The New Orleans Bee.

THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY C. F. WHITMORE & CO., Editors and Proprietors. E. LAVIGNE, E. BARRY, Publication Office, Camp street, between Common and Gravier.

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance, $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, one year in advance, 6 00
Any person sending us a club of twenty names, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

ADVERTISING
One square, or less, seven lines, to each inch, three days' insertion, and one week, one time, per square, each insertion, $1 00
Advertisements to be inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every seven lines for each square for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisements is limited to yearly advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and is extended to one square every other day.

Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. xxviii.—Whole No. 7644.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, March 3d, 1855.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

At 12 o'clock to-night the thirty-third Congress expires. In history it will figure as an ominous illustration of the principle of compensation, of propitious error fathered by calamitous legislation, and suicidal blunders. We have neither the leisure nor the space to make it, but we may hastily refer to one or two striking points which it presents.

This Congress went into power with Gen. Pierce, and embraced an overwhelming majority of his party,—it was chosen on the same principles upon which he had been elected, and was expected to co-operate with the Executive in accomplishing some very wonderful reforms, and particularly in inaugurating a new line of policy, the antipodes of that old fogyism which had been a stench in the nostrils of Young America during the previous administration. With a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President elected under the auspices of the liberal wing of the party, manifest destiny was to have a wide sweep. Cuba was to be obtained at any cost, either by peaceful negotiation and purchase, bloody war, or authorized Filibustering. The Sandwich Islands were to be annexed at a moment's notice, and we were to go on annexing all the distressed Kingdoms, or bastard Republics that were willing to be nourished from the capacious bosom of our country. As for our relations with Europe, they were to be intentionally mystified. We intended to poke our proboscis into the Eastern Hemisphere, and bring to bear the Yankee inquisitiveness upon the diplomacy of the transatlantic world. Washington's farewell address was voted recent, and his advice touching entangling alliances were scarce twaddle, not perhaps entirely out of place while America was in swaddling clothes, but utterly preposterous for the giant who was surveying the world with manhood. In short, Mr. Pierce and the new Congress were to make America the first power on earth, the great redresser of wrongs, a colossal Knight Errant, the paradise of Kossuthism, Kinkelism, and Mitchelism.

So much for the promise, now for the performance. This prodigious Congress and astounding Executive have managed between them to do absolutely nothing. Cuba is not by any means as near annexation, as it was four years ago. The wretched policy of our Government, first threatening and blustering, and then crawfishing with all convenient speed; first denouncing intervention, and then fiercely practicing it, and then disgusting by its pusillanimity, degeneration into its own Minister and compelling him to resign—has capped the climax of ignorance, imbecility and inertness.—The Sandwich Islands are delivered over to French and English intrigue without remonstrance or expostulation. As for taking any part in European matters, Congress and the President have shown themselves more timid and conservative than even the most wrongheaded of their predecessors. Freedom and freedom of Young America have been falsified, and after some two years of existence the Administration has settled down into the most absolute humdrum inaction, busy with nothing save the small game of office giving, and only anxious to be a vowed peaceably to slumber away the remnant of its term.

Congress has agreed very well with the Executive. Its energy and sagacity have corresponded admirably with its own. Between them, they have contrived to break their party into fractions. They passed the Nebraska bill, and rent Democracy in twain. They fondled and petted the Know Nothing element of the country, and they roused the waxed wrath of the people, and have Know Nothingism with its treacherous power, directly assailing them. Truly they are to be pitied. We have seen in our time parties hurled from the summit of power to the depths of defeat, but never before saw the dominant party in the country—the party which, in the very nature of things, is sure times out of ten in the ascendency, so rapidly and irresistibly destroyed by sheer incompetence, stupidity and cowardice. It is high time the present Congress should give up the ghost. Were it to last two years longer, we verily believe the Democratic party would be thrown into a lethargy from which at last fifty Constitution compels the country to exhume Mr. Pierce some time longer. But having exhausted his capacity for evil, he will probably prove a Nine Lue, and his very existence will be a most formidable.

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.—The following are the receipts of this road for the month of February:

From Freights,	7,147 74
From Passengers,	3,415 30
	$10,292 94

Total amount of Tolls received to February 28th—11,067 bales.

