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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning, Dec. 14, 1850.

Two of the mails due came through yesterday. The third failed beyond Charleston.

NORTH CAROLINA.

This usually quiet and steady State is just now somewhat agitated by the sectional feuds which have in other parts of the South occasioned so much excitement. The Legislature of North Carolina is in session, and in both branches resolutions have been introduced partly upon their character and tendency, but principally referring to the Slavery question. In the Senate, three different sets of resolutions are under discussion. The first by Mr. SHEPARD asserts the right of secession, abuse the Congress, and invoke the cooperation of the slaveholding States in demanding new guarantees from the Government for the protection of the South. This batch of resolutions are quite in the QUITMAN vein—asking for impossibilities, and threatening disunion, if they be not granted.

The second set presented by Mr. JOYNER deprecate a dissolution of the Union, but declare in very decided terms that the aggression of the Northern States upon the rights of the Slave-holding States are gradually weakening and undermining the attachment cherished by the latter for the Union, and if persisted in, must lead to a severance, and that whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to the rights of one of more States to secede from the Union, there can be no question as to the natural right of every people, when the wrongs and oppressions of the government become no longer bearable, to resist and overthrow such government, and to establish other governments founded on principles better calculated to secure the liberty and happiness of the people.

The third set offered by Mr. GILMER of Guilford, embraces doctrines and opinions that will meet the cordial assent of three fourths of the people of the South. They say that the citizens of North Carolina are loyal and devoted attached to the Union; that they acquiesced in the series of measures adopted by Congress, and composing the adjustment; that while they disapprove and will sustain the compromise, they support these measures as a whole, yielding their own objections and preferences to yield them; that the Fugitive Slave law is in entire accordance with the Constitution and fair in its provisions and must be carried out; that its repeal or essential modification would be an act of injustice and bad faith, would destroy public confidence in the honor and fidelity of purposes of the people of the North, and would produce a retrograde and discord, and almost inevitably to a dissolution of the Union; that they will have nothing to do with those extreme measures, but will maintain the rights and honor of the Union by constitutional means, and, when these are insufficient, appeal to Heaven for preservation of those rights and honor by such means *beyond* the Constitution as the necessity of the case may require; that wisdom, may devise, and their energy is able to render effectual."

We learn that in the House Mr. Brow has offered resolutions which take a ground not exceptionable they go a little farther than the Fugitive law be repealed or essentially modified, or made inoperative by the people of the North, the State of North Carolina will be in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

From an digest these various expositions of Southern doctrine, the Legislature of North Carolina will have to make a selection; and if each of the branches of the General Assembly have for the first time in many years, Democratic majorities, such is the steadfast loyalty of the people to that State, and such their habitual moderation and moderation, that we doubt not a moderate choice will be effected. The resolutions by Mr. GILMER embody, in a great measure the Southern creed. They are liberal, manly, patriotic and frank. They do not concede much, neither do they bluster, after the fashion of South Carolina and Mississippi. We think they will be adopted.

The matter of minor consequence whether the people of the South fully approve of the Compromise measures, but it is of vital moment that the citizens should place before the world, in the most unchangeable opinions and resolutions, that it will be impossible to mistake them. Let the South, through her legislators and her constituted authorities, lay down the plain proposition, that whatever may be the variance of views touching the merits of the Compromise measures, she is satisfied to take that measure as it stands, not that she will sternly and unanimously resist all attempts to disturb that adjustment, all efforts to emasculate its strength; or to repeal or modify its provisions—let the consequences be what they may. This is the true position of the South, and if adhered to unflinchingly, it will give us a vantage ground that is the much heroics of Palmettodom, and the bombastic rode of Mississippi have failed to obtain. This is the position which, we are persuaded, North Carolina will assume, and she will be sustained in it by the united voices of sovereignty of the South.

The two Journals, or the family that lived and died separately, in the title of a new novel we have received from A. Hart, publisher, through J. C. Morgan, of Exchange Place. It is a decidedly clever story, from an anonymous author.

The Poetical Works of JOHN MILTON, edited by Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. Our thanks are due the Appletons, through J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of this splendid edition of the great poets productions. The admirable biography of Milton and the elaborate analysis of his genius and his works, by Sir E. Brydges confers additional and high value on this beautiful volume.

IMPORTANT TO LAWYERS.—The Supreme Court of the United States adheres to the recent rule made by it to the effect, that if the Council in a case are not ready for trial, when the case is reached, it must go back to the foot of the docket. In this manner twenty cases have been disposed of within two days.

