The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

No. 1105. VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIII—Whole No. 6146. | OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE [illegible] COUNCIL. | NEW-ORLEANS, [illegible]DAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1850. | MAGNE & WARNE, Proprietors. NO. 22 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year, in advance).....$ 6 00

In all cases the subscriber desiring one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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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.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 5, 1850.

Our Supplement.

The press of matter compell us to issue a supplement to this morning's edition. It contains a large number of advertisements.

Our Country Paper.

With a view of accommodating our country subscribers, and of omitting nothing which appears in our daily paper, we shall, during the session of the Legislature, issue our country edition three times a week—viz: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Very Latest News by the Niagara.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM BOSTON.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12th, 10 A. M.

PARIS, Friday.—In the Assembly on Thursday evening the 5th clause of the School Bill was proposed as follows:—"No Teacher, when dismissed, can open a School in the commune in which he has exercised that function." The wording of the article excited great uproar among the "Mountain;" and most insulting epithets were applied to M. Bengres, who, in the name of the Committee, proposed to add the following words: "Not in the adjoining Communes." After a tumultuous discussion, various paragraphs of the article were agreed to.

A division was then proceeded to, on the *ensemble* of the Article, when the numbers were—For the Clause, 330; against Clause, 255. Majority, 75.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig *Salina*, Evans master, we have received files of Havana papers to the 26th January, inclusive. They contain news from Yucatan to the 7th ult. The war was then progressing slowly, and no decisive engagement had yet taken place between the Indians and the Yucatanese. The latter, however, maintain their advantages and hope soon to be able to put down the rebels.

Our friend Strakosh is in Havana, and at the last dates was preparing to give a series of musical entertainments.

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 24th. The following numbers drew the principal prizes:

Nos. 91, $1,000; 3502, $12 000; 3539, $30,000; 4860, $6000; 9008, $2000; 9684, $2000; 12,506, $1000; 13,059, $1 000; 15,009, $1000; 15,320, $1000; 15,411, $1000; 16,728, $1000; 21,515, $16 000; 22,709, $2000; 27,848, $2000; 33,352, $1000.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship Galveston, Capt. Place, we have received the *Galveston News* of the 31st ult., from which we extract the following:

For the past two weeks we have had a portion of constant showers of water. Sunday night the floodgates seemed to be opened, and our island was literally deluged. Thus far the weather has been warm and Spring like. We think we had but one trifling frost during the winter, scarcely sufficient to hurt the tender plant. But those who think we are to have no more winter may be sadly disappointed. We have seen this day frozen in the month of February, and our forests crushed to the ground in the month of March with a weight of ice which they were unable to support.

The bill authorizing Gov. Bell to send a special agent to Washington, passed about the 12th ult. Major Hall, Ex-Governor Wood declined the appointment, and is now on his way.—We do not know the extent of his powers or his instructions, for our latest Austin papers are only to the 12th. This seems to be understood, that he goes in the character of Ambassador from one sovereign to another, to treat about our exterior territory. We have nothing official on the subject.

Hon. SETH BARTON, late charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Chili, has arrived in Washington with his family, and taken lodgings at Brown's Hotel.

☞ The pressure on our columns compelled us to exclude much matter prepared for yesterday's paper, and unfortunately amongst the items omitted are the following from California:

The Legislature met at San Jose on the 15th December; there was no quorum present. On the 17th the two houses were organized by the election of E. H. Chamberlain, President of the Senate, and T. J. White Speaker of the House.

Clerk, E. H. Tharp; Assistant Clerk, F. H. Snow; Enrolling Clerk, E. D. Otis; Engrossing Clerk, C. Mitchell; Sergeant-at-arms, S. Houston; Doorkeeper, J. Warrenton.

The official count shows that the aggregate vote in the State is not far from 15,000. The vote for the Constitution was 12,061: against it, 811.

The following officers were declared to be duly elected, under the constitution ratified by the people at the election on the 13th November last, viz:

Governor—Peter H. Burnett.
Lieutenant Governor—John McDougal.
U. S. Senators—John C. Fremont, Wm. M. Gwin.
Representatives in Congress—George W. Wright, Edward Gilbert.
Secretary of State—Wm. Van Voorhies.
Treasurer—Richard Roman.
Comptroller—J. S. Houston.
Attorney General—Edward J. C. Kewen.
Surveyor General—Charles J. Whiting.
Chief Justice—C. T. Hastings.
Associate Justices—H. A. Lyon, N. Bennett.

