The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, Feb. 18, 1850.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL failed from beyond Montgomery. That of the day previous failed from beyond Charleston.

☞ On our third page will be found a large amount of Legislative matter.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The proceedings of the General Council will appear on to-morrow.

A GRAVE ACCUSATION.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*—a paper little given to mere gossip and scandal—makes a charge against some of the Southern members of Congress, in a recent letter that, we would fainhope for the honor of the South, will prove unfounded. He says:

The confidence which I recently expressed, that the Wilmot Proviso would not pass the Senate, if attached to a Territorial Bill by the House of Representatives, has been seriously impaired by the discovery of a purpose on the part of Southern members to bring about its passage by absenting themselves on the day of the vote, if the question should ever be directly presented to the Senate. It is well ascertained, as I have already shown in previous letters, what Northern men are prepared to oppose the Proviso, and therefore the absence of one half their number from the South would reduce the question to a tie, thus casting the responsibility on Mr. Fillmore, while that of another would enable it to pass by a majority. This announcement will of course be denied by the Union, which abstractly would furnish the best of proofs, but I have the most undoubted authority for saying that such a project is entertained, and that it forms a part of the policy of those who have conspired, in the name and with the leaders of the Southern movement. The object of this scheme is too transparent to be mistaken. It is conceived with the design of forcing the Proviso upon Gen. Taylor, and compelling him to sign or veto the bill, bringing, either event, to break down the Administration, and to pin fit by his ruin. Such a disclosure is well calculated to excite indignation with the country, exposing as it does the partizan motives by which demagogues have been actuated, and the utter unworthy of all their professions in regard to the abstract question of slavery. So far from being a conquest the agitators seek to establish an honorable and acceptable basis of adjustment, Mr. Foote, and those who act on certain leaderships—being the recognised oracles of the ultra agitators—are willing to prevent settlement; and this point is a part of the system of tactics which they have adopted, after the failure of their own absurd projects to promote the purpose of Alabama's resolution which they have declared would be a justifiable cause for dissolution. This fashion is as much interested in the adoption of the Proviso as any fanatic only belongs to the other extreme, for they be assured that the success of either would furnish the occasion, upon which their political existence depends. A baser conspiracy than that now developed, never was hatched, and its authors deserve the execration of their countrymen and the country.

If this accusation be true, the people of the South will learn to look on one of the crown Representatives for their bitterest enemies. We are well aware of the excuses to which the ferocious spirit of partizan hate will lead. Lessoessin, but are yet loth to believe that the fury of faction can so beset Southern Senators as to prompt them to peril the Union and defeat the prospect of amicable settlement, by a policy as base as that above described. If any Southern Senator could deliberately determine to absent himself when the vote is taken upon the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, in the vile hope that the measure, thus enunciated through his treachery, might place Gen. Taylor in an embarrassing position, by compelling him either to sanction it or veto the resolution; which ever would be at once a disgrace to the South, a trial of his principles, and a miserable act of desperation on his part. Let the renegade feel that the very persons who are charged in the foregoing correspondence with having concocted this detestable project are those who have been loudest and largest in denouncing the Proviso, and in proclaiming that its passage would dissolve the Union. To what an unfathomable depth of degradation would such men be consigned, if, after boldly proclaiming that the stability of the Union could only be maintained by defeating the Proviso, they were, through international absentee, to secure its adoption.

We have little respect for many of the Locofoco slingwhangers in the Senate who are continuously thundering disunion in the ears of that body; but it would be difficult to persuade us that, when Mr. Foote and his colleagues possessed the power to kill abolition, and thus, according to their own statements, to preserve the Union—they could coolly resolve, for the sake of presenting to Gen. Taylor a direct, and as they fondly hope, a perplexing issue, to pursue a course ineffably wicked and clearly dangerous. The spirit of faction is an unsippi and demagogueism is its vilest manifestation, but there are episodes in the history of Legislation, when that spirit, bold and lawless as it is, must quail before the exigency of the crisis, and surrender its low schemes and mousing projects to the higher and nobler impulse that animate honest, and patriotic hearts. No faction would venture, at the present moment, upon a policy that would consign its authors to the annihilation of contempt or the immortality of infamy. But if we should under-estimate the courage—if it should dare to brave the world-wide wrath of the people, purely to carry out its atrocious scheme, our abiding confidence in the purposes and designs of the honest old chieftain at the head of the government, relieves us from the apprehension of ultimate evil. The South need entertain no fear that the Wilmot Proviso can become a law, while ZACHARY TAYLOR is President. If that ill-omened measure should be forced through Congress, by the treachery of Southern Senators, it will be strangled in the grasp of the Executive.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for the following new publications:

