The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Feb. 28, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. A number of papers from New York and Philadelphia came, however, to hand.

THE STATE FINANCES.

We have before us the annual report of the State Treasurer, dated Jan. 6th, and addressed to the Governor of Louisiana. It is a document of remarkably plain language, not mincing matters in the least, but expressing bluntly and briefly the condition of affairs and commenting in the same frank, unvarnished style upon the doings of the people's representatives. Mr. McWORTER begins by declaring that on the 31st December last, there was a balance in the Treasury of $353,470 61, resulting from the aggregation of various funds. During the last session of the Legislature Gov. WALKER was authorized to borrow, and did borrow various sums, amounting, altogether to one hundred thousand dollars. This amount was absorbed by the payment of the expenses of the General Assembly, and of donations bestowed with a liberal hand by that body, in the form of extra compensations. The first creditors of the State were unable to receive their dues. The Report states that immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, we were in a condition of hopeless bankruptcy—the current liabilities of the State could not be met—salaries were unpaid—coupons of interest upon State bonds were not met, and this discreditable condition of our finances still continues.

Much of this misfortune is ascribed by the Report of the bad legislation of the General Assembly. In his previous report, the Treasurer had urged the necessity of compelling tax collectors to make their payments within the first five days of September, by providing adequate penalties for a failure to do so. Instead of adopting this suggestion, the Legislature repealed the whole clause relative to payments at that time, thus leaving tax collectors free to settle or not. The consequence was, that money was received into the Treasury at various and uncertain periods, and that no fixed resources could be expected until the last days of December. The report estimates a monthly amount of $91,269 35, and a semi annual sum of $115,880-90, which would have been realized, had the settlements of collectors been enforced by adequate penal clauses. He complains that in consequence of the present state of the law, not a dollar can be realized by the Department from the tax rolls of 1852, earlier than the 31st December 1853. He fears that under these circumstances the State will be unable to meet even the current expenses of her civil list. She has been unable to return the money borrowed from the State Bank, and has barely managed to pay the interest.

Another draw back upon the financial reputation of the State, is the absence of an inflexible rule forcing collectors to a final settlement. Such a law exists, but is practically rendered inoperative by the multitude of relief bills, which pass the Legislature at every session. The difficulties which have accumulated upon the State must be met firmly, and provided for with wisdom. There is no ultimate remedy but in an increase of taxation. The responsibility is upon the Legislature, and it can neither be disregarded, nor evaded.

No settlement has yet been made between the State and the Union Bank, though the Treasurer was specially authorized by act, to settle with the Bank, and to receive the ultimate profits which the State had in that institution. The Bank offers to advance an amount equivalent to about eighteen dollars per share; but the Treasurer is of opinion that upon a final settlement of its affairs, the amount realized will not fall far short of twenty two dollars per share. He has, therefore, been unwilling to sacrifice the interests of the State, by accepting the proposed settlement. The New Orleans Navigation Company has been put in liquidation, and the purchasers having organized themselves into a corporation under the laws of the State, are progressing rapidly with the work, and are likely to complete in a manner highly creditable to their skill and enterprise.

The amount of money due La. by the General Government, from the sale of swamp lands has not yet been received, owing to technical difficulties, which have not yet been removed. The Report alludes to the General Appropriation bill of the last Legislature, which authorizes the payment in quarterly installments, of the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, to the State Superintendent of Public Education. It appears that this officer does not forward to the amount of a single dollar, and the Report represents it as exceedingly unwise and dangerous to allow any functionary, who has given no security, to take charge of so immense an amount. Heretofore this sum has been disbursed by the State Treasurer.

Arrival of the Pampero.

The steamship *Pampero*, Captain FLANDERS, arrived on Saturday Evening from San Juan, which port she left on the 18th inst.

The town of San Juan was healthy. The British war steamer *Geyser* was in the harbor when the *Pampero* left.

The passengers by the steamship *Pampero*, report having met the steamship *Columbus*, on the 8th instant, about forty miles above Aspinwall. The *Columbus* had been despatched from Panama for San Francisco with the passengers who had through tickets for the *Wm. Aziel Scott*, for which steamer they had waited 12 days at Panama.

Great suffering and loss of life had occurred on the *Columbus*, she having sprung aleak in the Gulf of Tehuantepec, and it was only by the unremitting exertions of the passengers and crew that the vessel was got into the harbor of Acapulco. For several days previous, the passengers were without food, and up to the time the *Columbus* left Acapulco, forty passengers had died, and a large number of those remaining were very ill.