Opelousas Railroad.—Earnings of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company for the month of February:

Freight,	$4,120 65
Passengers,	1,202 58
Total,	$5,330 23

Bibliographical Review.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan Exchange Place, for the January number of the Edinburg Review. It contains several interesting articles, such as Parliamentary Opposition, the War in the Crimea, Cardinal Maezzofanti, and Modern French Literature.

The Sailor's Home.—We call the particular attention of the charitable to the notice of the sailor's orphan's home, in our Advertising columns. Mr. James D. Jones is now engaged in doing something aid to-ward building a *Sailor's Home* in Norfolk, Va. We trust that he will meet here with a cordial reception, and that, as a mission of mercy and benevolence it will be crowned with success. Let every one assign a helping hand to our poor and destitute seamen, for they are cases of others which must enlist our liveliest sympathies.

New York Town Elections.—Out of twenty-four towns in Chautauqua, twenty-one have been carried by the Americans. In Onondaga the same party have succeeded in nine towns, and have a large majority in the county vote. Jefferson county has carried every thing before him. In Delaware, eleven of the eighteen towns have elected American supervisors.

Suicide of Green, the Chicago Banker.

The Chicago Democrat has a long account of the suicide of George W. Green, the banker, convicted of the murder of his wife. The deed was committed in his office, at 2 o'clock on Sabbath day morning, with great deliberation. By means of his morning gown, handkerchief and towel, he made a cord, fastened it to the wall, tied his hands behind his back, fixed the cord around his neck, mounted a table, and kicking it from under him, was suspended, and died in a few minutes. The only possible reason he assigned was the following, in a pencil memorandum, written with a pencil:

"How true is the greatness of this world! How fearful is the guilt of genius, if it be abused! Who that is wise but would rather be a fool than die?"

The unfortunate man had been in jail five months, and had been convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, but had been granted a second trial. At first he manifested but little anxiety, but lately he gave way considerably, and became quite emaciated. The Democrat says:

Green said several persons that he would much rather be hung than go through the form of another trial, that the latter was much worse than hanging. A short time since he told a gentleman that he would be acquitted if tried again; that his son George would not swear as he had sworn, from fear of law; that he could bring forward much testimony against Mrs. Blane as would invariably say whatever she might give as testimony.

E. Smallwood Green sent for his attorney, P. Ballingall, Esq., and proposed to him that he would make a will in favor of his wife and children, and sign it by Albert. Mr. Ballingall answered that he would not, as one of the counsel, be a party to such a proceeding if he were to pay him fifty thousand dollars.

Green then sent Mr. Ballingall, "I do not want to leave him in such a snarl, that it Albert does without money, it will cause a law suit for the next fifteen years." To avoid either children. I want him to have it, and if he does not like to enjoy it, I want it left to some public institution. Mr. Ballingall, what institution in this city would you suggest?" Mr. Ballingall said: "Since that is your determination, I would suggest the Young Men's Association, and the Firemen's Benevolent Association." Green then desired Mr. Ballingall to make those institutions his heirs in case of heirs failing to live to the legal age.

We understand that Green leaves property variously estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000. It is the intention of the family and relatives of Green to contest the will on the ground of his insanity; they having that same but an insane person would commit suicide. Green, since his imprisonment, had two children born, and made strange actions. For instance, he never had taken off the greater portion of his garments during the night, and had undertaken to sleep in his shirt occasionally; has slept in his pantaloons, &c.

These cases are the most appalling tragedy ever enacted in this city. From first to last, it has been a fearful record of crime, a record, the perusal of which would shock the most hardened heart.

☞ Ingalls & Farnum, and Anderson Day are the agents for the Bee at Bayou Sara. Subscribers in that place will please call on them for their papers. Dry goods, hats, &c., at 50 per cent. less than cost, by Vasser & Co., at their Auction Rooms, No. 80 Commonstreet, cor. Bourbon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

Further by the Canada.

CANROBERT SUPERSEDED.

RADIAN REBELLION.

Increasing Resignations.

Halifax, March 1.—The advices by the Canada, of whose arrival you have already been informed, are of considerable importance, inasmuch as they bring the result of General Canrobert, Lord Raglan and the Earl of Lucan.

A very extensive change in the Ministry was being experienced in the French Cabinet.

Messrs. Kirk & Farnum, of Liverpool, have failed for a large amount.

Frederick Peel, son of the lamented Sir Robert Peel, had resigned the appointment of British Under Secretary of War.

