The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Our readers are reminded that the election for a United States Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of JUDICE BEEBE, takes place to-day. It is due to the gentleman whom we take pride and pleasure in supporting, to explain that he has not been induced to assume the position of a candidate by ambitious motives or by personal incitements of any kind. On the contrary, Col. CAMPBELL has become a candidate reluctantly, knowing full well that the duties and labors of a legislator will interfere materially with his interests, and yielding only, after repeated solicitation, to the wishes of a large number of influential and intelligent friends. The term for which he runs has already expired, so far as a regular biennial session of the Legislature is concerned, and the important services which it is presumed he may be enabled to render to the city and State, can only be made available in the event of an extra session. In view of the probability of a called session, and of the momentous subjects which will then come before the General Assembly, the friends of Col. CAMPBELL, comprising many enlightened citizens of both parties, were of opinion that his presence in the Senate would aid eventually in the successful solution of many knotty questions. The Tehuantepec Railroad; the draining of the swamp lands, which, by the provisions of Gen. Dowsey's bill, will revert to the State; the most effectual and durable means of protecting Louisiana from the danger of inundation, constitute a few of the issues that will occupy the attention of the Legislature, should it be convoked in extra session. Upon these questions, Col CAMPBELL's experience, superior mathematical attainments, comprehensive intelligence, and knowledge of facts, will be brought to bear with the happiest results. Col. C. is an old member of the Legislature, having repres ented for several years the Empire parish of the State, St. Landry. He is generally well acquainted with the country members, and will be able to exercise no inconsiderable amount of influence in securing their co-operation in various important schemes designed for the benefit of New-Orleans and of the State at large.

These have been the controlling sentiments which have moved our citizens to bring Col. CAMPBELL forward. They thought, not unreasonably, to profit by his information, talent and influence, and by his fitness for the investigation of matters which are the peculiar province of scientific engineers and practical mathematicians. He only consented to step forth from the retirement of private life, in the hope, that even at some sacrifice of personal interest, he might contribute the aid of his intellect and experience, in enlarging the sphere of the prosperity of Louisiana, in augmenting her wealth and resources, and in shielding her from the recurrence of calamities such as have recently entailed immense losses upon many of her worthiest citizens. The motive is most laudable, and entitles Col. C. to the ardent support of every man devoted to Louisiana and anxious for her progress.

Col. CAMPBELL's opinions on the current topics of the day are not unknown. There is no concealment or mystery about him. He is a friend of the Compromise and unalterably attached to the Union. In the adjustment of the slavery question by Congress, he sees much to approbate and little to condemn. He is inflexibly opposed to Northern or Southern incendiarism and agitation, and regards with equal indignation the abolitionism of Vermont and the disunion heresies of South Carolina. Upon this question he occupies common ground with his opponent. Col. CAMPBELL is a Whig, and although party politics has in reality but little to do with the contest, he has no idea of shirking any issue which may be made, or of wearing a double set of opinions to suit both parties. But he stands before the public—or rather his friends have placed him prominently in the field—as the man for the times, as a gentleman of ripe understanding, various and profound knowledge, extensive experience and unusually well acquainted with the country delegations. These are his titles to the support of the suffragans of New Orleans. Should an extra session be convened, his services will be invaluable. Should there be no extra session, it will not matter a straw who is elected, as the Senatorial term of the successful candidate will close on the first Monday in November of the present year.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The official proceedings of the General Council will appear in our next edition.

ALL THE WAY THROUGH.—The Tuscaloosa *Minerva* says:

The steamer *Terrebonne*, James A. Gunther, Master arrived at the Basin of the Terrebonne Canal, at this place, on Thursday night last. This is the first steamboat that has ever navigated the Bayou Terrebonne from its mouth to this place, and fully verifies the prognostication of the late Hon. H. S Thibodeaux, made a few years previous to his death, that, at no far distant day, steamers would ply on the Terrebonne for the transportation of the rich produce of the parish to market. The boat was thronged with a great number of our citizens, in order to have it in their power to say, that they were passengers on the first steamer, that ever ascended the Terrebonne from the Gulf shore to its source.

☞ The City of Jackson, in Mississippi, contains a population of 2,641, viz: 1,555 whites, 1,076 slaves, and 13 free blacks.

☞ The Vermont *Journal*, of the 27th ult., expresses the belief that the extraordinary law of that state, on the subject of fugitive slaves, will be pronounced unconstitutional by the State Judiciary.

THE "WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT" is 80 feet in height, and in the season closed for the cutting and dressing of the marble will be continued during the winter, and the work [illegible] the state will be resumed about the first of April.