The American Journal of Medical Sciences, for January. This is a work of standard value to the profession.

Mary Morton, or the Broken Promise.—This is the title of an interesting story by Arthur, a writer of talent whose narratives always contain a healthful moral.

BEHNKE'S PANORAMAS.—This beautiful exhibition will continue open only for a few days longer. The proprietors have determined on closing next Thursday, and to afford every opportunity of witnessing these faithful representations of the Mammoth Cave, the Natural Bridge, the Falls of Niagara, &c., there will be a day and night exhibition until then. We would advise our readers to avail themselves of this last occasion.

ORLEANS THEATRE—*Benefit of Mad. Devries.*—To night has been set apart for the benefit of the accomplished prima donna of the Orleans Theatre, and this simple announcement will, we are assured, suffice to fill the establishment from pit to dome. Besides this, the attractions are of more than ordinary character, comprising Verdi's magnificent opera of "Jerusalem," and a new opera entitled "Joan of Arc," composed by Mr. Carro, a gentlemen of this city.

☞ The Italian opera troupe give a Concert on Wednesday Evening, at the Lyceum Hall. It will doubtless be a brilliant affair.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Constitution gives the Legislature the power of designating by law the permanent Seat of Government, and a resolution, looking to its removal from Jackson, has been introduced into the Legislature. The Vicksburg *Whig* advocates its removal to that city.

Vicksburg is infested with a gang of burglars, who have lately broken into and robbed several stores. The other day also there was a large fire which destroyed several fine buildings. The Mississippi River at that point was two feet six inches below high water mark, and rising at the rate of an inch in twenty-four hours.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[Transmitted to the N. O. Bee.]

New York Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb 15.

At New York to-day, the Cotton market was firmer and prices slightly advanced. The sales have been 3000 bales; middling Orleans 10¾ (a private dispatch says 12¾.) The Flour market remains unchanged. Corn is improving and prices quoted 56 to 61c. Sales of 6—hhds Orleans Sugar have been made at 4¾ to 5¾c. Molasses is quoted at 28c. The Coffee market is dull. The Provision market remains unchanged. New Mess Pork is quoted at $ 9 12. Lard, dull, at 6¾c. Bills on London advancing—Manilla quoted at 6¾c. Sterling Exchange bd's at 9¾. Treasury Notes at 1-2. Freights improving.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

Dates from Rio of Dec. 25, state that the Emperor's speech advocates an increase of the Brasilian army and navy.

Mutiny and Loss of Life.

Intelligence from St. Thomas mentions that a mutiny had occurred on board the J. B. Dozier, of Norfolk. After she left Trinidad the crew rose upon the officers and killed the mate and some of the passengers. The Captain was badly wounded.

SECOND DESPATCH.

New York Markets.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16, 1850.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Cotton Market has advanced ⅛c, with sales to day of 3500 bales. The week's transactions comprise 13,000 bales. The Flour and Grain market is unchanged. In consequence of late favorable advices from Rio, holders of Coffee have advanced their pieten-tions. Mess Pork $10 50. Lard in bbls 6¾c. The Sugar and Molasses mark. Molasses is quiet. Government Stocks have advanced. Sterling Exchange 109¾.

The steamer Cherokee sailed for Charleston to-day with three hundred and thirty passengers.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 8th, a long debate occurred on receiving a memorial for a dissolution of the Union, which was finally laid over.

