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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 March 8, 1851.

The NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE FREE-SOILERS.

Among the members of Congress from Massachusetts, one CHARLES ALLEN, a man of some talents, but otherwise remarkable for a most contemptible spirit of detraction. THE ATLAS was once a weighty organ of the opinions of General TAYLOR, but a year ago, went off at a tangent, under Free-Soiler, voted for VAN BUREN, and has remained identified himself, and said substance with, that interesting faction—the "higher law" party. This is the man who undertook, in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, to be exceptionally severe on DANIEL WEBSTER. ALLEN upon WEBSTER is worse than LAUDER-DALE upon MILTON or DENNIS upon POPE. It is evident that Mr. ALLEN was commissioned to mangle Mr. Webster's reputation by a caucus of Free-Soilers. He was to take the initiative. He was to be the yelping cur that was to snap at the lion's heels, and Gibbons, like a savage bull-dog, was to follow in a more serious assault. The performance was carried out in conformity to the programme. ALLEN snarled in the morning, and GIBBONS growled in the evening. A part of the representation was, however, omitted in the bills of the day, but was, nevertheless, the most amusing and effective portion of the scene. ALLEN'S short, sharp yelps were converted into howls of pain by the application of a stout cudgel, wielded by the hands of Mr. ANDREW, while LEVIN, of Pa., silenced the brute GIBBONS by similar discipline. We specify, of course, metaphorically. The only weapons used in these encounters were those of a parliamentary character, but they were freely employed, and with the wholesome result we have indicated.

The debate in relation to this matter is exceedingly spicy, and the House seemed to look on with uncommon complacency, while the combatants were engaged in the affair. The argument was decidedly in favor of Messrs. ANDREW and LEVIN, while in blackguardism GIBBONS and ALLEN were far ahead of them. ALLEN terminated his colloquy—a scoundrel at which the latter shrugged his shoulders with an air of indescribable disdain. We take it that Mr. ALLEN would no more dream of fighting ALLEN than of having a pugnacious set-to with a donkey. Besides, there New England folks are not much given to what the French call *vues de fait*, and their exasperation is usually uttered and revealed in the Pickwickian sense. A Southern member who had brooked the epithet of scoundrel would be hooted by his constituents on his return, but in sober Massachusetts, we have no doubt that the philosophic forbearance of Mr. ANDREW will commend him to public favor.

We do not think Free Soilism has made much out of this attempt to charge DANIEL WEBSTER with venality and corruption. Admitting, for the full extent the accusation that he has accepted from his political friends a sum of money sufficient to enable him to dispense with the pecuniary duties of his profession, during his term of office as Secretary of State, there is nothing criminal or base in the fact. Mr. WEBSTER, like many other great men, is reckless and improvident in pecuniary matters, and would be frequently embarrassed, but for the avails of his splendid professional exertions. His friends were certainly right to accept the important trust tendered to him by President FILLMORE, and placed it in his power to do so, without sacrificing his private interests. We are very glad of it, since Mr. WEBSTER has already rendered substantial service to the country in the responsible office. His letter to the Chevalier HULSEMANN is alone, we think, a plum.

MAGNOLIA JENNY LIND.—Let us call the attention of our readers to the fact that the unavoidable delay which has taken place in the arrival of the Magnolia has induced the great Songstress to comply with the wishes of her Subscribers to give another concert in New Orleans. No opinion is to take place of the regular concert; and as the prices of admission to the Orchestra and Second Circle are reduced, we will anticipate a crowded house. The route especially as the second part of the concert is exceedingly rich, containing, as it does, selections from the *Camp of Silesia*, "Home, sweet Home," Taubert's charming Bird Song, and the Swedish Melody which, at her last concert, was established her at once as a favorite while in England and America.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We are indebted to Weld & Co., 72 Camp street, for the March number of this excellent periodical. Among many able articles, the annual report of the Board of Health will attract special attention. It embodies a vast amount of information, the result of careful observation and many reflections, and contains many valuable suggestions which well deserve the attention of municipal authorities. The number of deaths in New Orleans and Lafayette for the year 1850, was 7,219. We shall notice this article more at length hereafter.

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

A School Dictionary of the Latin Language, by Dr J. H. Rathschmidt. This is an admirable compendium for schools. The etymology of every word is given, and authorities cited for the various significations. [Lea & Blanchard, publishers.

Pencraft, No. 8. This number completes Thackeray's inimitable story. It is the best thing of the kind ever published. [Harper & Brothers.

