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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1851

G. P. WEIMS, Proprietor.
No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 15, 1851.

The NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

JENNY LIND'S CONCERT.

The St. Charles was again crowded last night to its densest capacity by a brilliant audience, and bright indeed was the entertainment offered on the occasion. After the overture to "La Gazza Ladra," which was performed in excellent style, Signor Belletti sang a Cavatina from the opera of Cinderella; to which its splendid voice lent a charming effect. The Queen of Song then made her appearance in the Aria from "I Puritani" *Qui la voce*, and nothing could be more beautiful than the allegro which concludes this fine piece of music. Jenny Lind was in good voice, and infused into that magnificent composition of Bellini as much tenderness and *abandon* as can be looked for in a concert room. Whether the audience was disposed to be critical, or from some other cause, her first effort was only rewarded by a very moderate applause.

But there is that within her which conquers admiration, and this talent was never more forcibly displayed than in that most beautiful of compositions from "The Freyschutz", *Und ob die Wolke*, &c. In the whole range of Weber's magnificent music, no piece could have been selected to show her immense natural powers to greater advantage. The exquisite melody of the air was heightened by the deep feeling she displayed, and so far as this particular piece is concerned, she scattered to the winds the charge so commonly brought against her of lacking soul and sentiment. The audience were enraptured, and she gracefully repeated the performance.

Passing over the Aria from *Il Turco in Italia*, we must pause for a moment to dwell on the delight we experienced in listening to "Home, Sweet Home." To say that we have never heard it sung in such style would be faint praise indeed, but we certainly never thought it possible for human voice to give this beautiful air with such wonderful effect. Her heart was evidently in the words, and the natural intonation with which she dwelt on *Sweet* Home, lingering as it were, lest the pleasures of the domestic fireside should fade away with the last echo of her matchless voice, will never be forgotten by those who heard her last night.—The audience was in ecstacies and loudly demanded an *encore*, which she readily granted.

The finale was "The Mountaineer's Song," in Sweedish, wherein Jenny Lind imitates to perfection the effect of a horn dying away in the distance. How this marvellous feat is accomplished we do not pretend to say. It may be a species of ventriloquism, or for aught we know she may have been gifted with the music of the Angels of Heaven, but certainly the thing is wonderful. The imitation is so prolonged and dies away so slowly and gradually, that it almost becomes relief to find the horn had ended for a moment.

We cannot close this hurried notice without paying a deserved tribute to Signor Belletti.—His "Tarantella Napoletana" was admirable, and elicited the most unqualified and fervent applause.

JENNY LIND'S FOURTH CONCERT.—The programme of Jenny Lind's Concert to-night is full of attraction. In addition to an air from Haydn's oratorio of the Creation, she will sing the favorite Aria from La Sonnambula of "An non Giunge," also a Ramanza from Robert le Diable, the beautiful Irish ballad of "The Last Rose of Summer," and the celebrated Bird Song, in which this wonderful artist is entirely without a rival. The pieces seem to have been selected with the express view of showing Jenny Lind's marvellous powers of vocalization.

☞ In consequence of the resignation of Governor Quitman, the Hon. John I. Guion, President of the State Senate, has assumed the office of Governor of Mississippi, and entered upon its duties. His term, however, as Senator expires in November next, and unless the Senate is in the meantime called together to elect a President, the Executive office will devolve upon the Hon. John J. McRae, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.—This, says the Mobile *Register*, would certainly be a singular state of affairs, as Mississippi would thus have three different governors in one year.

RHODE ISLAND U. S. SENATOR.—It is now claimed that Gen. James, the new Senator from Rhode Island, who was supposed to be a democrat, is a whig. Mr. Holden, a whig member of the Legislature, who voted for him, says:

"Gen. James, our new Senator, is a whig. He voted for Gen. Harrison for President in 1840; he voted for Mr. Clay for President in 1844. In 1848 at the time of the election of the last President, he was absent from the State, upon Lake Erie. Had he been here, we are assured, he would have voted for General Taylor for President. He voted for his present excellency, Henry B. Anthony, for Governor of this State. What better assurance can any man give of his sentiments than these votes, reaching back for the last ten years?"

The Providence Journal, however, is not satisfied with Mr. Holden's letter, and regards his course as rank treason to the whig party, while it gives among the other rumors the following:

"That General James stated to a democratic member of the General Assembly, that he was a democrat and nothing but a democrat, and that he would accept the office of Senator only as a democrat."

If Gen. James does his duty honestly and faithfully, he need not care which party claims him.