The *Pampero* encountered a succession of northers on her trip here. The California dates were anticipated by the *Albatross*.

Arrival of the Falcon.

The U. States mail steamer *Falcon*, Lieutenant H. ROBERTS, Commanding, arrived on Saturday evening, bringing the United States Mails, 250 passengers and $250,000 on freight and in hands of passengers.

The *Falcon* sailed on the morning of the 19th instant, at 9 o'clock. The steamer *Georgia* sailed the same day for New York direct with 400 passengers and $2,500,000 on freight. The steamer United States went to sea on the evening of the 1st, bound to New York via. Kingston.

On the afternoon of the 24th, the *Falcon* passed a steamer supposed to be the *Daniel Webster*, for San Juan.

The *Falcon* reports that business on the Isthmus is very good. There is a considerable number of buildings in progress, which are yet unfinished for want of timber. The Panama Railroad is progressing very rapidly.

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—The oldest man in New England died in Nottingham, N. H., on the 23d of January last. His name was Charles Willey. He was born in Nottingham on the 29th of March, 1747, and would consequently have been *one hundred and seven* years of age next month. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and has been a pensioner. He has been an active and robust man, and until recently has been an active laborer. He says he learned to mow when ten years old, and used he scythe until he was a hundred, and then left, as he thought ninety years was long enough for any man to follow that business. He has left a son, Mr. Jonathan Willey, between seventy and eighty years of age, who is also a pensioner of the war of 1812.

☞ About 300 persons bearing the name of Hyde met in Boston, on Monday, and appointed a committee to make collections to pay a law yer to go to England to see about some seven millions of dollars lying in the Bank of England awaiting the claimants from among the great family of Hydes.

GAS AND WATER.—Philadelphia last year consumed 3,923,175,272 gallons of water, and 1,413,100,000 feet of gas. The daily average consumption of water in the city proper and districts of Southwark, and Moyamensing was 5,031,744 gallons.

—WHAT A COUNTRY!—*per Newspapers!*—We received yesterday a copy of a second newspaper—a very large and handsome sheet —just established at *Fond du lac*, a place some distance west of the extreme western point of Lake Superior.

NEW ORLEANS, GREAT WESTERN AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's office at the corner of Bienville st. and Exchange Passage, this evening. As business of great importance is to be submitted, it is to be hoped that the meeting will be a full one.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING.—New pupils will be received THIS WEEK at BRUCE'S Academy, 108 Canal street, which was established in 1836, and is open the entire year. Persons from 6 to 60 years of age attend. There are private classes for ladies. In fact all the classes are private, as none but pupils enter the room during the lessons.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. Pierre Soulé, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Joseph Holt, &c. &c. Departments, for important pamphlets, recently issued.

Ole Bull's Concert.

Odd Fellow's Hall presented on Saturday night a magnificent array of beauty and fashion assembled to do homage to the matured musical genius of the great Norwegian, and the precocious and astonishing excellence of Miss ADELINA PATTI. The immense area of the Hall was completely occupied, and from the stage to the farther extremity, scarcely space enough was left for a single additional spectator. We have seldom witnessed in New Orleans a more brilliant and numerous assemblage—or one in which the ladies constituted so important an element.

The Concert was opened by STRAKOSCH with a fantasia from Lucia, of which the execution was marked by the extreme agility, neatness, expression and taste which distinguish this delightful pianist. Soon after leaving the stage, STRAKOSCH reappeared leading by the hand a little girl of almost infantile years and form, with a dark, but expressive physiognomy, and a pair of very animated black eyes. This was ADELINA PATTI, and the moment she uttered a note, the audience were satisfied that her vocal capabilities had not been exaggerated. Imagine a child nine years of age, warbling the intricate, florid and ornamental music of one of Donizetti's most difficult cavatinas—and executing it not merely with tame correctness, but with a precision, a power, a richness of sound, a boundless flexibility, and a degree of spirit and soul not unworthy of the most finished and renowned prima donna. This child is indeed wonderfully gifted. Her voice is a pure soprano, of delicious quality, true, rich, equal, firm, of vast compass, and apparently under perfect control. Nothing can be more exquisite than this instrument—art, alone is needed to render it absolutely unsurpassed, and when age shall have deepened its volume and augmented its sonority, its possessor will be endowed with the most glorious voice that God ever gave to woman. That it requires cultivation and labor now—that it needs all the aids and appliances of sound artistic instruction, may be inferred from the fact that ADELINA PATTI has seen but nine summers. But if her signalizes and teachers spare her too much exertion, and procure her all the advantages which so highly endowed a little creature deserves to enjoy, then will come a time, when she may challenge the world for a peer. Why even now, the simple fact that this child sings *Ah Vos Ginnge*, and JANET GLEN'S Herdsman's Song, with the echo, in a style to delight the most fastidious connoisseur, suffices to prove that she is a vocal wonder.