During the month of December the total receipts for this work were $27,000.

Within the same time blocks of marble and other material have arrived at "Monument Place" to represent the States of Ohio and Georgia.

THE MOTHER'S RECOMPENSE—*A Sequel to Home Influence.*—We are indebted to D. Appleton & Co., through J. B Steel, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of this interesting and touching story, from the pen of Grace Aguilar, the author of "Home Influence." We predict for it a wide spread popularity.

A NEW LIGHT.—The Scientific American has a letter from George Cadwalader Blaney, Fort Washita, Arkansas, stating that he has discovered, and applied for patents in this country and Europe for a mode of making a cheap and brilliant gas, produced upon a new and scientific principle, which can be obtained at a cost less than one cent per thousand feet. Mr. Blaney says the process will far surpass every other means of producing gas extant; neither will the material raise in value on account of an increased demand. During the process another article, more valuable than the gas itself, is produced. Neither is there required, during the operation, a single particle of wood, coal, water, or vegetable matter, and the material can be obtained in any climate place, however remote from civilization.

☞ Messrs. Bonneval & Boak will sell TO-MORROW at half past 10 o'clock, at their office, No. 51, Toulouse street, a quantity of Dry Goods, belonging to the estate of Daniel Ryan.

☞ Several valuable pieces of land will be sold THIS DAY, at Banks' Arcade with Brard, Auctioneer, belonging to [illegible] Page, one established at Baton Rouge.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE OF THE U. S. SHIP PREBLE.—We announced yesterday the arrival of the U. S. ship of war Preble, Commander James Glynn, at New York, after a four years's cruise. The New York papers furnish us with the following detailed account of her voyage:

Her cruise has been a remarkable one. Sailing from this port for California in September 1846 as convoy to Stevenson's regiment of volunteers, she served with great activity upon the West Coast throughout the Mexican war. At its termination, she was dispatched to China with Com. Geisinger on board, who was ordered to the command of the East India Squadron. On her way she stopped, for a short time, at several ports of the Sandwich Islands, for interest and novelty.

In running over from Mazatlan to the Sandwich Islands, diligent search was made by the Preble for a group of Islands represented in hydrographical works as having been repeatedly seen, between parallels of 16 and 18 north latitude, and near the track of vessels bound to California, but not the slightest indication of land was discovered in that quarter.

Reaching China at a moment when matters were beginning to assume a grave aspect between the Governor of Canton and the United States Commissioner, in relation to the recognition and reception of the latter, the timely arrival of the Preble with the Commodore, contributed in no small degree to the restoration of harmony, and a continuance of the respect heretofore shown to American citizens by the Chinese.

Some misunderstandings, however, between other foreigners and the Chinese, made it expedient, in the view of the commander, to retain the Preble in this squadron and she was, consequently, engaged for several months in visiting Manilla and the various southern ports of China. But information having been received through the Dutch government at Batavia, of the detention and imprisonment in Japan, of 16 American wrecked seamen, the Preble was despatched in Feb. 1849, to demand and obtain their release. She had scarcely left the harbor of Hong Kong, however, before the small pox made its appearance on board, and she was compelled to put back into port, to prevent its spreading among the crew. A detention of two or three weeks in quarantine was the consequence of this unlucky occurrence, before it was thought safe to pronounce the ship free from contagion, and again venture upon the purposed cruise to this terra incognita. On her way to Japan, the Preble touched at the Loo Choo Islands, a kingdom in themselves yet dependent of Japan.

As she entered the harbor of Nagasaki, the Preble was met by a number of large boats, which ordered her off, and attempted to oppose her further ingress. But, by standing steadily in, with a fine breeze, their ranks were soon broken, and a desirable position selected for anchoring. Fleets of boats, crowded with soldiers, shortly afterward began to arrive, and from that time until the Preble left, they poured in in one incessant stream, day and night. Each squadron of boats had banners, ornamented with distinctive symbols and devices, which were transferred to the troops to their encampments, on the elevated shores surrounding the anchorage of the Preble. From time to time were, at intervals, in the batteries, gateway artillery, numbering in all upwards of 60 guns, which were trained upon the Preble's decks.

It was in the face of this array, and with a cordon of boats drawn around the ship, that negotiations were carried on for the release of American citizens, from an ignominious and cruel imprisonment of nearly seventeen months.

