The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning March 17, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

☞ Our cotemporaries of the New York *Express* have our thanks for their attention in transmitting us by the *Union*, full files of their valuable journal.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamship *Union* for New York papers in advance of the mail.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

We find in the Washington papers two reports submitted by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to which had been referred the special message of the President in relation to the rescue of a fugitive Slave at Boston. The majority report is by Mr. BRADBURY, and is so brief a document, that we reproduce it:

The committee being called upon near the close of the session to consider the subject involved in the message of the President, deem it proper at this time to confine the expression of their opinion to one or two points presented in that document.

That the executive officers of the government should possess full and adequate power to enforce the execution of the laws will not be questioned; and the committee are of opinion that they possess such power now, without the aid of further legislation.

In the execution of judicial process, the marshals, and their deputies have authority to call to their assistance, whenever it is necessary, the *posse comitatus* within their jurisdiction, and to adopt the language of the President, "it is supposed, not to be doubtful that all citizens, whether enrolled in the militia, or not, may be summoned as members," and that it is their duty to obey such summons.

The committee are not aware of any reason that exempts the citizens who constitute the military and naval forces of the United States from like liabilities to this duty. Because men are soldiers or sailors, they cease not to be citizens; they possess all the rights and are bound by all the duties of other citizens; and while acting under the call and direction of the civil authority, they may act with more efficiency and without objection in an organized form, under appropriate subordinate commanders.

The Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, being paramount to State legislation, no State enactment can conflict with them, nor nullify them or exonerate the citizen from his duty to render them obedience.

When occasions arise (which must necessarily be rare) when the civil power shall be inadequate to maintain the laws, the President is authorized by the acts of Congress of 28th February, 1795, and March 3d, 1807, to call forth, and employ (in the manner prescribed by these acts, the militia of the United States, and the land and naval forces of the United States, to suppress insurrections and to enforce the due execution of the laws.

A review of the powers possessed by the Executive by virtue of existing laws, to which we have herein alluded, and the experience of the past, have led the committee to the opinion that further legislation is not essential to enable the President to discharge, as we have confidence he is disposed to discharge with fidelity, his high constitutional duty, to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The committee therefore, deem it inexpedient to recommend at this time further legislation; and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

This report is sensible and explicit. There never was a doubt on our mind that existing laws were amply sufficient to empower the President to enforce the execution of the statutes, and Mr. BRADBURY rightly concludes that further legislation is unnecessary.

The minority report is from the pen of Senator BUTLER, and is a very different document, hair-splitting and South Carolina-ish. Mr. BUTLER agrees with the majority that additional legislation is not needed to enable the President to enforce obedience to the laws. He thinks, however, that the power possessed by the President is subject to great qualifications; that prior to the act of 1807, the Executive was authorized to call out only the militia to suppress insurrection, and that this could alone be done at the instance of the State concerned; that the act of 1807 gave him authority to order out the army and navy, but not without first issuing a proclamation, nor without a request from the State in which obstruction to the laws had been manifested. In one sentence," observes Senator BUTLER, "I deny that the President has a right to employ the army and navy for suppressing insurrections, &c., without observing the same pre-requisites prescribed for him in calling out the militia for the same purpose." The Senator admits that there is no probability of the power contended for being abused by President FILLMORE, but thinks that the precedent for the direction of a mild and just Executive might be the rod of power for a military despot.

The whole of Senator BUTLER's argument smacks of the Carolina School. He seems to have taken up and elaborated the notion of the Charleston *Mercury*, that the President's special message meant little more than a covert threat to the Palmetto State. Funny people these Carolina political abstractionists! One would have thought that the very last point they would have sought to dispute, would be the ability of the President to quell abolition disturbance.

THE LEVEE AT BONNET CARRE.—A gentleman from the neighborhood of Bonnet Carre, called on us last Saturday, and requested us to state that the information respecting the probability of a breach in the Levee at that place was incorrect. He assures us that there is no danger of a crevasse, and that there is a full force of hands on all the weak points of the Levee, engaged in strengthening and securing them in the most effectual manner.

MR. WYNEN.—We are glad to perceive that the accomplished Violinist, CHARLES L. WYNEN, is about to give a grand concert. In our city. The talents of Mr. WYNEN are of a very high order, and we are quite sure that he needs only to be heard, to be once appreciated as an artist of consummated taste and ability.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. STINSON & Co., the enterprising proprietors of the New York and New Orleans Express, for files of New York papers to the evening of the 5th instant, forty-eight hours ahead of the mail.