☞ The Montgomery Atlas announces that considerable excitement prevailed in that city, on Sunday last, in consequence of a report that the steamer Isabella had arrived there with twenty cases of cholera on board. Upon enquiry, it turned out that, among the passengers on that boat, were several laborers who had been at work on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and who were engaged to work on the Montgomery Plank Road; that they got aboard at 37 Mile Bluff, unprovided with blankets, and very thinly clad, but provided with jugs of whiskey which they used freely as long as it lasted; that they remained in good health until the cold weather on Saturday, when they were, with two deaths, attacked by a disease produced by their exposure and bad habits; and that seven in all died, who were taken to Montgomery and buried. Others were landed with the same disease, and went to a house in the suburbs, and proved with medical assistance. No other cases had occurred at Montgomery.

☞ Massachusetts has 994,565 inhabitants by the census just completed—an increase of 205,945 since the census of 1840. This is at the rate of nearly 35 per cent., or more than double the average increase of the five preceding terms of ten years each.

MARYLAND.—In some counties in Maryland—a little less than half the State—the returns of the census exhibit a population of 386,279—being an increase of 96,236 since 1840.

☞ The attention of Buyers is called to the extensive Cash sale of very Desirable and Seasonable Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock by Vincent & Co., at their Auction Rooms, 42 Royal street.

Also—St cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

FRIGHTFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER!

Yesterday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, the new low-pressure towboat *Anglo-Norman*, belonging to the Star Line, of J. W. Stanton & Co., left the Levee, with a large party of invited guest, to make a trial trip up the river.—The boat was under the command of Captain LEWIS RHINEHART, and had recently been completed. There were about eighty gentlemen and some five or six ladies on board, and, including officers and crew, there could not have been less than 100 souls on the boat. The *Anglo-Norman* proceeded on her voyage, and everything went on pleasantly enough for some hours. At 1 P. M., about one half the guests sat down to the first table; at 2 o'clock the second table was served. Most of those who had partaken of the collation at the first table, went upon the boiler-deck, and were there at the time of the accident. At about half-past 2 o'clock, while the gentlemen on board were enjoying themselves, the boat being about fifteen miles above the city, an explosion occurred, from some unaccountable cause. The immense boiler of the *Anglo-Norman* was riven into thousands of fragments, scarcely an inch of it being left. The boiler-deck forward of the main gangway was shattered, the wheelhouses partially injured, the deck by the side of the wheel-houses raised, and the wheelhouses themselves partly blown up and broken.

We are indebted to our friend J. O. PIERSON, who escaped unhurt, for these and the annexed particulars. He was one of those on board, and he describes the scene as most appalling and heart-rending. He found it impossible to ascertain with entire exactness the names of those who were killed or wounded, or who missing, but so far as his memory serves him the following statement may be relied upon.

There is no doubt that many persons were killed, either by being scalded by the steam or blown overboard. It is greatly feared that JAMES BEERE, Esq., the enterprising and noble-hearted projector of the towboat lines of New Orleans, and one of our Senators in the State Legislature, is among the victims of this terrible disaster. At 8 o'clock last night nothing had been heard of him, and as he was not among the number of those who were rescued from drowning by being picked up by other boats, it is apprehended that he must have been blown overboard, and found a watery grave.

It is moreover highly probable that several of the guests and crew must have shared the same fate, although we have been unable to obtain precise information, or to learn the names of those who are missing.

Among the wounded we have the names of NATHAN JARVIS, who, we regret to learn is very seriously injured; Captain ANSARLE of the towboat Phœnix was on board the Anglo-Norman, and had his legs badly broken. The brother of Mr. N. Jarvis escaped with scalded limbs. We understand he will do well. Mr. Stilwell, of the Novelty Iron Works, New York, is terribly injured. Mr. C. Perry of the Bulletin, was dreadfully scalded and bruised, and at the last accounts his situation was highly critical.* Mr. J. L. Warner was badly injured. Capt. J. P. Barnett had his leg fractured. Richard Wilson, Wm. Elliott, badly wounded. John Taylor, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Thayer, slightly wounded. Brady, the mate, is missing. Hill, the 1st Engineer is badly scalded. Captain Thompson, of the ship *Lexington*, is badly wounded. J. W. Andrews, slightly injured.—the cook and three of the firemen are severely scalded. Mr. Bigney of the *Delta* and Mr. Kidd of the *Crescent*, had the good fortune to escape with slight injury, though they were blown into the river, from which they were providentially rescued. Colonel Lathrop Colonel W. H. Garland and C. C. Williams were all slightly injured. Mr. Lumsden of the *Picayune*, escaped unhurt.

