The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 26, 1850.

The NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Petersburg, Va. None of the papers in arrear came through.

Amending the Constitution.

We perceive that one of the Senators representing the Parish of Orleans (Mr. DIBDIN) has introduced a resolution for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. The movement is commendable. At every session of the Legislature, various members submit propositions to modify the organic law of the State, without consulting with their colleagues without ascertaining public opinion upon the subject, and without having themselves examined closely and thoroughly the character and consequences of the desired changes. Doubtless many of these propositions are hasty and crude, and originate in the inveterate propensity to tamper with and tinker the fundamental law. Others, no doubt, would prove salutary improvements—but in general, all alike—the good and the bad—share the same fate, and are lost for want of a Constitutional majority.

The organization of a committee composed of the proper persons, would at least preclude the hasty rejection of such amendments to the Constitution as seem to combine usefulness with novelty, since every proposition of the kind would be submitted to the deliberate investigation of thoughtful and enquiring intellects, and would be, during the session, made the subject of a special and detailed report. Discussion would elicit truth, and the merits of the innovation would thus be fully explained, and its consequent chances of success greatly improved. It is conceded by most persons, that the Constitution in its present form is defective. The obscurity of some of its provisions may be readily illustrated by a reference to the wide and radical difference of opinion on which prevailed recently among the public journals, in respect to the term of office of Notaries—and which is not yet definitely settled. Other clauses in that instrument were inserted under a spirit of feeling unfavorable to sweeping and radical change; and may be reasonably considered repugnant to the sober, second thought of the people. For example, the people of Louisiana may be said to have decided by a large majority in favor of an elective judiciary. We do not regard the election of Gen. WALKER as the only or chief evidence of their decision, but we look upon the prominent fact, that throughout the late animated canvass for State Officers, not a single area in the State, or a single speaker, uttered one syllable against the election of Judges by the people, as conclusive proof that the sentiment of the community was known to be overwhelmingly in favor. This, then, is an amendment in the Constitution which can be put through, if considered necessary. As, however, it must pass the Legislature by a majority of three fifths of the members elect, ere it can be submitted to the people, we are very certain that no inadequate word be materials would for the preservation of a temperate, yet progressive and philosophic reform, setting forth the advantages of the measure and combatting the objections urged against it.

Another feature in the Constitution we should desire to see amended, is the election by the Legislature of the State Treasurer. No one can advocate an elective Judiciary and yet oppose the election of Treasurer by the people, without great inconsistency. If the voters are, as we contend, fully competent to choose their magistrates, they are equally competent to select their financial agents. The latter office is not far less significance than the former. A defaulting Treasurer might squander or steal the people's money, but an ignorant Judge or shiftless Sheriff might sacrifice the lives of innocent men. A proposition to transfer the choice of a State Treasurer from the Legislature to the people, would, we are confident, meet with general favor, if it were properly elucidated and explained.

The Committee on Amendments would have no enviable or irresponsible office imposed upon them. The duty of approving would be often less ungrateful than that of exposing and denouncing wild and foolish schemes of amendment. Of these many are submitted at every session of the Legislature. Some of the members consider the Constitution as a mere code of amusing machinery, subject to be altered, improved, remodelled and set up again, at the fancy of the legislator. If the counsels of such sages prevailed, the instrument by which we are governed, would speedily become an elastic and confused jumble of antagonistic principles as ever was devised by man to confound and perplex his fellow men.

☞ If we were at all disposed to engage in a controversy upon the grammatical accuracy of the expression "is arrived," the extraordinary and unjust course pursued by the editors of the *Bedouine*, would effectually prevent us from assuming weapons with them upon the moot point. The public will readily understand the propriety of our determination when we state the facts. On Wednesday evening, the writer received a note, signed by Sig. FERRI, Esq., and two gentlemen connected with the editorial department of the *Bee*, requesting us to decide a wager touching the grammatical correctness of the following sentence: "Mr. M'Kindly, the celebrated actor, is arrived." Having been thus selected as umpire, without our solicitation, or even knowledge, we were pleased with the request to the best of our ability, and made the decision publicly—when behold! the very gentleman who were parties to the wager, and who signed the call, asking us to judge between them and their opponents—enter the list formally against us, and protest against our award. As this is contrary to all precedent and fair dealing, we have no alternative but to withdraw from the contest—adhering meanwhile to our former opinion.