FILLIBUSTERS.—We are informed, says the *New Orleans Crescent*, that a company of Fillibusters, armed, equipped and organized after the most approved Lopez fashion, and coming from parts unknown, were at Campeachy a few days ago, waiting for transportation to New Orleans. The particular attention of District Attorneys Hunton and Crain, of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, and of the Captain-General of the "Queen of the Antilles," is requested to this business. Perhaps, however, their object is only to rescue Gov. Quitman from the hands of the terrific Judge McCaleb.

RED RIVER.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* of the 15th says: The river has been for the last four or five days, rising very fast at this place. We understand that above Shreveport there is a heavy rise. Yesterday morning, the steamboat *St Charles* arrived from Shreveport, and reports the river to be extraordinarily high at that place, with accounts of floods above. We think from everything we can hear, that the prospects of a Spring overflow are very promising. But the cotton planters of Red River are used to such disasters, and can bear them with proper equanimity.

REAL ESTATE.—Purchasers will find it to their advantage to attend the sale of J. A. BEARD, THIS DAY which takes place at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock precisely. The property to be sold, belongs to Estates, that must be closed, "without limit."—The localities of the Property is among the most desirable in New Orleans, being situated on Canal, Carondelet, St. Charles, Baronne, Hevia, Bacchus, and Terpsichore streets, also a House and Lot on Washington street, Lafayette, near the Levee, the whole of this property will be sold on very liberal terms.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the large sale of valuable property situated at the corner of Roy [illegible] Canal streets, and known as Mussey's Building, which will take place this day at 12 o'clock, at BANKS' ARCADE. See the advertisement of W. H. Fahey, auctioneer.

ONE CONCERT MORE.

Owing to the delay in the arrival of the steamer Magnolia, JENNY LIND, has been induced to give one more Concert to-night, on which occasion the seats in the Orchestra and the second tier will be reduced to three dollars, those in the Dress Circle remaining at five dollars as before. No auction of the tickets is to take place, but the Box office will be open for purchasers at 9 o'clock this morning. The programme for this evening's performance is an excellent one.

JENNY LIND'S CONCERT LAST NIGHT was attended by an immense concourse of persons.—The St. Charles was literally crammed, every seat being occupied, and numbers compelled to take up with standing accommodations. The charming songstress was in excellent voice and was again the recipient of the most rapturous applause.

The Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 4

The Fortification, Harbor, and River, and French Spoliation Bills, involving appropriations to the amount of $2,000,000 have all been defeated.

The Cheap Postage bill finally passed.

All the General Appropriation bills, including the Army, and Navy, and the Civil and Diplomatic and Deficiency bills, the West Point bill, the Mexican Indemnity bill, the Postage and Indian Appropriation bills, the Post Route bill, the Light-house and other bills, have finally passed.

The bill indemnifying Thomas Ritchie was defeated.

The President signed all the bills that were passed, and the Senate adjourned, sine die, at a quarter past 12 o'clock to day, after having been in session about four hours.

During last evening, Stanly and Clingman had a slight personal encounter. Nothing serious resulted. Words passed, &c.—*Evening Post-mast*

This is no what we expected. For all grace such purposes Congress might as well have been in session three days or three months. With the exception of Postal reform, not a solitary bill has been passed, except those indispensably necessary to the working of the Government. This gross abuse of Legislative power is the inevitable result of the mischievous system tolerated, by which the entire session is consumed in profitless discussion, and the mass of bills to be acted on, are crowded upon the members during the last few days of the session. Important measures are neither properly considered nor acted on understandingly. Much that is evil is suffered to become a law; much that is good is rejected. If Congress does not amend its practices, it ought as well abridge its session to a week's duration.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the brig Tehuantepec, we have received the Pacific News of the 21st January.

We find nothing particularly new or interesting.

The President's Message was received on the 20th, and gave great satisfaction.

The News had received intelligence from their San Jose correspondent, stating that a disastrous engagement with the Indians had taken place, at or near Mariposa, and that the whites, under Maj. Savage, suffered a loss of 71 men. Expresses were sent to Gen. Smith; and Dr. Wozencraft would leave with a detachment of U. S. troops, for the purpose of treating with the Indians—intending to use mild means to reduce them to subjection. It is also stated that a large amount of property in goods and horses, have been stolen since the rupture of the Indians with the whites; and many cold blooded murders have been perpetrated by the Indians, which have not appeared in the public prints.

The steam propeller Eudora, arrived at San Francisco on the 20th January, from New York, having been one year and ten days on the passage. The steamship Oregon, had arrived, bringing 126 bags of letters and papers.

