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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1856.

OFFICE, 33 CHARTRES ST.

THE DAILY BEE.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22.

The Northern Mail, according to the bulletin-board of the Post Office, came through yesterday. No papers, however, were received of the latest dates, further North than Baltimore.

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

One hundred and twenty-four years ago George Washington was born. If the precepts bequeathed by him to his country continue to be truly and faithfully observed; if the people of the United States cherish the remembrance of his paternal counsels, and uphold the great principles enshrined within his farewell address, there is no room to doubt that a hundred years, or a thousand years hence, a free and united people will annually commemorate with military pageants and general rejoicing the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington. We can only pretermit its observance when the Union ceases to be the source of our greatness, and the chief object of our affection, and such a calamity can only occur when we shall have reached that point of political abasement, which decides the maxims of the Father of his Country as the obsolete dogmas of antiquated conservatism. Thank Heaven! that period has not yet arrived, nor, despite the folly of weak and the fury of wicked men, do we entertain any apprehension of its speedy advent.

Let us, then, celebrate the glorious anniversary with the customary outpourings of national gratitude, thankful that, under Heaven, a Washington was granted to our infant people to lead them, like the Patriarch of old, out of the house of bondage.

A MONUMENT TO HENRY CLAY.

The citizens of Louisiana, amidst imposing ceremonies and appropriate solemnities, have evinced their grateful remembrance of the heroic exploits of Andrew Jackson, by the erection of a costly and majestic monument to his memory. We rejoice that they have done so. We are gratified at this evidence that our people are not insensible to the claims of departed greatness, nor callous to the emotions of gratitude. It would have ill-become us to complain of national indifference, had we not proved that we were not amenable to so grave a charge. The people of Louisiana, and more especially of New Orleans, have sought to perpetuate the spirit-stirring annals of Chalmette, by a monument which is conspicuously placed as to attract the public eye, and which, in its nature, irresistibly recalls the events it is designed to commemorate.

It is now proposed to erect a statue to the memory of Henry Clay—of that transcendant statesman, orator and patriot, whose name only begins to be properly appreciated, now that death has snatched him from the scene of human passions, of fierce contentions and political hatreds. Such a project has been hailed with universal acclaim. Nowhere, unless in the Senate Chamber at Washington, where he was wont to display his burning eloquence, or pour forth his words of wisdom, could a monument to Henry Clay be more appropriately reared. Here, Mr. Clay possessed numerous relations, and was, therefore, in some measure identified with our city. Moreover, he was particularly attached to the Crescent City: he admired her citizens, and loved to enjoy her warm-hearted hospitality. He visited us invariably with delight, and left us uniformly with regret. Some of the pleasantest hours of his life, as we have heard from his own lips, were passed in New Orleans. Its climate was felt by him as particularly soothing and balmy during the latter years of his existence.

There are yet other reasons why we should erect a structure to the memory of Henry Clay. Though his fame belongs to the whole country, yet he was emphatically a Southern statesman. He represented the Southern mind, and reflected its highest and noblest qualities. He was an ardent advocate of that war which has given to Louisiana an historical immortality. He was a supporter and friend of the industry of Louisiana, and contributed all the immense resources of his intellect to the maintenance of a policy which he tended to her prosperity and advancement. Whatever, indeed, was calculated to enlarge the population, augment the wealth, and consolidate the power of the great valley of the Mississippi, was certain to obtain from Mr. Clay an energetic and willing support.

But even if we regarded him purely in a national point of view, as a distinguished statesman, a mighty orator, a generous patriot, why should we not take the initiative in transmitting to posterity a memento of his greatness and our gratitude? We trust that the project will not be permitted to languish, and that the gentlemen who have started it, will use all possible expedition in carrying it to a successful issue. There cannot exist a doubt that the citizens of all parties will eagerly avail themselves of an opportunity of contributing to so noble an enterprise.