NEW BOOK.—Our thanks are due CAREY & HART, publishers, through B. M. NORMAN, No. 16 Camp street, for a copy of their richly bound and splendidly illustrated edition of the poetical works of FRANCES S. OSGOOD. The poems of this lady, though usually consisting of those brief effusions that are classed as fugitive pieces, possess many of the higher qualities of genuine poetic inspiration. They are redolent of fine fancies, exhibiting every now and then a phrase that startles by its freshness, and delights with the grace and music of the expression in which it is couched. Mrs. OSGOOD's ear is most delicate, and the rythm of her measure seldom, if ever halts. She is a poet of peculiar tenderness, beauty and elegance. Passion with her reveals itself in the softer moods of pathos rather than the sterner ones of terror. She is not so much the delineator of physical nature, as of those dreamy and delicious reveries, which the sight of he visible creation not unfrequently evokes in persons of exalted sensibility, but to this capacity for feeling, she superadds a power of expression which enables her to give a local habitation and a name to those incorporeal phantazies which, with the major part of mankind, come like shadows and so depart.

The work is executed in the finished style of the publishers, and is one of the most elegant volumes of the season.

MR. FLEMING.—Our readers will bear in mind that this gentleman's complimentary benefit takes place to-night, at the Lyceum Hall, and that he has selected for recitation, Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice." We trust that an overflowing audience will testify their appreciation of artistic excellence, taste and feeling, united to modesty, dignity and gentlemanly deportment.

THE LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned on Thursday until Monday, and most of the members are now in our city. They do not appear very grossly to relish Baton Rouge.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(By the Southern Line.)

(TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1850.

Sales of Cotton, 1000 bales; the article has declined ½ to ¾c. Flour declining—Ohio $5¾ to $6 12½. Grain and provisions unchanged. Coffee advancing—sales of Rio at 8¾c. At Baltimore, Rio is held at 8c.

The Canada has sailed, with nearly two passengers.

CONGRESS.—The Petersburg *Intelligencer* of the 19th contains the following telegraphic despatch:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—6 P. M.

The SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—There were four more ballots taken to-day, for Doorkeeper, without a choice being effected. Charles Weller, (D.) received 101 votes—105 being necessary to a choice.

☞ The Republic and Richmond Whig make very just liable merriment over the following curious paragraph, which appeared a few days since in the Washington Union:

"Let the ship but weather this tempest and it may defy *every other breaker*. But this breaker is *here*. The pilot has not yet been able to steer the ship. As for General Taylor, he never was calculated *to play the Palinurus in the storm*.—His whole experience—he wants confidence in himself—he has not the courage to meet the crisis before him."

The Richmond *Times* remarks, that the identity here made out between the tempest and the breaker, and the mysterious locality of the latter, are crudities odd enough, in all reason, to come from a pen not yet dry from its verbal criticisms on Gen. Taylor's message.—But the classic allusion to *playing the Palinurus in the storm*, is only surpassed, in the annals of authorship, by the celebrated injunction of the Richmond Enquirer, of former days, to its Democratic adherents, that "Hannibal-like they must carry the war into Africa." Palinurus was, indeed, the pilot of the ship which bore Æneas, but the most remarkable event of his history was, his falling asleep and falling into the sea. Gen. TAYLOR was certainly never calculated to play the Palinurus," after that fashion!

ARRIVAL OF THE CLYDE.—The Mobile *Advertiser* says: The West India Royal mail-steamer *Clyde*, arrived in our bay, on Tuesday night, from Vera Cruz, and was reported in the city yesterday morning. She brings nineteen passengers and $16 466 in specie for Mobile and New Orleans. She has also a dozen passengers and a good freight for Havana, Jamaica and Southampton.

She brings no late or important news from Vera Cruz.

The Clyde did not reach Havana until the 8th inst., on her outward passage from England, in consequence of head winds, which made it necessary for her to run direct for Vera Cruz, in order to be in time for the return voyage. The next steamer will be due on the 1st February.

The following is the list of passengers by the Clyde:

Mrs. Tontanale, Mr. Fitzmaurice and lady, Mr. Barling and servant; Messrs. Manning, Jones, Bell, Lamar, Bingas, Vierne, Melander, Gibson, Hernandez, Bradley, Alvarez, Macaroo, Jacks, Mack, Saunders, Lane, Smith, Ochoa, Wetmore, Santa Anna, Martel, Duncan, Pedro and Carmouggay.

☞ The first sale of precious stones, in New York, for five years past, consisting of diamonds, turquoises, topazes, garnets, rubies, chrysolite, pearls, sapphires, aqua marines, oriental garnets, opals, amethysts, emeralds, Parisian pearls, and rough diamond opals, took place on Friday morning. The proceeds amounted to about $8000.