Not a single lady sustained any injury whatever—a circumstance attributable to the fact that they were all in the after part of the boat.

The steamer *Nunsipa*, bound for Attakapas, being near the spot at the time of the disaster, turned back immediately, and her officers busied themselves with infinite humanity in removing the sufferers on board the *Nunsipa* and bringing them to the city. The jolly-boat *Creole* took the wreck of the *Anglo-Norman* in tow, and proceeded with her as far as the Marine Hospital, in order to place under medical attendance, those of the sufferers who remained on board.

These detail are necessarily imperfect, as it was difficult to ascertain the names of all on board. In twenty-four hours we shall no doubt be fully informed of all the particulars of the calamity, and know exactly who have fallen victims and who have escaped.

* We learn with unfeigned sorrow that Mr Perry has since died.

THE NEWS BY THE ARCTIC.

The American steamer *Arctic* arrived at New York on the night of the 4th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 19 h November. The Intelligence transmitted by the Telegraph to the Baltimore press is somewhat fuller than that received here direct. We subjoin the political news. The markets have been already given.

ENGLAND—The furor created by the recent rescript of the Pope has by no means subsided. Meetings are still being held in almost every Parish throughout England. A great meeting is to be held in Liverpool on the 20th on the same subject.

In the London circles it is confidently asserted that the letter of Lord John Russell was but a mere party ruse.

At Bedford, where a meeting was held, Lord Charles Russel, brother to the Premier, was most extravagant in his denunciations of Papal aggression.

The Catholics bear all this tirade with extreme meekness and resignation.

In Ireland, there have been some ebullitions of feeling, but nothing of much consequence.

A new Convent is to be established near Liverpool, and three new Catholic Churches are to be built during the ensuing summer.

The very temperate speech of the American Minister at the recent Guilder Hall banquet, where the Lord Chancellor heaped coals upon the fire, has been the theme of general commendation.

In matters of general news, there is not much of general moment.

At Liverpool, 10 A. M., prior to the sailing of the Arctic, the town was placarded with bills calling upon the Catholics to oppose the Protestant demonstration to be held the same day. A serious riot was anticipated. The excitement was very great.

FRANCE.—The only item of intelligence from France is that the President's message has been extremely well received, save in a few quarters.

On Monday evening the funds closed duller.

GERMANY.—The whole aspect of the news from Germany has changed, and there now seems to be a well grounded belief and hope that war will be avoided.

AUSTRIA.—Gen. Radetzki, of Austria, has protested against a war with Prussia.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—From Spain and Portugal, and other parts of Europe, there is nothing of a shocking political character.

LATER FROM PORTO RICO.—The brig Narlesky has arrived at New York from Porto Rico, bringing advices to the 16th November. The most important intelligence is that the inhabitants of Ponce are in great tribulation, being in anticipation of a hostile visit from Gen. Lopez. A report was currently circulating that the General was in the vicinity of the island with an armed expedition against it. So confident was the belief in the rumor, that the Governor had ordered out all the troops and organized the citizens into companies, who were patroling the streets in order so be in readiness to repel any attempt at invasion. The greatest excitement prevailed everywhere.

THE CHOLERA AT JAMAICA.—Intelligence from Jamaica to the 19th November states that the loss of life by the Cholera continued very great—the deaths per day being 150 to 200.—The inhabitants were dying so fast that coffins could not be prepared to supply the demand.—In some instances pits were obliged to be dug to bury the dead. Every precaution was being used to check its ravages.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—An arrival at New York from Porto Cabello brings information that none of the candidates for the Presidency have obtained a two-thirds majority, leaving Congress to select a Chief Magistrate from the three highest on the list. There is no doubt that Gen. Monagas will be chosen, he having received a large plurality of the votes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 3d Mr. Mangum submitted a resolution authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint the committees,—Adopted.

Mr. Benton gave notice of a bill to provide for the location and construction of a Central National Highway, consisting of a Railroad and a common Road from St. Louis to San Francisco. A bill to relinquish the collection of tolls on the United States Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal. A bill to accelerate the sale of public lands to pay public debt, and to cede the refuse lands to the State in which they lie. A bill for a Western Armory. A bill to suppress the Salt Tax; and others granting lands to Missouri for purposes of internal improvement. Adjourned.

In the House, the Rev. R. R. Gurley was elected Chaplain. The usual supply of daily papers was ordered for the members, and the House adjourned.