☞ The letter of Mr. WEBSTER to Chevalier Hulsemann, is commended in the English papers. The *Daily News* says: "These letters are an entirely new and racy addition to the old specimens of diplomatic correspondence. They promise to inaugurate a new era in diplomatic style."

A GREAT MICROSCOPE.—A German, named Hasert, residing in Cincinnati, has manufactured a microscope for the World's Fair, which has a magnifying power of 6,000. The Cincinnati *Times* says of its powers:—

"A very minute particle of dust from the wing of a jimea, measuring only one five-hundredth of an inch in length, and one-thousandth of an inch in width, the number of scales is found to be 84,000, which would give the enormous sum of 42,000,000 to one square inch. We observed, also, large sizes of the eat and common house flea, the eye of a fly, and the wing of a small bug—the latter presenting the most brilliant colors and beautiful shawl pattern we ever beheld, with a magnificent border elaborately ornamented."

SALE OF TICKETS FOR JENNY LIND'S FIFTH CONCERT.—Messrs Sykes Hyde & Co. will sell at the Armony Hall this morning, the choice of seats for Jenny Lind's Fifth Concert on Monday evening next.

A NEGRO LASHED BY A HORSE.—The Planters (Attakapas) *Banner*, says: Week before last a negro boy belonging to Mr. David Berwick, of Bayou Sale, undertook to ride a young horse belonging to his master, for the purpose of rendering him gentle. As the horse was dashing along at full speed, the boy held in his hand a rope, at one end of which was a running noose, the other end tied to the animal's neck, and by an unlucky stumble the horse fell, threw the boy off, and when he gathered himself up, and started off on his "own book," it was discovered that the noose had by a strange accident slipped over the boy's head, and one spring of the horse drew it around his neck as tight as the rope of a hangman. The boy's life was saved, but which is more than the travelling gallows, which sat on the case, dealt judge or jury, the boy looked decidedly "black in the face."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 6th, Mr. Mason, from the committee on naval affairs, reported adversely upon the proposition to change the contract for constructing a dry dock in California.

Mr. Gwin, gave notice of a bill for a branch mint in California.

Mr. Atchison called up a bill granting the right of way and a donation of public lands to Missouri to aid in the construction of a railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph's in that State.—And the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill from the House reducing the rates of postage was made the special order for Monday next.

The Senate then took up the bill to make good to Missouri the two per cent. fund reserved on the sale of the public lands in that State.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He proceeded to show that the Government had constructed the Cumberland road on the pledge of being reimbursed by the two per cent. fund received from the sale of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—that the amount derived by the Government was $1,300,000 and the expenditures $5,800,000; that the Government had, in constructing the road, so far as made through Illinois, done so on the grant of this two per cent. fund of Missouri, and that this part of the Road cost the Government three times as much as the whole reserved for Missouri.

Mr. Benton replied, contending that the compact was to make a road "to" Missouri; that had not been done, the contribution on which Missouri had yielded the two per cent. had not been fulfilled, and she was therefore entitled to receive the fund,

Messrs. Clay and Benton continued the debate, and the question being taken on engrossing the bill, it was rejected—yeas 14, nays 31.

The bill relative to private land claims in California was taken up.

Mr. Benton moved it be recommitted with several instructions, which motion was rejected—yeas 8, nays, 30. The bill was then passed. Adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the bill for regulating the disposal of school lands in the Minesota and Oregon territories, was taken up.

The bill was one of very little general interest, its object being to authorize the Governor of the Minesota territory to take charge of the school lands and for other purposes connected therewith; and after about one hour's discussion, it was passed to be reported to the House.

One or two bills relating to Oregon and Minesota were taken up, and reserved for the consideration of the House.

A bill for paying Dr. Burnside $2,000, a messenger from Utah, praying for its admission as a Territory of the United States, was then reported by the Clerk.

It appearing that about $3 500 had already been paid to Mr. Babbitt for his attendance last session, and for bringing on a constitution, which the House did not recognize, the committee refused to recommend the bill to the House.

The committee then rose, and the bills that were recommended were passed by the House.

The consideration of the report of the committee relative to the delegate from New Mexico, was then made the order of the day for Monday next.

The reports of committees were then called for; and bills reported by the committee on military affairs, were taken up and disposed of. Among others was a joint resolution reported by Mr. King, of New York, for the purpose of fixing compensation to be paid to officers and others for receiving and disbursing contributions during the Mexican war.

This was opposed by Mr. Thomas, of Tenn., and, being at variance with the rules of the service.