Self-regulating Piano.—We invite attention to the advertisement relative to these splendid instruments, manufactured by Mr. Pleyel, and which may be seen at the music store of Henry Parsons, No. 13 Camp street. These pianos are of iron, are not subject to get out of tune, and may be tuned by a special contrivance, without the aid of an operator, to the pitch of any other instrument, or of the voice. They possess special advantages for this climate. See advertisement.

Dr. De Lacy.—This eminent practitioner may be consulted during the remainder of his stay in New Orleans, at his office, No. 10 Rampart street. His success in the application of galvanism to the treatment of chronic and nervous complaints has, we understand, been most signal. Those desirous of learning something of the efficacy of this mode of treatment, may obtain a prospectus containing extracts from Paris and other journals, at Mr. H. D. McGinnis' bookstore, 36 Camp street.

Sylvic Oil.—W. P. Kirkland, No. 95 Common street, continues to sell vast numbers of the Sylvic Oil Lamp, experience having proved incontestibly that, with equal illuminating power, it consumes less than half the quantity of other oils, and costs less than half the price. The probability is, that for domestic purposes, the Sylvic Oil will ultimately supersede sperm, lard and all other varieties.

Tar Yard for Sale.—By reference to our business columns, it will be perceived that the Tar Yard, known as "*Chenes Rouges*," about 30 miles from Opelousas, is offered for sale. Information respecting it may be had on application to Wm. Bonny & Co., 89 Magazine street.

Fancy Tubes, &c.—A fine collection of six thousand choice plants, of various kinds, is for sale at No. 63 St. Charles street. See advertisement.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Niagara* for late Memphis papers.

Hiram Powers.—A paragraph has been published to the effect that Hiram Powers, the sculptor, was in pecuniary distress; it would appear, however, not to be true, for in a letter recently received from him he says: "I am now most prosperous, having passed over many years of great trial and difficulties, which, but for the Yankee blood in my veins, would have broken me up long ago, and sent me home to pursue a more lucrative business." He anticipated a permanent home among his countrymen, he says, "and under the laws of the only country which secures full equality to mankind."

Penny, if True.—It is reported that the commissioners on silvery footmen, who were requested by Hon. Robert Toombs to hand over the one hundred dollars, which he declined to receive for his late lecture in Boston, to some society for aiding emigrants, have agreed it to the society for aiding fugitive slaves to migrate to Canada.

England and France Compared.—This is the theme which, we learn, is to form the subject of a farewell lecture by the talented Dr. Spalding, next Sunday evening, at Lyceum Hall.

We regret much that the Institute have not engaged a larger room, for it was clearly demonstrated at the last lecture of the learned Doctor, that this Hall could barely accommodate all who flocked to hear him, and we think it very likely the crowd on the occasion will be larger than any hitherto.

M. De Tocqueville, in the *Courrier du Haute Unis*, speaks of a lady, now in Paris, who wears upon one dress fourteen hundred flounces over a petticoat of seven hundred and twenty-six. Fourteen hundred flounces in full suit, that is to say, the dimensions of a rose canvas! If it were not for considering it attacks the fidelity to the truth, we might be tempted without more reflection. We would also take a young lady in New York who has ordered a single dress with seven hundred and fifty yards of ribbon!

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. Sears, commander, arrived yesterday morning, having left New York on the 11th, and Havana on the 16th inst.

We learn from the memoranda that the weather in the Island had decidedly improved for the advantage of the planter, but the sugar crop will fall short of last year's. The communications for the Spanish Bank at Havana arrived by the last steamer, and all the appointments to its commencing business are now removed.

The sham fight on the 17th was witnessed with much interest by the many Americans now in the Island. There were 7,000 troops upon the ground. The Captain-General was out in full uniform, and saluted every one of Yankee origin rather cavalierly. The siege of war Cyane was to portray. Freights are dull.

On the night of the 15th inst. L. Duconeau, a merchant of New Orleans, died of consumption on board of the *Black Warrior*.