☞ The Grand Jury at Boston has found a true bill against Dr. Webster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman.

AN ACT.—An act of the state of mysteries, entitled an act for the title Dr. Physic, Physicians, in Theories, &c., by Master Capers, N. Dr. Physic, Physicians were elected and

20 bottles for	$6 12	per bottle
50	12 50	"
100	25	"
250	62 50	"
500	125	"
1000	250	"

This act was known to have been in bottles upwards of Corvette.

A battle on demolish of rum sold for 12½ dollars.—N. O. paper.

Mr. Webster's Refutation — Mr. Maxwell Mr. Clay.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan 15.

Mr. WEBSTER's accounts with the government have been balanced to-day, and the amount of the debt remaining is reserved to be one hundred and forty one thousand six hundred and thirty one dollars and seventy-one cents.

Mr. MASON's communication was then read in the Senate.

Mr. CLAY made a brief address to-night before the Colonization Society.

California.

The *Courier and Enquirer* has a very interesting and intelligent correspondent at San Francisco. From one of his late letters we extract some interesting passages relating to the recent election and the gentlemen who have succeeded in obtaining office from the people:

The returns of the election for State officers are in. Burnett, Governor, not with the vote in a single county, which will accompany this, but it will be perceived that my prognostics, in relation to the election of Messrs. Burnett and McDougall, as Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. McCarver, Wright and Hall, as Representatives in Congress, have been verified. A majority of the members of both Houses of the State Legislature are Democrats, about half of whom are to be classed as "Southern," or rather between the Union and the "slave" States. There are a number of candidates for U. States Senator, but the impression appears to be prevalent, that Messrs. Dimond and Fowler will be elected. Col. Geary, Mr. Healy, and a number of Congressmen from Indiana, Mr. T. Butler King, Mr. Haven, Gen. T. J. Green and Col. Stevenson, have warm supporters. Mr. Healy will probably succeed the senior of the Sacramento delegation, and the Col. Geary that of the San Francisco. It may be that the friends of these gentlemen will not succeed, but one or the other, instead of Dr. Gwin, Mr. Hubeck will receive many votes from the southern portion of the State, and should the friends and friends of Mr. King unite, the result would be rendered extremely doubtful. I have no doubt as to the election of Col. Fremont, though the impression that Col. Benton will be defeated in Missouri, is calculated to injure his prospects.

There are numerous candidates for the various State offices to be filled by the Legislature—such as Comptroller, Treasurer, Surveyor General, Attorney General, Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House, Judges of the various courts, Clerks of the Supreme Court, and for the office of Secretary of State, to be filled by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Myron Norton is the most prominent candidate for Secretary of State, though Mr. Voorhies, Col. Stewart, and many others, are also mentioned. For Comptroller, Mr. Bennett is the candidate as Mr. Sherwood, one of the defeated candidates for Governor. Mr. Botts will probably be Attorney General, though Messrs. Jones, Randolph, Oliver, and others are also spoken of. Mr. Botts is a brother of John Minor Botts, Mr. Randolph is a member elect of the Assembly, and a very promising young lawyer from the Old Dominion. Mr. Ozier is also a member elect of the Assembly. A native of South Carolina, and one of the most talented young men in the State. For Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, there are at least twenty candidates; almost every district presenting the names of two or three. Among those whose chances of success appear to be most flattering, are Major McMullin, of the San Joaquin District, Mr. Tharp, late a clerk in the Second Auditor's office at Washington; Mr. J. F. Howe, late of Philadelphia, and known as Washington as the correspondent, for many years, of various daily papers in different portions of the United States; Mr. Beers, of San Francisco, formerly of the city of New York, and one or two others.

The first day of Mr. Price, as member of Congress, is attributable to want of effort, on his own part, in the Upper Districts. Mr. Gilbert, elected as an independent candidate, will, however, make a very respectable and a very useful member. He was one of the most industrious members of the Convention, is a practical printer, educated in the Albany Argus office, and is at present editor of the Alta Californian. Mr. Wright, the other gentleman elected to Congress, is a merchant, formerly from Nantucket, and was defeated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district shortly before he came to California. He is a gentleman of popular manners, amiable disposition, warm attachments, business habits, and will make, if not a distinguished, at least a very useful member of Congress. His vote is the largest of the two, so that if Congress should admit but one member from California, he will, it is presumed, be the man. He leaves by the steamer for the United States, to-morrow, and his commission will be sent after him, after the new Governor is sworn in. Mr. Gilbert, I understand, will not leave before January.