Upon being peremptorily told by Captain Glynn—in language that could not be misunderstood—that they must immediately deliver up the men, or means would be found to compel them, and that the American government always knew how to recover and protect its citizens, when improperly detained or abused by any nation whatever; they promised that they should be sent off to the ship in two days from that time. This was strictly fulfilled—The Preble, on her return to Hong Kong, stopped at the entrance of the port of Shanghai and Amoy, on the east coast of China. And, notwithstanding a delay of two days at Loo Choo, nine at Japan seven at Shanghai, two at Woosung, and two at Amoy, she arrived at Hong Kong in fifty-nine days from the time of starting. This was one day less than had been given her by the most experienced men in Canton, to reach Nagasaki, alone, at that season of the year.

Three years having now nearly expired since the Preble left the United States, preparations were made for her return home by the way of Cape of Good Hope. But when on the eve of sailing, orders were received from the navy department, for her immediate return to the coast of California. In obedience to these, she, therefore, sailed on the 10th of June, 1849, for San Francisco.

On the 18th (sea account) of the same month, at 3h. 30m. P. M., land was discovered, which afterwards proved to be a large island—its extent, however, could not be ascertained, as the Preble did not alter her course from that on which she was sailing when the land was first made. On this course E. N. E., she had an 31 miles parallel with the coast, before it began to trend off from her track. The island is mountainous, and rises into a remarkable peak near its south-western extremity. The elevation of this peak, as determined by the Preble, is in lat. 28 deg. 17 min N., and lon. 129 deg. 24 min. E. The ship passed quite near to it land, but owing to the extreme haziness of the atmosphere, it was impossible to determine whether it was inhabited or not.

While the Preble and at Honolulu, a difficulty occurred between the Consul General of France and the Hawaiian Government, a detachment of soldiers and seamen were thrown on shore from the French man-of-war, and the fort taken possession of, and after having dismounted the guns, and destroyed the ammunition, they returned to the ship. In the meantime, stood ready to protect and shelter the American residents, in case of any collision or bombardment.

It was not until the December following that a fragment of the crew were sufficiently convalescent to admit of the Preble's venturing to California, with a few men landed from the squadron. She was then taken to San Francisco, and ultimately to Benicia, 35 men having been left behind, in the hospital at Honolulu.

The terms of service of the crew having expired, they were all discharged as fast as they recovered sufficiently to leave the hands of the physician. The health of many of the officers were so greatly impaired that they were sent home by way of the Isthmus. The ship was thus left entirely without a crew—the copper was literally worn from her bottom—her hull, mainmast and other spars were falling to pieces with decay, and there was not a sail aboard that was fit to spread to a moderate breeze. In July, however, she was patched up, the mainmast fished, a suit of old sails given her, and as many officers and men as could be spared from the already disabled squadron put on board, and she sailed on the 3d day of August for Valparaiso, where she arrived in 36 days, making one of the quickest passages on record. Here the Preble was detained one month, from the necessity of having a new suit of sails made.

The second arrival of the Preble at Honolulu, she had been absent from the United States two years and eleven months, and had sailed 73,833 miles; an amount it is believed, unequalled in the same space of time, by any man-of-war of any nation, that has ever floated, and up to her return to that port, she has sailed nearly 100,000 miles and has been in commission four years and four months.

Every port of any importance whatever, in the north Pacific and China Seas, and upon the west coast of South America, Mexico and California, has been visited, and many of them several times during the cruise. Untrequented parts of the ocean have been traversed—a number of strange ports have been opened, where no national vessel have ever shown our flag—and our commerce has received succour and protection from the Preble in a number of most important instances. Thus it will be seen that the Preble has made one of the most interesting, and certainly the longest cruise, for both duration of time and distance sailed, that has ever been made by an American man-of-war.

Of her one hundred and forty-five passengers who sailed from New York in the Preble, in September, 1846, but one commissioned officer, two forward officers, and five men remained on board. Of the others, thirty have been transferred to other vessels, or permitted to return home in consequence of sickness; two were killed by accident, in the early part of the cruise, fifty-seven served out their terms of enlistment, and were discharged in California; the others run for the "diggings," preferring to serve themselves at the reported wages of $16 a day, to serving their contract and their country at 30 cents per day.

For the satisfaction of the friends of the deceased, the following list is published now, though some part of it may have appeared in print before. It is complete, so far as it has been possible to render it so:

June 13, 1849, William Lloyd, ordinary seaman, Charleston, S. C., 21; 18th James Dick, boatswain's mate, Philadelphia, 43; 20th, James Thompson, sail-maker's mate, England, 31; 22d, "Jack," passenger, Sandwich Island; 29th, Peter Thompson, ordinary seaman, Philadelphia, 25.