It was moved to lay the bill on the table; and the yeas and nays being taken, the motion was lost—there being 73 in favor and 75 against it.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

A bill to reimburse certain States for expenses incurred during the late war, was negatived without a division.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The Legislature will not probably choose a U. S. Senator at its present session. It has got into what Captain TRUCK expressively denominates "a category," growing out of the conflict of opinion between the "Woolly Heads" and "Silver Greys," or sectional and national Whigs. A law of the State designates the first Tuesday in February as the time of the election, and the manner is prescribed as follows:

Each House being duly convened in its own chamber, the nomination of a U. S. Senator shall be announced as the business in order, which shall be performed from time to time, and pronounce the name of the citizen whom he chooses for U. S. Senator. Each member having thus voted, the result shall be declared, and the person having a majority shall be proclaimed nominated for Senator on the part of the House. If no person has a majority, another ballot shall be had, and so on. When each House shall have made its nomination, the two shall be compared, and if they are found to agree, the person so nominated is declared the U. S. Senator elect. If they are found to disagree, the two Houses must meet in joint ballot and elect.

In the event, however, of any contingency that can fairly arise is provided for.

In the House, HAMILTON FISH—the favorite of the Sewardites, though declared by many to be a national conservative Whig—received a large majority. In the Senate, 16 Whigs voted for FISH, 1 Whig for FRANCIS GRANGER, and 15 Locofocos scattered their votes in every direction. The consequence that no choice was effected by the Senate, the joint ballot could not be had, an adjournment was obtained by the casting vote of the President, and the election becomes, *ipso facto*, indefinitely postponed.

The *Tribune* and other journals of the same kidney are furious at the result. The conservative papers take the matter very coolly. We think that the Senator who had the moral intrepidity to prevent any election, rather than aid in the election of one whose views on the great subject of the Compromise were, at least, doubtful, merits the thanks of every patriot in the country. The Senate of the United States can afford to remain for a season with but one representative from the Empire State. Far better is this temporary inconvenience than the permanent evil which would have been inflicted on the Union by the choice of an abettor and counsellor of WM. H. SEWARD. The path of safety is the path of duty. The Whig who preferred no election rather than the choice of an Abolitionist, acted from a fearless sense of right, for which he deserves universal approbation. We give his name—BEEKMAN—that the South may know how true a friend she has.

Telegraphic News.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5.

PENNSYLVANIA WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Whig State Central Committee met last night at Herr's Hotel, and appointed Tuesday, June 24th, for the meeting of the State Convention, to be held at Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judges of the Supreme Court.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The extensive foundery of Messrs. Knapp & Co., in the Fifth Ward, was set on fire last night, and entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated about $20,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

BOSTON, Feb. 6, P. M.

SHIPWRECK.—The brig Coriolis, from Trinidad, went ashore in Nantucket Roads this morning. Assistance has been sent to enable her to get off.

THE ALBANY POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—The trail of Bramhall, charged with being implicated with Pemberton in the robbery of the Albany Post Office, was brought to a close this P. M. After a short absence, the Jury rendered a verdict of Guilty!

DREADFUL MURDER.—A negro boy named Dick, belonging to Mrs. Rimball, of Bayou Rouge Prairie, was brought to this place last evening, charged with the murder of Mr. C. Stewart, who was acting as overseer for Mrs. K. The murder was committed about sunrise on Tuesday morning last. It seems that the deceased struck the negro two slight cuts with a switch and turned his back, when the boy gathered an axe, and gave a fatal blow, which killed the overseer, who survived about thirty minutes. The circumstance happened in sight of Mr. Robert Morrow, who was standing about three hundred yards from the spot.

Since the above was in type, we learn the negro gave the deceased three blows, and after falling stamped him.—*Martinsville (La.) Prairie Star.*

One day Later from Europe.

BOSTON, Feb. 6,

The Canada brings one day's later intelligence from Europe, as follows:

The London Daily News says that the Ministers have decided upon a surrender of the Window tax, substituting a moderate Income tax.

The Marquis of Northampton died on the 17th of January.

PARIS, Friday.—Lamartine's speech was not concluded until 5 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, when the Assembly adjourned.

An unusually large number of persons attended the Ball at the Elysee, on Thursday night.

The Bourse quotations were for Fives, 95—15; Threes 57—5.

DRESDEN, Jan. 14th—It is considered that the chief object of the Conference has been obtained. The Austrian Hanoverian and Bavarian, agents have left. No Congress of Monarchs is to take place at Dresden.