It is believed, that the session of the Legislature to commence on the 15th instant, will be a long one. The members of both Houses are generally able, though, with some few exceptions, inexperienced in legislation. A majority, too, are comparatively young men.

(REPORTED FOR THE BEE.)

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1850.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.—Twenty-nine members were present.

Mr. MOORE gave notice that he would introduce an act to amend act 644 of the Code of Practice, in order to exempt from seizure a homestead to the inhabitants of the State.

Mr. HARALSON—An act fixing the residence and office of the Attorney General at the Seat of Government.

Mr. WADDILL—An act to facilitate the trial of revised cases.

Mr. BUTLER—An act authorizing the Governor to procure a block of marble for the Washington Monument.

Mr. HAY—Of bills, to permit persons arrested on a charge of bailable offences to give security residing out of the Parish where the offences charged have been committed.

An act to amend the 212th article of the Code of Practice to reduce the time for making judgments by default final in the country parishes, from one to three days.

An act to amend the 990th article of the Code of Practice.

An act to make Justices of the Peace in the country parishes ex-officio Notaries Public.

Mr. HAY—Of the gave notice of an act for the better protection of life and property from explosion of boilers on board of steamboats and all steam vessels plying within the waters of this State.

Mr. COE presented a resolution, expressive of the high opinion the Legislature entertains for the long and faithful public services of the late Gen. Philemon Thomas.

Mr. DUFOUR, an act defining what rights and property shall be exempt from seizure.

An act relative to donations between married persons.

Mr. MCWHORTER, an act for the better establishment of mortgage recorders.

Mr. RAY, an act to change the time for holding the Congressional elections.

Mr. BEEBE, an act changing the term of residence required by the 10th act of the Constitution.

Mr. DUFOUR offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to enquire whether the State Printer is now ready to proceed with the printing which has been ordered by the Senate; and in case said printing cannot be done within a reasonable delay, the Secretary shall have authority to cause the same to be done forthwith by another printer in pursuance of the 5th section of the act of 1846.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday, at 10 o'clock.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.—A quorum present.

Elections.—Messrs. Pugh, Canonge, Barthe, Landry, Gaudet.

Claims.—Messrs. Lang, Olivier, Hodapeil, Dreux Haynes, Bailey, Hunt.

Finance.—Messrs. Larue, Deverges, Stark, Babin, Preston, George, Rivers.

Judiciary.—Messrs. King, Moise, Pugh, Sever, Parker, Elam, Barthe, Ramage, Herron, Hagan, Larue.

Contingent Expenses.—Deverges, Fleming, Winter, St. Martin.

Militia.—Lumsden, Marks, Leeds, Humble.

Propositions and Grievances.—Fleming, Conway, McCranie, Songy, Perkins, Jackson, Jones.

Internal Improvements.—Connolly, Aubert, Walker, Richardson, Scarborough, McMichael, Rivers, Marks, Preston, Griffin, Elam.

Public Education.—Cutts, Saunders, Sever, Leeds, Gardner, Chenet, Cresap, Bienvenue, Griffin, Haynes, Paxton, Caldwell.

Revised and Unfinished Business.—Lanuzo, Barthe, Coco, Dreux, Abney, Bosley, LeBeau.

Enrolled Bills.—Bonny, Lavile, St. Martin, Gaudet, Bienvenue.

Commerce and Manufactures.—Walker, Anderson, Bartlett, Lumsden, Garquet, Marcy, LeBeau.

Agriculture.—Bartleman, Olivier, Morrow, Caruth, Coco, Arceneaux, Moore, Ronquillo, Lanuzo, LeBeau.

Public Printing.—Babin, Ogatte, White, Jamison, Lumsden.

Public Buildings.—Bake, Caldwell, Hudspeth, Ragan, Wilson.

Parochial Affairs.—Tete, Gosselyn, Auch, Gardner, Baby, Cornay, Gill, Songy, Watson.

Penitentiary.—Bell, Rews, Scarborough, Favrot, Stancen, Livingston, Ritchie.

Federal Relations.—White, Connolly, Richardson, King, Barthe, Ragan.

Enactment into Laws.—Sever, Preston, Watts, George, Gardner, Shannon, Stark, Canon.

Public Lands.—Winter, Ellery, Ritchie, Sargeant, Cavert, Foster, Harper, Jones, Landry.