OLE BULL we can say little that would not seem less than his just merit. Since we last heard him, he appears to have attained even a greater mastery than before over his violin. Difficulties are his delight—and those prodigious obstacles which baffle the fingers of the most celebrated performers, are to him mere holiday sport and diversion. Under his nimble and plastic execution, the violin is made an universal instrument. The largest orchestra has chords sounds such as no previous calculation could have anticipated from them. His performance in sparkling brilliancy, in capricious melody, in broad and majestic harmony, in never ending mutations of sound, in wild originality of conception and in absolute perfection of mechanical skill, are probably unequalled. Nothing, for instance, can be more stupendous than the Witches' Dance—what the double harmonics, its mutation of half a dozen instruments, its trills, its singular cadences, its profusion of complex ornament, as a piece of execution it is positively marvellous—as a composition, it disappointed us. We have however one fault to find with OLE BULL. He might, if he pleased, do something more in character, and more new, less in *delirium*. We know that he possesses profound sensibility. Two or three bars in his first concert demonstrated his capability of eliciting pathos from the violin, why does he not display more of his beautiful and soul subduing quality. We are convinced that he can draw tears from the public with as much ease as he provokes laughter and rapturous applause. Such a consummate power of expression as OLE BULL can boast, he ought to show the public that simplicity of execution is not incompatible with the most touching and plaintive melody.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., the witty editor of the Louisville *Journal*, is in that city. It is said that he contracts plates enough into the very unpoetical business of buying and selling dry goods.

The Cuban Junta of New York is still alive, and it is out in a long article addressed to the London Times in reply to some recent remarks of that journal. The reply is signed only by Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros.

The second concert of Gottschalk, the young American pianist, took place on Thursday evening, at Niblo's Saloon. The place was crowded by the elite of the city, and the enthusiasm was even greater than on his first appearance.

Maetia D. Meagher, a policeman of the first patrol district, has been arrested and committed on the charge of being concerned with George E. H. Harris, a colored man, and another man named Benjamin Palmer, in stealing molasses, valued at $24 80, belonging to Joshua A. Clark.

A report was current in the city on the 17th that the government stock bank of Indiana had suspended payment. The bank is one of the "Wild Cat" species, started by the brokers to look down the Metropolitan bank of New York.

The steam tug Samson, Captain Phillips, while lying at the ferry landing, took fire about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was entirely destroyed. The S. was used in towing vessels to the harbor.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Meagher's lecture, which was to have been delivered on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., was postponed on account of the sudden illness of the distinguished exile in New York.

The operation of the ordinance authorizing the subscription by the city of Philadelphia to the capital stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, has been temporarily suspended by the city council. A breach of good faith on the part of the company, in failing to comply with certain stipulated conditions, has led to this action of the council.

Robert Bunch, Esq., has been appointed acting British Consul for Philadelphia.

The dry goods store of Spencer & Gerdwood, corner of Second and Spruce streets, was consumed by fire on Thursday night. Insured.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

The California mails and specie to the amount of $1,744,399 has arrived. The left Kingston on the 8th inst. and remained in the harbor, while in the charge of the pilot. She got off by throwing overboard 140 tons of coal, and returned to the city whence she again sailed on the 11th. She brings 300 passengers. David Barrow, a passenger, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, died on the passage, and was buried at Kingston too.

Her specie is consigned as follows:—J. Seligman, $20,000; Sanders and Benham, $33,992; Burgoyne & Co., $300,000; Dupel & Church, $50,400; Collins, Cushman & Co., 11,000; Wyckoff & Co., $17,588; Talant & Wilde, $30,000; F. Argenti & Co., $33,299; Adams & Co., $400,000; Page, Bacon & Co., $565,000; J. W. Forden & Co., $11,500; Hussey, Bond & Hale, $65,000; Barclay, Bonbright, $140,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., 50,008; Kissing, Cassalli & Co., $5,000; others $36,347.

