The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year, in advance).....5 00

In all cases, the subscriber must give one week's notice to stopping before he can be allowed to discontinue.

A year's card.—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement entered for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, Feb. 4, 1850.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

MAYOR CROSSMAN.

It will be seen by our advertising columns, that the Hon. A. D. CROSSMAN is a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor of our city. We make the announcement with unfeigned pleasure, for we feel quite sure that a majority of the citizens of New Orleans will rejoice at the opportunity of again casting their suffrages in favor of the honest, upright and intelligent chief magistrate who has given heretofore such signal proofs of capacity, zeal and devotion in the exercise of the functions devolving upon him.

Mr. CROSSMAN presented himself as a candidate for the mayoralty some four years ago, and succeeded by the force of personal popularity, against two of the strongest and most popular gentlemen in our city. In April, 1848, he was again selected as the people's candidate and though opposed with all the vigor and energy of distinct party organization, the voters manifested their high sense of his qualifications and their warm approval of his previous conduct by re-electing him by the largest majority ever given any candidate for any office in the city of New Orleans. For the third time, in deference to the earnest solicitations of his friends, Mr. CROSSMAN has consented to submit his name before the people. He runs as before, unbiased by party, unconnected with political schemes. He is emphatically the people's candidate, and he looks exclusively to the impartial verdict of the people for his guerdon.

Young that we have never had a better mayor than A. D. CROSSMAN would be doing him less than justice. The constituency of New Orleans have never had one half so efficient. He has been by far the most active, vigilant and zealous mayor that New Orleans has ever chosen. He has been unremitting in the discharge of his duties. His industry has been indefatigable. He suffered neither fatigue, nor pleasure, nor the claims of friendship or society to impede him in their performance, always at his post, always intelligent, faithful, prompt and energetic, he has bent his mind exclusively and unremittingly to the functions of his office, and has given his days and nights to their diligent fulfilment. Such a public officer—so upright, faithful and unflagging—is a prize which the people of New Orleans would show little wisdom in discarding.

We trust that the voters of our city will manifest their high appreciation of the merits of an old and valued public servant, by giving him their undivided support. Should, however, political factions essay to compass his defeat by arraying against him the organized opposition of party, we still believe that the independent citizens of New Orleans will stand by the honest and intelligent CROSSMAN—the type of our hardworking and patriotic class of artizans and mechanics—and will prove to politicians that they are not disposed to repudiate a man of sterling worth and ability, who has labored long and unturingly for the public weal, simply because the tyranny of faction commands them to oppose him.

THE CRESCENT.

This able and flourishing paper has changed hands. The gentlemen under whose vigorous management it has prospered and thrived, have disposed of their entire interest to Messrs. CROCKETT, FROST & KIDD, by whom the *Crescent* will hereafter be conducted. We are really sorry to part with the retiring Editors, for they were able gentlemen of marked mental endowments, who had by their independence and talent given a high tone to their journal, and placed it among the most popular papers in the State. Our regrets at their withdrawal are nevertheless qualified by the reflection, that the gentlemen who succeed them are in every respect competent to the responsible labor of maintaining and enhancing the reputation of the *Crescent*. Our friend John W. CROCKETT is no unfledged stripling who mounts for the first time the editorial tripod. He is a scholar of ripe experience and enlarged capacity, who wields a powerful and graceful pen, and is perfectly at home on most of the subjects connected with his profession. His colleague, Mr. FROST, is well known to the bar and the community as an eloquent speaker, a shrewd thinker with a vivid imagination, chastened by pure taste and excellent judgment. We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. KIDD, but entertain no doubt that his abilities will soon make him better known. The *Crescent* has fallen into able hands, and we welcome the new proprietors with the confident expectation that their course will realize public expectation, high as it is, and will exalt the character of the New-Orleans press, and sustain its reputation for ability and dignity.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to the publishers Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., through the medium of Mr. J. B. Steel, for a copy of James Montoyo, or "I've been Thinking," a new novel by A. S. Ree, an author unknown to us as yet, but from a passing glance at some of the pages we should say that the tale possesses interest.

From the same source we have received "Sixteen Easy Lessons in Landscape," a capital assistant for those who wish to acquire the accomplishment of drawing.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The performances tonight at this fashionable establishment, comprise the farce of the "Dumb Belle," a grand divertissement, in which the whole strength of the ballet corps will appear. The farce of the "Post of Honor," and the burletta of "An Object of Interest."