JENNY LIND's concert in Natchez realized the sum of $6,643, being the proceeds of the sale of about 790 tickets.

SEA SICKNESS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. MARTIN, announcing a certain remedy for that most terrible of affliction—sea sickness. His discovery has been tested in many cases, and has proved infallible.

SPECIE.—The steamship *Union* brought $350,000 in specie, consigned to the following persons: Samuel C. Bell, $200,000; Samuel Nicholson & Co., $10,000; A. & M. Heine, $50,000.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Great preparations have been made for the celebration to-day of Ireland's Patron Saint. The various benevolent societies will turn out on the occasion, and a Pontifical High Mass is to be given at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

JAMAICA.—The advices from Jamaica by the steamer *America* at New York offer nothing of particular interest.

HENRY CARMAL, found guilty of the murder of Rosewan, in New York, has been sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 2d May next.

☞ The important sale of 214 Lots of Ground belonging to the Hagan and Lafayette Estates commences this day, at 10 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade.—The property for sale is slightly situated in the First and Second Municipalities. This day sales will commence with the building lots situated in the First Municipality.

Lithographic plans can be obtained at the office of J. A. Beard, 70 Bonhof Arcade.

☞ The attention of the trade is respectfully called to Trade Sale of Draggist Glassware of Boston and Sandwich Glassware Company, to be made this day, at 10½ o'clock, by Byles Hyde & Co. at Magnasse street, up stairs.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE U. STATES SENATE.

On the 7th instant, Mr. Hunter offered a resolution directing the Secretaries of the several departments and the Post Master General, to report at the next session some plan for classifying the clerks; for dividing them into grades, with an equalization of the salary of the clerks of each grade, and for an examination of the clerks with regard to qualifications, &c.

Several motions to print, &c., were agreed to.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, directing the committee on enrolled bills to inquire and report the circumstances attending the signature of the President of the bill for the relief of the American Colonization Society. It is supposed that the forms of law were not strictly complied with.

On motion of Mr. Borland, three thousand extra copies of the report of the Smithsonian regents were ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into Executive session, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

Executive session, the following treaties were ratified:—

Treaty with Portugal, treaty with Switzerland, and Tehuantepec treaty.

The extradition treaty with Mexico was rejected.

FROM CHILI.

The British mail steamer New Grenada arrived at Panama on the 20th of February, from Valparaiso and the intermediate ports.—The Valparaiso papers were to the 26th of January.

The Chilian Congress adjourned on the 18th of January. Among its enactments was a law authorizing a loan of $500,000 for the immediate completion of the public stores. Also, a bill to encourage the establishment of a steam communication with the ports South of Valparaiso. It empowers the President to grant for three years a subsidy of $36,000 annually to the line of steamers which shall establish a regular monthly communication between Valparaiso and the South, employing steamers of not less than 300 tons, and of speed not less than 8 or 10 miles an hour.

The coasting trade has been thrown open to lines of foreign steamers, which affords a communication between the ports of Chili and other countries. This favor is granted also to steamers engaged in commerce within the waters of the Republic.

The U. S. ship Raritan was at Valparaiso on the 24th of January. The Vincennes sailed for Coquimbo on the 16th.

The crew of the British ship Alfred, thirty-two in number, arrived at Talcahuana in the ship's launch on the 11th of January. The ship was coal laden, and having taken fire at the entrance of the harbor was entirely destroyed.

On the 12th, a fire broke out in a frame building at Talcahuana belonging to the American Consul resident there. One or two buildings were also destroyed, and the total loss was reckoned at $70,000.

Several ship loads of iron for the Copiapo railroad, had arrived, and about 4 miles of the track had been laid.

The survey of the Santiago railroad was going on. No insuperable difficulties had been encountered thus far.

The exports of silver from Copiapo for 1850 were 387,649 marks of silver, valued at $3,870,490. The produce from other sections of the country during the same period was $536,696.

BOLIVIA.—One or two partial insurrections had occurred. A decree had been promulgated, banishing all Buenos Ayreans who had not married to Bolivian females, or were federalists.

RIO JANEIRO.—By the bark *Greyhound*, Capt. Wilson, from Rio Janeiro, we have received advices to the 14th January. The is not much news of moment. The yellow fever was again prevailing, but chiefly amongst the shipping in the harbor. The U. S. frigate *Congress*, and sloop-of-war St. Mary, had sailed on a cruise. The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* was lying in the harbor; officers and crew all well. The new British war steamer *Dublin*, after having run on a reef of rocks near St. Catherines, had put into Rio for repairs.