HAMBURG, Jan. 15th.—On the 15th, a Holstein Patrol was attacked by the Danes at Wyndye, and a skirmish ensued. The Conference between the Danish, Austrian, and Russian Commissioners at Hamburg, has been adjourned.

MADRID, Jan. 11th.—The Queen has accepted the resignation of Ministers. Rideland, Mons, &c., are endeavoring to form a cabinet.

CALIFORNIA.

Our columns yesterday were so crowded as to compel us to omit most of the intelligence received by the steamer Mexico. We subjoin a brief summary.

The Legislature assembled on the 6th. The Hon. D. C. Broderick (D.) was elected President. Gov. Burnett's message was transmitted the next day. It is a long and carefully prepared paper. We learn from it that the State debt does not exceed $500,000. The receipts for the year are estimated at $519,550 and the expenditures at $495,747—leaving an excess of $23,803. The message recommends an amendment of the criminal laws of the State, and is in favor of capital punishment for robbery and grand larceny.

A duel took place at San Francisco between Wm. Walker, formerly of the N. O. Crescent, and now of the San Francisco Herald, and a Mr. Graham. The parties were placed at ten paces armed with revolvers, and permitted to advance, firing a shot every step. Mr. Walker was twice wounded, the second time severely in the fleshy part of the thigh.

The principal feature in the mining intelligence is the discovery of the auriferous sand of the Klamath Territory, about thirty miles from the Trinity. The heads of the Californians have been turned by the reported richness of these sands, and large numbers of people were repairing to the gold region. The Alta Californian says:

Twenty-seven miles beyond the Trinity there is a beach several miles in extent, and bounded by a high bluff. The sands of this beach are mixed with gold to an extent beyond belief—the sand is of two kinds—a fine black sand, and a gray sand. The gold can be separated very easily from the black sand, and this seems to be a considerable object. The gold is mixed with the black sand in proportions of from ten cents to two dollars the pound. At places where the surf is high, the gold is not easily discovered, but in the spring of the year, after a succession of calms, the entire beach is covered with bright and yellow gold. Mr. Collins, the Secretary of the Pacific Mining Company, measured a pack of gold and sand, and estimates it will yield to each member of the Company the snug little sum of $43,000 a-piece, and this estimate is formed upon a calculation that the sand holds out to be one-tenth as rich as observation warrants them in supposing.

The Pacific Mining Company [the adventurers of the Chesapeake have banded themselves together under this title] found some 19 men at these diggings. The men had no disposition to dig, for the gold was all ready for them whenever they felt disposed to take it. Besides, such is the character of the roads that they could not take away more than 75 or 100 pounds apiece—an amount too trifling for consideration. They had erected a comfortable log cabin and dumped within the same an ill spring, and then take a shop load of the gold, and travel to some country where this metal was not so abundant. Mr. Collins saw a man who had accumulated fifty thousand pound, or fifty thousand tons—he did not recollect which—of the richest kind of black sand.

General Wilson says that thousands of men cannot exhaust the gold on the beach of one mile, and he gives all who doubt his statements the liberty of going and ascertaining for themselves.

The account seems to us to have a most fishy odour about it.

There is a vast amount of distress and pauperism in California. The Pacific News says:

It is a lamentable fact, that in this land of plenty, where industry and enterprise are well rewarded, that there should be hundreds of beings in a destitute condition. There are a great number of persons in this city who live by what they can pick up in the streets, and in auction rooms, and who can be called loafers—An old man, well known to the attendants of the different saloons on the Plaza, has for the last twelve months, slept in a chair, or on a table, and has no other means of subsistence than the scraps he can gather in different places—The great wealth of the country, and the certain reward that meets well applied labor, would certainly preclude the idea that there are many whom industry have advanced to $10 $15 per month, as to make them dependent upon the cold charities of the world for their support.

The papers generally appear to think that if any choice of U. S. Senator is effected by the present Legislature, it will fall upon a democrat. The Senate is Locofoco beyond a doubt, but the House, according to the California Courier, is Whig by a large majority.

The steamship Panama, for whose safety fears had been entertained, arrived at San Francisco in the early part of January.

The cholera had completely disappeared from San Francisco, and was fast leaving the whole country.

We see in the papers the average number of cases of murder and robbery. Society in California has hardly yet escaped from the chrysalis condition.

A project is on foot to light San Francisco with gas, and it is confidently expected in a few months it will be carried into successful operation.

Governor Burnett has resigned his office, and Lieut. Gov. McDougall takes his place.