The following is the result of the different votes for United States Senators:

FIRST VOTE—John C. Fremont 29; Wm. M Gwin 23; H. Wager Aleck 14; T. Butler King 10; Thomas J. Henley 9; John W. Geary 5; Robert Semple 3.

Whereupon John C. Fremont was declared duly elected.

SECOND VOTE—Wm. M. Gwin 22; H. W. Halleck 14; T. J. Henley 3; T. B. King 2; R. Semple 1.

THIRD VOTE—Wm. M. Gwin 24; H. W. Halleck 18; T. J. Henley 3; T. B. King 1; J. W. Geary 1.

Whereupon Wm. M. Gwin was declared duly elected.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES—*Holland's Benefit.*—Tonight has been set apart for the benefit of that inimitable jester Geo. Holland, and the bare announcement of the fact will suffice to cram the house to its utmost capacity. The entertainments selected for the occasion, and which will be found under our advertising head, are such as to ensure a hearty evening's enjoyment. Holland is decidedly one of the most efficient performers at the "Varieties," and to him is attributable a great share of the success which the establishment has enjoyed since it was opened. Let him have a bumper.

LECTURE ON POETICAL AND HISTORICAL ELOCUTION.—Prof. J. G. Sagers delivers this evening, at the Apollo Saloon, a Lecture on Poetical and Historical Elocution, with illustrations. From the reputation of the lecturer we anticipate a treat.

☞ A double infanticide has been discovered at Boston. The two bodies of twin infants, evidently born alive, were found in an ashes heap, with their heads crushed. They were in neat coffins of imitation walnut. No trace of the unnatural mother.

A WHITE NEGRO.—The North Carolinian tells a story of a slave who has gradually become white. The change is supposed to have been caused by the bite of a rattle snake, which occurred some up or a dozen years since. He was formerly as black as any African, and now shows no sign of the negro except the kinks in his hair.

FLOGGING AND PICKLING.—A captain and mate, in *Boston*, are held to bail for trial for whipping in seaman in an inhuman mode. The captain had a bucket of brine brought, into which he dipped the cat before every blow, and finally, the man's back being lacerated and bleeding, rubbed with the brine. Even an "old sale" could not stand this discipline.

Among the visitors in Philadelphia at present we count to surprise the time, Prince Bathanyi, formerly Minister of the Interior of Hungary, and Mr. Rhodes, late Secretary of State of the United States.

The Hon. John P. Kennedy, late Representative in Congress from Maryland, and the Hon. John S. Pendleton, late Representative from Virginia, have also been visitors here for the past week.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Further From California.

The *Alta Californian* of the 31st December contains a long account of pastures and things at the mines. On the mountains the snows have descended, and operations have ceased for the winter. The streams of the Sierra Nevada are swollen, and all day long the cold rain falls, leaving no hope of resuming mining until the ensuing spring. On the American river operations were not entirely suspended at the last accounts, though it is probable that by this time the laborers have been compelled to abandon the field. The Georgetown washings during the past year have been very productive. On Trinidad river, the success of the gold digger has been limited; but on Feather river, South Fork, new washings have been worked with immense success. On all the principal streams vast numbers of people are in winter quarters, generally in health, high hopes and spirits.

It is a prevailing opinion, that the mining season of the next year will prove more flatteringly productive to the majority of diggers than has any period following the discovery of gold in this country. In view of the increased facilities for operation, it must be admitted, there appears to be a certainty of such a development.

During the month of December, communication between San Francisco and Sacramento has been, by the agency of steam, tri-weekly. Express lines have also been established.

The *Alta Californian* says:

"The settler's axe resounds in the timbered bottoms of the Sacramento, and an occasional "clearing" on the banks of that majestic stream denotes that California is fast filling with a people not entirely given over to gold grubbing in the sterile soil of the Sierra Nevada."