July 1, Jacob Jackson, seaman, Sweden, 30; 8th, Philip Richardson, do. Maine, 27; 9th, Sarel Weir, cooper, New York, 24; 16th, John Grafe, quarter master, Newport, R. I., 49 14th, J. Vallance, captain after guard—man, Ireland, 25; 23d, John Colp, orderly sergt., Paris 45, 26th, John Gardiner, captain forecastle, Massachusetts, 45; 29th, Jas. Quinn, captain maintop, Delaware, 23

Aug. 5—Jacobus Caddus, Holland, 27; Jas. Baird, ship's corporal, Maine 36; 13th, Peter Sergeant, armorer, N Y, 45; 17th, Wm. Tezeira, seaman, Mass., 25; 20th, Jeremiah Hora, marine, Ireland; 22d, John Ryan, seaman, do. 39; 25th, Wm. Archibald, landsman, Boston, 22; 26th, Thomas Coleman, acting carpenter, Newfoundland, 41; 27th, James Dannett, seaman, Charleston, 24.

Sept. 9—Wm. Cox, marine, N. Y., 25; 7th, Wm. Prest, seaman, Sweden, 31, 9th, Thomas Williams, ship's cook, R. Island, 45; 29th, John Pearce, ord. seaman, U. States.

Oct. 22d—Edgar Johnson, first boy, N. Jersey; George Ward, seaman, England; "Dennis Rich, landsman, East Palmyra, N. Y. Total. 31.

☞ Were left sick at Honolulu, and died since Dec. 9th, 1849.

The above list shows a mortality of more than twenty per cent of the whole number, which is larger than any ship in our service, has ever suffered from all or any causes during our cruise, and it is believed to be a much larger average, though a less distinguished loss, than was sustained by any one body of men, in any one action, during the whole of the war with Mexico

Hard and long service has used up the Preble herself, almost effectually as it has the crew. The Preble has on board four men charged with mutiny and murder on board the barque Glenn, of New-Haven.

The following is a list of the officers who came home in the Preble:

Commander, James Glynn, joined at Callao, February, 1848; First Lieutenant, T. S. Renshaw joined at San Francisco, about July; Acting Master, Francis Gregory, do.; Midshipmen, Wm. H. Moffit, do; S. Howard Newman, do.; Wm P A Campbell, do. Jas C Walker, do. Captain's Clerk, Jas B Nourse, do; Master's Mate, H J Morehouse, do; Acting Boatswain, James Walker, Acting Carpenter, J G Stewart, do, Second Lieutenant, Silas Bent, joined in New York, July, 1846; Sail Maker, T Griffin, do; Acting Gunner, Henry Ward, do; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. Lowber, joined in the China Sea, in 1848.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK, Friday, Jan. 17.

The American steamship Franklin has arrived at New York from Havre, bringing dates from London to the 3d and Liverpool to the 1st.

Markets.

Cotton was in good demand, and prices were firm and rather higher.

The holidays had interfered with business operations. Our accounts of the markets are meagre, and we have no quotations of cotton. Trade was active. Consols 96¾ to 96⅞.

There was little doing in flour. Prices maintained. Corn the same—yellow 31s per quarter. Exchange had an upward tendency.

The stock of cotton on hand was 454,870 bales, of which 250,000 were American. The Alsatic sailed on her regular day.

The political news by the Franklin is unimportant.

PAY OF OFFICERS.—The insufficiency of the pay of officers and soldiers serving in Oregon and California, in consequence of the high prices caused by the gold discoveries in the latter State, was alluded to in the United States Senate on Wednesday, by Senator Gwin, in offering a resolution to remedy the evil. He said: The officers and their families had to perform the most menial services, owing to the high wages of labor. Gen. Riley could not employ a cook for his family, the wages charged being greater than his pay. The sensible and estimable lady of his Adjutant General (Major Carby) supported his family by copying papers for the Convention. At a dining party given before my eyes, the wife and her sister waited upon the guests. Brevet Col Casey, in command of a regiment, entertained me at his quarters on board of a miserable old ship at the wharf at Benicia, the dinner and supper having been cooked by his beautiful and accomplished lady, and placed before us to help ourselves. I could name numerous other instances of peculiar hardship, but I hope I have said enough to induce early and prompt action on the subject, by the Senate.

☞ There are fifty-three newspapers and periodicals in Tennessee, of which, twenty four are Whig, thirteen Democratic, nine religious, three neutral, one agricultural, one educational, and two temperance.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.

CHOLERA AMONGST U. S. TROOPS AT SEA.—The ship Sulas Leonard arrived from New Orleans this afternoon, and landed at Fort Independence companies B and D, of the Third Infantry, U. S. Army, Major Thomas commanding. Nine of the soldiers and two of the crew died on the passage, of cholera.