The Royal Lottery was drawn in Havana on the 12th. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 25,583, $60,000; No. 5,-200, $20,000; No. 5686, $16,000; No. 6,510, $6,000; Nos. 5449, 8271, 9794, 26,089, 23,415, 26,648, 208, 2677, 10,418, 13,168, 18,604, 20,073, 24,695, 24,-861, 24,936, 25,530, 26,738, 29,902, 31,985, 32,-437, 32,924, and 33,264 each $1,000.

Our Havana Correspondence.

Havana, Feb. 13, 1856.

I must rectify a statement in my last letter. It was not a Creole that wounded Count M., but a German, Mr. H., of this city, who has a large jewelry store in Obispo street. As soon as the sword had taken place, the insulted husband dressed himself and immediately went to the Captain-General. After having told him all that had happened, the Captain-General said to him, that he, having avenged himself, might keep silence about the whole matter, and that he would apply to Count M. and require him to do the same. Last Monday His Excellency had, like every Monday night, the largest reception we ever witnessed before, and on this occasion declared to the assemblage that this would be the last reception evening for some time to come, on account of his intending to make a trip around and through the whole Island. When music was playing at the plaza last night, he appeared, and with all his family on the balcony, and took a silent leave of the crowd. A rumor, circulating for a few days, that Gen. Concha will be recalled, is entirely without foundation. But, before his starting for Matanzas, he will give us a great military spectacle on the evening of the coming 19th inst., about 5000 to 6000 men, and the Volunteer Guards, will be divided in two parties, of which the one commanded by Gen. Morales will parade at Cuatro Caminos, and the other commanded by Concha himself, will embark in two large steamers, sailing to a small village, "La Chorrera," where they will make a Sebastopol buster attack on the Castle, and after having used a great deal of gunpowder, the whole army will form in the dinner à la Louis Napoleon, in the Castle.

The last time the *Isabel* arrived from Charleston, expectations were formed on board to receive them. It was 4½ o'clock, when the steamer sailed in the harbor. The passengers are always allowed to land at once, and as soon as all into luggage can be taken ashore without the permission of a special officer. The *Isabel* had arrived and all the passengers were waiting for their permits, but none came. Thus we were kept waiting for an hour; then, Mr. Newcomb, the administrator of the Island Cubano, who was expecting some friends, left and went on shore to ask for an explanation of this inexplicable delay, whereupon he was informed that the commanding officer was a little indisposed; that the passengers might leave the ship, but without luggage. By this time it was 6 o'clock; but they went on shore, and to the petition to be allowed to take some night-clothes (there were six ladies on board) the answer was that nothing else but a hatchet was allowed. Such troubles are experienced only by American steamers, for we have seen that passengers coming by the English steamer have left the land without permission, and even we ourselves are acquainted with foreigners, who arrived from St. Thomas four weeks ago, and who have not yet a card of domicile for this place. It is a shame that Americans should suffer insults from Spaniards which the latter dare not to offer to Englishmen.

The hotels are really crowded here, especially the Hotel Cubano, where my acquaintances in a merry way, with dance and song; and many a time the senoras and senoritas of the neighboring palaces dream of wild and wild flirtations, when they hear echoing through the balmy tropical night the jolly round of "Yankee Doodle."

As to the Negro opera, we refer to our enclosed market report, to which we add, that the general belief is, the market will keep firm for two months, but are of opinion it will keep firm for the whole season. Planters know that the crop of Louisiana has been unfavorable; that sugar is wanted through all the United States and Europe, that buyers must purchase at last at any price. Prices have risen again one-half real.

Today the sun has a cold winter day, and when the weather becomes settled, sugar supplies will arrive abundantly, which will raise freights, for our harbor has only a small number of vessels.

The next steamer from St. Thomas will arrive on the 23d instant, and we expect interesting news from Hayti and St. Domingo.