The village of Stockton was visited by a destructive conflagration on the night of the 24th December. About $150,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Gov. BURNETT'S MESSAGE.—The first annual message of Gov. Burnett was transmitted to the Legislature on the 17th December, and appears in the San Francisco papers. It is a pretty voluminous document, and is written with average ability. The Governor commences with some reflections upon the extraordinary and unexampled rapidity with which California has grown from a Mexican province to an American State. He then proceeds to submit to the General Assembly the question whether they should at once proceed with the general business of legislation, or await the action of Congress upon the application of California for admission into the Union. He argues that there is no violation of the fundamental law of the United States, in the Legislature taking proper measures to put the State machine into full and practical operation, and refers to Missouri and Michigan as cases in point, to show that the Legislature has a right to pass laws of a permanent character, before the formal admission of the State into the Union. Concluding, therefore, that the right exists, Governor Burnett recommends to the Legislature the propriety of beginning their labors promptly and earnestly.

The first measure suggested is a civil and criminal Code, and after mature deliberation, the message proposes the following:

1. The definition of crimes and misdemeanors contained in the Common Law of England.
2. The English Law of Evidence.
3. The English Commercial Law.
4. The Civil code of the State of Louisiana.
5. The Louisiana Code of Practice.

Governor Burnett is particularly emphatic in his commendation of the Civil Code of Louisiana, of which he speaks as "a system of the most refined, enlarged and enlightened principles of equity and justice."

The subject of revenue occupies much space in the message. The expenses of the current year are estimated at rather more than half a million of dollars, which must be raised by loan or taxation. The first is objectionable on every account and direct taxation is recommended as most fair, simple and just. A poll tax and a tax upon real and personal property are urged as necessary, and it further proposed that no individual refusing to pay shall be permitted to bring a civil suit, in any Court in the State. The revenue can be collected in coin or in California gold, at a specific valuation.

The message complains of the neglect of agriculture. The fine lands of the State are in the hands of a few persons, who neglect their cultivation. The raising of provisions has been almost abandoned, and the consumption of fresh meat has sensibly diminished the number of cattle. If this state of things continues a few years longer, the expense of living will be so great that mining must cease to be profitable.

Of slavery, the message briefly says:

Our constitution has wisely precluded slavery within the State; so that the people of California are once and forever free from this great social and political evil.

The constitution makes no provisions in reference to the settlement of free people of color within the State. The Governor thinks they should be either excluded from the country, or if admitted, should be allowed the full enjoyment of all the privileges guaranteed to others. The message is very earnest upon this point, and in view of the swarms of heterogeneous races that are crowding into the country, evidently leans to the opinion that colored persons should be prohibited from settling within the State.

The other recommendations of the message are that a general election be held at the earliest convenience, for Judges of the County Courts, Clerk of the Supreme Court, District Attorneys, Sheriffs, Coroners, Assessors, &c.; &c.; that a Criminal Court be established for the city of San Francisco, and one for Sacramento, and that efficient laws for the organization of cities and incorporated villages be passed. The division of the State into counties; the adoption of an act to prevent the desertion of seamen from merchant vessels visiting the ports; the protection of the homestead from forced sales; the registration of property, &c., are other measures within the province of Legislation, and requiring the attention of the General Assembly.

The Inaugural address of the Governor contains nothing of particular moment.

We copy from the papers a few miscellaneous items:

Disasters of the Gale.—On Monday the 16th instant, during the gale which prevailed from the southeast, the American brig Thomas H. Benton, broke adrift from her moorings and was drifted ashore on Angel Island, where she now lies a total wreck. She was there abandoned by her officers and crew, who all came up to the city yesterday. She was a very fine vessel, and was recently purchased by her present owners for $7,500. She was of about 200 tons burthen.

On the same day the French ship Cerus, from Havre, broke adrift and ran foul of the American ship Morrison, chafing the latter considerably, and carrying away her own bowsprit and spare affixed.

Blossom Rock.—The large clipper-built ship Boston, from New York, arrived in the harbor Wednesday afternoon, but in consequence of the dense fog came to anchor near Washerwoman's Bay, where she was detained 33 hours. The Harbor Master, Capt. King, visited her early day morning, through the thick weather continued, could obtain no bearings by which to effect her removal from this dangerous vicinity.

Blossom Rock is the only truly serious obstacle to the navigation of this harbor, and measures were some time since adopted by our authorities for its buoying, we can only account for its present existence as a terror to the shipmaster, to the failure of those with whom the matter rests to carry into execution these measures. It should be done at once, and effectually done, for already we have had marine disasters, occurring either through fear or ignorance of this rock, sufficient to impair the reputation of much better harbors than the excellent harbor of San Francisco.