Business in California still continued depressed, and though the money market is represented as comparatively easy, heavy sacrifices were being daily made by merchants in order to realize, and to get rid of accumulating stocks.

❡ Further Foreign Intelligence.

(BY THE STEAMER CANADA.)

The Blowing up of the Portuguese Frigate Donna Maria II.—Conduct of the Officers of the American Corvette Marion.

[From the Boletin do Governo, Nov. 16.]

In the fulfilment of the duty incumbent on us, it is indeed painful to give, in this place, an account of a dreadful catastrophe, as witnessed on the 29th ult.

That, day being the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty the King Consort, was one of national festivity. At noon the men-of-war, gaily decorated with flags, joined with the Monte Forte in firing the customary salutes.—But all these cheerful demonstrations of loyalty and joy, were in a moment, changed to sadness and lamentation.

It was at half past two o'clock that a loud report—a sudden crash—shaking almost the whole town, drew the attention of all towards the Typs. After a few moments of anxious gaze, on the lifting up of a dense cloud, overpowering was the sad spectacle of a burning hull, in the place that fine frigate the Donna Maria II. The unlucky lot of this unfortunate ship was speedily realized in all its afflicting reality. She had blown up! and but a small part of the crew, in possession of the flames, was left to indicate the spot where, so shortly before, she had floated in brilliancy and in apparent safety. Her destruction was total and complete.

It is impossible to describe, exactly, the horror and consternation of all who were present at this disastrous scene; it is not in our power to depict faithfully, and we will not hazard the attempt—but realise such feelings they must be experienced.

The Donna Maria II. was a teak built ship, about forty years old, strong, and capable of much service. But great, far, far beyond, is it, nought to the grief, and pain for that of nearly the whole of her gallant crew. Of 294 men, 188 perished in the explosion, amongst whom were her Commander, Francis de Assiss Silva; five lieutenants, one midshipmen, the assistant surgeon and the purser.

It is impossible to explain the cause of the horrible catastrophe. From the strict disciplines and proper order maintained on board the frigate, carelessness at the time of firing the salute could not have ,caused it, the more especially as the explosion did not take place until more than two hours afterwards, and no signs of fire were heard of by the survivors; neither were they observed on board the U. S. ship Marion, anchored close to her, nor at the Type fort. These circumstances lead to the belief that the explosion was effected by the means of fire purposely placed in the magazine; but by whom, or how, only God knows, and it is probable that it will never be discovered.

We may not finish this article without making honorable mention of the officers and crew of the American corvette Marion, who, having happily got rid of the imminent danger to which they were exposed by their proximity to the burning ship, gave the most prompt and effectual assistance it was possible to give at such a conjuncture. At imminent risk, and whilst explosions of small movable magazines were continually occurring, ten men were picked up out of the water, or taken from the burning hull.—Such intrepidity, with zealous endeavor, is beyond all praise, and well merits the commendations of the council of the government, as published in the Parte Official of this number.

We subjoin further particulars conveyed to us in a private letter.

Five only are survivors to this day—one Portuguese, two Lascars, and two Chinese. The former, it is stated, is now out of danger, and from whom some particulars have been obtained. All he remembers of the unfortunate Donna Maria II is, that he was standing at the gangway: he heard no report, he says, but subsequently felt a sensation of cold, and was astonished, when he came to his senses, to find himself in the Marion. The officers and men of that vessel gave every assistance to those they picked up—I believe, ten or eleven—five or six of whom have since died.

I hear that there were on board 315 barrels of powder, of two arobes each. Thirty-four bodies were picked out of the cabin the day but three yesterday, and seventy-four yesterday. It is supposed that about fifty Chinese are blown up, consisting of tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters, two painters, Tanka women, boat-hermes, &c., the latter near, or alongside the vessel.

The crew, in all, consisted of 225 hands, of which 34 were on shore either sick or on duty. From 40,000 to $50,000 were on board, belonging to the people and Capella, brought from Goa to execute commissions. She had on board some merchandize bought here; and it was likely that she would leave this in all December, or January. The officer who had the key of the magazine delivered it to the First Lieutenant before he came on shore, besides, the magazine was not that day opened; they always had three charges for salutes outside; and this, too, was in the after part of the ship—which part is not blown up—the explosion was only forward under the forecastle. The magazine was of brick and mortar, and other non-combustible materials.

UNITED STATES SHIP MARION,
Macao, November 8, 1850.

Most Excellent Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication, through your Excellency, from the Most Excellent Lieutenant Governor and Captain of the Province of Macao, Timor and Solor, in relation to the disaster which befel the frigate of her Most Faithful Majesty, D. Maria 2d, on the 29th day of October last, which has been transmitted to the crew of the Marion, and a copy of which will be forwarded to the Government of the United States.