The brig *Angola*, Captain Stickney, from Boston, bound to California, had put into Rio, and was condemned and sold. Captain Stickney returned on the *Greyhound*.

The bark *Brazil*, from New Orleans bound to California, had put back to Rio the second time, in distress, and was also condemned.

The bark *John A. Taylor*, Captain Taylor, from Wilmington, N. C., 383 days out, (before reported,) was still at Rio. The captain had abandoned the command of the vessel to another person, and the bark would proceed on her voyage.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Honduras *Watchman* of the 15th inst., contains late advices from Guatemala. From private sources the *Watchman* has the following particulars of Salvador and Honduras:

On the 1st inst. the troops of those States arrived at a village called San Jose, about three leagues from Choluteca. General Carrera was at that time in the latter place, and soon marched to meet them, though they numbered about four thousand men. On the 2d instant, about 9 o'clock in the morning, the battle commenced, and continued, with many changes of success on both sides, until half-past 3 in the afternoon, when, by an able manœuvre of Gen. Carrera, the forces of Salvador and Honduras were completely defeated, leaving on the field many dead, wounded and prisoners, together with arms, baggage, etc.

The pursuit of the enemy, who were flying in all directions, still continued by the last accounts, and in all probability Carrera will now march upon San Salvador. When the battle commenced, it is stated Carrera had only 2000 men, but received several re-inforcements during the day.

This battle will no doubt break the neck of the hostile intentions of those States against Guatemala, and put a speedy end to what might otherwise have been a long and protracted warfare.

From some official documents published in the Gaceta, it would appear that the pretext of the Salvadorans for this unprovoked attack, is the blockade of their ports by the British, which they assert has been done at the instigation of the Guatemalan Government.

The Watchman of February 8th, has the following:

By the Gaceta from Guatemala we see that the celebrated annual fair of Esquipulas did not take place as usual, in consequence of the menaces of war from the State of Salvador—thus causing considerable injury to the commercial interests of several parties in all the different States of Central America who had made arrangements and laid their plans of speculation at this fair, where nearly every merchant meets to barter and sell.

By the same paper we see that General Nufio has also been foiled in his attempts to introduce the mountaineer insurrectionists at Palencia, Jalapa and Sanarate to join the Salvadorenians in their projects of conquest; for although still disaffected, they have refused to join; thus showing, that although dissatisfied, they are not opposed to the government.

Troops are daily leaving for the frontiers.—On the 7th ultimo a large division under the command of General Fortunata, marched towards the borders of Salvador, to place themselves at the orders of His Excellency the commander-in-chief.

A decree has been issued by the President of Guatemala, requiring all persons who, by whatever right, have obtained grants of uncultivated lands, and those who hold them in virtue of permission as mahogany workers in the northern coast of the Republic, must present their documents to the overseer of lands within six months from date, on pain of forfeiture, that they may be properly registered.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP UNION.—The (new) steamship *Union*, Capt. Thos. S. Budd, arrived at her wharf, at Lafayette, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, from New York, having left the latter city on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrived at the Balize on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., making the run in seven days from New York to the Bar, and 7 days and 16 hours to the city. The *Union* had boisterous weather the second night out. She came the Gulf Passage, and encountered a strong current, but owing to the great power of her engines, which are side lever marine, the storm nor the current of the Gulf did not impede her speed. The *Union* is intended to ply between this City and New York, in connection with the new steamship *Winfield Scott*. The *Union* leaves this port on the 1st of April for New York, direct.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—On the 15th ult., Geo. W. Mason, of Daviess county, Ky., laid claim to a negro man named Mitchim, living near Vernon, in Indiana. Producing the proof to the satisfaction of the justice, the negro, who had fled nineteen years ago, was delivered to his master, and carried, without obstruction, to Kentucky.

THE PACIFIC'S NEWS.

The steamer *Pacific*, Captain NYE, reached New York on the evening of the 6th, with dates from Liverpool to the 22d, London to the 21st, and Paris to the 20th ult.

ENGLAND.—A cabinet council was held on the 21st; after which Lord John Russell tendered his resignation, and now holds the office until another government can be formed.

In the Commons, Mr. Locke King moved for leave to bring in a bill to make the franchise with the English and Welsh counties somewhat analogous to the franchise of the boroughs.—Lord John Russell opposed the motion, and it was left in a large minority—100 ag inst 50.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget is regarded as having hastened a ministerial catastrophe. On Tuesday there was a count out in the Commons, and on Wednesday the attendance was so limited that discussion was not provoked, and less than two hours permitted an adjournment.