They then proceeded to consider Mr. Houston's resolutions relative to the power of Congress over slavery.

Mr. Houston spoke upon the subject, assuming the ground taken by Mr. Clay, and recommended conciliation and concession by both parties.

In the HOUSE, the sitting was occupied with the consideration of the bill limiting the expenses for collection of the revenue. After a protracted discussion the House adjourned without definite action.

☞ We learn from the extracts of California papers in the N. York journals, that on the 26th of December, a fight took place in the mines on the Calaveras between the Chilenos and Americans. A party of armed Chilenos numbering some 200, attacked an American camp at the Chiaveras diggings, consisting of about twenty persons. Three Americans were killed, three others severely wounded, and some sixteen taken prisoners. The Chilenos said they were acting under orders from the authorities. News of the affair had reached Stockton, causing much excitement, and an armed party of Americans had started in pursuit of the offenders, and it was supposed that many more would follow. Our informant says one of the papers, in whom we have the greatest confidence, is apprehensive that this outrage will be the signal for a general outbreak between the Americans and foreigners in the mines. We confess we are not without the same fears, and could wish that the Americans and only visit just punishment on the real offenders.

FROM MEXICO.—By the brig *Water Witch*, Captain Brown, from Vera Cruz, we have received papers to the 7th instant, from the latter port, and to the 1st instant, inclusive, from the capital.

The steamer Walker, from Mobile, arrived at Vera Cruz 27th January, and was to leave to Mobile on the 10th inst.

Mr. Jno. Cunningyer, of this city, died at Vera Cruz on the 24th of January, and his remains were brought to this city for interment, by the brig Water Witch.

THE PICAYUNE.—In spite of the heavy loss incurred by the proprietors of the *Picayune*, through the fire of Saturday morning, the publication of their paper was not suspended a single day. The front of the establishment had been erected, and among themselves the editors of the *Courier* and *Picayune* had, on Monday morning, issued their journal as usual, yesterday morning. The loss of the *Picayune* is partially covered by insurance, but must be still large. The enterprising proprietors remove to-day to their old stand, No. 72 Camp street, where they will remain until a new edifice can be erected on the site of the former establishment. We rejoice to learn that the means of the *Picayune* have been in no wise crippled by even this serious disaster.

☞ We are requested by our friends of the Picayune, to state that hereafter they can be found at No. 72 Camp street, a few doors above their old location, where they desire that all advertising favors may be left.

THE WEATHER.—We are now in the enjoyment of the most delicious and seasonable weather—just cool enough to render out-door exercise stimulating and agreeable, and to impart to the frame a healthful sensation of comfort and vigor. The hyperboreans of the North who are shivering in the midst of sleet and snow, may well envy us, the vernal mildness of our closing winter.

MCKEAN BUCHANAN, ESQ.—We perceive that the citizens of Vicksburg have tendered a complimentary benefit to this gentleman, as a token of their high appreciation of his dramatic abilities.

A MAMMOTH HOG.—Pierce & Simonds, No 45 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, have at their stall a hog which weighs eight hundred and ninety pounds, dressed. It was but 22 months old when killed, and is as large as a three year old steer. It is truly a giant of the porcupine species—the Goliath of the sty. Its fat is almost perfect incredible. This monster was raised in Palmyra, State of New York.—*Boston Trav.*

NEW MODE OF MAKING IRON.—Dr. Wall, of London, has discovered and patented a process for manufacturing steel and iron through the agency of electricity, which promises to cheapen immensely the cost of their production, and at the same time improve the quality of the metal. It has been tested, it is said, at several of the leading iron furnaces of Maryland and Virginia, with the most satisfactory results.