MISS KIMBERLY.—This accomplished lady will read "Hamlet" to-night, at the Lyceum Hall of the Second Municipality. Her merits are of the very highest order, and we trust that on this, the last occasion of her appearance, she will have a crowded audience. We understand that many of the admirers of Miss Kimberly intend to offer her a complimentary benefit before her departure.

BREWER'S PANORAMA.—This beautiful exhibition is crowded every night. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday there are day performances at 12 o'clock.

☞ Colonel Fremont and family, also Dr. Gwynn, arrived at Panama on the Oregon.—Dr. Gwinn had taken passage on the steamer Empire City, for New York. Col. Fremont was still at Panama, owing to sickness in his family. T. B. Winston arrived at Chagres—was bound to the West Indies, and had taken passage to Havana.

A SLUMBERING VOLCANO.—While the workmen were lately engaged in removing the rubbish from the cellar of the building occupied by Messrs Meech and Loring, in St. Louis, previous to the fire in May last, they discovered a seam of paper, some feet under the surface, which was on fire. As soon as the air penetrated the mass, it blazed up freely, having retained fire since the 17th of May last, a period of nearly eight months.

An independent of the National Intelligencer [illegible] the modern application of steam and [illegible] the following extract from Sherridan's play of the "Critic," written in 1799, in which Sir James Pedl say:

"Egad 'tis an invention for the running our mail coaches by steam! and lighting them by gas!"

☞ So perfect were the Egyptians in the manufacture of perfumes, that some of their ancient ointment, preserved in an alabaster vase in the museum at Florence, still retains a very powerful odor, which is said to be fragrant after 3000 years old.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Justin Dowe Reid, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of the Grants of Land Office, also Richard M. Young, resigned.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the Southern Line.]

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1850.

Cotton is firmer and a speculative demand exists. Sales of 2200 bales, the market closing with an upward tendency. Flour is drooping. Grain without change. Mess Pork $11 50; Prime $9 50. Lard improving with a speculative demand, 4s's 6¾, kegs 7c. Molasses is looking up—New Orleans is held at 28c. The Molasses in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore as well as much that is afloat, has been bought up. Sugar is quiet. Kentucky Tobacco has advanced 3c. Cheese has been bought up at 6 to 6½c. Rio Coffee 15c. Sterling 8¾ per cent.

MARYLAND AND SLAVERY.—We perceive that a bill repealing all laws prohibiting the introduction of slavery into Maryland from other states, has passed the House of Delegates, by a vote of 26 to 21. The debate on the subject was of an intensely interesting character, and clearly indicated that the movement of Northern fanatics is removing to a far distant day the abolition of slavery in Maryland. The bill introduced for allowing negro testimony in the trial of those charged with tampering with slaves will also be adopted. The yearly loss of slave-property in this state by the facility of escape, and encouragement and aid given them by the abolitionists of Pennsylvania and Delaware, is estimated at not less than $100,000; the most energetic measures for self-protection are therefore daily becoming more necessary.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

[REPORTED FOR THE N. O. BEE.]

BATON ROUGE, Friday, Feb'y. 1, 1850.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. A quorum present.

The Auditor reported the appropriation for the State House, $200,000.

The Speaker presented resolutions from the Governors of Indiana and Connecticut, on the subject of slavery. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Barthe offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to examine the affairs of the Navigation Company.

The Finance Committee reported adverse to the petitions of Sister Regis and U. Manual.

The petition of the Louisiana Legion was referred to the Committee on Militia.

Mr. Preston introduced an act to amend the charter of the Canal Bank. Also, an act to revive and carry into effect the 14th section of said charter.

Mr. Deverges—An act for the relief of A Millard; an act granting certain privileges to Dr. S. Gilbert.

Resolutions from the Senate, appointing a committee of three to examine all the banks of the State, was adopted. Committee from the Senate—Messrs. Hereford, Adams and Van Wickle; from the House—Messrs. Preston, King, Garquet, Sevier and Deverges.

The following bills were passed:

An act to allow the City of Lafayette to contract a loan.

An act to allow S. W. Moore to change his name.

An act to allow V. Rabalais to change his name.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

The New York papers contain the following summary of the advices by the *Niagara*:

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday Morning.

The steamer *Niagara*, Capt. Ryrie, arrived this morning at 1 o'clock, bringing about eighty passengers and a full freight of French and other goods, and advices two weeks later from all parts of Europe. She sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 12th instant, and has had an unusually pleasant passage.