Col. Jack Hayes, the celebrated Texan Ranger, came passenger.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PIERCE.—Gen. Pierce is still stopping at the Merchants' Hotel and has received about 1,100 visitors this morning, when he became so fatigued that he had to retire. He will receive visitors again this afternoon, and will not leave for Baltimore before the night train.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.

General Pierce walked out this morning, and was not recognized. He also rode out this afternoon, disappointing hundreds who called expecting to see him. Among his visitors this morning was Gov. Bigler.

There is nothing known yet certain as to the time of his departure. He has expressed a wish to stay in the city to-morrow and perhaps to Monday, if his friends continue to respect his wishes for privacy.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PIERCE.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—General Pierce has determined to remain in this city until Monday, when he will positively leave for Washington. His health is much better, having recovered from the fatigue of travelling. He desires being as private as possible, though many friends have called on him.

FEB. 22.—General Pierce keeps himself very retired in Washington. He was closeted on Tuesday with Messrs Guthrie, Douglas and Everett.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.—The steamer City of Manchester passed Newcastle this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and will reach the city this evening.

The steamer Manchester brings the most valuable cargo ever arrived here, and 220 passengers.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—By mail we learn that a destructive fire occurred at Little Rock, Ark., on the 24, destroying the Post-office and its contents, besides several buildings, stores and dwellings. Loss over $40,000

☞ Col. T. G. Hunt has our thanks for his gladsome documents.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) Feb. 17, 1853.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—Paris has resumed its wonted quietness. The Emperor and Empress remained at St. Cloud, but took every opportunity of showing themselves abroad.

The ministers were, each in his turn, giving grand fetes in honor of the nuptials.

The Queen of Spain proposes to present the Empress with an imperial crown, and the Duchess of Alba—Eugene's sister—sends an offering of eight beautiful Andalusian horses. Nothing can exceed the magnificent style in which the young couple have commenced housekeeping. Instead of the customary purse, among the providings of the bride, Napoleon placed a portfolio, containing a quarter of a million of francs. This sum the Empress devoted in charity—one half to the Maternity Society, and the remainder to the Hospital Incurables—the Emperor endowing the gifts in behalf of "our much loved wife, the Empress Eugene."

There seems to be no limits to the Emperor's profuseness. Among other things, he proposes purchasing out of his private funds a diamond necklace, worth 600,000 francs, and which the Empress declined receiving from the city of Paris. He proposes to build a palace at Marseilles, and they say one in each of the principal towns of France, and reside at each alternately, commencing next summer with Versailles, where, on account of the expense, no sovereign has resided since Louis XIV.

The coronation of the Emperor and Empress will take place in May next, if not sooner.

Congratulations continued to flow in from the Departments, and many humble poetic effusions in celebration of the nuptials have been published.

The opinion is universal that the Ministry will be so far modified, that, of the present cabinet, only M. Decaz, Minister of Marine, and M. Fould, Minister of State, will remain. These changes were looked for on the day that the steamer sailed.

A letter, purporting to be from Gen. Changarnier, expressing his opinion that a European war is inevitable, has been circulated in Legitimist circles, but its authenticity is questionable.

The Emperor has bestowed a first class medal on Jean Doose, of Newfoundland, for saving the lives of several French sailors.

The London Morning Advertiser says that a packet of eighty letters has been stolen from the Emperor's private apartment. Suspicion rested on Mrs Howard and the letters, which implicate the first men in France, are thought to be in the possession of the Orleans Princes, 300,000 francs are offered for their recovery.

The alarming rumors respecting the appearance of Asiatic cholera in Paris are contradicted.

The new Agricultural Constitution Chamber of Paris met on Friday at the Hotel de Ville, for the purpose of effecting an organization.

The Emperor's entrance has given a temporary stimulus to all descriptions of trade.

PRUSSIA.—The Augsburg Gazette publishes a despatch dated Berlin, Dec. 23, from M. Mosenthal to M. Haleczelich, the Prussian Ambassador, giving quite a new color to the terms on which Russia, Prussia and Austria recognized the French empire, and stating that the powers emphatically called for the observance of existing treaties, and the maintenance of the present territorial limits in Europe.

RUSSIA.—Large bodies of Russian troops are moving towards the Turkish frontiers.

C. River & Co., of St. Petersburg, had suspended payment. Their liabilities were small.

TURKEY.—Although the accounts are contradictory, enough transpires through the Dalmatian papers to show that Omar Pasha is acting with the atrocity of Turkish warfare.—Prince Daniel pays for every Turk's head brought in.