In the SENATE, on the 4th, the Standing Committees were announced. They are nearly the same as they were at the last year; the most important changes are, that Mr. Hunter is Chairman of the Committee on Finance, vice Mr. Dickinson, who declines; Mr. Seward is placed on the Committee on Territories, vice Mr. Butler; and Mr. Mason on the Committee on Foreign Relations, vice Mr. Cass, who was excused from serving.

Rev. Mr. Butler was elected Chaplain to the Senate.

Mr. Pearce moved the printing of ten thousand extra copies of the President's message, which was ordered.

The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States was laid before the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the House, with the proceedings on the death of the Hon. Chester Butler.

Mr. Cooper delivered a fervid eulogium on the virtues of the deceased, and on his motion the usual resolutions were adopted.

After disposing of a large number of adverse reports, standing over from the last session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of the Hon. CHESTER BUTLER, member from the Eleventh District of that State, and spoke eloquently and pathetically of the merits and virtues of the deceased. The customary resolutions were then adopted, and the House adjourned.

THE MESSAGE—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We took the pains yesterday to examine something less than a bushel of papers, with a view of ascertaining the amount of praise or censure with which that document has been received. It is a source of very great gratification that in all quarters and in all sections, by Whigs and Democrats, by Northern and Southern men, the sentiments of Mr. FILLMORE, are for the most part warmly commended. There are but two exceptions, viz: the Abolitionists and the Dunmonists. The former vilify the President for asserting his determination to enforce the laws and for recommending a tenacious adherence to the Compromise; the latter abuse him because he does not urge amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the division of California. Leaving both these utterly contemptible factions aside—all parties unite in panegyrics on the message. The Democratic journals, disposed as they unanimously are to criticise in no gentle spirit the production of a thorough Whig Statesman, seem almost gladly to exchange the ungrateful labor of combating the Tariff and Internal Improvement doctrines for the pleasant duty of applauding his manly and noble stand in favor of the Constitution and the laws. It is superfluous to quote from the Whig press, but we give an extract or two from Democratic and neutral journals in confirmation of our remarks.

From the Pennsylvanian, (Dem.)

We have no time to point out other parts of the message which deserve comment or condemnation. As a whole we like it. It is firm enough to be ready at all, and is long enough to comprehend all the subjects of which it treats. We hope, above all things, that the recommendation of adherence to the Compromise measures in all its parts will be rigidly carried out. In his argument in favor of this course, Mr. Fillmore is singularly felicitous and forcible. Let him maintain the same views to the end. Let him arouse Congress to a sense of their duty to the whole country. Let it be, in nothing else, he will have deserved the thanks of both sections of our beloved Union.

From the Journal of Commerce, (neutral.)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers this morning President Fillmore's message at the opening of the second session of the 31st Congress, which commenced at the seat of Government yesterday. Its general tone and spirit will be acceptable to the great majority of the American people. Especially on that all important subject, the Compromise, and the questions involved in it, the message is all that could be desired. The President regards the Compromise as "a settlement, in principle, and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subject" which the controversy involved. And he recommends the adherence of Congress to that adjustment, and exhorts his countrymen to rally upon and maintain it, as "the best, if not the only means of preserving peace and quiet on the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union." Bravo! Very good. So we say. Stick to the Compromise—just as it is, for none better can be obtained, and in fact none other. It is besides as good as the Constitution, and that is good enough for American citizens; except rebels and traitors, who deserve a halter instead.

From the Baltimore Argus, (Dem.)

Upon the whole, we think the message will be received by the people generally with satisfaction; it is a plain, honest, up to our ideas or wishes upon all points, it manifests no sympathies for those who are seeking to overthrow the laws but tells them plainly that the peace and safety of the country can only be maintained by a faithful and impartial *execution of the laws at all points*. Let this be done, and we shall hopefully trust for the preservation of our Union and the conquiet peace of our people. We should have preferred a more lofty tone—a more decidedly American paper; but if Mr. Fillmore carries out in good faith the pledges which he makes, we shall not complain that there are no strong points—the stirring appeals, or any thing out of the common-place line in his message.

From the New York (N. Y.) Globe. [Dem.]

THE MESSAGE.—The President's message was received yesterday afternoon in this city, and we present it to our readers as a document proceeding from the Chief Civil Officer of our Government, deserving the careful perusal and patient consideration of every citizen. It is a plain, clear, sensible, unambitious document.—It gives a flattering picture of the public prosperity, and a succinct narrative of the posture and the conditions of the foreign and domestic relations of the country. Though we dissent from some of the positions assumed—especially those on the subject of the tariff and internal improvements—with the chief portion of the recommendations we entirely concur. We are particularly gratified that the President takes firm and decided ground against anti-slavery agitation, and gives no countenance to the demagogues who talk of repealing or modifying the Fugitive Slave Law.