The Czar's army were at Sebastopol on the 1st, making a reconnaissance of the allied lines.

The health of the latter had received orders to be on the alert.

The weather was severe, and the allied camp had been somewhat flooded.

The Russians occupied the stone trenches the night sortie on the 23d of January, they reported to have been vigorously repulsed. The Russians had also been largely reinforced.

On the 25th of February Prince Menschikoff telegraphed that the situation of affairs in and about Sebastopol were unchanged.

The French General Canrobert, Canrobert, had been virtually recalled, having been superseded by the generals Pelissier and Bosquet, well known as generals in the African war.

Lord Raglan and the Earl of Lucan will shortly return to England.

Omer Pasha was to embark from Varna on the 6th ult., for the Crimea.

The Italian States of Naples, Tuscany, Parma and Modena had joined the Western Alliance against Russia.

It was rumored that Spain and Portugal had also joined the Western Powers.

Sweden had continued neutral, and had forbidden the enlistment of her subjects for foreign service.

The warlike preparations of Prussia and Austria continued.

The Peace Conference was to assemble at Vienna on the 26th February.

The opinion prevailed that no terms can be arranged between the representatives of the Western Powers, and that the former will be left to her position of security and its consequences.

The Vienna Correspondent was rumored, would merely receive a categorical yes or no from Prince Gortschakoff, of the Russian Ambassador.

Commercial Intelligence.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £31,000.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. quote the Liverpool Cotton market easier, but not quotably lower, except for the very poorest qualities. Buyers, however, expected a reduction, and the business done was quite limited.

The stock of Cotton in the Liverpool market was estimated at 376,000 bales, of which 157,000 bales were American.

State Legislature.

Baton Rouge, Friday, March 2.

At the evening session of the House yesterday, the act relative to the assessment of property with various amendments.

The act exempting from taxation the Hall of the Grand Lodge of Masons in New Orleans, was passed.

Mr. Roberts moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the act was lost.

Adjourned until to-day.

River Intelligence.

Vicksburg, March 2.—The steamer Indiana passed here at 11 o'clock last night, bound for New Orleans. The river is rising.

[By the Southern Line.]

Congressional.

Washington, March 1.—The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was before the Senate to-day. Dupuch's amendment to the bill, which was added to for the modification of the tariff, and an effort was made to tack on to it the Fugitive Slave Act, but after repeated failures the amendment was considered thereby.

The senate also adopted resolutions in favor of asserting freedom of worship to all Americans abroad.

Messrs. Broadhead, Cooper, Durkee, and others, received a decided rebuke from the Fugitive Slave Commission, and all other vexed bills, on to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, as amended by the House of Representatives, modifying the tariff, was taken on.

House.—The House to-day disagreed to the Senate amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the Army Appropriation bill, by raising three regiments for the protection of the frontiers from Indians.

An evening session was held by the House, in consequence of the approximate adjournment of Congress.

The House passed the bill amending the Rosi privy Treaty.

Mr. Benton's amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, contemplating the raising of eight thousand mounted rangers for the protection of the frontier, was disagreed to.

Both Houses held evening sessions; but no action was taken of importance on any bill up to a late hour.

National Agricultural Society.

Washington, March 1.—The annual convention of the National Agricultural Society commenced to-day. A Vice-President was chosen from each State now represented, but no business of importance was transacted.

Congressional.

Washington, March 2.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Cayton, of Delaware, moved to strike out the amendment modifying the tariff from the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The motion was lost—yeas, 24 to 21.

Mr. Douglas voted with the majority, with a view to bringing the Cotton question up.

The bill consequently again came before the Senate to-day, when the Tariff Amendment was rejected by a vote of 34 to 12.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, providing for the purchase of camels for the use of the army, and adding four new regiments to the standing army of the United States, for transportation purposes, to the Adjutant-General.

Both Houses of Congress have been entirely occupied with the appropriation bills to-day.

From Washington.

The President has approved the Texas Creditors' bill, and it is now a law.

The appointment of the Treasurer of the United States throws the net amount of specie now stored away in the vaults of the Mint at, we have been $32,000,000.

Mobile Market.

Mobile, March 2.—[By Telegraph.]—Cotton in this market for the past week have been 10,000 bales—market firm. Quotes steady as to-day Middling, 10½ cts. The receipts of the week have been estimated at 15,000 bales, and the receipts at this port to date are 300,000 bales less than last year.