In a night attack on Omar Pacha, the mountaineers took eighty horses and three hundred beads.

Up to the 16th ultimo, the Montenegrins were victorious in the South and East, but were very hard pressed in the North. The odds against them were too great to permit of a hope of their ultimate success.

Austria has given permission to all unarmed fugitives from Montenegro, to cross the frontiers into Austria.

Abdel Kader has had a private interview with the Sultan.

The latest intelligence states that the Turkish troops had entered Montenegro by the defile of Ostrogin.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

We throw together a mass of interesting intelligence received by the telegraph since our last publication.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22

L. J. H. Harney, editor of the Louisville Democrat, leaves here to-morrow for Washington. It is reported that he goes at the solicitation of a majority of the Democratic members of Congress, to take the editorial charge of the Union newspaper, which, it is said will be the official organ of Gen. Pierce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The report that the Governor of North Carolina had appointed Mr. Robbins, as Senator from that State, is incorrect.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Upon General Pierce's arrival to-day, he proceeded at once, and quietly to his hotel. Gov. Marcy also arrived here to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

A bill was passed to-day in the Senate, authorizing any Judge of the Supreme Court to administer the oath of office to Vice-President King.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

To-day a long conference took place between Gen. Pierce and the Democratic Senators concerning the foreign policy of the country under his administration.

The more violent of the Democrats declare that if the spirit of the steamer Black Warrior is not fired into at Havana by a Spanish war vessel, he confirmed, war with Spain is inevitable.

The news of the Tehuantepec grant to Col. Shoe and company, has an important effect in tranquilizing our relations with Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23

The only cause that can be assigned for the firing of round shot by a Spanish war vessel at the steamship Black Warrior, as she left the harbor of Havana, is that she did not show the American colors.

The American bark Martha Ann, on leaving Havana, was fired at by the British frigate Vestal, on suspicion that she was a slaver. She also had not shown her colors.

Mr. King went to Matanzas from Havana on the U. S. steam frigate Fulton, on the 16th inst. His health was very poor, and there were no expectations of his recovery.

The police at Havana seized the mail bags of the steamers Empire City and Black Diamond, while being taken on board, opened them, and examined their contents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

THE NEW CABINET.—Gen. Cushing arrived here to-day.

Mr. Marcy will be Gen. Pierce's Secretary of State; Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, and Judge Douglas, Secretary of the Navy—sure. Cushing will probably get the Attorney Generalship. Mr. McClelland will be Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Campbell, Postmaster General.

The official announcement will show few if any changes from the above programme.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

The grand jury have found true bills against Aldermen Bard and Smith, of the New York City Council, who are charged with levying black mail.

The jury also discovered that a majority of the Aldermen were guilty of corruption in relation to the city improvements, and of a waste of the public money. Bribery and corruption prevailed to a great extent.

The greatest sensation has been created here by these developments.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

The House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature has repealed the secret ballot law.

The Whigs of Connecticut have nominated Hon. Henry Dutton for Governor.

The Democrats of Rhode Island have renominated Philip Allen for Governor.

The Rhode Island Legislature has adjourned *sine die*, after passing the Ten Hour Labor bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

To-day President Fillmore called an extra session of the Senate, to meet at noon on the 4th of March.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The sentence passed, some time since suspended, on Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones from duty, has been rescinded.

THE CALORIC SHIP.—The President and his Cabinet and General Pierce, have returned from their visit to Caloric ship, delighted with it, and expressing favorable opinions concerning it.

MOBILE, Feb. 26—1.30 P. M.

R. M. Sands is discharged and relieved from the charge of embezzling the Post office funds in Mobile. O. S. Beers, the Postmaster, has been arrested.

OPENING OF THE GREAT SILVER MINES.—Information of the increasing demand for silver having been generally diffused, extensive preparations have been made in Mexico to extend into various quarters to augment the annual yield from the different silver mines, in almost all quarters of the world. Work has been commenced on many of the shafts heretofore neglected in South America; and while new parties are constantly being sent out "prospecting," large additional forces, with new machinery, have been put upon most of the principal pits and galleries of mines in that country. In short there will be an immense number of hands engaged in getting out the ore, and from the richness and inexhaustibility of these sources of the precious metal, it would not be at all surprising if in a year or two, if not in the coming season, silver in bars and coin should begin to be sent here in quantities hardly inferior to the vast monthly receipts of gold now flowing from California and Australia into the United States.—*Boston Courier.*