Deeply sympathizing with the Hon. the Council of the Government, and deploring the loss of so many gallant officers and men, in so fine a frigate, the painful feelings with which the recollection of this disastrous event is surrounded, are somewhat relieved in the favorable notice taken of our limited, but, happily, not altogether fruitless efforts.

Prompted by feelings of humanity alone, the officers and men over whom so kind an allusion has been made, had the gratification of rescuing from the wreck of the ill-fated frigate the survivors of her unfortunate crew; and they have now the additional satisfaction of your commendation.

Their own personal risk was not to be considered upon such an occasion, and even greater hazard would willingly have been incurred, should they have made it the means of restoring to you and the service all of those gallant, but unfortunate victims; but the sudden and disastrous nature of the accident prevented a consummation so desirable, and their sympathy only left the sad and melancholy duty of joining with me in offering, through your Excellency, to the Hon. Council, the relatives and friends of the deceased, and to the inhabitants of the province generally, the sincere manners of compassion and condolence, which I would most respectfully request to have conveyed in such a manner as shall seem best to the Hon. Council.

I accept, with many thanks, the congratulation of the Honorable Council upon the escape of the Marion from danger, which has the greater weight, as coming from those who suffered so severely from the calamity which occasioned such danger.

With feelings of the highest consideration for your Excellency and the Honorable the Council of Government, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

W. M. GLENDY, Commander.

To His Excellency Antonio Jose de Miranda, Secretary of the Government.

INAUGURATION.—*Emigration.*—On Friday the Albert and Mars, Liverpool steamers, left our river with nearly two hundred persons on board, bound for America. As we progress in the new year, the wild mania of emigration appears to increase. Among them we observed several very respectable looking people, and we fervently hope that their golden anticipations will not be disappointed; but we fear with too many it will be so. When the Mars was leaving, at 2 o'clock, those poor fellows essayed a valedictory cheer to their relatives and friends on shore; it was only an effort, for it was smothered by tears, both on board and on shore, burst into crying.—*Waterford Mail.*

The Cork Reporter, speaking of the new colleges, says "We are in a position to state, on what we consider perfectly good authority, that the decree of the Queen in Council will not be confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff, and will, consequently, not take effect."

An influential meeting has been held in Dublin in opposition to the contemplated abolition of the Vice Royalty.

The Launceston Examiner, (Australian paper) speaking of the attempt of Smith O'Brien to escape to the United States, says: We fear he has been surrounded with spies, that a trap has been laid for him, and that all his plans were divulged. Otherwise why should there be a boat in readiness to follow and overtake him?" In subsequent paragraphs it will disclose whether or no our surmise is correct.

GEN. SCOTT FOR PRESIDENT.—The Whigs of the Indiana Constitutional Convention have recommended Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

A FIRE broke out a few days ago in the town of Thibodeaux, which destroyed the coopering establishment of Mr. Owen Conlin, and about 100 cords of wood in the vicinity.

PRESENT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A mechanic in New York has made a very elegant pair of silver mounted oars; which are to be exhibited at the World's Fair, and afterwards presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

Regular Sitting Thursday, 13th February, 1851.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, at 6½ o'clock P. M.

Members present—Messrs. Benit, Bienvenu, Cucullu, De Feriet and Lugenbuhl—5.

Absent—Messrs. Allard, Caldwell, Roselius, Tompkins, Vignaud, Lee and Waterman—7.

Mr. De Feriet was called to the chair.

There being no quorum present, the Council adjourned to meet on the Second Thursday of March next, at 6 o'clock P. M.

J. B. WALTON, Sec'y.

City Intelligence.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The amusements tonight consist of "The Serious Family," and the comedy of "North and South." Besides which there is an exhibition of a magnificent Panorama, containing views of New York, Bay, &c.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Meyerbeer's splendid opera of "The Prophet" will be performed to-night, positively for the last time. This will afford an opportunity to the many strangers now in the city to witness a brilliant spectacle.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—The case of the State of Louisiana vs. the Heirs of John McDonogh and the Mayor, Aldermen and Inhabitants of New Orleans, is progressing in this Court. Yesterday Mr. Roselius argued the cause on behalf of defendants.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—No business of importance came up yesterday before Recorder Genella. About half a dozen complaints of assault and breaches of the peace were investigated, but they require no further notice.