☞ The population of Cincinnati is 115,436, and of Hamilton county, including Cincinnati of course, 156,990.

Population of Pittsburg (including Allegheny and suburbs), 53,054; population of the same districts in 1840, according to the official returns, 31,204; remainder of Allegheny county, 52,709; total population, 136,963; population of Allegheny county in 1840, 81,235. Increase of population in Pittsburg and suburbs since 1840, 52,750.

THE RIVERS—The Nashville *Whig* of the 9th inst., say: The river is falling at this point. At Paducah, on the 4th, the Ohio was falling very fast. The Tennessee slowly. At Nashville the same day, the Cumberland was falling fast; five water on Harpeth shoals. The river at Jamestown had to lighten to get to Clarksville. At St. Louis, the Mississippi was at a stand: with 5 feet water to Cairo. The ice was more soft and navigation less difficult.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.

The coalition party have agreed to a division of offices. The Democrats are to have the Governor, Lieut. Governor, State Treasurer, and the Counsellors and Senators for the short term. The Free Soilers are to have a Senator for the long term, Secretary of State, four Counsellors, State Auditor, and Sergeant-at-Arms.

METALS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Iron is the most abundant metallic mineral our country affords. Its value is ten times the value of gold and silver, and one-half the value of all the metals produced in the United States. Iron is found in every State of the Union.

The most valuable mine is one in Salisbury, Conn., which yields 2000 tons annually. The mines in Duchess and Columbia counties, in the State of New York, produce annually 20,000 tons of ore; Essex county, 1500 tons; Clinton, 3000; Franklin, 600; St. Lawrence, 2000, amounting in all to more than $500,000. The value of the iron produced in the United States in 1835, was $5,000,000; in 1837, $7,700,000.—In Ohio 1200 square miles are underlaid with iron.

A region explored in 1838 would furnish iron 60 miles long and 6 miles wide; a square would yield 3,000,000 tons of pig iron, so that this district would contain 1,000,000,000 tons. By taking from this region 400,000 tons annually, a larger quantity than England produced previous to 1829, it would last 2700 years!—Adding a discovery certainly to any man looks ahead! The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland and Virginia possess inexhaustible quantities of iron ore. In Tennessee, 100,000 tons are annually manufactured. Notwithstanding our great iron resources, more than one half of our cutlery, hardware, railroad iron, &c., is still imported from Great Britain.

It is supposed by geologists that the weekly supply of gold from our own mines will be equal to the demand, and that our own mines will yet become more profitable than the mines of Brazil and Columbia.

The most extensive lead mines in the world are in Missouri, where the lead region is 70 miles long, by 50 wide. These mines in 1826, produced 7,500,000 tons, and the whole produce of the United States was 8,332,105.

It has been estimated that the quantity of iron required in England, for railroads, &c., for the current year, will be about 1,250,000 tons, which it is supposed will be equal to all that country will produce.

The quantity of lead manufactured in the United States in 1826 was 12,311,720 pounds; in 1829, 14,541,310 pounds; in 1838, 8,332,105; and in 1832, 4,281,867 pounds.

The copper trade, until within a year or two, has not been of any much importance, as the result of the efforts made for such, and as to justify any great operations. But now it appears to be attracting a good deal of attention. Whether the demand for copper stock is a fair index to the value of the copper regions, remains to be seen.

It is estimated that the quantity of iron produced in the United States in 1845 was 919,100 tons value at $23,940,500.

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF N. ORLEANS AND LAFAYETTE. Sitting of January 16, 1851.

Present—Mr. Clark, Chairman; Yancy, Pride, Shields, Beauregard, Hooper, Buddecke, Wood and Burks.

On motion of Mr. Yancy, of the Second Municipality, it was Resolved, That a committee be appointed to request our senators and representatives in Congress to claim the right of way, with a grant of alternate sections of the public lands, for the proposed Railroad from New Orleans to Jackson, Miss.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Yancy, from the Second Municipality; Beauregard, from the Third Municipality; Burks, from the First Municipality; Burke, from Lafayette, a committee.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr Yancy, of the Second Municipality, and unanimously adopted viz:

Resolved, That the friends of the proposed Railroad from New Orleans to Jackson, Miss., be requested to meet in convention, in the city of New Orleans, on the third Wednesday in April next.

Resolved, That the Councils of the three Municipalities of New Orleans and Lafayette be request. d to appoint twenty citizens from each corporation, and a committee of five members of each Council, as delegates to the proposed convention.