Disastrous Wreck.—The fine American bark Arkansas, 627 tons, Captain Shepherd, from New York, via Talcahuana, anchored Wednesday about 3 o'clock in our harbor. During the gale of the following night she dragged her anchors and struck on Bird Island, occasioning the loss of her rudder, and the necessity of cutting away her fore and mizzen masts. By laborious exertions the crew finally succeeded in getting the vessel afloat, and thus she remained until towed to a safe anchorage by the boats of other ships in port, yesterday morning. The Arkansas had on board, at the time of the disaster, about 80 passengers, 7 of whom were females, with several children. She was consigned to George Wardle & Co., and was heavily freighted.

Homeward Bound.—The steamer of the 1st proximo will convey home many who have been long established citizens of San Francisco, and whose home fires are as identified with the business bustle of the place, that to fill the void occasioned by their absence will scarcely be found in the power of man. We are gratified to know, however, that our friends bids us not "farewell for aye," that their business, almost to a man, are to return again.—Success to them on their voyage, a speedy return, and prosperity to their days! It is easy matter for a California Argonaut to be more of the soil which has, for three successive years, claimed him—first a defender, next a promoter of her wealth, and lastly a giver of sound and wise laws.

Another Murder.—Another inquest was held on Thursday by Judge Colton, upon a man who died from the effects of a blow received on Mission. The body was found in Stockton street, dragged up there by a team, and there left to be buried. No clue could be obtained of the person, or the perpetrators of the murder. The verdict was in conformance to the above facts.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—The New York Journal of Commerce is favored by Silas E. Burrows, Esq., with the following letter from General Washington to Samuel Powell, Esq., now first published. The original is in possession of Mr. Schwartz, U. S. Consul at Vienna, from whom Mr. Burrows obtained the copy now before us:

Mount Vernon, Feby. 5th, 1760.

Dear Sir:—The letters which you did me the honor of writing to me on the 6th and 25th last month, came duly at hand; and their enclosures were safely delivered to my nephew, Bushrod Washington, who has lately become a resident of Alexandria, where, and at the courts in the vicinity, he means to establish himself in the practice of law. No apology, my dear sir, on this or any other occasion, was or will be necessary for putting any letter you may wish to have safely conveyed to a friend in these parts, under cover to me.

All the political manœuvres which were calculated to impede, if not to prevent the operation of the Government, are now brought to a close until the meeting of the new Congress; and although the issue of the elections is not yet known, they are universally displeased to outbalance a belief that the opposers of the Government have been defeated in almost every instance. Although the elections in this State are over, it will be some time from the extent of it before the Representatives to Congress can be finally announced. From conjecture, however, it is supposed the majority will be federalists.—Some are so sanguine as to believe that seven out of the ten will be so; but this, as I have already said, is altogether conjecture and vague conjecture; for much time has been taken, and no art left unessayed, to poison the mind and alarm the fears of the people into opposition.—On the latter the Elections which has been published by the Executive authority of the State, there appears (as far as I am acquainted with the character of the gentlemen) eight decided friends to the new constitution. Be the issue of the British King's insanity what it may, his situation (if alive) merits commiseration. Better perhaps would it have been for *his* nation, though not for *ours*, (under present prospects,) if this event had happened at the time. Doctor Franklin, you have, I suppose, the Queen's constitution was first tinged with the malady under which he was laboring.

Mrs. Washington, the Major and Fanny, and others under this roof, unite in best wishes and affectionate regards for Mrs. Powell and yourself—and, I am

Dear Sir, your most ob't
and very humble servant,
(Signed,) G. WASHINGTON.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—It is with the highest gratification that we record the gift of twenty thousand dollars to the Butler Hospital for the insane, by just liberal-minded fellow-citizen, Alexander Duncan, Esq. It will be productive of the greatest benefits to the Hospital, and as an example of generosity, its influence, we hope, will be felt throughout the community.—*Providence Jour.*

Culture of Tea in South Carolina.