INDIAN SKIRMISH.—A party of miners at work about twelve miles above Placerville, on the South Fork of the American River, were attacked on the 17th by the Indians, and drove them from their diggings.—*Sacramento Transcript.*

Died, at Sacramento, Dec 12, Wm. Mosgrey, of Alabama; Dec 13, James S. Allen, of Connecticut; Dec. 14, Anthony Ramptn, of New York; Dec. 14, Mrs. Samuel Moore, of Iowa; Dec. 15, Dred Pedrue, of Georgia.

MARRIED.—At San Francisco, on the 16th ult., Mr. Charles F. Van Antwerp to Miss Ann Doughton.

A SALUTE of thirty-two guns was fired yesterday afternoon from Lafayette Square to evince the satisfaction of the Fillibusters at the result of the recent trial—one for each State and one last for Cuba.

☞ A sad accident in Natchitoches, a few days ago, Mr. William Landreau, an estimable young citizen was killed while incautiously handling a pistol, by its explosion, the contents of two buckshot striking him in the forehead and lodging in the brain. He lived a few hours and died in the course of the night, much regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—SEAMEN KILLED.—The brig Shakespeare, Capt. in Pendleton, arrived at New York from Sagua la Grande on the 4—instant, was struck by lightning. The flash passed down the main mast, striking two seamen who were taking in the sail and severely injuring them. The names are Hugo Cannon, of Boston, 22 years of age, and Martin Powers, of Ireland, N. F. aged 26 years. Hugo Cannon died on the 15th instant, the body of Martin Powers was not seen by any person on board. Every one in the ship also the clothes of Martin Powers were found in a burnt state but nothing could be found of his body.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Captain Robinson of schooner Samuel Gardiner, from Pulaski, arrived at Hilton Head, reports a schooner sunk in 8 fathoms water; took her to be the G. orge & Edward, Captain May, from Boston for Philadelphia. She lay on her broadside, and her boat hoisted to her stern; saw a man or boy dead, lashed fast in her rigging. Capt. R. supposed all hands were lost, and that the vessel was capsized the day previous in a squall from the Westward. The next day saw a schooner sunk off Barnegat.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FRAUD.—An arrest was made in New York on Tuesday by officer A. M. C. Smith, of two men, by the names of Jas. McKay and John P. Cryder, on a warrant issued by Justice Lothrop, wherein they are charged with obtaining certain bonds and securities, valued at $25,000, from Walter P. Flanders, treasurer of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company, a corporation instituted by the State of Wisconsin. These bonds, &c., are alleged to have been obtained from Mr. Flanders by false and fraudulent representations.

☞ According to a statistical comparison of 9000 cases of suicide which have occurred at Paris during the 34 years, it appears that premeditated suicides generally take place about the break of day, or during the night; and that unpremeditated or impulsive suicides occur mostly during the day time. Children, old men and women, for the most part committed suicide by hanging or suffocation. The greatest number of suicides occur from the age of 20 to 30 years, and from 40 to 70. The annual average of suicides in Paris is 300

The population of the Kingdom of Sweden is estimated at 3,583,200—viz: 1,822,400 males, and 1,760,800 females. Within five years it has increased 6 per cent.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.—The ship Natchez, Capt. Duryee, arrived at New York on the 26th ult., from Hong Kong, via St. Helena, whence she sailed on the 21st January. Capt. Duryee reports that news had just arrived at St. Helena from the Cape of Good Hope, that another Caffir War had just broken out. The Governor, Sir Harry Smith, had gone into the interior, and was with 1,000 men hemmed in Fort Cox. He was obliged to fight his way out disguised as a soldier, with 250 mounted Cape Riflemen, without any loss on his side. The Caffirs suffered severely. They were coming down upon him in thousands. Sir Harry Smith has issued a proclamation, declaring a War of Extermination.

ROMAN CONVERTS.—Rev. Mr. Gibson, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents, at West Point, last Sunday took his congregation by surprise, by reading from the desk a recantation of Protestantism. Rev. Mr. White of New York city, lately at St. Luke's has also gone over to the Roman Church. We hear of some other similar defections as likely soon to take place, if they have not already.—*N. Y. Express.*

CONGRESS.