Resolved, That the committee of arrangements (to be appointed by the Chair) be requested to open a correspondence with the friends of this enterprise, inviting their co-operation.

Resolved, That the committee of arrangements be requested to procure a suitable room for the holding of the proposed convention, and to give due notice of the same.

Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. Clark, of the First Municipality; Yancy, of the Second Municipality; Hooper, of the Third Municipality; Wood, of Lafayette.

The committee then went into an election for an orator, to make the preliminary surveys, and Mr. Augustus S. Phelps was elected.

On motion of Mr. Wood, of Lafayette, it was Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements have power to control the sum of two thousand dollars, appropriated by the several corporations of New Orleans and Lafayette, and make the necessary arrangements with the engineer, and that the secretary of the joint committee be directed to notify the Committees of the three Municipalities, and of Lafayette, of the appointment of the and Committee of Arrangements.

On motion of Mr. Burks, the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

GEORGE CLARK, Chairman.

J. N. BURKS, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

THE FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM—We refer our readers to the cards in another column from the Lady managers of the late Fair, for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, and from Sister Mary Irene, the Directress of the Institution, from which it will be seen that despite the inclement weather which prevailed during the time the Fair was held, the benevolent project has netted the enormous sum of $9,381 88. Truly may it be said that a charitable appeal to the citizens of New Orleans is never made in vain.

ORLEANS THEATRE—The favorite opera of *Norma* will be performed to-night with the full strength of the company.

On Monday evening, Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of "The Prophet" will be brought out for the first time this season. Those who wish to secure seats would do well to apply betimes.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Mr. H. Placide will appear to-night in the drama of "The Village Doctor," and also in the farce of "The Anatomists." The brilliant Divertisements, with Hilariot and Valleso will vary the attractions of the evening.

JACKSON RAILROAD—We refer our readers to the interesting proceedings had at the meeting of the Joint Committees on Thursday evening last. We ardently hope that the Rail Road Convention may be held, and a spirit diffused throughout the length and breadth of the State, that will remove the most apathetic to a sense of their true interests.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—*Judge McCaleb.*—Mr. Henderson closed his argument yesterday. Mr. Hunton will speak to-day, and the case will probably go to the jury in the afternoon.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lane.*—The Grand Jury through their Foreman, Jas P. Freret, Esq., yesterday presented their report. It is an ex ceptionable document abounding in good and wholesome advice, and we only regret that its extreme length interferes with its insertion in our columns.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lea.*—This Court is now occupied with the case of the Churchwardens of the St. Louis Cathedral vs. J. P. Kirwan, the builder, for an alleged breach of contract, the damages in which are laid at a heavy sum—Benjamin & Micou for plaintiffs, and Grymes and Roselius for defendant.

THEOBALD—Thos. Collins was examined yesterday by recorder Genois on the charge of attempting to rob Andrew Burns some days since. The plaintiff however failed to appear and the accused was discharged, but immediately afterwards apprehended for being an incorrigible vagabond.

GENERAL COUNCIL—A special body held a special meeting yesterday at 12 o'clock, in the chair and Honor the Mayor: Mr. Bienvenu in the chair and seven members present. A message from the Mayor on private council relative officially the death of Nathan Jarvis, late a member of the council, and paying the usual tribute to the memory of the deceased. After the reading of the communication Mr. Tompkins presented appropriate resolutions expressing the loss of their efficient colleague and condoling with the family on their sad bereavement.

FIXED—A woman named Jane Burke was fined $50 yesterday by Recorder Genois for keeping a disorderly house.

FIRE AND SMOKE—Patrick Shea was detected yesterday in the First Municipality in the act of carrying a pair of shoes from a store on the Levee. The Recorder sent him for trial before the First District Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—A warrant was issued yesterday by the Recorder for the arrest of one Owens charged with striking and kicking Frederick Smith.

FIRE DOWN THE TRUNK—John Conner was examined yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having stolen a cloak from Mr. Monaghan in Estelle street a few days since. The accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

SMALL CAUSE—Adam, a slave, was arrested yesterday on the Levee for the larceny of some coats from on board the steamboat Champion. Upon their slave named Dick was arrested for striking a white man. Some bad hombres buyers and the slave stones firmly at our quotations. We have not heard of any sales on plantation.

PUBLIC SALE FORGERY—A forged check purporting to be drawn by Wm. E. Leverich for the sum of $5 974, was presented by a lad at the counter of the Bank of Louisiana on Tuesday last, and was promptly honored. By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the bank offers a reward of $1000 for the detection and conviction of the scamp who perpetrated the fraud.

