ N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange, 50 shares Louisiana State Bank; two story brick Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse on Conti st; Vacant Lots, and a few Stoves.

EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, at sight, and at sixty days, for sale by
BEZOMBE & VOORHIES.
j12 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPERM OIL.—5500 gallons pure bleached and unbleached Winter Sperm Oil, for sale by
J. W. STARBUCK & CO.
j8 1w cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts.

MUBLIN & JACONETS—Landing ex ship Harkaway, from Liverpool, 15 cases printed Organdies, Muslins and Percales; 2 bundle, net India Madras Hdfs. For sale by J. LEVOIS,
j11 47 Chartres st., up stairs.

AT THE DRAWBACK.—50 baskets Champaign, blue ribbon; 30 cases claret wine; 600 do Olive Oil, 94 ounces; 300 do St Julien Claret, for sale by
PAUL JUGE, FILS & CO,
j11 27 St Louis st.

GROUND PLASTER—100 bbls ground Plaster, a fine rate article for manure, for sale by
j5 BLOIS & PORTER, 91 Magazine st.

CHESNUT—600 barrels Newark, Nelson & Brown; 200 Recondale Hydraulic Cement, landing and for sale by BLOIS & PORTER,
j8 91 Magazine st

CLARET WINE—250 boxes Claret, St. Julien, for sale by
RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 24 Old Levee st.

LANDING—Ex ship Peter Batterick, from Havre, 100 baskets Champaign, Reunart Pere & Ric. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
d31 17 and 19 St Louis st.

HAVANA CIGARS—Landing ex brig Cyclops and in store, a large assortment of the best brands—for sale by J. N. RICULFI & CO.
d31 17 Common st.

LIME—1000 bbls Thomaston Lime afloat and landing, for sale by
j5 DUPUTZ & HERN.

FIRE CLAY—250 bbls English and American Fire Clay, for sale by
j5 BLOIS & PORTER, 91 Magazine st.

FIRE BRICK—60,000 English, Baltimore and Pensacola Fire Brick, for sale by
j5 BLOIS & PORTER, 91 Magazine st.

SARDINES IN OIL—600 whole boxes; 1500 half and 1700 qr do, for sale by
d23 O'VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

LIME, LIME—3000 bbls fresh Thomaston Lime landing and for sale by
HAYMAN & BOLDEN,
j4 90 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

FIRE BRICK—100,000 English, landing and in store for sale by HAYMAN & BOLDEN,
j4 90 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

MARBLE DUST—50 bbls, Newark and Nelson dale, for sale by HAYMAN & BOLDEN,
j4 90 Magazine st.

PALM OIL—30 casks, in store, 10 do to arrive, for sale by HAYMAN & BOLDEN,
j4 90 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

HAVANA SUGAR—30 hogs shds Sugar, for sale by
j19 MITCHEL & MAENDORFF, 38 Poydras.

JAMAICA RUM—Several puncheons superior, in bond and for sale by
100 MITCHEL & MAENDORFF, 38 Poydras st.

PLASTER OF PARIS—200 bbls from calcined Plaster, landing and in store, for sale by
j5 BLOIS & PORTER, 91 Magazine st.

PAPER ONIONS—200 bbls, landing ex brig Ashley Gray, and for sale by
j5 LABORDE & XIQUES, 2 Front st.

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA, at short sight, for sale by
j5 LABORDE & XIQUES, 2 Front st.

HAVANA CIGARS—34,000 of different kinds, landing from the Adams Gray, for sale by
j5 LABORDE & XIQUES, 2 Front st.

HAVANA CIGARS—1000 assorted brands of Cigars, from the Steamer Alhambra, for sale by
j5 CHAFFEE, 30 Old Levee.

COMMERCIAL.

City, Statistics.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1850.

The amount of business transacted since our last report has not been very extensive; no operations even to a moderate extent are recorded by the cotton exchange, and prices have prevailed at intervals. The existing features of the market has been the active inquiry for Cotton, founded on reduced and correct estimates of the crop, and which has received confirmation from an advance of ¼@¾c. ⅌ lb.

The last advices from England, the details of which came through on Tuesday are void of interest. The private letters and printed information all go to show, that the opinions, received by their agents of this side, are calculating on a crop of 3,000 to 3,100,000 bales. Indeed, the Manchester Guardian hints that 3,200,000 bales will be the Turkey Island has been taken at this ⅌ bushel.

LIME—Two cargoes of Thomaston Lime, comprising 1000 bbls each, have been sold since our last report, which is a large operation in the article for this season. From second hands lots of 100@150 bbls, at a range of 115@120c. ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—The information in Rio Coffee has only been to a moderate extent, but prices continue to be very firmly sustained. The sales since our quotes New Bedford and Nantucket Sperm 37½@39c. ⅌ lb. A cargo of 5500 sacks has been received during the week.

HEMP—The receipts are all going forward, and prices are purely nominal. Not a transaction has taken place for months past.

CANDLES—The demand has been of a limited character, but without any change in prices. We quote New Bedford and Nantucket Sperm 37½@39c.; Star Candles 21@22½c ⅌ lb.

RICE—There is no alteration in the market, the demand being of the usual character. We quote Carolina from 3½@5½c. ⅌ lb.

LEAD.—Not a sale had been made for several weeks past, and prices must be considered as nearly nominal.