We published *yesterday* a telegraphic abstract of the proceedings of the two Houses on the 27th ult. The following is a summary of the report of the 26th, which has not been previously given;

In the SENATE, Mr. Seward offered a resolution of enquiry into the expediency of sending a United States steam propeller to aid the vessels sent out in seach of Sir John Franklin.—Mr. Seward also offered a resolution calling for information in regard to the abduction of American citizens in peonage into New Mexico. The civil and diplomatic bill was referred. Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling for any correspondence that has occurred between the Mexican Ministry and the United States government in regard to the Mexican indemnity. Mr. Foote called up the joint resolution for sending a ship of war to bring to this country Kossuth and his companions, and it was passed. The postage bill from the House, as amended by the Senate, was taken up, and Mr. Borland spoke in opposition to it at consid-rable length. The bill was then put on its passage, and passed—yeas 33, nays 15. Several bills from the House was then passed

In the HOUSE, the resolution, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, providing for the execution of the act of the late session for the construction of a dry dock in California, was again taken up, and Mr. Stanton concluded his remarks in support of the resolution. Mr. Toombs withdrew his motion to recommit. The previous question was order d, and a motion was made to lay the subject on the table, pending which the House went in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Mexican indemnity bill was taken up—the question being on the motion of Mr. Brooks to give the contract for the payment of the instalment due in May, 1852, to the best bidder. A further discussion took place, and, without coming to a conclusion the committee rose, and the House took a recess at half past three o'clock. At six, the House met, and after some proceedings, Mr. Brook's amendment was rejected, and the bill was finally passed without amendment. The House went into committee on the army appropriation bill, and after some proceedings adjourned.

The Europa's News.

In addition to the advices hitherto published, the New York papers contain some items of interest which we subjoin:

Private letters from Mr. Howe, the Nova Scotia Commissioner in England, has no reason to doubt that his mission on behalf of the Portland and Halifax Road will prove successful. He left Britain in the best humor.

FREE TRADE IN DORSET.—On a motion of D'Israeli, avowing the principles of Free Trade, the Government only carried their point by a majority of 14 in a full House. Most of the Irish members who have heretofore sustained the Whig ministry, deserted them, and voted with D'Israeli. The Protectionists are greatly elated at their prospects.

THE BUDGET—*Trade, &c.*—The Chancellor of the Exchequer was expected to deliver his budget on the 17th. The trade and revenue, it is said, are even more satisfactory than those before reported, and it is expected that many obnoxious taxes will be repealed. Attention is being daily more and more attracted to the Western Coast of Ireland as a place for a transatlantic Packet station. The Government are strongly solicited upon the point. Other Irish news is not worth reporting.

A manuac, named Gaul, was brought up at the London Police Office on Friday, charged with threatening to assassinate Lord John Russell.

Business at Manchester is much depressed owing to the state of the Cotton Market. The Corn market is unusually depressed and prices are 1s6d lower for Wheat, 6d for Flour and Corn.

The Provision market has been more active, and old and new Pork has advanced from 1s to 2s. Lard has advanced 1s to 2s per cwt., and higher rates are demanded for the small quantity now in market. Canadian Butter has advanced from 2s4d s per cwt. Ordinary American sells at 40s@42s per cwt.

FINANCIAL.—The English Money continues easy. Bills have rather ranged. The last enquiries from the Bank gave £213,000,000 as the amount of Bullion in the Issue department.

Consols on Wednesday closed at 99 1-8, and at the same price on Friday, both for money and account.

American securities have been steady during the week, and U. S. Sixes of '68 are quoted 101 1-4@101 3-4; U. S. Fives of 62 at 102 1-2@103; Boston City Fives, '58 and '70 2 1-2@2 3-4; Pennsylvania Fives, 84 1-2@85; Ohio Sixes, '75, 105@106; Massachusetts Fives of '68, 106; Maryland Fives, 99@99; Canada Sixes, 107 1-2@108.

FREIGHTS.—Freights have been well supported in expectation of an advance in passage money, which, however, has not been realized.—There have been but very few arrivals from America during the week.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The Havre Cotton market was extremely quiet on Feb. 2. The rates were lower than at Liverpool. Sales for the week, 3,500 bags.

FRANCE.—*The President Gets no Money.*—The donation has been cut in the French Assembly, by a majority of 102. The breach between Louis Napoleon and the Assembly appears to be every day becoming wider. It is now proposed to organize a national subscription to relieve the President from his embarrassments.

The Government measure, the donation bill, was rejected on Monday, by 346 against 344. Many members made a strong speech. He regretted the dismissal of Gen. Changarnier, but between the General and the President there was a total separation. The discussion of the Civil List Order had been with the Electoral Law of May 31; it had started them with the success of its victory. The majority thought on dividing the question, before which they thought the bill could not pass, and they rejected him. After some interruption, M. Montalembert regretted the President as the expression of authority which had need of defence. The speech was often interrupted by the Left.