COMMITTED.—J. Swansbey and Robert Pauling were committed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell for trial before the First District Court on the charge of having stolen a box of bitters.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The Grand Jury was in session yesterday, and after finding several true bills, they presented the proprietors of two or three infamous bail rooms in the Third Municipality.

Auction Notice.

Sykes Hyde & Co. will sell at the Armory Hall, the choice of seats for Miss Jenny Lind's 5th grand concert.

Mademoiselle Jenny Lind's Concert to-night.

THE Sofas in the Dress Circle and eligible seats in all other portions of the house may be secured for the evening, at the fixed prices, by application at the Box office of the St. Charles Theatre at 9 o'clock, this morning.

The Auction for the choice of seats for the MONDAY'S CONCERT, takes place at 11 o'clock this morning at Armory Hall.

f18 1t P. T. BARNUM,

SWEETMEATS AND PRESERVES—90 boxes

Preserves in their own juice; also, Jelly Paste and Jelly, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, No. 34 Old Levee.

f15 lw

GRAPES—900 kegs green Grapes, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, No. 34 Old Levee.

f15 lw

HAVANA SEGARS—100,000 Regalias, Imperials, Panetlas, Millars and Caballero's in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

f15

HAVANA SUGAR—30 boxes prime yellow and white Sugar, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

f15

LEAF TOBACCO—80 bales Vuelta de Abajo, comprising 1s, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th; also 80 bales Cuba, of 1st, 2d and 3d, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

f15

GUATEMALA INDIGO—In cerrons, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 2 Front st.

f15

HAVANA SUGAR—A few boxes of White Havana Sugar, and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 2 Front st.

f15

CIGARS—A fine assortment of the most celebrated brands of Havana and Principe Cigars, constantly on hand and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, No. 2 Front st.

f15

OIL—1000 gallons superior winter bleached Whale Oil, in store and for sale by J. W. STANTON & CO. corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1851.

The business of the past week has been quite limited, arising in part from the bad weather which during two or three days materially interfered with out-door operations. The Cotton market continues greatly depressed under the influence of the increasing stocks and the upward tendency of freights. In Sugar and Molasses, a fair business has been done at former prices. Provisions have advanced.

The next accounts from Europe will reach us by the steamer Africa, which was to have left Liverpool on the 1st inst.

The river is 10 feet 6 inches below high water mark.

COTTON—Arrived since the 7th instant, 33,005 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 13,949 bales; Havre, 6,475; Marseilles, 1,132; Amsterdam, 480; Ghent, 944; Barcelona, 1,384; Gottenburg, 1,166; New York, 9,549; Boston, 2,016; Philadelphia, 896; together, 27,003 bales, making an addition to stock of 6,002 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 271,335 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850..... bales		16,619
Arrived last week.....	33,005	
Arrived previously,.....	616,958	649,963
		666,575
Exported last week.....	27,003	
Exported previously,.....	368,237	395,240
Stock on hand and on shipbord,.....		271,335

The heaviness with which the Cotton market closed at the date of our report has since continued, and as holders have been unable to sustain the pressure of the accumulating stock, prices have given way ¼@¾c ₰ lb. Many parties are alarmed about the crop, and feel away as all superficial minds are by the impulse of the moment, they conceive that the weighty receipts indicate a monster production. There is no species of reasoning more shallow than this, and without caring to enter upon a topic of which we have already treated at great length, we have only to repeat the opinion that our first estimate of the crop, viz: 2,900,000 bales will prove correct. It is idle to suppose that it will be much less, and equally senseless to imagine that it will turn out to be much more.

During the first three days of the week, 11,600 bales changed hands; on Wednesday and yesterday, 6,000 bales were disposed of, and to-day, when an improved demand sprung up, 7,000 bales went off at our quotations. The bulk of the business was done for Europe.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior.....	4½@4¾c
Ordinary.....	5@5 11
Middling.....	5 11-16@6
Good Middling.....	6 1-16@6¼
Middling Fair.....	6¼@6 13
Fair.....	6 13-16@7
Fully Fair.....	—@—
Good Fair.....	—@—
Good and Fine.....	nominal.

CROCKETT—Arrived since the 7th instant 456 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 31 hhds; Gouseburg, 50 Demerara, 16 New York, 296; together, 443 hhds. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard, 4,982 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850..... hhds		14,942
Arrived last week.....	456	
Arrived previously.....	5,673	6,129
		20,971
Exported last week.....	443	
Exported previously.....	11,705	12,148
Stock on hand and on shipboard,		8,823

The market has remained in a state of repose since our last, the transactions not having even reached 100 hhds. Prices have undergone no change, and we adhere to our former quotations, viz: Lugs, 7¾@8c. Leaf Inferior to Common, 9@9¼c. Fair to Fine, 9¾@10¼c. Choice and Selections, 11@12½c. ₰ lb.