Charitable Institutions.—Monte Lewis, Saunders, Parker, Wilder, George.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Mr. LAVILLE—An act for the relief of Duncan, Myers and Lane.

Mr. BARTHE—An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of New Orleans, approved March 8, 1836.

To amend Art. 610 of the Code of Practice.

An act for the relief of the Firemen's Charitable Association.

A joint resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to elect judges by the people.

An act to authorize Notaries Public to take depositions.

Resolutions to publish the laws in French and English, in one or more papers in each Municipality.

An act for the relief of the Executors of Articles.

An act to restore certain persons to their political civil rights.

An act to provide for the election of certain Municipal officers in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. ELAM—An act to amend Art. 10 of the Constitution.

Mr. HERRON—An act to amend the Constitution, so as to make annual sessions.

Mr. CALDWELL—An act to regulate auctions and auctioneers.

An act for the more speedy collection of taxes due the State.

Mr. BAKE—An act to abolish capital punishment.

Mr. DEVERGES—An act to amend the different Banks charters.

Mr. PERKINS—An act to amend the Constitution, by abolishing article 140 of Constitution.

An act to repeal an act to amend the Charter of the Canal bank.

An act to revise and enforce the original Charter of said Bank.

An act to exempt Burial Grounds from seizure and sale for debt and to incorporate the private transfer of individual rights in the same.

Mr. MCMULLEN—An act to exempt the Directors of Public Schools in the parish of Orleans from Jury duty.

Mr. BOOTH—An act authorizing the Governor to appoint two Notaries Public in the city to be stationed on board the certificates of legalization and also of blank passports bearing the seal of the State.

An act authorizing Notaries Public to take deposition.

Mr. BARTHE—An act to determine the privilege of jurisdiction of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, in criminal cases, under article 138.

An act providing for the safety of persons and property on board steamboats.

An act regulating the mode of appointing Notaries Public in the State.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate and define the fees to be paid by the owners of runaway slaves for the taking up and confinement of the same.

Mr. DEVERGES—An act to authorize the sale of the privileges granted to the New Orleans Navigation Company.

Mr. SHANNON—Resolutions in relation to the passage of the Swamp Land Proviso, and authorizing the Governor to appoint Delegates to the Nashville Convention.

Mr. RICHARDSON—An act to secure the punctual attendance of the members of the House.

Mr. HAYNES—An act to provide for the further liquidation of insolvent corporations in the State.

Mr. SEVER—An act to reduce and regulate the fees of the sheriff and of the clerks of the several courts, and of the constables of the parish and city of New Orleans.

An act to abolish tacit mortgage.

An act to exempt certain articles of household furniture and the tools and implements of mechanics necessary to exercise and carry on their respective trades, from the seizure for rent and from execution.

An act to amend the law of the State inflicting capital punishment, so as to abolish the discretionary clause giving to the jury power to commute the punishment of death for that of imprisonment of life.

Mr. DEVERGES—Resolution to appoint a special committee to examine the affairs of the Banks in New Orleans.

Mr. WILDER, a joint resolution in relation to the Spanish and Russian Governments.

Mr. CALDWELL, resolutions relative to steamboat explosions.

Mr. SEVER, an act for the permanent protection of the city of New Orleans from overflow from the Mississippi river and lakes, and to drain the swamp in the rear of the city, so as to bring the swamp lands under improvement.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual and Secretary of State Treasurer's report on Board of Currency. Ordered to be printed.

The Finance Committee reported a bill to borrow money from the Internal Improvement Fund.

The House then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. CAGE, in his speech on Austin, it will be recollected, announced his determination to vote against Col. Webb, on account of his precipitate departure.

While inveighing against this sin of Colonel Webb, it is a little strange that the "old un" did not recollect the precipitate flight, under circumstances still more discreditable, of Lewis Cass, Junior. This "pattern of his Father" was nominated to the Chargeship at Rome by Mr. Polk, after Gen. Taylor's election was known, and he took himself off, a few days before the Inauguration, to the rear. Old Lewis, in the blindness of parental affection, probably regarded this "precipitate departure" as an instance of unparalleled precocity.—*Raleigh Register*.

☞ The Sergeant-at-Arms elect of the House is Adam Glossbrenner, for many years editor of the York Gazette, a force but not brilliant Democratic weekly. The selection is intended to console Pennsylvania for the defeat of Forney for Clerk. This is very kind, but we cannot think it essential. Pennsylvania had not refused to be comforted on that score several days before.

A Maiden's Advertisements.

BY A LADY.