THE GREEK OF HOMER A LIVING LANGUAGE.—An effort, says the Westminster, has been made by Mr. Blackie, Prof. of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, to reform the pronunciation of Greek in that University, by teaching his students to pronounce Greek as they do in Greece, insisting that it is not a dead, but a living language—as any one may perceive by looking at a Greek newspaper. Prof. Blackie gives an extract from a newspaper printed last year at Athens, giving an account of Kossuth's visit to Athens, from which it is evident that the Greek of Homer lives in a state of purity to which, considering the extraordinary duration of its literary existence—two thousand five hundred years at least—there is no parallel, perhaps, on the face of the globe. After noticing a few trifling modifications, which distinguish modern from ancient Greek, he states as a fact, that in three addresses of a Greek newspaper of the year 1850, there does not certainly occur three words that are not pure native Greek; no very slightly has it been corrupted from foreign sources.

Fuse and new modes of abuse, and it is said that they succeed well. It is hoped that with a fleet of land in combination with the shores, in right proportions, fleas can be made very docile. These fleas are now breeding and commencing, and they are positively not excessive by the great hopes by.

FRAUD.—Wm. Riley was on Saturday, charged before Recorder Swanson, with having last week sold to Jas. Finority, two bales of cotton, which were not his property.

COUNTERFEIT.—D. O'Connell was committed on Saturday by Recorder Winter for trial, before the First District Court, on the charge of having stolen a pair of boots from Henry Lenn, on the Levee.

FORFEITURE FROM JUSTICE.—Charles Goldsticker was brought up on Saturday before Recorder Winter, on the charge of being a fugitive from justice from the State of Alabama, where he is charged with having defrauded B. Cohen & Co., out of the sum of $2000. The accused was remanded to prison to await a requisition from the authorities of Alabama.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At 12 o'clock on Saturday, the roof of the new and large iron foundry, belonging to Messrs. Hansell, in Canton street, fell in with a crash. There were quite a large number of persons employed on the building, which was not yet finished, at the time. By this accident James Dunn was instantly killed. James O'Meliar was badly injured and was sent to the Charity Hospital. A man named Hill was severely cut and wounded; but his is not considered dangerously injured. Several other persons who were about the premises were more or less slightly hurt. About half an hour before the falling of the roof, a man who was employed on the building was cut on the head by the falling of a plate from the roof. On receiving the wound he hastened was taken home, thereby probably saving his life.

The Coroner subsequently held an inquest on the occasion, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 18th, Mr. Cooper spoke for over an hour in opposition to the Pacific Railroad bill, and in favor of Mr. Broadhead's substitute, which strikes out all after a preliminary survey and exploration of the country, with a view to ascertaining the most practicable route for the construction of the road.

Mr. Brodhead's substitute was rejected—Yeas 22, Nays 34.

Mr. Butler moved an adjournment. Lost.

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate in earnest opposition to the bill, and moved to refer it to the committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Miller moved to strike out the thirteenth section.

Mr. Toucey commenced at a quarter to 3 o'clock, to speak in favor of striking the section out, but becoming too ill to speak, was unable to proceed. Mr. Soule moved an adjournment. Lost—yeas 23, nays 31.

Mr. Toucey said he felt too unwell to proceed, but as Mr. Soule willed it, he would endeavor so to do. Several Senators appealed to the majority not to force the Senator to go on. Mr. Underwood said he would not consent to compel the gentlemen to speak to-night, and moved to adjourn. Much confusion prevailed and the motion was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 15; and at ten minutes past 4 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE the Civil Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was discussed.

The bill appropriates $943,272 for the pay and per diem of members and delegates of Congress and with the pay of clerks and contingencies of both Houses, swells the appropriation for Congress to upward of $1,186,000.

On the motion of Mr. Haven, an appropriation of $50,000 was made for continuing the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior.

A long and dry debate under the five minute rule took place on amendments which were agreed to, making additional appropriations for completing the custom houses respectively at St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and New Orleans. Without completing action upon the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the SENATE on the 19th, a message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting information in relation to the correspondence between the Governments of England and the United States, on the subject of the inter oceanic canal by the Nicaragua route.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and debated at great length. It was reported to the Senate, and all the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Shields offered an amendment providing that no portion of the amount shall be expended within the limits of a State; which was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 20

The Senate then adjourned at quarter before six o'clock.

In the HOUSE, the day was spent in discussing various amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill.

Things at Washington.

The following, which we find in the Washington correspondence of the *Charleston Courier* furnishes information of interest:

The message of the President in regard to the propositions of the British Government relative to Central America, is worth a prospect of the agreement of all those matters.