On Thursday evening the ministers were left in a minority on Mr. Locke King's motion for extending the ten-pound franchise from the boroughs to counties. Lord John Russell met the question by the strange objection that the forty-shilling freeholders who are in the departments would be swamped by the ten-pound voters, who his lordship suspected would not be found more honest than the fifty-pound voters. He added, however, that the reform act needed reform, and that next year the minister would bring in a bill with that object. This promise did not prevent the House from going into a division, in which they were two to one against the ministers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At four o'clock the speaker took the chair when a number of petitions were presented. On the question being put to go into committee on ways and means, Sir G. Hall asked whether the payment of the newly-proposed house tax would be necessary as a qualification for a voter, as in the case of the assessed taxes. Lord John Russell said he was unable to answer the question. He could only say that no new qualification was intended.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BUDGET.—On the order of the day being announced for going into committee on ways and means, for the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, the house being extremely full, Lord John Russell, amid profound silence, said he had asked the house that his order of the day might stand for Monday next, on which day he would explain the reason for having made this request. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Henley asked the noble lord whether her Majesty's government intended positively to bring on this order on Monday. Lord John Russell said he was unable to give a positive assurance. He would only promise on Monday night to state the reason for the request he had just made to the house.

No further discussion took place, and the house immediately rose, it being seventeen minutes to six o'clock.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS—Since the above was in type, we have received from a special source, by telegraph, the following important communication: "The budget has been withdrawn, and it is reported, confidentially, about the house of Parliament, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has resigned; that Lord John Russell, it is understood, has also tendered his resignation; and that Sir James Graham, at the Premier's suggestion, has been sent for.

The greatest excitement prevails, and Rumor, with her thousand tongues, announces all kind of dubious reports.

[From the Time's leading article.]

Lord John Russell has tendered his resignation to her Majesty and holds the office until another government can be formed.

The extensive loss of parliamentary confidence, or rather parliamentary sympathy, which his lordship and his colleagues have evidently suffered of late, has probably prepared most of our readers for this result.

The penalties bill remains in *statu quo*.

FRANCE.—The most vigorous remonstrances are being made by the government of the President against the entrance of Austria with all her States into the Germanic Confederation. Nothing is talked of with the diplomatic world but protocols, ultimatums, and *casus belli*.—With regard to this question, the tone of the *Ligore* is warlike, and that of the organ of the Assembly vehemently opposed to all demonstration of energy on the part of the Executive.

The French Government have sent considerable reinforcements to the army in Rome, so as to put the expedition on a war footing.

The second council of war, sitting at Lyons, have sentenced a number of persons for belonging to a secret society.

The President of the republic was engaged on Monday in receiving deputations on the subject of national improvements.

The *Moniteur* announces that various changes have been made amongst the judicial functionaries in the departments. In the elections for the municipal council of the department of the Cote d'Or, the conservative candidate obtained a majority.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of General Heffillon to the command of the first brigade of the army of Paris; General Levaillant has been appointed to the command of Toulon, vice General Heffillon, and General Meltinet to the command at Lyons, vice General Levaillant.

The first cargo of the productions of French industry, for the great exhibition at London, left Paris on Tuesday, for Dunkirk, where it will be shipped for London. It consists of 1,200 packages.

General Narvaez has arrived at Paris, and been received with a certain distinction.

GERMANY.—The Breslau *Zeitung* states that the concentration of large masses of troops in and around Vienna had given rise to the most disquieting rumors.

Baron Montefiel suddenly appeared a few days since in Berlin, and immediately returned to Dresden. It was however, generally believed that the Prince Schwarzenburg had made some new and startling proposal, and it was commonly thought that this proposal was directed against the proposed duality of power. The ministerial papers state that the Prince of Prussia, supported by Austria, will take the direction of the War Office. The organs of the Austrian cabinet protest that such rumors anticipate an uncertain and doubtful event.

The ministerial papers state that France will mediate between Germany and Switzerland, and that England intends to support the latter power. The German States will reserve their measures until the central executive power shall have been constituted.

POLAND.—The country is full of Russian troops—with what object it is not known.

The Czar has issued a ukase increasing the number of recruits required of the Jews, unless they supply the number first required with great alacrity.

ITALY.—The King of Sardinia has not accepted the resignation of Siccardi.

At Rome it is said that Gen. Gemean has determined to declare the state of seige during the carnival.

TURKEY.—There is a probability of a war between Turkey and Egypt. The Sultan desires the Pacha to reduce his forces. The Pacha refuses, and augments them.