AT EIGHTEEN

A heart to let:
A warm, fresh, cheery, virgin heart,
Untenanted by pain as yet,
New and unsullied; to impart
Who bids the prize to get?
To him who'll pay the easy rent,
Daily and hourly due a wife.
Of honest love, I am content
To give a lease for life.
It has large chambers, warm and bright,
Well furnished with affections fine,
And stray'd with hopes that glow with light
However the sun may shine.
The owner's title's good; no claim
Has yet been raised, and never yet
In her's or her own right and name
Who'll take this precious heart?

AT TWENTY-EIGHT.

No tenant yet!
For let! A valuable heart!
Who'll work here with property to get,
Will now here find, in gay mart,
A better to be let.
The tenant never yet my mente few—
Ah, yes! the best described above,
Others independent to the few
Economist in love!
The property in good repair,
The furniture has ne'er been used,
The capacity slightly worse for wear,
But naught has been abused.
The cumbered with some trifling debts
Of unrequited love, but these
Shall all be cleared off at pleas
A tenant it shall please.

AT THIRTY EIGHT

Take down the sign!
Alas! the truth must now be told:
Decay has crept in on every joint,
No pauper now would take this old,
Dilapidated heart.
I'll bar the doors, bang all in gloom,
Lay the affections on the shelf,
And then, retire to narrowest room,
At once I'll move myself.
There shall I pass each weary day,
And living for myself no more—
I'll scorn the charities that may
Come knocking at my door.
This old rubbish—this heart—may do,
To hide those ruin'd hopes of mine—
For others it has ceased to grow
So then, take down the sign!

N. Y. *Jour. Com.*

A DUEL WITH SABRES.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Washington Union, says, that two of the gallant survivors of Mayor Ringgold's flying artillery, named Murray and Palmer, full privates, had a quarrel at Fort McHenry on Saturday, which resulted in a challenge to mortal combat, with sabres. They fought for some time, until one of the sabres broke; but a new one was obtained, and they commenced operations again with renewed energy, only ceasing when one of them fell with a ghastly wound on the side of his face—which, however, is not believed to be of a serious character.

FROM MINNESOTA.—*Election*.—We learn from the St. Paul's Chronicle and Register, that the People's Ticket has been triumphant in this new territory. The locofocos, of a part of them, attempted to draw party lines, and thus defeated themselves.

MINNESOTA FINANCES.—It will be seen by a communication on the investment of the Secretary, published in to-day's paper with the appropriation bill of our Legislature, which we also publish, that it will take, including the printers' bills, an additional appropriation of from eight to ten thousand dollars, over and above the $12,700 already appropriated and expended, to defray the expenses of the late Legislature. It would be well to ask Mr. Sibley, our delegate, to get an appropriation of $10,000 through at once.—*Minnesota Pioneer*.

Extracts from English Papers.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN PACKET SHIP.—On Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., the American ship Oneida, with a crew of 29 men and 20 passengers, struck on some rocks about two miles off the N. E. coast of Guernsey, and after an unsuccessful attempt to get her off the shore she was driven on to the rocks on the southern extremity of La Perrelle Bay, where she remained fixed. By the concussion the rudder was unshipped, the ship's bark broken, and the mainmast sprung, and consequently all which the latter was cut away and drifted out to sea with its sails and rigging. The sea was now breaking violently over the ship, which it was apprehended would go to pieces in a few minutes, several of the boats were got out, but they were upwards, they were dashed to pieces, with the exception of the long-boat, which, however, from the boisterous state of the sea, could not be entered. When the ship struck, the whole of the passengers and crew, with their personal effects, were subsequently brought, without any accident, to shore, where they were kindly received in various neighboring houses, and in the evening the whole were conducted into town.

The cabin passengers were a French lady and gentleman, and Mr. Edmond a French servant, who had on board with them a very valuable collection of pictures and other works of art, accumulated by him during a residence of thirty-five years in the United States, and which, it is feared, will be destroyed by the sea-water, as they are in the ship's hold. The steerage passengers were principally poor German emigrants, who were on their return to their own country from the United States where they had failed in finding that employment of which they had gone in search. The wreck of the Oneida consists of 1,950 bales of cotton, a large quantity of provisions, tallow, and salt-water, to the amount of about 1,000 tons. The property has been taken possession of by Mr. Le Merchant, the consul for the United States, and, under his directions, a strong force of soldiers, carts, and horses, is being employed to bring the cargo on land, the sum of 12s. 6d. being fixed for every bale of cotton brought to high water mark, and a proportionate payment for other parts of the property. The ship's hull is to be broken up by local vessels, but it is hoped that the materials may be saved.