Mr. Everett expresses the opinion that the best means of preventing the British Government to unite in using their influence with Nicaragua to accept the propositions of the treaty of 30th April, 1852, which Nicaragua rejected. But Mr. Kerr thinks it will require a mission to believe that she will accept the treaty, and that it is more favorable to Nicaragua than the new proposition of Great Britain. There is no appropriation for a full mission to Central America, and suggests the necessity of sending some distinguished citizen possessing the high qualities ultimate success.

Austria has given permission to all unarmed fugitives from Montenegro, to cross the frontiers into Austria.

Abdel Kader has had a private interview with the Sultan.

The latest intelligence states that the Turkish troops had entered Montenegro by the defile of Ostrogin.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

We throw together a mass of interesting intelligence received by the telegraph since our last publication.

LOUISVILLE, Feb 22

L. J. H. Harney, editor of the Louisville Democrat, leaves here to-morrow for Washington. It is reported that he goes at the solicitation of a majority of the Democratic members of Congress, to take the editorial charge of the Union newspaper, which, it is said will be the official organ of Gen. Pierce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The report that the Governor of North Carolina had appointed Mr. Robbins, as Senator from that State, is incorrect.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Upon General Pierce's arrival to-day, he proceeded at once, and quietly to his hotel. Gov. Marcy also arrived here to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

A bill was passed to-day in the Senate, authorizing any Judge of the Supreme Court to administer the oath of office to Vice-President King.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

To-day a long conference took place between Gen. Pierce and the Democratic Senators concerning the foreign policy of the country under his administration.

The more violent of the Democrats declare that if the spirit of the steamer Black Warrior is not fired into at Havana by a Spanish war vessel, he confirmed, war with Spain is inevitable.

The news of the Tehuantepec grant to Col. Shoe and company, has an important effect in tranquilizing our relations with Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb 23

The only cause that can be assigned for the firing of round shot by a Spanish War vessel,at the steamship Black Warrior, as she left the harbor of Havana, is that she did not show the American colors.

The American bark Martha Ann, on leaving Havana, was fired at by the British frigate Vestal, on suspicion that she was a slaver. She also had not shown her colors.

Mr. King went to Matanzas from Havana on the U. S. steam frigate Fulton, on the 16th inst. His health was very poor, and there were no expectations of his recovery.

The police at Havana seized the mail bags of the steamers Empire City and Black Diamond, while being taken on board, opened them, and examined their contents.

WASHINGTON, Feb 24.

THE NEW CABINET.—Gen. Cushing arrived here to-day.

Mr. Marcy will be Gen. Pierre's Secretary of State; Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, and Judge Douglas, Secretary of the Navy—sure. Cushing will probably get the Attorney Generalship. Mr. McClelland will be Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Campbell, Postmaster General.

The official announcement will show few if any changes from the above programme.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

The grand jury have found true bills against Aldermen Bard and Smith, of the New York City Council, who are charged with levying black mail.

The jury also discovered that a majority of the Aldermen were guilty of corruption in relation to the city improvements, and of a waste of the public money. Bribery and corruption prevailed to a great extent.

The greatest sensation has been created here by these developments.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

The House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature has repealed the secret ballot law.

The Whigs of Connecticut have nominated Hon. Henry Dutton for Governor.

The Democrats of Rhode Island have renominated Philip Allen for Governor.

The Rhode Island Legislature has adjourned *sine die*, after passing the Ten Hour Labor bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

To-day President Fillmore called an extra session of the Senate, to meet at noon on the 4th of March.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The sentence passed, some time since suspended, on Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones from duty, has been rescinded.

THE CALORIC SHIP.—The President and his Cabinet and General Pierce, have returned from their visit to Caloric ship, delighted with it, and expressing favorable opinions concerning it.

MOBILE, Feb. 26—1.30 P. M.

R. M. Sands is discharged and relieved from the charge of embezzling the Post office funds in Mobile. O. S. Beers, the Postmaster, has been arrested.