A book of 400 pages, entitled "The Attaché in Madrid," is published here in German, and then translated into Spanish. The book-store of Wilson, Marcaderes street.

The Spanish papers here call it excellent, and recommend it very highly. It is written by a young German diplomat, who was at Madrid in 1843. The author is not named, but Count Bresser, of Hanover, who has been lately here, and visited New Orleans, Washington, was at that time in Madrid.

Our Commercial Letter.

Havana, Feb. 13 and 14, 1856.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:—

Our sugar prices show a further upward tendency. The weather, altogether exceptionable at this season, unfortunately still continues, and for two months neither a stock of any consideration, nor a reduction of actual prices can be expected. No. 12 commands 9¼ to 9⅝ reals, and No. 10 dry 9¼ reals; Nos. 16 and 18 are also sold to-day at all reals. Very little is going forward to Europe, where very scarce supplies will arrive for some time to come.

Freights are very dull; the only charter we have to mention is the British brig *Sussex*, 400 hhds. molasses to Cork, for order, at 22 sh., by Morison & Co.

Exchange is slightly improving—7¼ per cent. premium asked to-day.

Havana, Feb. 17th, 1856.

Sugar—After some heavy rains in the early part of the week, the weather has at last improved and seems to be settled. Much sugar has been received since our last of 13th and 14th instant, and prices have advanced fully ½ real per arroba for qualities, suited for Spain, and ¼ to ½ real for other descriptions, owing to the still existing pressing wants, the very scanty arrivals, and a lively speculative demand which has sprung up. This latter fact has called forth several contracts, to the extent of about 14,000 to 15,000 boxes, at from #22 to #23¾ per box for good to fine sugars, without advance. Holders generally are very high in their pretensions, and purchases cannot be made easily at the following rates, which may, however, be considered our to-day's quotations, viz:

Whites, inferior to florete, 12 to 15 reals; Yellows, inferior to florete, 9¾ to 11¾; Browns, D. D. Nos. 11, 12 and 13, 9 to 9¼; Muscovados, No. 8 to 10, 8¼ to 8¾—per cwt. Strictly florete, of Derosne and Rilleux process, assorted, cannot be bought at less than 16 reals per arroba, (35 lbs.) Of strong dry Sugar our market is very poorly provided. The stock to-day is about 30,000 boxes in first and second hands, against about 90,000 boxes last year at the same period. The shipments to date compare with those of the year preceding, as follows:

	1856.	1855.
To North of Europe,	16,041 hhs.	19,550 hhs.
To South of Europe,	25,463 "	25,772 "
To the United States,	23,657 "	13,735 "
Total,	64,940	67,045 hhs

Molasses—Selling freely at outports at from 8 to 9½ reals for ordinary to fine, for the United States. At Sagua, all that crop except some 2000 hhds. has been contracted for already.

Rum—Continues firm at 7¼ reals per keg of five-and-a-half gallons, for clayed, and receipts continue very limited. For Muscovado holders are asking 8 reals—last sales 8¼.

Coffee—Is selling at $13 to $13 25 per quintal for ordinary to good seconds, and $6 to $16 for triage, almost exclusively for consumption. From St. Domingo a cargo was imported here, and bought by retail dealers at $12 per quintal. (100 lbs.)

Exchange—Continues held firmly at 8¼ for common quality, with cash.

Honey—Has advanced to 4 reals per gallon, and very scarce.

Tobacco—We notice a few sales of inferior old crop, "Vuelta Abajo," shrouding in estate, at $21 to go to Spain. Of the new crop, nothing has as yet arrived and changed hands, without the quality having been ascertained, in the country manufacturers' parties are busy at work.