Our readers are aware that JUNIUS SMITH, Esq., has been some time engaged in the attempt to cultivate the Tea plant in Greenville District, South Carolina. We find, in a late number of the Charleston *Mercury*, two letters from Mr. SMITH describing thus far, the results of his experiments. They are addressed to the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of the State. The interest of the subject induces us to make copious extracts from these communications. In his letter of the 22d October, Mr. SMITH says:

Eight cases of Tea nuts, received this month from Asia, were totally spoiled in transportation; not one sound nut in the whole lot. This I attribute entirely to a mistaken mode of packing. "Tea nuts are worth $100 per bushel, of the first quality—fine, large, fully grown and perfect. A parcel of Tea nuts received, by the same conveyance, from my daughter, Mrs Maddock, Hyderabad, in the Nizam's dominions, west Provinces of British India, came safe, and opened out beautifully bright and fresh. Not a single decayed nut to be noticed. She followed my instructions in the mode of packing with entire success. I feel in no doubt of the fact that people in the interior of Asia, who have had no experience in packing seeds and plants for foreign countries, can make a successful shipment at no great distance. Woman's heart, home or abroad has been accustomed to a trade which never existed. I have the lesson to learn myself at considerable loss and expense; nobody can teach me. The loss of eight parcels of Tea nuts proves the fallacy of trusting to mere game work. I cannot instruct others, until I have taught myself. That requires time and patience. The loss of eight cases gives me no concern whatever, seeing I am in the use practical way of learning my lesson. Three modes were adopted in making this shipment. Two, embracing almost the entire shipment, entirely failed; one only succeeded; that one is of some value.

A small quantity of Tea nuts planted out in December last, failed to germinate enough fine, healthy plants. Considering it had the covering or protection whatever, after planting, in consequence of my absence in New York, and a severe injury winter to encounter, it would have been marvellous if it had vegetated. I planted out my sound nuts, received this month, on the 15th instant, and shall give them my watchful care. Whether the same season of the year adopted in the planting of Tea nuts in China, Java and India, will be equally favorable in this climate remains to be proved. The fact that the Tea plant buds and blossoms at the same time here, as in Asia, is in favor of an identity of time in both climates.

The Tea seed, as generally denominated, is of size and color of a hazel nut. An average sized nut equals, in weight, eight cotton seeds. The bulk of a full sized Tea nut, in circumference, 22 inches, of a middle sized nut 18 inches, average perhaps 14 inches. Like all nuts, it contains an oily kernel, covered with a shell, thicker than that of a cotton seed, but rather thinner than that of a hazel nut. The public mind is related by calling it Tea seed.—It should be called *Tea nut*, denoting more distinctly to those unacquainted with its true character.

Many persons have written to me, from distant parts of the country, requesting me to forward to them a small quantity of *Tea seed* (a *letter*, evidently dictated by its having been called Tea seed, and ignorant of the one in which a letter would be swelled by such an inclosure. To avoid misconception on this point, and to convey a more just and definite idea, it may be well, perhaps, to call it by its correct name—a Tea nut.

The tea plants set out last December have had a severe trial from the combined influence of heat, cold and drought. Nothing in the vegetable kingdom can be more delicate than a young tea sprout just shooting above ground.—The rays of a burning sun, reflected from a sandy soil, burn off both leaf and stem of a young shoot just as if concentrated by a tent.—During the long drought in August and September, about fifty-eight days, I lost twenty to thirty young plants by the heat and drought—showing the absolute necessity of an abundant supply of water for irrigation, and of well constructed shelters for shade during the heat of the day.—Nothing but deep digging and deep planting, in this droughty soil, saved my plants. Watering and shading are beneficial, but unless one is peculiarly well provided with conveniences suited to the business, the labor becomes tedious and discouraging.

Not having the Bamboo, extensively used in China and India, I have constructed a tripod in the form of a cone and thatched it with grass, called in this part of the country broom sedge, equally efficient as a shelter against severe frost or heat, and just as easy put on and taken off, as a gentleman's hat. It is only during the very infancy of the Tea plant that it requires these delicate attentions. As it gains strength and hardihood by age, it becomes proof against the severity of winter, and the scorching heats of summer.