Accounts have been received at Constantinople of the defeat of the Arabs by the Turks near Bagdad. The Turks have likewise obtained several advantages in Kurdistan.

The blockade of Samos has commenced.

Commercial Summary.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 22.

COTTON.—The arrival of the Arctic from New York, bringing large receipts, caused a further decline of ⅛d @ ¼d. These low rates, however, brought in spinners and other free speculators, which soon restored confidence and the market closed firm at rather higher prices than last Friday, indeed the low and middling of Orleans and Mobile are ⅛d higher. In Egyptian, Brazil and Surat, there is no change to notice. Speculators have taken 4,800 bales American, 250 Mauritius, 70 Egyptian, and 210 Surat, and exporters 250 bales American, 30 Bahia, 100 Madras, and 400 Surat. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d; Mobile, 7¼d; and Upland, 7d; the middling qualities 6⅞d @ 7⅛.

BREADSTUFFS—The large imports of grain and flour from the continent and the U. States have depressed the market, and prices are nominal. Western canal flour, 19s 6d @ 21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s 6d. Wheat—white, 5s 10d @ 6s; red, 5s 4d @ 5s 8d. Corn—yellow, 30s; mixed, 29s @ 29s 6d; and white, 32s.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firm—sales of St. Louis bacon, to arrive, at 39s 6d. Lard has advanced 1s @ 2s. Cheese has also experienced an advance of 1s @ 2s.

There was no change to notice in other articles of commerce.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market is steady. Consols, 96⅝ for money, and 96⅝ on account.

THE WAG OF THE CABINET.—The *Journal of Commerce* publishes the following:

"Webster, it is said, seldom stoops to a jest in his speeches. Occasionally he unbends in his social intercourse. An eastern paper gives some of the things he has said on such occasions. Some one once told him his coat was too short. "It will be long enough before I get another," was his response. At a public meeting a young aspirant for poetical honors attempted to drink a toast to the honor of the immortal John Q. Adams, who was present. "John Adams," said the toaster, "may he perplex his enemies——" here the speaker hesitated, and Webster thundered out, "as he has his friends." Foote made a fulsome speech, thickly spread with flattery of Mr. Webster, at one time in the Senate, but the "godlike" out him short by shouting "get out." The Yankee twang he gave the sentence convulsed the Senate with irresistible mirth."

The first of these jests dates back as far as 1529, when this venerable witticism probably made its first appearance. The following passage from an old work, which we find in the New York *Post*, will explain the probable origin of it:

A RIGHT MERRIE JEST.—In ye Dates of ye good Kyng Edward, a Mercer or Taylour toke to ye Knyte Sir Hew-Webestrit of ye Fens hys mashed Doublette—

"Gramercy mooth Ye Kayte good troth—then hast curtailed my Doublette damnably, thou varlet." Whereupon his ryte wittie Pale did ease—"Nay—nay, good my Master—yt will bee long enow afore thou gatest another."—*From ye Cassquette of Witte.* Wynkin de Worde. 1529.

Was this Sir Hugh Webestrit of the Fens, an ancestor of our Daniel Webster of Marshfield, and is this joke an heir-loom—a family inheritance?

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

The following first Assistant Engineers have passed the examination, and been reported to the Department as qualified for promotion as Chief Engineers of the Navy: Samuel Archbold, George Sewell, and W. H. Shock. A number of subordinate engineers have also been recommended for promotion.

The Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, has just closed, and netted $9,500.

Chief Justice Cranch is very low with erysipelas, and his recovery is extremely doubtful. He has presided in our Circuit Court over fifty years, having been appointed by John Adams.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION AT PHILADELPHIA.—The steamer Trenton, of the Pilot line, with the mail coming from Tacony, last night came in contact with the Farmer, a ferry boat running across from Callowhill. The Farmer was cut down to the waters' edge, and ran ashore on the Jersey side, where she sank.

The damage to the Trenton is trifling. No lives were lost.

BOSTON, March 8.

THE BOSTON FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Robert Morris, the colored lawyer, has been bound over for trial, for aiding in the late rescue. The Hon. Joseph Quincy, jun., gave bail for him.

BOSTON, March 8.

THE SNOW STORM AT BOSTON—*Suicide.*—A severe northeast snow storm has been prevailing here. At 5 o'clock, A. M., part of Fisher's wharf at the north end fell in, carrying with it 1000 barrels naval stores, and a large quantity staves, &c. The naval stores are owned by C. Smith and others.

Letters from Canton state that the Rev. Dr. Bingham, American Missionary in China, committed suicide there early in December by cutting his throat. He was buried at Whampoa.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.—The land Limitation bill was defeated in the House to-day, by a 20 majority—ayes 26; nays 7.