Cigars—There is no improvement in our market. European freights are still quite dull; a Bremen brig, of 400 tons, is reported engaged at 25 sh., and a small German brig secured 23 sh. for Bremen via St. Jago de Cuba; three brigs of 300 to 400 tons each, and a smooth bark of 500 tons for Spain and Havre via Matanzas, at the same rate. The coastwise freights are as follows: Loose, 7½ to 7¾ reals per M. Prints, 8 to 8½ per M. Cedar, 7 per cwt. Pork 5 to 6 reals per cwt. Flour, 1 to 1½ per cwt. Rice, 1 to 1½ per cwt. Sugar, 1 to 1½ per cwt. Molasses, 1 to 1½ per cwt. Hides, 1 to 1½ per cwt.

Wreck of the "Hornet."—The steamship Hornet, which left Havana on the 6th inst. for New Orleans, struck on a reef of rocks, called Los Colorados, about 30 miles from Havana, on the morning of the 7th, and became a total wreck. The passengers and crew were all saved, and were brought to Havana by the steamer Isabel, which arrived here on the 8th. The Hornet was owned by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, of New York, and was insured for $100,000 in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, and $50,000 in the Ocean Insurance Company, of Hartford. The Hornet was a fine vessel, and was built in 1851. She was commanded by Capt. Comstock, and had a crew of 40 men. She had on board 1,000 bags of coffee, 1,000 boxes of sugar, and 1,000 bales of cotton, besides a large amount of specie. The passengers were 140 in number, and the specie on board belonged to them. The Hornet was a splendid vessel, and was considered one of the fastest steamers on the line between New York and Havana. She was valued at $150,000.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

THE ALABAMA AT MARSEILLES.

NO TIDINGS OF THE PACIFIC!

Halifax, Feb. 21.—The steamer *Alabama* has reached this port, having been detained one day in the ice. She has no tidings of the *Pacific*.

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN COUNCIL—A PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—The American Convention to-day adopted a platform which will be published in the Washington *American* Organ on the 16th of March.

ELECTION OF A CHAPLAIN.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The House to-day elected Daniel Waldo, of Baltimore, an old soldier of the Revolution, Chaplain.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 21.—Our Cotton market is active, with sales of 10,000 bales to-day. Middling Orleans is quoted at 10½. Flour is unchanged.

Proceedings of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1856.

Senate.—The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, showing the progress of that work for the year 1855. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A motion to print ten thousand extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Weller introduced a bill providing for an overland mail from some point on the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California; also, a bill to create an additional land office in the State of California.

Mr. Dodge and Mr. Bayard introduced a number of internal improvement bills.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to establish a library for young men in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Brodhead introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit and Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia.

A bill was passed to continue temporarily the land office at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The resolution authorized some time since by Mr. Wilson was taken up. It calls on the President of the United States for all the information in his possession in respect to the disturbances in Kansas, affecting the freedom of elections, &c.

Mr. Clay moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Weller said that as the President had sent a special message to Congress in relation to Kansas, he saw no necessity for the resolution; he took it for granted that we already had all the facts in the possession of the Executive.

Mr. Fessenden said there were some points of inquiry in the resolution in relation to which we had no information, and if the President had deemed it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the state of affairs in Kansas, it was very proper that Congress should have authentic and reliable information, instead of being obliged to depend on mere newspaper rumors. He objected, as this was a subject on which the public mind was excited.

Mr. Geyer denounced the Emigrant Aid Societies, which had sent armed men into Kansas to control the elections there. All the disturbances had originated in these extraordinary and unprecedented organizations.

He was willing to have an inquiry into the matter, if these were to be included in the investigation.

Mr. Toucey proposed the Senate would adopt a resolution, in proper form, calling upon the Secretary of War for information in relation to the state of affairs in Kansas. He approved in the fullest manner of the President's proclamation, and the course therein pointed out.