This will do. We have already quoted from the Washington *Union*. In fact, the press throughout the country approaches more nearly to unanimity on this subject, than on any which for twenty years has engaged the public mind. There is a vast fund of patriotism and sterling honesty among the people, and it will respond, spite of party, to the man who prefers being a national and high-minded statesman, to a sectional politician.

A SIGN.—The Abolitionists of Parkesburg and the vicinity, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, issued the following call, a few days ago, for the purpose of making a demonstration against the fugitive slave law, and took pains to have their speakers and others present:

"*Fugitive Slave Law.*—A meeting to consider and discuss this latest development of the slave power will be held on Tuesday, the 19th instant, [illegible] o'clock, in the basement of the Baptist church, Parkesburg. All persons are respectfully invited to attend."

At the appointed time the people met, and after a spirited discussion on the subject of abolition and the fugitive slave law, in which Mr. J. C. McKeale, of Columbia, an active and intelligent citizen, took the side of the constitution, the following resolution offered by him was adopted by a very large majority:

"*Resolved*, That the fugitive slave law, passed at the last session of Congress, in conformity with the constitution, is the supreme law of the land; and it is the bounden duty of all good citizens, regarding the security of the Union and desiring peace with our sister States, to obey and enforce said law whenever called upon by circumstances so to do."

FROM HONDURAS.—The brig September, from Trazillo, Nov. 15th, arrived at Boston, reports that Honduras and the other States remained quiet. There was still, however, a good deal of animosity in the minds of the people, to Chatfield, the English Consul, and to the English nation generally. A political handbill had been printed and circulated there, in which the acts of the English Consul are spoken of in terms of reproach and indignation.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 12

The steamer America, from Liverpool, arrived at H[illegible] 1 P. M. on the 11th.

Brown & Shipley's report a depressed state of the cotton market throughout the week, with a decline of one-eight (⅛) to one-fourth (¼). The sales of the week were twenty thousand bales. The quotations are for fair New Orleans, 7¾; middling, 7⅜; Uplands, 7⅝; middlings, 7¼ to 7½.

Advices from Havre to the 28th ult. the cotton market dull, at unchanged prices. Provisions dull.

Coffee heavy in Liverpool and London—previous prices barely maintained. Sugar, limited demand, with prices 6d. lower.—*Picayune.*

ARKANSAS.—A State census just completed makes the population as follows: White males, 82,217; white females, 70,701; slaves, 45,242; free colored persons, 636—total, 198,706, being an increase of 101,222 since 1840. The land in cultivation is occupied as follows: With cotton, 239,289 acres; with grain, 430,694 acres. In one year the State produced 66,942 bales of cotton, 6,379,731 bushels of corn, 1,289,051 bushels of oats, 289,535 bushels of wheat. These facts show a very large excess of white males, an unexpected growth of the State, and that it is much more of a grain than a cotton-growing State.

INDIANA.—The Constitutional Convention of Indiana has agreed to insert a section in the new Constitution providing for "homestead exemption," by exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt hereafter contracted. It has also adopted a section providing that the "real and "personal property of women, whether owned "before marriage or afterwards, acquired by "purchase or gift, other (than from the husband "in fraud of his creditors) devise or descent, shall "be and remain secured, under equitable conditions, by law." Both those clauses passed by large majorities.

☞ The Michigan State Constitution was adopted at the recent election by a majority of five or six to one; but the "equal suffrage provision" was rejected by a vote of three to one.

☞ We learn from the Raleigh Register that the Hon. Mr. Deberry, on his way to this city to attend Congress, escaped very narrowly from drowning on Thursday night, while crossing the Cape Fear river. Supposing, in the darkness of the night, that the flat had reached the shore, he stepped out and was plunged into the stream, where the water was some twelve feet deep. He was rescued with difficulty, but sustained no further injury, we are happy to say, than a thorough ducking.—*National Int.*

COLUMBUS, Wednesday Dec. 4.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature organized to-day. In the Senate Mr. Converse, Whig, was chosen Speaker; Henry A. Swift, Free-Soil, Clerk; Mr. Scranton, Whig, Sergeant.