OPENING OF THE GREAT SILVER MINES.—Information of the increasing demand for silver having been generally diffused, extensive preparations have been made in Mexico to extend into various quarters to augment the annual yield from the different silver mines, in almost all quarters of the world. Work has been commenced on many of the shafts heretofore neglected in South America; and while new parties are constantly being sent out "prospecting," large additional forces, with new machinery, have been put upon most of the principal pits and galleries of mines in that country. In short there will be an immense number of hands engaged in getting out the ore, and from the richness and inexhaustibility of these sources of the precious metal, it would not be at all surprising if in a year or two, if not in the coming season, silver in bars and coin should begin to be sent here in quantities hardly inferior to the vast monthly receipts of gold now flowing from California and Australia into the United States.—*Boston Courier.*

THE GREEK OF HOMER A LIVING LANGUAGE.—An effort, says the Westminster, has been made by Mr. Blackie, Prof. of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, to reform the pronunciation of Greek in that University, by teaching his students to pronounce Greek as they do in Greece, insisting that it is not a dead, but a living language—as any one may perceive by looking at a Greek newspaper. Prof. Blackie gives an extract from a newspaper printed last year at Athens, giving an account of Kossuth's visit to Athens, from which it is evident that the Greek of Homer lives in a state of purity to which, considering the extraordinary duration of its literary existence—two thousand five hundred years at least—there is no parallel, perhaps, on the face of the globe. After noticing a few trifling modifications, which distinguish modern from ancient Greek, he states as a fact, that in three addresses of a Greek newspaper of the year 1850, there does not certainly occur three words that are not pure native Greek; no very slightly has it been corrupted from foreign sources.

Fuse and new modes of abuse, and it is said that they succeed well. It is hoped that with a fleet of land in combination with the shores, in right proportions, fleas can be made very docile. These fleas are now breeding and commencing, and they are positively not excessive by the great hopes by.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

We clip the following lines from the *Delta* of yesterday. Comment is unnecessary, for the tenor of the article itself shows that the *Delta* has been battling against a position which the Directors of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank have long since given up. We understand that the majority of Democrats in the Legislature are with the *Delta*, in their views upon this subject, and while they would, under no consideration, grant the Bank a renewal of its charter, they have no objection to giving it a short time to consult with its stockholders, and see how the new system of free banking will work. We are glad to learn that the opposition to this measure will be very weak and unavailing:

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—In our article on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, we proceeded on the presumption that the Bank was applying for a recharter with its old act of incorporation, and its present list of stockholders. We are happy to learn that the Bank has modified its views, and now asks for a short extension of its term, wherein to settle up its affairs and afford it an opportunity of ascertaining the safety and expediency of embarking in capital under the new system of Free Banking. This changes, very essentially, its position. Its stockholders, particularly those abroad, are loth to involve their capital in a new and untried system, although time may prove that system to be a more profitable one than the present. The Mechanics' and Traders' ask a short extension in order to see if the system will actually go into operation in this State. We do not see much objection to granting them a short time, but are decidedly opposed to rechartering any Bank.

City Intelligence.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—*Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWATT* commences her engagement to-night at the St. Charles, on which occasion she appears as *Rosalinde*, in Shak-peares' comedy of "As you like it." The many admirers of this distinguished American actress will be glad to welcome her back to New Orleans.

PLACIDE VARIETIES.—*Mr. and Mrs. Placide Caillerre.*—The benefit of those little prodigies will take place to-night, on which occasion they appear for the first time in Shakspeares' tragedy of "Macbeth," and also in the pupulous comedy of "Paul Pry." The performances to conclose with the farce of "Family Jars."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Macallister gives one of his magic soirees to night. His surprising feats continue to draw large audiences every evening.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Rosetti's grand opera of Othello will be performed to night, *Mr. Richard Hargrave* and Madame Widemann sustaining the principal characters.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—The amphitheatre is one of the most attractive resorts in the city. The performances to night comprise several new and beautiful exercises.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the condition of the Charity Hospital, for the week ending on Saturday:

Admitted	225
Discharged	217
Died	19
Remaining	946.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE LABRANCHE.—The following sentences were passed in this Court on Saturday: For assault and battery, Peter Miller, to 30 days; James Nicholson, alias Richard Hargrave, and Cornelius McLaughlin, were sentenced each to one year in the Parish Prison. John Burns and Arabie Michaelijohn, each for two years in the Parish Prison. Andrew Hagen and Oliver Hunt, each to one month in the Parish Prison. John Smith to three months in the Parish Prison.

For assault with intent to kill, Henry and Edward Pelton, each to six months in the Parish Prison.

For burglary, Thomas Hamilton, two bale, each to nine months in the Parish Prison; Patrick Coyle and Philip Johnson, each to two years in the Penitentiary; Charles Edwards and Isaac Clemens, each to two years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.

MARRIED.—Mary Ann Keenan was on Saturday united