Mr. Clay withdrew the motion for indefinite postponement, as the hour for the special order had arrived; and the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Butler then spoke in relation to the proceedings of the Naval Board. He said that Commodore Shubrick was placed on the board in opposition to his own wishes, and with the understanding that the law under which the board was organized. Mr. B. considered the board as the most odious tribunal that this country, as they were at the same time prosecutors, witnesses, and judges. He had made some inquiry in particular cases as to the officers who were dismissed: and the only answer he could get from members of the board was that the President had done it. He had now his own language of the patriarch, "the voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." He eulogized Commodore Stewart, Lieut. Belands, Lieut. Maffit, Capt. Page, and other officers who had been retired by the action of the board.

Mr. Mason spoke at some length. He took the ground that if the law could create a vacancy it had power to destroy the vacancy; but he believed that in fact no vacancy had been created.

Mr. Toucey thought Congress had no right to pass a law limiting the power of the President in any respect to the law in question that it provided that the President should not re-appoint officers who were placed on the retired list.

Mr. Benjamin replied to the arguments of Messrs Mason and Toucey.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.—Mr. John Letcher was appointed a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, in place of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, who was excused from serving thereon.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, the President's annual message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Florence presented the credentials of Hon. Reader, contesting the seat of J. S. Whitfield, delegate from Kansas.

The memorial was read. It states that the pretended election held in Kansas on the 30th October last, was absolutely void, being without valid law or well-qualified voters to support it; that it was carried by non-resident border ruffians and other illegal votes. The memorial, together with others contesting the seats of Messrs. Allen, of Illinois, Gallegos, of New Mexico, and Bustis, of Louisiana, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Speaker laid before the House a large number of communications, of an executive character, including the annual report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances.

The President's special message on the affairs of Kansas was taken up; and, after debate, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—yeas, 96; nays, 83.

The House adjourned until Monday.

Telegraphic Items.

Buffalo, Feb 13th.—The Irish Emigrant Aid Convention re-assembled at ten o'clock this morning, and, after the arrival of fifteen additional delegates, the committee on organization reported the following permanent officers:—President, Rev. Dean Kirwan, of London, Canada; Vice Presidents, Judge of Corkery, of Dubuque, and Dr. Hasnott, of Detroit; Treasurer, Martin Lanuon, of Boston; Secretaries, M. McMahon, of Albany; and M. Murtagh, of St. Thomas, Canada; Chaplain, Rev. Peter Beebe, of Buffalo.

The afternoon session was opened by an address from the President, who said that the sole object of the convention was to organize a practicable system for the benefit of emigrants, by assisting them to remove from the sea-board cities to a field where their services would yield ample subsistence. He decried that there was any sectionality in the movement, and had been charged by the press. The emigrants were to be free to go to Canada or Minnesota: the only object of the society was to provide a way and furnish the means.

Committees were appointed on the formation of aid societies—on finance, printing, United States and Canada lands, and the convention adjourned.

The convention meets to-morrow to receive reports of committees, and will then proba-[illegible] *sine die.*

Washington, Feb. 11.—Francis C. Treadwell, of New York, yesterday received the secret of Albert Rust, a member of the House of Representatives, charged with two assaults upon Horace Greeley, a few days since. The warning Mr. Rust gave security in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

Buffalo, Feb. 11.—A severe gale has been blowing here during the past forty-eight hours. The thermometer this morning stood at 13 degrees below zero. The railroads are again blocked up with snow. No mails have been received this morning. A train over the Central road arrived here at noon yesterday in twenty-one hours from Rochester. No trains has arrived since Monday on either the Lake Shore or Buffalo and New York city roads.

Albany, Feb. 13.—A large meeting of the friends of George Law was held at Stanwix Hall last evening. R. P. Flower, late Secretary of the Legislature, was among whom were Senators Goodwin, Harcourt, J. A. Smith, A. M. Smith and Nichols, with twenty-five members of the Assembly.

A paper recommending delegates to the National Convention to vote for George Law as the American candidate for the Presidency, was signed by some of the members of the Legislature.

Senator Nichols presided apparently.

The principal speakers were warmly in favor of Mr. Law, and very decidedly opposed to Mr. Fillmore's nomination.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Information had been received this evening by the Administration that represents the danger of civil war in Kansas as more imminent than is generally supposed.