COUNTERFEITS—Two notes were examined yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having, on the 20th ultimo, robbed Jacob Godin of the sum of $14. The accused was sent for trial before the First District Court.

A CARD.

I have been called on by many citizens, as a candidate for election to the State Senate, for an expression of my views in reference to my sentiments on the subject of the Union; and have been informed that an impression exists that I belong to that class of persons—if I may use the term—who are ultra in their feelings. I wish feelings of deep gratification that I find it necessary to vindicate myself from such a foul charge. I regard the Union of our States as identical with our political existence, and the prosperity of political and social liberty throughout the world. I will not consent to be placed second to any man in devotion to the Union. W. S. CAMPBELL.

New Orleans, Jan. 18, 1851. Jn18 1t

A CARD.

The Lady Managers of the late Fair for the benefit of the Camp street Female Orphan Asylum, in submitting the annexed exhibit of proceeds, again take the opportunity of acknowledging their obligations to the public for the generous patronage, advertising and editorial aid, to which they cannot but feel they are greatly indebted for the success that attended their efforts. To the Gentlemen to Colonel John Hewlett, Mr. Krail, the proprietor of the United States Bakery, and many others, for liberal donations before and during the Fair, they tender their best acknowledgments. Their thanks are due Mr. Amans, the eminent artist, for the splendidly execed portrait of the "ever-faithful Margaret," which he contributed as a free offering, also, to Major J. A. Bean, for his zeal and unremitting exertions to promote the success of the enterprise, and to Messrs. M. Musson, P. Rotchford, Jas. P. Freret, Barbet, R. B. Sykes, Hale, A. B. James, and Henry Bier, for valuable personal services to the Fair. To the ladies and gentlemen, amateurs, who generously contributed to the Concert: to Mr. Perier, for the use of his piano on the occasion: to Mr. Mayo, for facilities afforded the performers for rehearsal.

The Lady Managers, in acknowledging the public generosity that has enabled them to afford sensible relief to an institution eminently deserving, avail themselves of the occasion to answer a question not unfrequently asked them, of late, regarding the the use of money whose disposal fell to their proceeds of Fairs, &c. To some, an explanation is necessary, for other it is deemed advisable—From actual examination of its affairs, they find that the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum is entirely unendowed, and is possessed of no property other than the grounds on which the institution buildings and free school are situated. From its poverty, the salaries of teachers are or paid out in fifty and satisfactory accounted for, they ascertained that the annual expense of providing the comfortable necessaries for the Asylum, two hundred and sixty white children, the family of the Asylum, averages from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. This sum is annually raised by a small amount, poor, little reflection, by those who have the time and ability of even a limited household. The regular income of the Institution, although administered with rigid economy, is entirely inadequate to the support of the helpless community within its walls. The yearly appropriation by the Legislature, never yet denied, and the product of the dairy, under management of devoted Margaret, are the only certain sources of their income. And a large yearly deficit which has been partly provided for therefore by Fairs, Benefits &c. Added to this indebtedness, a fulfilment of the deed of donation of the ground upon which the Asylum is built, to secure a permanent home to the orphan, and repeated visitations of Heaven, by sickness during the past year, combined to involve at!! more deeply the institution, thus rendering the late appeal one of imperative necessity.

The Lady Managers, in this appeal, more generally known the facts which induced them to open up the Orphan Girls' Fair, confidently trust that the above explanation will be ample solvency, if there be any required, for the frequent recourse had during the last year to public benevolence.

Contents—Amount realized at the late occasion, although not sufficient to cover the embarrassments of the institution, will cancel all pressing liabilities, and they feel assured that the ineffable pleasure enjoyed by them in placing in the hands of the good sisterhood in charge of the Asylum, the very handsome sum netted by the Fair and Concert, participated in by the Public, of whose munificent liberality it is gratifying evidence.

Total receipts of the Fair, $9,788 96

" " " Concert, 644 00—$9,366 96

Expenses of Fair, room rent, &c 405 23

Expenses Concert room rent, &c. 179 85—585 10

Nett proceeds, $9,381 86

New Orleans, January 17, 1851.

A Card.

N. O. FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, Jan 17, 1851.

The undersigned, in behalf of her orphan charge, gratefully acknowledges from the Lady Managers, the receipt of $9,381 86 nett proceeds of the late Fair and Concert for the relief of the Camp Street Asylum.