GERMAN QUESTION SETTLED.—Semi-official advices from Dresden state that, with the sanction of Russia, Austria and Prussia have agreed to cross into the Central German power, each contributing the Presidency by turns.

COMMERCIAL.—Hollingshead, Pelley & Co.'s Register of the Cotton market states the sales of the week at 21,700 bales, at prices from 4 4 to 5 1-4 the latter rate for Uplands, and 5 3-4 for Orleans. Under date of Saturday these gentlemen quote an falling off in quality at 5 3-4 for Uplands, and 6 1-4 for Mobile, and 7 3-8 for New Orleans. The sales of Friday were 4,000 bales, and the market closed with less pressure to sell.

THE LOUISIANA LAND BILL.—We have already mentioned the defeat of this important bill, in the United States Senate. The Washington papers furnish the annexed particulars:

On motion of Mr. Downs, the bill was taken up granting to the State of Louisiana, the residue of the unsold public lands in said State, some thirteen millions of acres more or less, to aid the State, in the recovery of the swamp lands, several millions of acres, granted to the State at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Downs advocated the bill. The public domain in Louisiana did not yield any revenue, and it would be no loss to the treasury to give it up. It might possibly be turned to some advantage by the State.

Mr. Miller, desired to know the amount of lands proposed to be ceded to the State of Louisiana by this bill.

Mr. Downs explained, and further advanced his reasons for the measure.

Mr. Seward, spoke at length, in favor of free farms, land distribution, and also in favor of this bill.

Mr. Dawson, earnestly, opposed the bill, and the principle of the bill.

Mr. Clarke moved to amend by appropriating 100,000 acres of public lands to each of the States, for the purposes of education and internal improvements.

Mr. Dawson moved to lay the bill upon the table. Carried, 18 to 14.

FROM HAYTI.—Letters from Cape Haytien to February 7th, received by a firm in Boston, state that the sloop-of-war Albany had arrived there from Havana, to look into the matter of the arrest and detention in prison of the Capt. of the Am. brig Leander, on an unfounded charge of smuggling. The authorities had acknowledged the justice of the claim for damages, and agreed to pay the sum demanded, three thousand dollars, but this promise was only a verbal one. Captain Platt said he should despatch a statement of the matter to Washington, and ask leave to return and enforce the payment, if it was not before voluntarily made. The authorities at Cape Haytien had visited Captain Platt, on board the Albany, and were much pleased with their reception. The Albany sailed on the 6th, on her return to Havana. Coffee was scarce, and American provisions were plenty.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—We have the melancholy duty of recording the death of three of our brave pilots, while in the performance of their arduous duties. On Tuesday morning last, the pilot boat Nettle, when twenty miles southeast of Barnegat, sent off her yawl to board the British brig Eagle, when it was struck by a heavy sea and immediately swamped, and before any assistance could be rendered them, Joseph G. Ballinger, John McGurran, and John Solan met with a watery grave. Mr. Ballinger has left a wife and one child; and Mr. McGurran a wife and three children, to mourn the untimely loss of their support.—*N. Y. Courier.*

THE THREE GRACES.—"There are three gentlemen in the House of Representatives who have distinguished themselves by violent, malevolent, and slanderous attacks upon Mr. Webster. They all thank God that they are not like other men. They are meek, humble, philanthropic, pious. They entertain conscientious scruples on the subject of human slavery. They are the brethren of the African. They are considerably better than other people; more moral; more humane, more considerate. They have hearts more tender than the general; and are duly thankful for the saving grace that has been in this regard vouchsafed to them.

Now, one would imagine that men who pretend to all this sanctity, and who look down with Pharisaic scorn on the publican and sinners about them, would be careful and decorous in their speech, and mindful of the feelings and reputations of their neighbors, regardful of their own character for moderation and truthfulness. In the light of their august mission of peace and good will, they should walk with humility, and demean themselves like Christian gentlemen.

We submit that Messrs. Mann, Giddings and Allen have placed themselves beyond the pale of civilized warfare in their attacks upon Mr. Webster. We do not know which of the three has been the most outrageous. It was thought at the time of his last assault that Mr. Giddings had perhaps gone beyond Mr. Mann; and we think there can be no doubt that Mr. Allen has exceeded Mr. Giddings. We would not willingly undertake to say which of the three bears away the palm of slander. Each of them has succeeded in proving himself malevolent, venomous and reckless—utterly wanting in all the charities of private life, and wonderfully regardless of all the decencies of public intercourse.