New York, Feb. 15.—The steamship Quaker City, which arrived yesterday from Havana, with late dates from St. Thomas to the 9th inst., and will sail on Saturday next for Liverpool.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Governor Shannon, of Kansas, has arrived in this city.

It may be interesting to persons, in our view, the entire money operations as all the Hindi and the Army Bills since their original institution. They are as follows:

Statement of the United States Finances.

Date.	Amount.
1st Loan, (Hamilton's)	$7,200,000 00
2d Loan, (Hamilton's)	2,000,000 00
3d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
4th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
5th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
6th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
7th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
8th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
9th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
10th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
11th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
12th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
13th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
14th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
15th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
16th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
17th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
18th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
19th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
20th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
21st Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
22d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
23d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
24th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
25th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
26th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
27th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
28th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
29th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
30th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
31st Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
32d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
33d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
34th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
35th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
36th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
37th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
38th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
39th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
40th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
41st Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
42d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
43d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
44th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
45th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
46th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
47th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
48th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
49th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
50th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
51st Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
52d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
53d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
54th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
55th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
56th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
57th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
58th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
59th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
60th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
61st Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
62d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
63d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
64th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
65th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
66th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
67th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
68th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
69th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
70th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
71st Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
72d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
73d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
74th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
75th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
76th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
77th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
78th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
79th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
80th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
81st Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
82d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
83d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
84th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
85th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
86th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
87th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
88th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
89th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
90th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
91st Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
92d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
93d Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
94th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
95th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
96th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
97th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
98th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
99th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00
100th Loan, (Hamilton's)	5,000,000 00

The House adjourned until Monday.

Telegraphic Items.

Buffalo, Feb 13th.—The Irish Emigrant Aid Convention re-assembled at ten o'clock this morning, and, after the arrival of fifteen additional delegates, the committee on organization reported the following permanent officers:—President, Rev. Dean Kirwan, of London, Canada; Vice Presidents, Judge of Corkery, of Dubuque, and Dr. Hasnott, of Detroit; Treasurer, Martin Lanuon, of Boston; Secretaries, M. McMahon, of Albany; and M. Murtagh, of St. Thomas, Canada; Chaplain, Rev. Peter Beebe, of Buffalo.

The afternoon session was opened by an address from the President, who said that the sole object of the convention was to organize a practicable system for the benefit of emigrants, by assisting them to remove from the sea-board cities to a field where their services would yield ample subsistence. He decried that there was any sectionality in the movement, and had been charged by the press. The emigrants were to be free to go to Canada or Minnesota: the only object of the society was to provide a way and furnish the means.

Committees were appointed on the formation of aid societies—on finance, printing, United States and Canada lands, and the convention adjourned.

The convention meets to-morrow to receive reports of committees, and will then proba-[illegible] *sine die.*

Washington, Feb. 11.—Francis C. Treadwell, of New York, yesterday received the secret of Albert Rust, a member of the House of Representatives, charged with two assaults upon Horace Greeley, a few days since. The warning Mr. Rust gave security in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

Buffalo, Feb. 11.—A severe gale has been blowing here during the past forty-eight hours. The thermometer this morning stood at 13 degrees below zero. The railroads are again blocked up with snow. No mails have been received this morning. A train over the Central road arrived here at noon yesterday in twenty-one hours from Rochester. No trains has arrived since Monday on either the Lake Shore or Buffalo and New York city roads.

Albany, Feb. 13.—A large meeting of the friends of George Law was held at Stanwix Hall last evening. R. P. Flower, late Secretary of the Legislature, was among whom were Senators Goodwin, Harcourt, J. A. Smith, A. M. Smith and Nichols, with twenty-five members of the Assembly.

A paper recommending delegates to the National Convention to vote for George Law as the American candidate for the Presidency, was signed by some of the members of the Legislature.

Senator Nichols presided apparently.