In the House, Mr. Morse, Free-Soil, was elected Speaker; Blair, (Opp.) Clerk; Mitchell, (Opp.) Sergeant. The Locofocos and Free-Soilers coalesced.

ADDUCTA, Maine, Dec. 4.

DESTRUCTION OF THE INSANE HOSPITAL BY FIRE—*Loss of Life.*—The hospital for the insane here was totally destroyed by fire this morning. It is supposed that from twenty to thirty lunatics perished in the flames. The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney. The alarm was first given by some of the lunatics, as soon as the fire was discovered, but the keepers, supposing the noise to be made by some of the inmates, paid no attention as they were accustomed to, give no attention to it. Finally the building was discovered full of smoke. About ten or twelve of those who perished were females. The female gallery, however, was cleared without any loss of life. The hospital contained 125 inmates, one-half of whom were males. A large number of the insane were necessarily turned out, destitute of clothing, into the open air, some have found refuge in the jail and alms-house others in private dwellings, while a few are wandering about. The hospital was a new building, about a mile from the town of Augusta.

☞ A DRAFT FOR THE VALUE OF A FEMALE FUGITIVE.—On Wednesday last General Devens, United States Marshal, received a very curious communication from Aaron Mishardo, of Norfolk, Va., the first part thereof being a draft on Cornelius Sparrow for $650, as the value of Martha Ann Whitebread, fugitive slave of said Milhardo. The document was a letter to General Devens, informing him that Sparrow was a free man of color, and that Martha Ann was his wife, and living with him in Boston.—It further stated that, soon after Martha Ann absconded, he, Milhardo, offered a reward of $200 for her apprehension; and it authorized General Devens to discount the amount of $200 if Sparrow should accept the draft, and pay the balance of $450. The marshal took no action on the communication, but Mr Riley, deputy marshal, thinking that Sparrow ought to be informed of the proposition made by his wife to come over, sent a message to him by a colored man named Jones, in relation to it. Sparrow called at the marshal's office on Saturday, and Mr Riley suggested to him to consult with Mr. Morris, the colored lawyer. Sparrow did so, and decided to take no notice of the draft—General Devens then re-mailed the communication to Mr. Milhardo, together with a letter, informing him that the United States Marshal, he could not act as agent or attorney in relation to any demand or claim which might come before the United States courts holden in the district of Massachusetts. No demand was made upon Sparrow. He was only informed of the opportunity presented for securing his wife's freedom for $450—*Boston Post, 3d.*

City Intelligence.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The performances tonight comprise the comic piece of "Advice Gratis", after which there will be a Divertisement, in which Mlle Hilarion and Mons Mangin will appear. We then have the pretty opera of "John of Paris", with Mons Mad Leon, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves and Holland to sustain the principal characters, to conclude with the laughable piece of "A Run in the Dark."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of *Robert Le Diable*, which was performed on Thursday evening to the most brilliant house of the season, will be repeated to-night. That charming danseuse, Mlle Baron, will enact the part of Helena, the resuscitated Abbess, in which she gave so much satisfaction on Thursday. We anticipate another crowded house.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—*Bengil of Mac Julia Dean.*—We refer our readers to the card in another column, announcing the benefit of the accomplished actress, Miss Julia Dean, on Monday evening next. Amongst the attractions to be offered on this occasion, is a new and beautiful Drama, entitled "The Daughter of the Stars", never before acted in New Orleans.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—This accomplished Company will perform a few evenings longer at the Commercial Exchange Hall. Those of our readers who have not yet seen them, would do well to embrace the present opportunity.

AUCTION SALE OF CURIOSITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHAN BOYS ASYLUM.—By and in pursuance of an order of the High Court of Benevolence, bearing universal date, and under instruction of the Sisters of Charity, viz: the Ladies of New Orleans, will be sold at public Auction, by J. A. BEARD THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, at the Rt. Louis Hotel, a large variety of useful, fanciful and farcical articles such as toys and clothing for babies, powder puffs, looking glasses, Reticules, Bead Purses, Babyjumpers and a variety of other articles required by the ladies—also a variety of nic-nacks indispensable to gentlemen, such as soft-soap, "Twiggs' Hair-dye," Moustaches, and Goatees, of the latest Parisian style' waist Belts, padded shoulders for crooked gentlemen, glass eyes, false teeth, scratches, Toupees, &c. &c.

Terms of sale—¼ cash, balance on delivery.