When special "philanthropists" exhibit a temper so vindictive and remorseless as that manifested by this trio of "Graces," they can hate and vilify with as much bitterness, ordinary mortals may well be permitted to doubt if the principles which make these men Abolitionists are any more elevated than those which make them common defamers and slanderers. —*Wash. Republic.*

PRAISEWORTHY ACT.—Several persons in Danvers, interested in the leather trade, were this week surprised by a visit from one of their number, who presented them checks, drawn on the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, for various sums, amounting in the aggregate to several thousand dollars. It appears that some fifteen years ago, the gentleman referred to, by reverses in business, was obliged to compromise with his creditors, and was then fully discharged from all his liabilities. His subsequent efforts having been successful, he now comes forward, unsolicited, and voluntarily makes up the deficiency—thus recognizing the true principle, that no legal discharge can absolve a man from his moral obligation to meet all his engagements, whenever it may be in his power. We do not record this act of high mercantile honor and integrity to extol the conduct of the party interested, knowing that he has his reward in the satisfaction which always follows the performance of a right action, and whose gratification must be vastly greater than that of those who now receive their dues. The act is only praiseworthy on account of the rarity of cases of this kind which occur. It is true that a more correct state of public opinion should exist in regard to mercantile engagements, and the neglect to perform such an act be deemed a violation of the rules of common honesty. Every man who, under the law, has been released, tends to bring about this desirable result, and it is on this account we venture to give the name of the gentleman above referred to, who is Mr. Nahum Jones, of the respectable firm of N. Jones & Co., Pearl-street, Boston.—*Salem Register.*

☞ Some of the "higher law" people in various parts of Massachusetts are not at all satisfied with the presidential proclamation and message concerning the Boston treason. From two of them—the "Liberator" and the Lowell "American"—the following touching the subjects are extracted. Says the Liberator

"Promulgate thy bloody edicts, O Nero, who occupest the Presidential chair, they shall be laughed to scorn, and trampled in the dust.—Howl and gnash thy teeth, O damned and damning Secretary of State, in comparison with whom Austrian Haynau is an angel of light; thy race has escaped here, and the 'higher law' is triumphant! Rave and roar; and speak great swelling words of blasphemy, and take counsel together against the Lord and his anointed, O traffickers in human flesh."

Observes the American:

"And yet, how all the fiends of the pit are writhing and yelling! Nor tormented before their time, but just at the right time. Truly, 'devils with devils damned, firm concord hold!' The President of the United States is not with his proclamation in terror. Henry Clay—with one foot in the grave, and just ready to have both body and soul cast into hell—as if eager to make his damnation doubly sure, rises in the U. S. Senate, and proposes an inquiry into the expediency of passing 'yet another law,' &c.

We hope these gentlemen feel better, after unpacking their hearts in the above choice and expressive style

☞ Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" has been dramatized by a clergyman in Philadelphia, and is now being performed with great success in that city.

ALBANY, Feb 26.

BILL FOR ELECTING U. S. SENATOR.—CONSECRATION OF BARUM'S SENTENCE.—In the course of the debate in the Senate, on the bill for the election of a United States Senator, Mr. Babcock stated that a member of the lower house had written to Washington for advice previous to voting for Senator. That the article in the Buffalo Advertiser nominating Mr. Fillmore for President, was written by a gentleman of that city, then in Washington.

Mr. Beekman remains inflexible.

The sentence upon John Balsam, the murderer, has been commuted to imprisonment for life. He was to have been executed on the 14th of March, at Auburn, for the murder of the pedlar Adler. Albert, the eldest of the brothers, has been executed, and the second brother is now in the State prison.

BOSTON, Feb 27th.

THE FUGITIVE CASE—*Acquittal of Davis.*—Mr. Davis, who has been under examination for several day past, on a charge of aiding in the escape of Sinadrech, was this morning discharged, the commissioner deciding that there was not sufficient evide ce to hold him for trial.

EXAMINATION OF JAMES SCOTT.—The examination of James Scott, for aiding in the rescue of the fugitive Shadrach, was proceeded with this afternoon. The examination resulted in holding the accused to bail in $2000 to answer the charge.