The Empire City at New York.

New York, March 2.—The steamship Empire City arrived at this port to day from New Orleans via Havana. Her advices from the latter port are to February 24th. Nothing of the same date as received at the Crescent City at New Orleans.

New York Market.

There is little demand for Cotton for export in this market, the sales for the week have been done to day 11 planters. We quote Middling Orleans at 10¾c. For Flour, prices are either declining or nominally higher.

[By the National Line.]

State Legislature.

Baton Rouge, Friday, March 2, 1855.

Senate.—The act relative to the license and sale of liquor was referred to a committee of five city senators.

The Quarantine bill passed to second reading.

An act regulating the terms of the District Courts was passed.—Adjourned.

House.—The following bills were passed, among others:

Acts to limit the indebtedness of New Orleans; to define the duties of the Board of Assessors; relative to Jackson; to establish Free Public schools in Louisiana; relative to family meetings; relative to the Board of Commissioners of the Levees; to regulate and define the duties of Harbor Masters; to regulate proceedings in impeachments; to regulate appointments to office; to regulate evidence; to establish an Insane Asylum; to regulate the inspection of beef, pork and flour, &c.

A great number of other acts were also passed, when the House adjourned to 5 o'clock.

River Intelligence.

Vicksburg, March 2.—The following steamers have passed here on their way home for New Orleans:—The Florida at 11 A. M., C. D. Jr. at 12 M., George Collyer at 2, Fred Anderson at 3, and Magnolia and Alton at 6 P. M.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editor New Orleans Bee:

Your article of yesterday on the subject of "Protection from Inundation," is one which ought to arouse the attention of the citizens of New Orleans, Carrollton and the country between those cities.

Permit me to correct an error in the article, which states that "*this canal is not considered absolutely indispensable.*" On the contrary, this canal is indispensable, otherwise, in case of high water the country above the Protection Levee would be overflown for want of drainage. The canal is intended to furnish, so as to carry the water into the swamp between the Metairie Ridge and the Lake.

It is the low ridge on the Lake which is not so indispensable, but must ultimately become so whenever the proper and complete system of DRAINS of the district above mentioned is carried out.

The subject of "*protection,*" and incidentally of *drainage*, is one of too great importance, and so extensive should be spared to get it acted on by the Legislature.

Every interest will suffer if we have another crevasse, and if good sense, we ought to have to be prepared for one, and no project has yet been proposed so simple, cheap and feasible as the one you have advocated. A. G. B.

The Sailor's Home, Norfolk, Va.

"thus not the Sailor claims on every individual which benefitteer here met!"

To the Citizens of New Orleans:

We, the undersigned, from most satisfactory testimonials, would hereby introduce to your acquaintance Mr. James D. Jonestow, the accredited agent of the *Norfolk Seaman's Friend Society*, and commend him and the object of his visit to this place, viz: To get aid toward building a *Sailor's Home*, at *Norfolk, Virginia*—to your kind regards and generous patronage; and he most respectfully begs to call your especial attention to Seamen, for comforts, luxuries, and for protection in time of war; how indispensable they are, as extracts of Logs and the means of Sailors, to the seamen, and how expensive and peculiar temptations, frauds, and counterfeitations, and often utter ruin in Seaports, we confidently leave the Patriot and the Christian to the mornings of the silent eloquence of the cause itself.

From the deep interest which I have felt for years in the cause of Seamen—from very deep conviction of the importance of giving them all possible Christian aid, and from my personal acquaintance with many of the gentlemen by whom Mr. Johnson is commended, I cheerfully give my name to his cause.

C. O. VAN ARSDALE.

New Orleans, Feb. 26, 1855.

I concur in the above.

C. WOODBRIDGE.

I concur in the above.

J. J. MULLEN, R. S. P.

James B. Gotheim,	Benjamin Tredgen,
W. T. Lewis,	W. M. Lewis,
John G. Winterbrandt, M.D.,	Wm. P. Campbell,
Edward Springer,	Thomas Hall,
W. Winterbrandt, Jr.,	J. Hall,
Thomas Lewis,	Thomas Lewis,
J. W. Lewis,	J. Lewis,
Lewis Lewis,	Lewis Lewis,
Lancelot Phillips,	Lancelot Phillips,
Edward Phillips,	Edward Phillips,
Alfred Parker,	Alfred Parker,
W. C. Duncan,	Duncan Stewart,
Joseph Walker,	Joseph Walker,

☞ H. J. White is in the receipt of a splendid book, made up principally of the newspapers twaddle. He has given it the very appropriate title of the Rag Bag.