The principal speakers were warmly in favor of Mr. Law, and very decidedly opposed to Mr. Fillmore's nomination.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Information had been received this evening by the Administration that represents the danger of civil war in Kansas as more imminent than is generally supposed.

New York, Feb. 15.—The steamship Quaker City, which arrived yesterday from Havana, with late dates from St. Thomas to the 9th inst., and will sail on Saturday next for Liverpool.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Governor Shannon, of Kansas, has arrived in this city.

Self-regulating Piano.—We invite attention to the advertisement relative to these splendid instruments, manufactured by Mr. Pleyel, and which may be seen at the music store of Henry Parsons, No. 13 Camp street. These pianos are of iron, are not subject to get out of tune, and may be tuned by a special contrivance, without the aid of an operator, to the pitch of any other instrument, or of the voice. They possess special advantages for this climate. See advertisement.

Dr. De Lacy.—This eminent practitioner may be consulted during the remainder of his stay in New Orleans, at his office, No. 10 Rampart street. His success in the application of galvanism to the treatment of chronic and nervous complaints has, we understand, been most signal. Those desirous of learning something of the efficacy of this mode of treatment, may obtain a prospectus containing extracts from Paris and other journals, at Mr. H. D. McGinnis' bookstore, 36 Camp street.

Sylvic Oil.—W. P. Kirkland, No. 95 Common street, continues to sell vast numbers of the Sylvic Oil Lamp, experience having proved incontestibly that, with equal illuminating power, it consumes less than half the quantity of other oils, and costs less than half the price. The probability is, that for domestic purposes, the Sylvic Oil will ultimately supersede sperm, lard and all other varieties.

Tar Yard for Sale.—By reference to our business columns, it will be perceived that the Tar Yard, known as "*Chenes Rouges*," about 30 miles from Opelousas, is offered for sale. Information respecting it may be had on application to Wm. Bonny & Co., 89 Magazine street.

Fancy Tubes, &c.—A fine collection of six thousand choice plants, of various kinds, is for sale at No. 63 St. Charles street. See advertisement.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Niagara* for late Memphis papers.

Hiram Powers.—A paragraph has been published to the effect that Hiram Powers, the sculptor, was in pecuniary distress; it would appear, however, not to be true, for in a letter recently received from him he says: "I am now most prosperous, having passed over many years of great trial and difficulties, which, but for the Yankee blood in my veins, would have broken me up long ago, and sent me home to pursue a more lucrative business." He anticipated a permanent home among his countrymen, he says, "and under the laws of the only country which secures full equality to mankind."

Penny, if True.—It is reported that the commissioners on silvery footmen, who were requested by Hon. Robert Toombs to hand over the one hundred dollars, which he declined to receive for his late lecture in Boston, to some society for aiding emigrants, have agreed it to the society for aiding fugitive slaves to migrate to Canada.

England and France Compared.—This is the theme which, we learn, is to form the subject of a farewell lecture by the talented Dr. Spalding, next Sunday evening, at Lyceum Hall.

We regret much that the Institute have not engaged a larger room, for it was clearly demonstrated at the last lecture of the learned Doctor, that this Hall could barely accommodate all who flocked to hear him, and we think it very likely the crowd on the occasion will be larger than any hitherto.

M. De Tocqueville, in the *Courrier du Haute Unis*, speaks of a lady, now in Paris, who wears upon one dress fourteen hundred flounces over a petticoat of seven hundred and twenty-six. Fourteen hundred flounces in full suit, that is to say, the dimensions of a rose canvas! If it were not for considering it attacks the fidelity to the truth, we might be tempted without more reflection. We would also take a young lady in New York who has ordered a single dress with seven hundred and fifty yards of ribbon!

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. Sears, commander, arrived yesterday morning, having left New York on the 11th, and Havana on the 16th inst.

We learn from the memoranda that the weather in the Island had decidedly improved for the advantage of the planter,