The pleasing result of the Ladies Fair, proves beyond doubt that sympathy for the Orphan Girl is ever feelingly alive in the breast of the generous people of New Orleans. And gladly would we invent, were it in our power to do so, some new style of expression, to convey our grateful acknowledgments. We are caught to appreciate the memory of the heart touching the generous and hottest of recipients for benefits received. While we are under the necessity of asserting our poverty as large, that it is the only remuneration left in our power to bestow. It is therefore offered freely, 'tis offered cheerfully. 'tis given as the highest tribute of our profound respect and gratitude to those who have been mindful of the Orphan's in their hour necessities. Suffice it say, that the good deed have shall never be obliterated from our hearts. He, who, in his mercy, is pleased to accept as done to himself, whatever is done to little saints, will bless and compensate the Lady Managers, who have labored so zealously. And even there will breathed fervent prayer, it shall be, that the just reward of earnest zeal, to people, may not be confined to time, but enjoyed in a higher, better, and more lasting sphere.

SISTER MARY IRENE, Directress.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1851.

A considerable extent of business has been transacted during the past week, as will be perceived on a reference to our detailed remarks below. The Cotton market, however, has not participated in this activity, and prices have sunk from day to day until they are now ⅛c below our quotations of Friday last. This depression is mainly to be ascribed to the difficulty of passing Exchange, though attributable also in part to the delay in receiving later accounts from Europe, now fully due. Factors as a body are unwilling to sell at the decline, though the heavy receipts of the past week have contributed to place them in a more dependent position for the time being.

The letters by the Niagara came to hand yesterday, quoting Orleans Middling at 7 13-16@7¾d, and Fair at 8¼d. Stock 100,000 bales less than last year, and spinners poorly supplied.

The weather has been clear and quite warm for the season. The river is 8 feet below high water mark.

COTTON—Arrived since the 10th instant, 30,261 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 13,708 bales; Hull, 1,495; Havre, 4,663; Gent, 924; Genoa, 350; Barcelona, 1,425; Mallorca, 277; New York, 1,294; Boston, 1,348; together, 25,415 bales, making an addition to stock of 25,446 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 223,925 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850..... bales	16,612	
Arrived last week.....	30,961	
Arrived previously.....	460,694	491,345
Exported last week.....	25,415	
Exported previously.....	259,617	285,032
Stock on hand and on shipboard,...		206,913

Various influences have conspired to depress the Cotton market during the past week, foremost among which has been the stringency of the money market rendering it exceedingly difficult to pass exchange, added to which the delay in receiving later accounts, heavy receipts, and increasing estimates of the crop have not been without their effect. These causes have day by day unfavorably affected the market, so that prices are now ⅛c lower than last week. The Franklin's accounts in the last instant, were received to-day, advising a firm market in Eng and, but they have failed to create any impression with us.

The entire transactions of the week only amount to 17,500 bales out of which 2,500 to-day, against receipts of 30,961 bales. Our quotations have been arranged to conform with the decline noted.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

INFERIOR.....	11@11¾
ORDINARY.....	12¼@12¾
MIDDLING.....	14¼@14¾
GOOD MIDDLING.....	15—@15¼
MIDDLING FAIR.....	15¾@15¾
FAIR.....	16¾@17
FULLY FAIR.....	17¼@17¾
GOOD FAIR.....	—@—
GOOD FINE.....	nominal.

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 10th instant, 223 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Belize (Honduras) 2 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 11,051 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850..... hhds.	14,949	
Arrived last week.....	223	
Arrived previously.....	4,776	5,001
		19,843
Exported last week.....	9	
Exported previously.....	8,790	8,792
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		11,051

After a long period of inactivity, the market has displayed some animation during the past week, and the sales have amounted to 890 hhds., at easier prices, though as most of the transactions were on private terms no definite quotations can be given.

Amongst the sales were 27 hhds. Admitted, at 12½, $4 do at 10¼c and 24 do at 15c ⅌ lb. We quote Inferior to Common ⅌@10c; Fair to Fine, 10¼@12c; Choice and Selections, 11¾@12¾c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—The market opened with an active demand on Saturday, aided by a disposition on the part of holders to make some slight concessions, and the same good enquiry prevailed on Monday and Tuesday, resulting in sales during the three days of 4,300 hhds. On Wednesday and Thursday the business amounted to 1,500 hhds., which to day with a dull market, only 400 hhds were disposed of, making the total transactions of the week, 6,200 hhds., taken for the North, for the West, and also on speculation. We quote Inferior, 3¾@4c; Common, 4¾@4¾c; Fair, 4¾@5¼c; Prime, 5¾@5¾c; Choice, 6@6¼c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a steady and active demand for this article since our last, which has resulted in sales of 9,200 hh