MORE EXECUTORS OF THE MCDONOGH ESTATE.—John Gibson, Brantz Mayer and John Spear Smith, all three of Baltimore, qualified themselves yesterday in the Fifth District Court as Executors of the estate of John McDonogh.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lawes*—A case of *Habeas corpus* was tried in this Court yesterday, in which the father of a boy, about eight years, claimed the child, he having been divorced from his wife. The Judge decreed that the boy should be delivered up to the father, whereupon quite a startling scene took place in court.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Buchanan*—J. H. CALDWELL & ALS. vs. THE MAYOR & AL—In this case, Randell Hunt, Esq., counsel for Municipality No. Two, stated in a note yesterday as follows, to show cause on Monday next why the injunction issued should not be set aside, on the ground that the petition on its face sets forth no ground of action in law, and that said injunction was issued improvidently.

ASSAULT.—Michael Curry and Patrick Kelly were arrested yesterday in the First Municipality on a charge of having assaulted a slave belonging to J. Brosnan. In connection with this, a charge of assault against Henry McGlasson for having struck A. Lovel, who attempted to interfere, with a cane. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the former.

THE GRAND JURY.—The Jury was in session yesterday, and found true bills against the following parties: Charles Sanderson for entering a vessel the day time with intent to steal; Nicholas O'Leary for stealing a mule; and O. B. Bostwick for having in his possession moulds and dies with intent to counterfeit coin.

CHARGE DISMISSED.—Widow Lagoo was arrested yesterday before Recorder Gouge on the charge of a branch of trust preferred against her by Mr Gannet a few days since. No evidence was adduced to sustain the accusation, and the charge was accordingly dismissed.

CHARGE DISMISSED.—The charge preferred a few days since against G. Schlosser, for having caused the death of Thomas Mandville, was dismissed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell, there being no proof to sustain the accusation.

TRUTH IS CLEAR.—Chapman, and J. Dunn were committed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell for trial before First District Court on the charge of having stolen a fresh leg of Pork.

G. Waite was arrested in the Second Municipality on the charge of having stolen some stitching. Remanded for examination.

J. Beanon was charged with having stolen some leaves and forks on Thursday night at the fire on Tchoupitoulas. The examination was deferred.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 13, 1850.

The general market has been tolerably active since our last, for particulars of which, we refer to the subjoined remarks. The news by the Asia received on Tuesday last, reported a dull Cotton market in Liverpool, and the America's accounts made public this morning, announce a decline of ⅛d @¼d ⅌ lb. This, though unexpected, is by no means a bad feature. It proves only that for the moment, the efforts of the Trade to depress prices have been successful, and when the great stake for which they play for is considered, we are far from being surprised at the character of the news. The game, however, is an old one, and has been too often exposed to do any harm. The Liverpool, Manchester and Continental agents have their pockets full of orders, and it is highly desirable that they should be executed, even to stand in ⅛@¼d. Denver then the last quotations would warrant. Of course, it is, and hence the tone of the Liverpool and Manchester circulars at the last advices.

It is now nearly weeks since we presented our estimate of the crop. We see nothing to change our views, and feel still firmly of the opinion that the production will be fully as large as that of last year. Whether the consumption can be successfully reduced to the basis of a growth of 2,100,000 bales, (of the same weight as last season) is another question.

The weather in this early part of the week, was intensely cold. It is now moderate and agreeable.

COTTON—Arrived, since the 6th instant, 21,000 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 2,910 bales; Havre, 6,866; Genoa, 1,180; Barcelona, 1,076; Havana, 905; New York, 715; Boston, 539; Philadelphia, 200; Baltimore, 70: together, 13,171 bales, making an addition to stock of 8,737 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 149,864 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850 ..... bales	16,612
Arrived last week	21,209
Arrived previously	256,131 — 308,952
Exported last week 12,171	
Exported previously 161,616	174,787
Stock on hand and on shipboard	149,864

Up to the receipt of the Asia's accounts on Tuesday afternoon, the Cotton market maintained its former position, and 7,000 bales were sold at previous rates. The advices in question induced holders to offer more liberally, and the consequence was that 9,000 bales changed hands on Wednesday and Thursday, at a decline of ⅛d. This morning, the accounts by the America, to the 30th ult, were made public, showing a fall in the Liverpool market, of ⅛@¼d. ⅌ lb. This intelligence was unexpected, and our market has therefore to-day presented a dull appearance, with sales of only 1,000 bales, to complete pressing orders and freight engagements. As a consequence, the effect of the news has not been developed thus far. The total business of the week has amounted to 17,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	⅞
Ordinary	7¾@7⅞
Middling	7⅞@8
Good Middling	8@8⅛
Middling Fair	8⅛@8¼
Fair	8¼@8½
Good Fair	8½@9
Good and Fine	9@9½