EXCHANGES—Foreign Exchange have undergone no change since our last. The supply remaining bills is less ample, and the rate a trifle firmer. We quote Paris 5 francs 18¾@18⅞ ⅌ cent. prem. Francs, 3f 22½@3f 40. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 1¼@⅜ cent discount. Checks, par @ ¼ ⅌ cent dis.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	8½@9 ⅌ cent. prem.
France	5f 20@5f 25 ⅌ 1f.
New York, 60 days bill	¼@⅜ ⅌ cent dis.
New York, on demand	⅜@½ ⅌ cent dis.
Boston, 60 days	¼@⅜ ⅌ c. dis.
Philadelphia, 60 days	1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. disc.
Baltimore, 60 days	¾@1 ⅌ cent. disc.
Cincinnati, 60 days	¾@1 ⅌ cent disc.
Louisville, 60 days	¾@1 ⅌ cent disc.
Mobile, 60 days	¾@1 ⅌ cent disc.
Charleston, 60 days	¾@1 ⅌ cent disc.
Savannah, 60 days	¾@1 ⅌ cent disc.
Augusta, Ga., 60 days	¾@1 ⅌ cent disc.
Memphis, 60 days	¾@1 ⅌ cent disc.
Nashville, 60 days	¾@1 ⅌ cent disc.
Natchez, 60 days	¾@1 ⅌ cent disc.
Texas, 60 days	1@1½ ⅌ cent disc.

BANK NOTES—Current Rates.

Louisiana State Bank	90@95
Louisiana Banks	90@95
Union Bank	90@95
Canal Bank	90@95
Citizens' Bank	90@95
Mechanics' Bank	90@95
Commercial Bank	90@95
Orleans Banking Co.	90@95
Bank of Commerce	90@95
Bank of Louisiana	90@95
Bank of Kentucky	90@95
Bank of Virginia	90@95
Bank of Tennessee	90@95
Bank of Mississippi	90@95
Bank of Alabama	90@95
Bank of Georgia	90@95
Bank of South Carolina	90@95
Bank of North Carolina	90@95
Bank of Missouri	90@95
Bank of Arkansas	90@95
Bank of Illinois	90@95
Bank of Indiana	90@95
Bank of Ohio	90@95
Bank of Pittsburg	90@95
Bank of Philadelphia	90@95
Bank of Baltimore	90@95
Bank of Boston	90@95
Bank of New York	90@95

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool	⅝ @ 13-32@7-16d
Havre	5f @ 5f 25c
New York	½@⅝
Boston, &c	½@⅝
Texas—Galveston, &c	¾@1
London	⅝@¾d
Bremen	⅝@¾d
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c	⅝@¾d
Liverpool	¼@⅜d
Havre	¼@⅜
New York	¼@⅜
Boston	¼@⅜
Philadelphia	¼@⅜
Sugar—Cuba—Liverpool—to Northern Ports	20@22s 6d
From the Coast	20@22s 6d
Rice to Cities	3@3½
Pork, &c—New York	30@35
Boston	30@35
Pork, &c—New York	30@35
Boston	30@35
London	2½@3d
Liverpool	2½@3d
Flour—New York	30@35
Boston	30@35
London	2½@3d
Liverpool	2½@3d
Wheat—Northern ports	10@12c
London	10@12c
Liverpool	10@12c
Corn—Northern ports	10@12c
London	10@12c
Liverpool	10@12c
Hemp—New York	30@35
Boston	30@35

French Goods.

LANDING ex Brig Gentility, Perrier, Wilson, Manchester, Tchoupitoulas and Gallier, from Havre, and for sale at very low rates by the subscriber.

2 cases Printed Barege
1 do " Organdie
1 do " Muslin
1 do plain " assorted colors;
1 do Silk " assorted colors;
5 do Silk Muslin and Grenadines;
50 Tartanins, assorted colors, white, &c.
1 do Printed Jaconets, small patterns
1 do Printed Organdies and Muslin;
1 do Printed Percales, new styles;
1 do Silk Printed Jaconets and Napoleonne and Cashmere
1 do Pink Finde, Bias and Gussets,
2 do Gentlemen Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs;
1 do Embroidered Organdies and Muslins;
1 do Embroidered Capes, for carriages;
1 do Plaid and Figured Grenadines for entire dresses
1 do Plaid and Striped Ginghams;
1 do Embroidered Muslin Curtains;
1 do
2 do Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs;
5 do Rich Merino, Drap d'Ete;
1 do Rich Plaid Poplins;
2 do Black Lustring and Taffeta Ribbons;
3 do Parasols and colored Umbrellas;
1 do Black and Colored Lace Veils;
1 do Ladies' Fil d'Ecosse Hose;
2 do Gauntlets assorted Perfumery;
2 do Fancy Articles, Dressing Cases.
j11 J. LEVOIS, 47 Chartres st., up stairs.

IN STORE and for sale by the subscriber—
100 casks Marseilles Red Wine,
50 do Chateau Grammont do;
25 do Pic St Emilion do;
10 do St Emilion do;
100 bbls Madeira: 150 do Oporto;
500 cases Holland Gin, Cases Bots Claret
200 do Muscatel Wine;
100 do Vermicelli and Macaroni;
100 sacks Cayenne Pepper, in canisters;
50 do Champaign, blue ribbon;
25 bbls Cognac: 50 cases Green Water;
20 b