COMMERCIAL.

The Storms.

SEE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, March 2, 1855.

The depth of the market has undergone no material change since our last. Business continues to be drawn narrowed owing to the limited quantity of produce offering, and the unfavorable state of the weather, which has prevented the usual number of country buyers from coming in to market. The river remains at the same stage but retains its rapidity.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 23d ult., 24,375 bales—Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 17,000 bales; Havre, 1,000 bales; Boston, 1,000 bales; Philadelphia, 1,000 bales; Coastwise, 2,000 bales. Sales, 21,000 bales, at prices ranging from 9½c. for Ordinary to 10½c. for Middling, and 10½c. for Middling Fair. Receipts, 681 hogsheads, 661 tierces, 1,741 bales, making a reduction in stock of 2,000 bales. Stock on hand, 68,139 bales, of which 45,000 bales are of the first description. The market closed the day, a shade easier, at 10½c. for Middling.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1854	bales 56,775
Received last week	24,375
Received previously	654,764
	735,914
Exported last week	24,156
Exported previously	642,670
	666,826
Stock on hand and on ship's not first to be cleared	102,710

Our last report closed on a good demand at steady prices, but since then the market has been equally good, and owing to the small amount arriving, the stock on hand has been reduced 2,000 bales, which is a decrease of 5,000 bales since the commencement of our weekly operations. On Saturday, the business reached two thousand bales, and on Monday, the 26th ult., it reached 3,000 bales, at former prices. Yesterday the Foreign news by the Canada came through, but reported no change in the Liverpool market, and under these circumstances the sales amounted to 3,000 bales, at former prices. To-day there was a fair supply, resulting in transactions of 3,000 bales, which makes the total business of the week 27,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4¾ @ 5¼	Fair	10 @10¼
Ordinary	5¾ @ 7	Fully Fair	10¾ @ —
Middling	7¾ @ 8¾	Good Fair	— @ —
Middling Fair	9¼ @ 9¾	Good Fine	— @ —

TOBACCO.—There have been no change in the Virginia market, and under these circumstances the sales of the week have reached 900 hhds; nearly all of which are for the trade. Prices are supported, and we have no quotable change to note.

Factory Lugs, 3½ @ 4½c.; Common Leaf, 5½ @ 6½c.; Fine Leaf, 7 @ 7½c.; Fine, 8 @ 8½c.; Choice and Selections, 9 @ 10c.

Arrived since the 23d ult., 733 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Marseilles, 661 hhds; Antwerp, 65; Bremen, 1; New York, 210; together, 936 hhds. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard, 4,218 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1854	hhds. 24,081
Received last week	733
Received previously	3,485
	28,299
Exported last week	962
Exported previously	27,121
	28,084
Stock on hand and on shipboard	4,215

SUGAR.—The Sugar market continues steady, but with only a moderate business, arising from the unfavorable weather. The sales amount to about 2,000 hhds. and to-day, there was an active demand. The sales of the week are 2,000 hhds. Fair to prime, 5¾ @ 6¾c.; sales of the week at 6¾ @ 7c. Choice, 7¼ @ 7½c. Receipts, 2,000 hhds. Stock, 15,000 hhds.

MOLASSES.—The demand has been steady, and prices have partly recovered what they had previously lost. Inferior easily passed off, but the range now is from 19 @ 23c. The sales of the week, including 1500 hhds to-day, are 2,000 hhds. Receipts, 1,000 hhds. Stock, 4,000 hhds.

GRAIN.—In the absence of most extraordinary weather for this season of the year. The transportation of grain steadily sold throughout, with head room every night—The river remains at the same stage but retained.

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	28,084
Stock on hand and on shipboard	4,215

SUGAR.—The Sugar market continues steady, but with only a moderate business, arising from the unfavorable weather. The sales amount to about 2,000 hhds. and to-day, there was an active demand. The sales of the week are 2,000 hhds. Fair to prime, 5¾ @ 6¾c.; sales of the week at 6¾ @ 7c. Choice, 7¼ @ 7½c. Receipts, 2,000 hhds. Stock, 15,000 hhds.