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Verdi's new opera of "The Two Foscari" will be repeated to-night. The first representation was well received, and we have no doubt that a large audience will assist at the performance to-night.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The performances will open to-night with the comic piece of "Taken in and done for," after which "Kate Kearney" and to conclude with "Bal Costume." Between the pieces there will be two splendid Divertissements.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge McCaleb.—The jury in the case of Henderson came into court yesterday morning, announcing the impossibility of agreeing on a verdict. They stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction, whereupon the court ordered their discharge.

Mr. Hunting, the District Attorney, then informed the court that he should abandon the prosecution, and his colleague, Mr. Benjamin, concurred in the propriety of so doing. The District Attorney observed that he based his duty as the prosecuting officer of the United States, but that from the result of the present trial it was evident that no stronger proof could be elicited against the parties accused, whilst it would be next to impossible to empannel a jury to proceed with any of the causes. Under these circumstances he would, with the consent of court, enter a nolle prosequi in the cases of Lopez Gen. Quitman, Judge Smith, Gen. Gonzales, Cols. O'Hara, Wheat, Pickett and others. So that the $10,000 bail is finally quashed, and the parties discharged.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—FINDINGS OF THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury was in session yesterday, and found true bills against the following parties:

Richard Holloway and John Coffee, alias Cassidy, indicted for the murder of Robert, a slave belonging to Jas. W. Behan.

Victor St. Victor, indicted for a breach of trust, in appropriating funds to the amount of $98,600, belonging the Bank of Louisiana.

Jeremiah Sullivan, for entering a store in the night time, with intent to steal.

Jeremiah Callaghan, indicted for robbing John Mitchell of a gold watch and a pair of gold spectacles.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.—Half a dozen cases of assault and disturbances of the peace were disposed of yesterday by Recorder Genois. The denials are not worth narrating.

A charge was made by Paul Trieni against an individual, accusing him of a breach of trust, involving the sum of $10. The case has not yet been examined.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—James Clarke was arrested last night in the Second Municipality on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of $12,000 from the steamer Pocahontas, a few days since. The case has not yet been examined.

CORRIVEAU.—Patrick Riley was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having, on Thursday night robbed David Beaty of $4 36. He was committed for trial before the First District Court.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—A number of cases were brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, but the parties having been dismissed, mostly for the want of proof, we, of course, omit their names. Amongst the cases to which we allude were two of larceny.

MARRIED.

In St. James Parish, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. ABBE MARTIN, Mr. FRANCIS ACHILLE TOUPS, from the Parish of Assumption, to Miss EMMA GAUDET, daughter of Mr. Valery Gaudet, from St. James.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE—Brown and Cocoa always for sale, at Boston prices.
W. L. CUSHING & CO.,
mr1-tf 55 Common street.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, 1851.

No very notable change has taken place in the general market since the date of our last report. In Cotton, the transactions have been to a moderate extent, many parties being disinclined to operate until they learn the effect abroad of the recent rapid decline on this side. In Sugar and Molasses, a fair business has been done without any material change in prices. The Flour and Provision markets have been generally dull and depressed.

The next steamer from Europe is the Pacific, and rumors of her arrival have been rife since yesterday, but up to the hour of writing, we have heard nothing to confirm the reports.

The weather since our last has been generally pleasant. The river has risen rapidly during the past week, and is now within 12 inches of the high water mark of last year.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 28th ultimo 26 303 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 24,073 bales; Glasgow, 1,965; Havre, 6,364; Genoa, 1,533; Trieste, 635; Barcelona, 500; Havana, 3; New York, 2,026; Boston, 1,160; Baltimore, —; together, 36,309 bales, making a reduction in stock of 12,046 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 201,414 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850	bales	16,612
Arrived last week		20,303
Arrived previously		716,535
		753,450
Exported last week	36,309	
Exported previously	465,647	
		501,956
Stock on hand and on shipboard		251,414

Our last report closed upon a market greatly depressed, in consequence of the unfavorable tenor of the advices by the Europa. The decline to which sellers submitted, had the effect however, of bringing forward purchasers, and on Saturday and Monday, 1000 bales were sold on the basis of 9¾@10¼c for Middling. There was less disposition to sell on Tuesday, and the transactions were confined to 450 bales, which on Thursday, again the demand was good, and 5,000 bales changed hands at full prices. Since yesterday, the market has assumed a quiet state, caused by a general desire to await further advices from Europe now past due, and the sales have consequently been confined to 6,000 bales, making a total for the week, of 21,500 bales, the chief portion of which was taken for England and the Continent.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI

INFERIOR	7—@7¾
ORDINARY	7¾@8¼
MIDDLING	9¾@10¼
GOOD MIDDLING	10¾@10¾
MIDDLING FAIR	11¼@11¾
FAIR	12¼@12¾
FULLY FAIR	—@—
GOOD FAIR	—@—
GOOD AND FINE	nominal

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 28th ultimo, 1,551 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Boston, 215 hhds. 91 boxes; N. New York, 3. This week, 6,13 together, 340 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 12,151 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850	hhds.	14,048
Arrived last week		1,751
Arrived previously		8,748
		10,899
Exported last week	240	
Exported previously	12,520	
		12,760
Stock on hand and on shipboard		12,151

The market has finally opened for new crop, and about 40 hhds. have been sold since our last on various lots, nearly the whole, however, on private terms so that we are unable to quote with any degree of accuracy. We therefore repeat our former figures merely as a reference, viz: Inf. to Fair Common, 5¼@6¼c; Good Common and Middling, 6¾@7¾c; Fine, 8@9c; Fine Yellow, 9¼@10c; Fine Red, 9¼@10c; Extra and Fancy, 10¾@11¾c.

HEMP.—The first contract for the present year has been awarded on the following terms:

Virginia,	tns 100	@ $90 to 105
Kentucky,	150	45 to 54
Maryland,	100	84 50 to 75

SUGAR.—In the early part of the week prices were a shade easier, but the market has since rallied, and closes firmly at former prices. The sales of the week are 3,300 hhds. including 1,000 to-day, and 2,300 bbls. including 2,000 Sunday and prices close as 3¾@4c for Inf.; 4¼@4¾c for Common; 4¾@5c for Fair; 5¼@5¾c for Good Fair; 5¾@6c for Prime; 6¼@6¾c for Choice; 7¼@7½c for Yellow Clarified; 6½@7c for Crushed; 6¾@7c for Powdered; 6¾@7c for Granulated; 6¾@7c for Loaf; 7¾@8c for Double Refined.

MOLASSES.—There has been a very fair demand for this article since our last, and the sales including 1,000 bbls. dropped off to day, amount to 6,500 bbls. at a range of 18@25c ₩ gallon for fermenting, and 26½@27c ₩ gallon for choice lots. There have been no transactions on plantation.

FLOUR.—In the absence of any considerable export demand, prices of Flour have again given way without having the effect of bringing forward more buyers. The sales of the week amount to 14,000 bbls. including 2,500 Sunday and prices close as 4¾@4¾ for Ohio; $4 75@$4 87½ for Illinois; $4 75@$4 87½ for Missouri; $4 87½@$5 for Indiana and $5 to $5 12½ for Genesee, Brandywine and St. Louis, and $4 37½@$4 62½c ₩ bbl. for extra brands.

GRAIN.—The Corn market has advanced under the influence of light receipts, and the sales of the week amount to 30,000 sacks, at a range of 56@58c, but closing firmly at 57@60c for white. Oats have come forward freely, and prices have given way to 44@46c for the best grades. Rye has been wanted at 70c for prime to fancy. Barley has been wanted at a range of 90@$1 ₩ 100 lb. There is no Wheat in market.

PORK.—The market has been generally dull, though within the past few days somewhat more business has been transacted, caused by the present lively tight supplies. In the early part of the week about two thirds of the present stock were sold at $11 50@$11 75, at which rate, also, a lot of 200 bbls. have been received on consignment at $11 75. Bracted Mess is retailing at $12 50@$13, and Prime at $11@$11 50 ₩ bbl. A parcel of 200 bbls. Rumps is reported to have been sold at $7 50.

BACON.—Prices have gradually given way under the influence of an abundant supply, the decline being 1c ₩ lb. on the transactions of the week. The sales have been to a fair extent, and 115 hhds. have been effected to-day at 5¾c for Sides, and 5c ₩ lb. for Shoulders.

BEEF.—The market has again been very quiet but without any change in prices. We quote Mess at $8 50@$9; Prime, $6 50@$7; and Prime Mess at $10@$11 ₩ bbl. A sale of 100 bbls. Mess is reported to have been made at $9 50.

LARD.—The market has continued to present a steady appearance, and the sales of the week amount to 1,500 bbls. and 1,000 kegs, at prices ranging from 7¼@7¾c ₩ lb. for bbls. and 7¾@8c for kegs. The latter rate is for small lots.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—There is no change on the market. Western is in active request at from 8@9c, and Hebron at 9@10c. The transactions have been to a moderate extent.

RICE.—A considerable business has been done, comprising some 500 casks at