The *Hibernia* arrived at Liverpool on the 9 h, and her news from New York caused a great deal of excitement in the Cotton market. Early in the week preceding the departure of the *Niagara*, it was discovered that the Committee of Brokers had made a serious mistake in underestimating the stock of Cotton to the extent of 80,000 bales, yet, notwithstanding this mistake, during the past week has been extremely buoyant, and prices have advanced a quarter of a penny per lb all round. Total sales of the week 69,000 bales, of which speculators took 12,000. The Committee's quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans, 6 7-8d; Mobile 6 3 4; and Upland, 6 3 4.

England.

Parliament meets for despatch of business on the 1st of February, when it is expected that some important change in the monetary system will be laid before the House.

President Taylor's message, which reached England by the *Hibernia*, has been extensively published and largely commented upon by the English press. The general expression of public sentiment is very favorable. The *London Times* says:

"The tone of the message is pacific, and we learn with pleasure that there is no disposition on the part of the American Cabinet to magnify the differences which were supposed at one moment to threaten its relations with the most liberal European powers. The contention with France had originated in the impatience of M. Poussin and the irregular vehemence of Mr. Clayton. That with England has taken its rise from some misconception with reference to the views of this country on the Mosquito coast and the Nicaragua canal, but there is every reason to anticipate that Sir Henry Bulwer's mission will have the effect of uniting both countries in the prosecution of a common object of so much importance to the commerce of the world. The more recent occurrences which are said to have taken place on the Pacific coast of the Isthmus, by the alleged seizure of the Island of Tigre, by order of Mr. Chatfield, the British Consul General at Guatemala, are very imperfectly known in this country, and we are satisfied that if any unseemly altercation has occurred between the British and American agents in Central America, it will not disturb the friendly relations of the two Governments. It seems that while a treaty has been concluded between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, for the promotion of the canal, all other States are invited to enter into the same treaty stipulation, and as President Taylor observes, the work constructed under these guarantees will become a bond of peace instead of a cause of contention and strife between the nations of the earth. Upon the whole this message is creditable to the American Government, and should prove satisfactory to the country, for as the state of their finances is encumbered with outstanding liabilities, that evil is the result of former excesses, and the price of their late victories."

France.

The Assembly has been occupied during the past week in debating the policy of sending out more troops to the river Plata, and also with the provisions of a new education bill. It has been decided that no more troops shall be sent to the Plata. Various proclamations have been issued against all kinds of clubs and political associations.

The *National* announces that twenty-five thousand men of the army employed in restoring the Pope to his throne, are to remain at Rome, the Government having concluded contracts for the maintenance of the force in the Pontifical dominions during the first quarter of 1850.

A new paper, called the *Napoleon*, and said to be the organ of the President of the Republic, has just been started at Paris. The following article from [illegible] pages is supposed to indicate the inclination of the President. "Of two things, one; [illegible] the Republicans have deceived the people [illegible] reaching for forty years that the application [illegible] principles would lead to the cessation [illegible] evils and of all political complications, or [illegible] deceive it now in telling it that the application [illegible] made by them of their great principles has changed nothing in the vices and abuses of the monarchial regime. We defy them to get out of this dilemma; but the truth is, that for many the Republic was not an end but a means, or how without that, explain their conduct since December 10?

The Republican opposition to the old Bourbons and their pretentions of divine right, and to Louis Philippe, that representative of royal and parliamentary usurpation, may be conceived, but it cannot be comprehended with respect to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte's election, proclaimed and recognized as the head and President of the Republic. The reason is that the Republicans of the Vieille, not very consistent with their former convictions, are sore with rancor, and it is not without bitterness they behold authority again in the ascendant.

An aid-de-camp of General Baraguay de Hilliers has just reached Paris with important despatches, the nature of which has, in part, transpired. It would seem that there is little likelihood of an understanding being made between the gallant General and the government of the cardinals, owing to the [illegible] French influence entertained by the latter. While the cardinals are for placing the Pope under the protection of a mixed garrison of Austrians and Italians, General de Hilliers insists on leaving a French force of 12,000 men in the city of Rome. This proposition has been rejected by the cardinals with a decided refusal, and affairs are as far as ever from being arranged.

The French funds continue to rise. The five per cents have reached 94f. 55.c

Austria.

The Gratz Gazette of the 6th says that the [illegible] at Vienna is much taken up with regard of a coup d'état—reports which are even credited in military circles. The day named for the execution of a new constitution, it has been decided that no more troops shall be sent to the Plata. Various proclamations have been issued against all kinds of clubs and political associations.

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