DEATH OF BISHOP COFFRICE.—It is our painful duty, this week, to record the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge. His sudden death is supposed to have been caused from the bursting of a blood vessel in the left lung.

ANOTHER NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.—Reports are rife that an expedition, to be promoted and set on foot by private enterprise, is to be got up, and the direction of it is, to be sent to the North West Sea John Ross speaks of his boasts of his vigor and capability of withstanding the rigors of an ice campaign. This expedition is to push forward through Barrow's Straits to Kempton Sound and Melville Island. Whether this report will be verified or not, remains to be seen; but we are confident volunteers will not be wanting, for we have an idea that it will be easier to man ships for such an enterprise than for the Belt of Wheels, and, though, for extreme privations, prices have ranged from 60 to 70 guineas! There is no Wheat in market, and we are without any sales to notice, this, in consequence of free arrivals, have receded, and Obio may be quoted at 45@45s., and St. Louis, at 56s. @ 60s. @ bushel. Sales of Bran have been made at 8l. 5d. @ 8l. 7s. @ 8l. 10s.

PORK.—There has been but little movement in this article since our last, and the few sales effected have been at $9 for uninspected, and $9 50 for inspected. Mess, in quantities. At retail sales were made at $9 50@9 62½ @ bbl. We quote Prime, $8 @ 8 50; Prime Mess, $9@9 50; Mess, $9 50@10, and Extra Mess, $10@10 50. The demand for this article has been extremely limited, and the sales mostly confined to retail lots, at $3 50@3 75 for Sides, and 3¾@4c @ lb. for Shoulders. Hams are selling at 6½@7½c for plain, bagged, &c., and 8@8½c @ lb for canvassed and extra cured.

BEEF.—The transactions have been to a very small extent since our last, and prices have experienced no change. We quote Mess, $7 50@8; Prime, $7 50@8; Prime, $7 50@8; Prime, $7 50@8; 75 @ bbl. The quotation for Prime Mess is $13 50@$15 @ tierce.

LARD.—There continues to be a good shipping demand for Lard, though the transactions have not been as extensive as before noticed, owing to the comparatively moderate receipts. The sales of the week comprise 4,000 bbls. and tierces, and 4,000 kegs, at a range of 5¼@5 15-16c for the former, and 6c @ 6½c chiefly for the latter. Some quite inferior in bbls. was sold at 5c @ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—We have no change to notice in these articles, the transactions being of a retail character before noticed. We quote Western Butter at 8@11c., and Cheese at 6½@7 cents @ lb.

RICE.—The market remains unchanged, the demand being moderate, at 3¾@3¾c @ lb. for Carolina.

WHISKEY.—In the early part of the week, the market was firmer, and sales of rectified were made at 23½@23c @ gallon for rectified. Since then the rates have again receded to 22@22½c., with an occasional retail sale, at 23c. Common is selling at 18½c @ gallon.

SALT.—Sales to the extent of about 7,000 sacks Liverpool Salt have been made, to arrive, at a range of 76@81c for coarse, and 89@95c @ sack for fine. We also notice a cargo sale of 3,000 sacks on private terms. From second hands, coarse is selling at 72½@81c for coarse, and at $1 35@$1 45 @ sack for fine.

COFFEE.—A further advance has taken place in Rio Coffee since our last, owing to the improved accounts from the North as well as abroad, and also to the tenor of the accounts from Rio de Janeiro. The sales of the week comprise 19,000 sacks, at a range of 13¾@14c @ lb.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—There has been some movement in these articles since our last, and the sales comprise about 2,000 pieces Bagging, at 12¾@13c @ yard cash, closing at the latter rate which indicates an improvement, and some 1,000 coils rope, mostly at 6c @ lb. cash.

LEAD.—The market has been quiet at a range of quotations, 5@10c for 2¾ bushel Bar ... and Sales. Yesterday, a sale of ... was made on private terms.

... are still without any sales to notice, and ... are entirely nominal.

LEAD.—Since our last there have been sold 1,874 pigs Iowa mines, at 4½, and 9,025 pigs Upper Mississippi, at 4½@4 55 @ 100 lb.

DARING ATTACK.—John Wilcox and John Ford were arrested on Thursday night, in the Third Municipality, on the charge of attempting the life of Mr. Hutton, in Circus street. She was under the influence of liquor at the time, and inflicted a severe blow with an ax on his person.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—There were but few cases of any interest yesterday before Recorder Baldwin. Several loafers and drunkards were disposed of in the usual manner. A well dressed man, giving his name as Wm. Fox, was committed on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character. He was unable to furnish security to the amount required.