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 6th instant, 255 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for New York, 914 hhds. Charleston, 8, together, 922 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, [illegible] hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept 1st, 1850 ..... hhds.	16,949
Arrived last week	255
Arrived previously	9,675 — 9,930
Exported last week	[illegible]
Exported previously	6,274 — 7,096
Stock on hand and on shipboard	10,778

The market continues very firm, and the transactions in view of the moderate stock on sale, have been to a fair extent, embracing 450 hhds. at full prices. The particulars have been mostly withheld, and we can therefore only state the 104 hhds. Logs, at a range of 6¾@7½c ⅌ lb. Amongst the couple the week, were 6 hhds. of the new crop. We continue our former quotations Leaf, 6¾@8¾c. Leaf Inferior to Common, 5@6½c. Fair to Fine, 10¼@12c. Choice and Selections, 11¼@12c. ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—The demand has been good, and in the early part of the week, sellers were enabled to obtain an advance of ⅛c ⅌ lb. This improvement was maintained up to yesterday, but in consequence of an increased receipts, it was lost on to day's business which reached 600 hhds. The sales of the week sum up 3,000 hhds., taken both for the North and West. We quote Inferior, 3¾@3¾c; Common, 4@4¼c. Fair, 4¼@5c. Prime, 5¼@5¾c. Choice, 5¾@6¼c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand for the article has been very steady, and prices have undergone no material change, though at the close to day, the receipts of the week, which are very heavy, have rather weakened the market. The business was transacted at 24¼@26c ⅌ gal. Sales to-day 1,300 hhds were sold at 26¼@26½c ⅌ gallon. The sales of the week have amounted to fully 6,000 hhds.

FLOUR—The market has been subject only to slight fluctuations during the week, and at the same time, the demand has been brisk both for shipment and on the spot, and the sales of the week including 4,000 bbls. disposed of to-day, have reached 21,000 bbls., a considerable portion of which was taken for England. The following prices are $4 30@$4 37½c for Ohio; $4 40 for Baltimore; $4 25@$4 37½ for Fancy; $4 50@$5 12½ ⅌ bbl. for extra brands.

GRAIN.—In the early part of the week, there was an active demand for Corn, and the comparatively small supplies enabled holders to command full rates, say from 56@58c ⅌ bushel. Since yesterday, however, the arrivals have come forward more freely, and as a consequence, prices have given way and range at the close, from 55@56c ⅌ bushel. The transactions of the week sum up upwards of 50,000 bushels, of which 15,000 were taken by an Oswego house for shipment to Liverpool. Oats have advanced, and now have sale at 36@38c ⅌ bushel for St Louis. There is no Wheat in market. Bran is selling at $1 85@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

PORK—The market has a financial close our mail, and the demand has been generally good, especially for old Mess, which is now retailing at $19 50. The principal sales include a lot of 500 bbls. Mess, at $19 50 bbls. new Mess and Prime short inspection, at $18 75 and $9 75; 195 bbls. new Mess inspected, at $18 87½c, and about 600 bbls. old Prime in the early part of the week, at $16 50 ⅌ bbl. The market closes firmly and rather with an upward tendency.

BACON.—The market continues to be very busy for the article, and small sales of Sides have been making at 8@8½c., and of Shoulders, at 7½c ⅌ lb. Hams are plentiful, and the demand continues on the same limited scale before noticed.

LARD—The sales have been to a moderate extent, at 7¼@7½c., both in kegs and bbls. Amongst the transactions was a lot of 53 bbls. new, at 7½c ⅌ lb.

BEEF—The sales since our last, comprise 300 tierces of Prime Mess in two lots at $18, and 150 do. at $15 25 ⅌ tierce. Small sales of Mess in bbls. are making at $11, and half bbls. $6@$6 25. We quote Prime at $9 50@$10 50 ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Western Butter is in moderate request, at 11@13c ⅌ lb. Cheese continues quite scarce and commands 9@9½c ⅌ lb.

RICE—Small sales at former prices, say 4@4¼c ⅌ lb for Carolina

WHISKEY—There has been a fair demand since our last, and the market prices have rallied now bringing 25¼@26c ⅌ gallon. A few small sales of rare were made at 26c.

SALT—Some five or six cargoes of Liverpool Salt, amounting to 18,000 sacks, have been sold principally at 42c ⅌ sack. From second hand stores is selling at $1 00@$1 05, and fine at $1 25 ⅌ sack