SUGAR—The Sugar market was very stiff at the beginning of the week, but has slightly yielded within the past day or two, and sales on Wednesday morning in some instances at ⅛c decline. The transactions of the week sum up 2,800 hhds, including 500 to-day, and we quote Inferior, 3¾@4c. Common, 4¼@4½c. Fair, 4¾@5¼c. Prime 5¾@5½c. Choice, 6@6¼c ₰ lb. We are not appraised of any transactions on plantation.

MOLASSES—The demand for this article has continued brisk, and the supply proving quite inadequate to the wants of purchasers, prices have advanced 1½@2c ₰ gallon. On Saturday, the market closed at 25c, on Monday, at 25½c, and on Tuesday, at 25¾@25½c. On Wednesday, about 300 bbls. were sold at 26c, whilst yesterday, business was suspended in consequence of the rain To day, 1,500 bbls. changed hands at 26½@26¾c ₰ gallon, and the market closes with a rising tendency. We have not heard of any sales on plantation.

FLOUR—The flour market has worn a very dull appearance since our last, and prices have given way, without, however, bringing forward many buyers The sales of the week amount to only 11,000 bbls., including 500 to-day, and we quote at $4 05@$4 15c for Ohio. $4 25@$4 40 for St. Louis and Illinois, and $4 75@$5 for extra brands.

GRAIN—In the early part of the week prices for Corn were considerably depressed in consequence of the increased receipts, and some 30c sacks were sold principally at 60@60½c, though some inferior parcels only brought 55@56c ₰ bushel. Since then, however, the market has rallied, and prices are better, say 66@66½c ₰ bushel, at which rates, the business of the last three days comprising 5,000 sacks has been effected. We net contentious here of Wheat. Oats have been selling at 85@85c ₰ bushel for St. Louis, and from 55@60c ₰ bushel from other descriptions. We quote Bran from 95¼@95c ₰ 100 lb.

PORK—At the commencement of the week, the market continued to rule at former rates, say $15 @$15 ₰ bbl. for unimspected fine to mess, but on Tuesday, the market went up to $13 25@$13 50 in consequence of the light receipts. Since then again prices have advanced to $14 @$14 25 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, at which rates, however, the transactions are limited. In other descriptions, there has been more doing, and we notice sales of 75 bbls. at $10 50, 280 thin Mess, at $13 50, and 100 Mess, at $14 25, all unbranded. Also, 140 bbls. uninspected Rumps, at $11 25, 100 Extra Rumps, at $12 50, and 400 do soft Mess, $13 50. The market closes with much firmness.

BEEF—The market remains unchanged, with moderate sales of Mess and Prime, at $11 50 and @$12 50 ₰ bbl. Mess in half bbls. is selling at $6 25 @$6 75 ₰ bbl.

BACON—The market has acquired more firmness, and the sales of the week comprising nearly 300 casks, were effected at 8@8½c for Rides, and 6¾@7c ₰ lb. for Shoulders. Hams are selling at @9c for plain to ordinary canvassed, and from 10@ 11¾c ₰ lb. for extra cured.

LARD—In the early part of the week, the demand was active, but within the past few days, the transactions have been limited. The entire sales amount to 1,300 bbls and tierces, and 500 kegs, at an extreme range of 7@8¼c ₰ lb. for inferior to strictly prime. Amongst the transactions were some 800 bbls, at 7 13-16@7¾c., and 800 kegs, at 8¾c ₰ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—We have no change to notice in these articles. Western Butter ranges from 10@16c., and Cheese, at 7@7¾c ₰ lb.

RICE—Prime Carolina has been selling during the past week, at 3¼@3¾c ₰ lb., which is an advance caused by the diminished supply.

WHISKEY—Owing to largely increased arrivals, the market has given way from day to day, and at the close recedes cannot be quoted over 25¾c, though small lots are still selling at 25¾@26c ₰ gallon.

SALT—The sales since our last, amount to 10,000 sacks Liverpool, mostly coarse, on private terms. From second hands, coarse is selling at 90@95c., and fine at $1 30@$1 35 ₰ sack.

COFFEE—There has been a fair enquiry for Rio Coffee since our last, and sales sum up 14,000 bags, at 10¾@11c ₰ lb., but the bulk was disposed of