SINGULAR CASE.—The Charlestown, Va., Press notices the following singular case of litigation:

"We venture to say that there is a suit pending in the County Court of this county unprecedented in the annals of jurisprudence. About eight years since, a highly respectable merchant left the State with the intention of attending to some business in the eastern cities, and having prolonged his visit to an unusual period, and not being heard from, his friends became apprehensive that he was sick or dead. Weeks, months and years elapsed, and still his mysterious disappearance could not be explained. His business was carried on by his brother for two or three years after his departure, and finally, application was made in the court for letters of administration on his estate, and they were granted. The administrator proceeded, in the usual form, to sell the property and collect the debts, and after the lapse of almost a full settlement of the liabilities of the estate, he suddenly died. An administrator *de bonis non* was appointed, and in the course of three or four months all matters were closed, and a surplus left in his hands amounting to several thousand dollars. The court made an order that this sum be paid over to the heirs of the intestate, but before it was executed the veritable *dead man* made his appearance and filed his petition for the proceeding. *He has now instituted suit against the Executor of his first administrator* for a *settlement of the latter's administration account.* It is something "new under the sun" for a dead man to come to life and litigate with his representative."

THE STATE DISGRACED.—We mourn over the Empire State, once the first in favor of the Union—the foe to the unprincipled agitator, but now subservient—tame and servile—afraid to lift up her feet and crush the reptiles—which seek to destroy her. An Abolition Convention was held in Syracuse, January, 1850, and not one of the members was tarred and feathered. A black rascal by the name of Douglass, the same fellow who was on the Buffalo platform with VAN BUREN, among other remarks was permitted to use the following language:

"I want the Union be dissolved. I wish to see it dissolved at once. Talk to me of the love of liberty of your Washingtons, Jeffersons and Henrys, they were strangers to any just idea of liberty."

It is to the disgrace of Syracuse that the citizens of that city could stand by and hear the great father of his country insulted by this wretch, and that no man was sufficiently manly or patriotic to tell the scoundrel to the south. "Go to the South, and tell their people these things. Why, no *white* man in this State *would dare* to abuse the name of Washington, in this manner, for a black man could do so at the peril of his life. The sun was setting to [illegible]—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Large

In our edition of Saturday morning, we published the disgusting [illegible] which broke out in Camp street, between one and two o'clock in the morning. It now becomes our painful task to state that the [illegible] and increased until twenty-three stores, situated on both sides of Camp street, between Gravier and Poydras, and on Bank Place, were levelled to the ground, involving a loss of half a million of dollars.—Amongst the buildings destroyed was the handsome establishment of the "*Picayune*," [illegible] through from Camp street to Bank Place, but though the inconvenience arising from this disaster must necessarily be great, we are right glad to see that the loss of the proprietor is covered by insurance to a considerable extent.

The following details of the fire, prepared to our hand, are from the *True Delta of yesterday*:

CAMP STREET—No. 47.—The basement occupied by the Pelican Mutual, the Aetna, and the Louisiana Insurance offices; the second floor as counting rooms, by Downe, Caddy & Co., cotton factors, and Fendick & Bro., ship brokers and commission merchants. The property in the store of Messrs. Fendick & Brother, which was nearly all destroyed, was said to amount to at least $50,000.

No. 48.—The first floor basement of this building, was occupied as a banking-house by James Robb & Co., and the second floor by H. Prellson & Co., cotton factors and commission merchans. The property, deposits, &c., of the banking-house, and the books and papers of Messrs. Prellson & Co., were saved, the building not being entirely destroyed.

No. 49.—The lower floor of this building was occupied by J. H. Bechtel & Co., booksellers and stationers, and the upper portion of it by H. R. Swazey, bookbinder, Gribble & Montgomery, commission merchants, and G. S. Reese, lawyer. The heavy stock of Bechtel & Co. was totally destroyed. The books and papers of all the occupants were, however, saved.

No. 50.—The lower floor of this building was occupied as the private office of Mr. Robb, in connection with his banking-house, and the upper stories as offices by [illegible], notary public, and Gordon Plummer, adjuster of averages. Records, books and papers saved.

No. 51.—The first floor of the building was occupied by Finch & Co., real estate brokers, and the upper floor by Bellinder, Williams & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants.

No. 52.—On the first floor of 52 were the offices of the Merchants' Louisville Insurance Company and the Columbus Insurance Company. The second floor was occupied by the ex-

[illegible]