The Tea plants in my garden, although they have had to form, both root and branch, have grown since April from 6 to 18 inches. The foliage and every twig is the growth of this season. Many of them are covered with blossom buds, 20 in number, all pressing forward to their blossom. The first full blossom appeared on the 20th September. Other plants, both black and green, have continued, and now continue to follow. The Tea plant blossoms in China and India in September and October. It is a pleasing feature to observe the appearance of the blossoms, in this climate, at the same time. It is a peculiarity of the Tea plant that it blossoms sparingly at one time, but continues to put out its blossoms until spring; and pods containing the ripe Tea nut, may be gathered at the same time as the blossoms, in the autumn. The blossom is cream color, with a delicate fragrance like a weak violet. The petals inclosing the flower before its full blossom are six in number, and the blossom drops off in three or four days after it is fully developed. There is seldom more than two blossoms at the same time upon the same plant, but others follow soon after the loss of the first.

In a communication dated November 7th, Mr. SMITH corrects an error in relation to the blossoming of the plant, and remarks that the blossoms have continued to increase, so that now several plants have from six to twelve blossoms. He adds:

So far as I can judge from the progress already made, the cool and frosty nights—the mild and balmy days, peculiar to this mountain district, are perfectly congenial to the health and vigorous growth of the Tea plant. Considering that every branch, leaf and blossom, is the produce of this year's growth, I deem it prudent to shelter the plants when appearances indicate a frost at night, otherwise they remain without shelter, and I mean another year they will not require any whatever, the weather may be.

☞ We call especial attention to the extensive sale without reserve, of 400 lots of ground situated in the rear of the city, and perfectly drained. The sale will take place this day at 10 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, by E. Vigne, auctioneer.

SENATE.

[illegible] Governor's message taking his seat and addressed the Senate as follows:

Fellow citizens of the Senate, in taking my seat as your presiding officer, I deem it my duty through you, to express to my fellow citizens my profound gratitude for the honor conferred upon me. I have no claim to the high trust, but my gratitude, and I am aware that I owe my position rather to the generous forbearance of my friends than to any antecedents of my life, which, on my part, to discourage the high and responsible duties which devolve upon me. Having but a superficial acquaintance with the rules governing the deliberations of deliberative assemblies, I shall have to crave your indulgence and your assistance on many occasions. All that I can promise you is a patient hearing, and a conduct your personal friends will unanimously cast in the balance against me, and I rely with confidence upon your enlightened consent and support, he said.

Mr. Laconia said that he would be compelled to ask a leave of absence. He had understood that a resolution had been in upon his plantation, and it was indispensable that he should repair thither. Leave was granted.

Mr. Hewgyt introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay the contingent fund of both Houses to contractors, and to take into consideration all matters touching the subject of drivers, and to report thereupon, or upon the whole subject.

Mr. Duncan said he did not know what effect the resolution would be to bring about prompt action. Why the very reverse will be the result. He seems to think that the resolution is designed to gag the minority. No such intention is entertained by us. On the contrary the resolution is designed to compass what the honorable member urges with so much earnestness on the House. It is to secure dispassionate and mature action. The gentleman appears not to be adverse simply to the phraseology of the resolution introduced yesterday, but to their spirit, form and spirit. He seems disinclined to the expression of any opinion upon the subject by the Legislature. To action in any form but mere submission to aggression, I regret that such language should fall from the lips of any Southern senator. That we should be crushed and trampled down by the unauthorized assaults of the people of our sister State of the North, and yet submit: No matter what the aggression may be, we are called upon to submit. He cannot do it, he cannot do. I may bedoing the senator injustice, but it really seems to me he is invariably opposed to any action whatever. The proper course of my resolution is to secure calm and careful deliberation—that not an unguarded word should escape—to give effect to the deliberations of a wise, sagacious and fearless—fearless he is opposed to it and takes the very opposite grounds to those which prompted me to propose it in the first place.

Mr. Duncan said he was not aware of having made any remark which could justify the Senator (Mr. Hewgyt) in suffering that he (Mr. Duncan) was opposed to any proper action on the subject of such action, but he wished to have an opportunity afforded for calm reflection and deliberation.—He desired that the resolution introduced should be read and well understood. That was his objection to it. If the Senator (Mr. Hewgyt) entertains any other idea that Senator is entirely mistaken. I have (said Mr. Duncan) no such design.