CINCINNATI, March 7.

CHOLERA IN TENNESSEE.—There has been much excitement in Tennessee, in consequence of the appearance of the cholera at Franklin and Nashville. Late accounts from Franklin represent the disease as rapidly disappearing, and at Nashville there have been no new cases for several days.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—For some days past, the New York *Express*, a special Agent of the Post-Office Department has been in the city endeavoring to trace out the party who purloined a letter mailed at Philadelphia some weeks since, containing Reading R. R. Bonds to the amount of $6,000, and addressed to a house in London, Eng.

Several of the stolen bonds had made their appearance in the market, but they had changed hands so often that for a time it seemed like a hopeless case in obtaining any clue to the guilty persons. But all who are interested in the safety of the mails, will be glad to learn that the energetic efforts of the Agent of the Department, have been wholly successful.

The offence falls upon a young man by the name of J. Vauer, Jr., who had been a clerk in the Post-Office until about the time the heavy loss occurred, when he left, leaving a discharge evidence of neglect of his duties, though his honesty had never been doubted.

Finding the proof against him so strong, he has, we understand, confessed his guilt. Bad associates, it is said, have been the cause of this young man's ruin, and he is now, perhaps, today, but has not yet had an examination.

SAILING AND ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS—COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—No lower than four first class Ocean Steamers take their departure from this port, to-day,—the "Camilla," "Illinois," "Georgia," "Merlin," (U. S. mail) "West Indies," "Union," (new) for New Orleans, and the "Alabama" (U. S. Mail) for Savannah.

All these vessels have a heavy aggregate of passengers, mails and merchandise. This is the largest fleet of outward bound steamers, that has left this port, in any one day, for some time past. But there has been a succession of arrivals as well as departures:

The arrivals in the port of New York in the two days in the month of March, for which we have taken on the basis of 8 92 for Upland tree ordinary, fr 92 for Mobile, and fr 93 to 94 for New Orleans prime descriptions, the quotations are very much in favor of buyers, holders having lost all courage. On Monday, although the Liverpool Circular announced ⅛ @ ¼d. lower, the past week's the decrease of stock and the difference in the classification as well as the prices of the English market offer the chance of making fortune to Liverpool, and the feeling in consequence, is better and for the last two days our market is steadier, the sales being 4,500 bales. The decline during the past week, it may be fairly valued at ¼ to ⅜.

Advices from Great Britain by the recent steamers state that emigration to America this year will exceed anything heretofore witnessed. In Ireland, especially, there appears to be a fixed determination among thousands to come to the United States, where they believe there is plenty of work and good pay.

General Council of the City of New Orleans.

Special Meeting, March 15, 1851.

The Council was convened by request of his Honor the Mayor, Mr. Waterman in the chair.

The roll was called at 6¾ o'clock P. M.

Present—Messrs. Allan, Bent, Benevenu, Lee and Waterman—5.

Absent—Messrs. Caldwell, Cucullu, De Feriet, Lurenhuth, Rosedale, Tompkins, Wonner—7.

There being no quorum present the Council adjourned to meet on Monday, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

J. B. WALTON, Sec'y.

City Intelligence.

TOM THUMB.—This distinguished General will give one more audience to-day, after which he takes his flight to St. Louis. Let every one avail himself of this last opportunity.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The comedy of "the Serious Family," and the extravaganza of "the Fair One with the Golden Locks," will be performed tonight, besides which the usual attractions of dancing are to be presented.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The splendid opera of "Robert Le Diable" will be performed to-night, for the benefit of Mr. Fiot, the stage manager. In addition to the intrinsic attractions of this musical chef d'œuvre, the ballet will be brought out in magnificent style, with the assistance of Hilariot, Baron, Mourgin and Vegas, who have volunteered their services on the occasion.

JACKSON MONUMENT.—The Hon. James H. Caldwell, Recorder of the Second Municipality, handed in on Saturday last, to the Mayor of the city $306 50 towards the erection of the Jackson Monument collected from the following parties: James H. Caldwell $50; Samuel L. Forgay $100; James A. Gasquet $25; J. K. Marshall $15; J. L. Levy $10; Henry Renshaw $5; Judge Winter $5; C. D. Yancey $5; J. Mossé $3. Captain Forno, contributions of Watchmen $43 50. Lieutenant O'Leary do $42.