THE LOST ONE FOUND.—Mrs. Jacobs, whose arrest we noticed in the Third Municipality by the direction of her husband, made away with her husband, absconded from the North as well as abroad, and also to the tenor of the accounts from Rio de Janeiro. The sales of the week comprise 19,000 sacks, at a range of 13¾@14c @ lb.

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LIME.—A cargo of 9,000 casks Thomaston Lime has been sold at 92c @ cask—a decline. From second hands, lots are disposed of, at 81 65@81 75 @ cask.

TALLOW.—We have not heard of any sales since our last.

CANDLES.—Prices remain as last quoted with a moderate demand. We quote: New Bedford and Nantucket Sperm, 36@38c @ lb. Star Candles, 21½@22c @ lb.

SEGARS.—The supply of Foreign Regiews is diminishing under the limited purchases of Cuba, and the rates in consequence are tending upward. We quote: Sterling, $70@$81; Regalia, $90@$97 50. Of Domestic Segars $30 on the currency, the quantity offering is ample, and sales at 6c @ 6½c on New York, are at 1¾@2 per cent @ advance, and Cheroots, at par @ ½ @ cent discount.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1850.

No very striking change has taken place in the general market since the date of our last report The transactions have been comparatively moderate, but prices on the whole are well sustained.

The letters by the Canada came to hand yesterday, confirming the advance of ¼d. in the Liverpool Cotton market, with sales to the extent of 27,980 bales during the fortnight preceding the steamer's departure. The most important feature in the accounts is the improved condition of Trade in the manufacturing Districts, which had enabled spinners to withdraw advanced rates for goods and yarn, and it is also currently stated that nearly every loom is in active employment. Large orders have been transmitted by this steamer, some of which, however, can be executed. It results therefore, that so far as the foreign demand is concerned, our market must remain in a state of abeyance, until we are advised of the effect which the reduced estimates of the crop coupled with the rapid advance in prices have exercised in Liverpool. The Niagara now due will bring out an advance of ¼ to ⅜d., and the Europa probably a further rise of ⅛d @ ℔., provided the Cambria which left this side on the 9th inst., had reached her destination, whilst the following steamer will unquestionably advise us of a quotation of 8d for Fair Orleans. In the meanwhile, parties must hold on to their Cotton here, or can they be moved into selling below the present range of prices.

The weather during the past week has been unusually sultry and oppressive. The river is within nine inches of the extreme high water mark of last year.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 18th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 16,973 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 9,671; Arkansas, 1,669; Mobile, 644; Texas, 154; Florida, 868; together, 29,920 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 9,604 bales; Havre, 2,667; Marseilles, 980; Granville, 430; Antwerp, 100; New York, 2,198; Boston, 4,691; Philadelphia, 251; together, 19,945 bales, making an addition in stock of 10,675 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 194,544 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1849.....	bales	152,791
Arrived last week.....		29,920
Arrived previously.....		441,144
		471,064
Exported last week.....		4-3,959
Exported previously.....		273,359
		277,315
Stock on hand and on shipboard,		193,544

Our report of Friday evening last closed on a quiet but steady market, with a firmer feeling for the advance then noticed. On Saturday, the demand received a fresh impetus in consequence of the more favorable tenor of private telegraphic despatches, which represented the Liverpool market as being in a better position than the first accounts led us to expect. Under this impression, the sales reached 3,000 bales, at very full prices, whilst inquiries—including on Monday, resulted in transactions to the extent of about 3,000 bales, at a range of 7 15-16@8c @ lb. Tuesday's business was confined to 2,000 bales, at the extreme rates of the day previous, and on the following Wednesday, did not exceed 1,500 bales. Yesterday, the cotton letters came through, confirming the advance of ¼d. on the Liverpool market, but as none of the orders sent out can be executed, the market has relapsed into a perfectly quiet state, and the sales of the past two days having barely reached 1,000 bales. Those buyers in the North and West operate are waiting for the Niagara's news from due. The week's business sums up 23,500 bales, taken chiefly for the North and the Continent.

Prime, ℔.....	7¾@8c
Fair.....	7 15-16@8c
Middling.....	7½@7¾
Low Middling.....	7 1-16@7¼
Good Ordinary.....	6¾@7
Ordinary.....	6½@6¾
Inferior Fair.....