Mr. Bryce said that when the Senator from St. Mary (Mr. Duncan) yesterday read a reference of the resolutions presented by the Senator from Caddo, (Mr. Peck) he (Mr. Bryce) heartily concurred in the suggestion that they should be referred. He thought the question, said Mr. Bryce, too momentous to be determined without reference and deliberation. He (Mr. Bryce) entertained no feelings of the high and responsible duties which devolve upon us. Having but a superficial acquaintance with the rules governing the deliberations of deliberative assemblies, I shall have to crave your indulgence and your assistance on many occasions. All that I can promise you is a patient hearing, and a conduct your personal friends will unanimously cast in the balance against me, and I rely with confidence upon your enlightened consent and support, he said.

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We have little or no change to notice in our Corn market, the demand for consumption being to a fair extent at the following quotations: White Indian Corn 30c@32c 6d; mixed and yellow 28c 6d@30c 6d per quarter, with little on sale; old Western Canal Flour 27s@27s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s 6d and scarce; ohio 25s; new western Canal, old sour 19s 3d @ bbl; wheat 4s 6d to 5s 3d @ bbl; Indian corn meal 14s @ bbl, nominal.

The ships loading for Liverpool, and the sales compared to small sizes, have to the trade. Some transactions in Cotton are reported at 4¾@5c @ bushel.

In Provisions there is no material change to notice. Pork is dull at former prices; Sides of Bacon are restricted to retail parcels. Lard continues in good demand, at previous prices.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

Freights are very dull.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible] STEAMER NIAGARA.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12th, 1850.

The animating existing in our cotton market at the departure of the last steamer continued up to the 21st ult., when it was discovered that the actual stock in this port exceeded the previous estimate nearly 100,000 bales. The discovery of this mistake caused a momentary depression in prices, and a cessation of business; but the arrival of the Europa with still encouraging prospects of the present crop having given more tone to the market, prices rallied 1d @ ¼d, the business for the week ended 4th instant, amounting to 32,500 bales, of which, speculators took 11,200 bales. This was succeeded by a limited business, but without much change in prices, till the arrival at the Silesia, on the morning of the 9th instant, with much reduced estimates of the crop, say 2,000,000 to 2,250,000, at an extreme, and materially improved prices in New York in the face of reduced quotations from Liverpool. The effect was immediate, speculators and spinners vying with each other in the extent of their purchases at an improvement in prices of ¼@¼d @ lb., thus establishing an advance in the fortnight of ¾@¾d @ lb. in all descriptions of American cottons. The sales of the week ended 11th instant, amounting to 32,000 bales, the market closing steadily, but with less animation.

Fair Orleans are quoted at 4¾; fair Uplands and Mobiles, 4¾d., and middling qualities, 4⅛@4¼d @ lb. The sales for the week amount to 69,350 bales, of which, speculators have taken 20,950 bales, and exporters 770 bales.

The total stock of cotton in the ports of the kingdom, on the 31st December last, was 550,000 bales, against 468,000 in 1848; that of American was 317,000 bales, being an increase of 110,000 bales in the American stock, and of 44,000 in that of American. The stock in this port to-day, is estimated at 300,000 bales, of which, 206,000 are American, against 411,000 at same time last year, of which 256,000 were American.

The total import into the kingdom last year was 1,897,000; of American, 1,473,000 bales, being an increase of 151,000 bales in the former, and 45,000 in the latter, as compared with 1848.

The consumption of the kingdom is estimated at 30,346 bales; 1849 of 8,000 bales per week, and 23,698 are American, or an increase on the consumption in 1848, of 2,400 bales per week, of which 1,712 are American.

We have little or no change to notice in our Corn market, the demand for consumption being to a fair extent at the following quotations: White Indian Corn 30s@32s 6d; mixed and yellow 28s 6d@30s 6d per quarter, with little on sale; old Western Canal Flour 27s@27s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s 6d and scarce; ohio 25s; new western Canal, old sour 19s 3d @ bbl; wheat 4s 6d to 5s 3d @ bbl; Indian corn meal 14s @ bbl, nominal.

The ships loading for Liverpool, and the sales compared to small sizes, have to the trade. Some transactions in Cotton are reported at 4¾@5c @ bushel.

In Provisions there is no material change to notice. Pork is dull at former prices; Sides of Bacon are restricted to retail parcels. Lard continues in good demand, at previous prices.

Exchanges remain as last quoted.

Freights are very dull.

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