MOLASSES.—The demand has been steady, and prices have partly recovered what they had previously lost. Inferior easily passed off, but the range now is from 19 @ 23c. The sales of the week, including 1500 hhds to-day, are 2,000 hhds. Receipts, 1,000 hhds. Stock, 4,000 hhds.

GRAIN.—In the absence of most extraordinary weather for this season of the year. The transportation of grain steadily sold throughout, with head room every night—The river remains at the same stage but retained.

Supreme Court of the United States:

Friday, February 23, 1855.

No. 142. The York and Cumberland Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. John G. Myers. The motion to dismiss this cause was argued by F. O. Smith, Esq., in support thereof, and by Hon. Nathan Clifford in opposition thereto, on consideration whereof, it was ordered by the Court that said motion be continued to the next term.

No. 135. The United States, plaintiffs, vs. Lindsey Nickerson, Jr. This cause was argued by Mr. Attorney General Cushing for the plaintiffs, and by Mr. Loxtorp for the defendants. The United States not it it had been brought there by original process.

The bill brought up the question of slavery, which together with the Nebraska measure, Know Nothingism, the result of the late elections, the course of the South in 1845 50—the Compromise measure of 1850, &c., formed the staple topics of debate.

Mr. Benjamin spoke on this occasion in vindication of the South against the charge of aggression, with great power, eloquence and ad dress, and did himself much honor by his impressive remarks, and especially by his solemn, touching, and monitory words which formed the peroration of his speech.

Much crimination and recrimination, accusation and retort, were indulged in by the Senators from Illinois and Ohio, who were pretty well matched—the latter being rather more shimmied, and indulging in more action than the former, while the latter allowed himself to the former, while the latter being rather more shimmied, and indulging in more action than the former, while the latter allowed himself to be more indulgent in the use of his tongue. Seward also has language more gale and wormwood than is quite appropriate to the Senate Chamber.

The Senate sat till a very late hour, and had not adjourned when I closed this letter, at 1 o'clock—the prospect then being fair for an all night session.

In the House, a great variety of business was despatched.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which the following resolution, heretofore submitted by Mr. Sollers, was referred, reported back the same, which was passed:

Resolved, That the President of the United States inform this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, what was the object or objects of the meeting or conference of the American ministers at Ostend, and what was held meeting or conference was in obedience to instructions of the Secretary of State; what the said instructions were, and what was the result of the said meeting or conference.

Under a suspension of the rules, and the previous question, the bill which had passed the Senate, to authorize the appointment of three judges for the investigation of claims, was passed by the House, 118 to 47.

The bill also, to carry into effect the convention, on the subject of claims, between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, concluded on the eighth of February, 1853, was passed.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Edgerton offered an amendment to suspend the duties on railroad iron actually purchased and laid down between the 30th June, 1853, and 1st July, 1856, and to admit, duty free, all such dye woods, and dye stuffs, as the Secretary of State should deem necessary for the protection of the frontier, was disagreed to.

Both Houses held evening sessions; but no action was taken of importance on any bill up to a late hour.

National Agricultural Society.

Washington, March 1.—The annual convention of the National Agricultural Society commenced to-day. A Vice-President was chosen from each State now represented, but no business of importance was transacted.

Congressional.

Washington, March 2.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Cayton, of Delaware, moved to strike out the amendment modifying the tariff from the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The motion was lost—yeas, 24 to 21.

Mr. Douglas voted with the majority, with a view to bringing the Cotton question up.

The bill consequently again came before the Senate to-day, when the Tariff Amendment was rejected by a vote of 34 to 12.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, providing for the purchase of camels for the use of the army, and adding four new regiments to the standing army of the United States, for transportation purposes, to the Adjutant-General.

Both Houses of Congress have been entirely occupied with the appropriation bills to-day.

From Washington.

The President has approved the Texas Creditors' bill, and it is now a law.

The appointment of the Treasurer of the United States throws the net amount of specie now stored away in the vaults of the Mint at, we have been $32,000,000.

Mobile Market.

Mobile, March 2.—[By Telegraph.]—Cotton in this market for the past week have been 10,000 bales—market firm. Quotes steady as to-day Middling, 10½ cts. The receipts of the week have been estimated at 15,000 bales, and the receipts at this port to date are 300,000 bales less than last year.

The Empire City at New York.