IN LIEBO AGAIN.—Victor Collins, fine mulatto of color, was fined on Saturday $50 by Recorder Genois, for carrying a concealed bowie-knife. He is also held for examination for assault and battery. An affidavit was made against him by George W. McCorress, master of the steamship Fanny, who says he has good reason to believe that Collins stole $3,000 from one of the state-rooms of his ship, on the night of the 12th instant, while employed on board in the capacity of second steward. Collins is one of the parties who was concerned in the robbery of the steamship Latone, about six months ago, in which case he was cleared by turning State's evidence.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Charles Louis Pepper, alias Mrs. Adeline Carpenter, who keeps a fancy goods store at No. 78 Canal street, was yesterday arrested and held for examination on a charge of having stolen about $500 in money and goods, the prime cost of which was $112, from said store, on Friday night last. Pepper says he knows nothing of the larceny.

A WEIGHTY CHARGE.—Officer Kehoe, of the First Municipality police, made a charge against Andrew Coffe, in which he charges him with being a thief, a vagrant, and a dangerous character. He, moreover, charges him with having swindled one Michael Whitlock out of $885, about fifteen days ago.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE.—An attempt was made on Friday night to assassinate District Attorney M. M. Reynolds, in Carondelet street. Two villains were engaged in the transaction, one of whom was armed with a Bowie knife, and made a lunge at Mr. Reynolds, which the latter warded off, not, however, without receiving a cut in his hand. Fortunately, Mr. Reynolds was provided with a sword cane, and drawing forth the weapon both the assailants fled.

Pasagoula Residences and Lots.

I HAVE for sale several delightfully located Country Residences, and valuable building Lots, fronting the Gulf of Mexico, at East Pasagoula.—The property is the most accessible for Sea Bathing in the Southern States. The terms are liberal and the prices moderate. Persons desirous of building a summer Retreat, will apply to Jacob Baptiste, Esq., East Pascagoula, or J. A. Beard, Auctioneer, Banks Arcade New Orleans. mr17

☞ FOR SALE.—The schooner NEW YEAR, of the burden of 25 tons, navigating Lake Pontchartrain, and now discharging in the Old Basin. Said schooner is in good order, and well supplied with anchors, chains, cables, &c. Terms liberal. Apply to

A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st. mr17

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 15th, 1851.

There was a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales reached 4000 bales at yesterday's figures. Middling to Good Middling 9⅞ @ 11⅛c. ℔ lb—Good ordinary 9⅜ @ 9⅞c.

About 600 hhds. of Sugar were sold to-day: Fair to Fully Fair 4⅞ @ 5⅜c. Of Molasses, 1100 bbls were sold at 24 @ 26½c. for fermenting and 27½ @ 28½c ℔ gallon for choice.

The Flour market is steady: Sales to-day 2000 bbls., including 1300 Ohio at $3 75. About 6000 sacks of Corn were sold at 56 @ 58c. ℔ bushel.

There is no change in Provisions. A few hundred bbls. of Mess Pork were sold at $13 @ $13 25, and it is now generally held at $13 50. Bacon Sides have been selling at 7⅞c., and Shoulders at 5¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is firm and in good demand.

Whiskey continues to rule at 20c. ℔ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges are very firm and tending upwards—Sterling 108⅞ @ 109⅛. Paris 5f. 20⅞ @ 5f. 12½. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1⅛ @ 2 ℔ cent. dis.—Checks, ⅛ @ 1 ℔ cent. discount.

Nothing was done to-day in Freights.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—We have had the week an entire change of feeling in our Cotton market, and almost without apparent cause. On Monday we reached the lowest point of the depression which has so long prevailed, but after that a better tone was visible, which induced the trade to take rather more freely, while holders on the other hand withdrew their Cotton from the market. The irregularity of prices which previously existed, immediately ceased, and the market closes to-day with great firmness at ⅛d. per lb. advance on Friday's quotations for American descriptions, and at ¼d. to ⅜d. on the extreme low rates. The declared value of Fair Cotton is not, however, altered by the Committee, which remains for Orleans 7¾d, Mobile 7¾d, Uplands 7d per lb., but they certainly cannot be bought at this rate. Long stapled Cotton and Surats are firm at the extreme rates of last week. The sales to-day are 5,000 bales, including 2000 Speculation and Export.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—With advices by the packet of the 5th instant showing an increase of receipts into the American ports of 36,365 bales the imports being 122,264 bales against 1,217,731 bales at the same period last year, the Cotton market has yet presented more symptoms of firmness and improvement than for some time previously, and our quotations below last week are nearly ¼d. per lb. higher. This is owing, no doubt, in some degree to the spirits being compelled to purchase, their stock being reduced almost to the lowest practicable, but part of the amendment is also due to the tenor of the advices received with reference to the extent of crop, which, though not so large as some of some parties adhering to their large estimates, is however daily becoming one of less doubt and uncertainty, in case the statements of the largest planters and planters are not entirely fallacious. It is supposed that though the next one or two packets may not show any material change in the market, afterwards they will tell off most remarkably, many of the crops from different and distant sections having already come to market, from the abundance of high prices and the facilities which the rivers now afford and early crops, in ordinary seasons, only arrive at a much later period. This is of course open to discussion, but the generality of the advices is in the same strain. Brazils and Egyptians remain without much change, the former being the latter, which are more and more unsaleable in the large qualities. Surats are quite steady at last week's advance, and in some cases higher.