New York, March 2.—The steamship Empire City arrived at this port to day from New Orleans via Havana. Her advices from the latter port are to February 24th. Nothing of the same date as received at the Crescent City at New Orleans.

New York Market.

There is little demand for Cotton for export in this market, the sales for the week have been done to day 11 planters. We quote Middling Orleans at 10¾c. For Flour, prices are either declining or nominally higher.

[By the National Line.]

State Legislature.

Baton Rouge, Friday, March 2, 1855.

Senate.—The act relative to the license and sale of liquor was referred to a committee of five city senators.

The Quarantine bill passed to second reading.

An act regulating the terms of the District Courts was passed.—Adjourned.

House.—The following bills were passed, among others:

Acts to limit the indebtedness of New Orleans; to define the duties of the Board of Assessors; relative to Jackson; to establish Free Public schools in Louisiana; relative to family meetings; relative to the Board of Commissioners of the Levees; to regulate and define the duties of Harbor Masters; to regulate proceedings in impeachments; to regulate appointments to office; to regulate evidence; to establish an Insane Asylum; to regulate the inspection of beef, pork and flour, &c.

A great number of other acts were also passed, when the House adjourned to 5 o'clock.

River Intelligence.

Vicksburg, March 2.—The following steamers have passed here on their way home for New Orleans:—The Florida at 11 A. M., C. D. Jr. at 12 M., George Collyer at 2, Fred Anderson at 3, and Magnolia and Alton at 6 P. M.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editor New Orleans Bee:

Your article of yesterday on the subject of "Protection from Inundation," is one which ought to arouse the attention of the citizens of New Orleans, Carrollton and the country between those cities.

Permit me to correct an error in the article, which states that "*this canal is not considered absolutely indispensable.*" On the contrary, this canal is indispensable, otherwise, in case of high water the country above the Protection Levee would be overflown for want of drainage. The canal is intended to furnish, so as to carry the water into the swamp between the Metairie Ridge and the Lake.

It is the low ridge on the Lake which is not so indispensable, but must ultimately become so whenever the proper and complete system of DRAINS of the district above mentioned is carried out.

The subject of "*protection,*" and incidentally of *drainage*, is one of too great importance, and so extensive should be spared to get it acted on by the Legislature.

Every interest will suffer if we have another crevasse, and if good sense, we ought to have to be prepared for one, and no project has yet been proposed so simple, cheap and feasible as the one you have advocated. A. G. B.

The Sailor's Home, Norfolk, Va.

"thus not the Sailor claims on every individual which benefitteer here met!"

To the Citizens of New Orleans:

We, the undersigned, from most satisfactory testimonials, would hereby introduce to your acquaintance Mr. James D. Jonestow, the accredited agent of the *Norfolk Seaman's Friend Society*, and commend him and the object of his visit to this place, viz: To get aid toward building a *Sailor's Home*, at *Norfolk, Virginia*—to your kind regards and generous patronage; and he most respectfully begs to call your especial attention to Seamen, for comforts, luxuries, and for protection in time of war; how indispensable they are, as extracts of Logs and the means of Sailors, to the seamen, and how expensive and peculiar temptations, frauds, and counterfeitations, and often utter ruin in Seaports, we confidently leave the Patriot and the Christian to the mornings of the silent eloquence of the cause itself.

From the deep interest which I have felt for years in the cause of Seamen—from very deep conviction of the importance of giving them all possible Christian aid, and from my personal acquaintance with many of the gentlemen by whom Mr. Johnson is commended, I cheerfully give my name to his cause.

C. O. VAN ARSDALE.

New Orleans, Feb. 26, 1855.

I concur in the above.

C. WOODBRIDGE.

I concur in the above.

J. J. MULLEN, R. S. P.

James B. Gotheim,	Benjamin Tredgen,
W. T. Lewis,	W. M. Lewis,
John G. Winterbrandt, M.D.,	Wm. P. Campbell,
Edward Springer,	Thomas Hall,
W. Winterbrandt, Jr.,	J. Hall,
Thomas Lewis,	Thomas Lewis,
J. W. Lewis,	J. Lewis,
Lewis Lewis,	Lewis Lewis,
Lancelot Phillips,	Lancelot Phillips,
Edward Phillips,	Edward Phillips,
Alfred Parker,	Alfred Parker,
W. C. Duncan,	Duncan Stewart,
Joseph Wal