HAVRE, Feb. 19.

The following report embraces the transaction from the 10th to the 18th inst., inclusive:

"CotTON.—The considerable decline announced in our Circular of the 12th inst., by the arrival of the steamer Arctic, and the unfavorable accounts from the States under date of New York 29th, New Orleans 25th and Mobile 27th ult., by Electric Telegraph, announcing a material decline in the South, which went prices down fr middling Orleans to 12½c. and for Mobile to 12c., with considerable receipts, which has produced the most decisive effect in this market, both Wednesday and Thursday, buyers kept entirely aloof and the sales did not exceed 300 bales on Friday, however, the considerable stock offered at an immense reduction, brought them into the market again, particularly when it became known that a sale of 500 bales of planters ordinary, had been effected at fr. 90 and a similar lot was taken on speculation; the transactions of the week on board in the capacity of second steward. Collins which were taken on the basis of fr. 92 for Upland tree ordinaire, fr. 93 for Mobile, and fr. 93 to 94 for New Orleans prime descriptions, the quotations are very much in favor of buyers, holders having lost all courage. On Monday, although the Liverpool Circular announced ⅛ @ ¼d. lower, the past week's the decrease of stock and the difference in the classification as well as the prices of the English market offer the chance of making fortune to Liverpool, and the feeling in consequence, is better and for the last two days our market is steadier, the sales being 4,500 bales. The decline during the past week, it may be fairly valued at ¼ to ⅜.

Advices from Great Britain by the recent steamers state that emigration to America this year will exceed anything heretofore witnessed. In Ireland, especially, there appears to be a fixed determination among thousands to come to the United States, where they believe there is plenty of work and good pay.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEING on my departure for France, I inform the public that I have given my agency in New Orleans to Messrs Surry & Co. Persons wishing to rent my dwellings can be accorded to apply to those gentlemen; 34 Customhouse street.

mr1 DuPONTALBA—(from Almonester.)

POETRY.

THE subscribers having been appointed, by virtue of an order from the Third District Court of New Orleans, Commissioners for the opening of History and Mysterious for Mystery street—in order to make a just and equitable estimate of the loss or benefit which may result to the owners of the lots and buildings required for said opening, and the depreciation or benefit which may derive to owners of lots and houses situated in the immediate neighborhood of said streets, and fronting on them—do hereby notify all persons interested, that they have deposited in the office of said Third District Court, on the 14th March, a sketch, showing thereof, with a plan annexed thereto, which tableau will be exposed according to law, during twenty days, in order to be examined by the parties interested; after which it will be presented before said Court, for confirmation and homologation; and all persons considering their rights or interests injured or aggrieved by said tableau, shall, within ten days following the last publication of this notice, present their objections and explain their reasons in writing.

A. E. BIENVENU,
P. MARROUDET,
L. J. HARRIS,
New Orleans, March 14, 1851. mr15 18 25&apr3 8

Dr. Ed. Martin's Vermifuge.

Purely Vegetable, without any unpleasant Taste or Smell.

THIS SYRUP is the result of several years study, during which Dr. Martin has effected a hundred cures against all kinds of diseases occasioned by worms. The facility with which it can be given to children, its surprising effects, and the some victims of the substances which compose it, are sufficient recommendations for families. Far from weakening or debilitating children, by too frequent evacuations, the Vermifuge strengthens them and expels intestinal worms, which are the source of all the diseases occasioned by our climate. Parents may feel perfect safety in giving it to their children, as experience has shown the due proportions of the ingredients, which remains for Orleans 7¾d, Mobile 7¾d, Uplands 7d per lb., but they certainly cannot be bought at this rate. Long stapled Cotton and Surats are firm at the extreme rates of last week. The sales to-day are 5,000 bales, including 2000 Spe