The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, Feb. 25, 1850.

☞ For Legislative matter see THIRD PAGE.

☞ YESTERDAY'S MAIL failed from beyond Charleston.

THE UNION.

It is a maxim of profound significance that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and the experience of mankind in questions of portentous magnitude, affecting whole communities, affords a thousand practical illustrations of its truth. Demagogues and fanatics, weak minded and passionate men, prate glibly and flippantly of disunion; profess themselves ready for the experiment; and undertake coolly to demonstrate by mathematical calculation, how much better off we might be, with a confederacy shivered into fragments. The sage and the patriot, happy in our present glorious bond of union; proud of our position among the powers of the earth as a free and a mighty people; beholding with exultation our daily progress in all the elements of national strength, and social and political aggrandisement, seek not to penetrate beyond the gloomy veil that would encompass a dismembered confederacy, and shudder from the task of estimating how tolerable might be our condition, were this vast homogeneous democracy to be separated into two or more hostile, or, at least, discordant governments.

It is a trite remark that if man were surrounded with every possible source of happiness, he would still yearn for change. He would pine in the midst of luxury, and grow restless and unsatisfied though the genii of the Ring and the Lamp were obedient to his most capricious behests. Upon no other conceivable principle can we explain the folly and madness of those, who, while enjoying the proud-est position that the world can offer, still sigh for something different, who while feeling instinctively that a severance of the Union would assuredly place a state us from the pinnacle of power and glory, where we are now securely seated, would yet rush rashly, blindly and recklessly on an experiment so fearful.

The sickening cant of a Southern Confederacy; the contracted notions of Southern supremacy, in the event of a separation; the miserably superficial ideas of Southern manufactures, Southern opulence, Southern independence and Southern freedom from aggression, are the offsprings of intellects that cannot or will not calmly contemplate the consequences of dissolution. To those who are disposed to give the subject deliberate consideration even in its grossly material aspect—isolated and torn away from the memories and associations that bind our Union—we ask, in the words of an eloquent Louisianian, "have the gentlemen in Congress calculated the length and the breadth, the height and the depth of the evil, which they would bring on our devoted country by the disunion which they speak so lightly of? Shall we dissolve our society into its elements? Shall we cut out all the lights of the past, and grope our way through revolution, along with France and Italy, and Austria, in quest of more liberty more security and more happiness than we now enjoy? Do solve the Union? Who are to be our new partners? Where will be our lines of separation? Will the States above—like Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and others—every year springing into being, come in to have the mouth of the noble river Mississippi shut? Louisiana is bound to the States on the Northwest by a thousand ties, any one of which is indissoluble. But what shall we do with our navy? What with the national debt? On which side of the border will be Western Virginia; which, Maryland, which Kentucky; which Missouri? The truth is, a dissolution of the Union is Anarchy. It is not in the wit of man to present a plan for a quiet, sober, settling down of the people of the United States under any new organization. The effort will be ruinous to our happiness and disgraceful to the civilization of the age. Suppose, for an instant, that we had a Southern confederacy; is it clear that we shall rid ourselves of the evils of which we now complain? The Northern part of our Southern confederacy—Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky—would be the manufacturing States. They would advocate a tariff of protection at the first Congress. The use of South Carolina would be aroused. Nay, more, the gradual reduction of the slaves in these States would soon give rise to an abolition movement. Another dissolution must take place, and another, until some one State would stand alone, the solitary champion of the slave interest. The evils complained of by the South cannot be cured, even by the desperate remedy proposed."

HAVANA.—We have received last evening Havana papers to the 1st instant inclusive. Strikes is winning turn in that city. Nothing new on the Island.

DR. HOLLICK'S LECTURES.—This distinguished physician commences to-night his series of Lectures on Parental Physiology and the Origin of Life, and will continue them on Wednesday and Friday evenings. The lectures are delivered at the Commercial Exchange. They are devoted to subjects of vast importance to the welfare of humanity, and are strictly moral, scientific and practically useful. The introductory lecture of the course this evening is free.

DR. RAPHAEL.—This eminent Hebrew divine is expected to arrive amongst us in the course of a few days. We understand it is his intention, during his sojourn in New Orleans, to deliver two lectures on the Poetry of the Book of Job—a subject, in the treatment of which, he is said to display vast erudition and enlarged intellectual resources.

DR. MYLES, the associate of Dr. BONNING gives a series of free lectures on subjects particularly interesting to ladies, and to which they are exclusively admitted, of which the first will be delivered to-day at 12 o'clock, at the Methodist Church, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets. We invite the attention of wives and mothers to Dr. Myles' course.

BURNING OF THE SHIP RUSSIA.—The investigation of this case was continued on Saturday, before U. S. Commissioner Baldwin. The witnesses examined, were Capt. Thos. A. Snow, residing at the South-west Pass, Mr. Lawrason and Mr. Jacob Barker. We have no space to report the testimony, which is rendered superfluous moreover by the full details contained in the Sunday papers. The examination will be resumed to-day at 12 o'clock.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—On Saturday, the Mayor adjudicated at public auction, the contract for cleaning the streets of the Third Municipality for one year. The first district was contracted for by Thos. Hynes, for $6,300; the second district by the same party, for $15,000; the third by Martin Duggan, for $6,400; and the fourth by Lino de la Rosa, for $4,000. Total amount, $31,700—which is a saving of some $9,000 on the old contract system.

NAVAL.—The launch of the U. S. steamer Powhatan took place at the Gosport Navy Yard on Thursday, according to previous announcement. A large concourse of naval officers and citizens generally, witnessed the launch, which was eminently successful. The dimensions of the Powhatan are: extreme length, 276 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 9 inches.

First Assistant Engineer, James W. King, U. S. N., of this city, has received orders for duty on board the U. S. steamer Saranac, at Portsmouth, N. H.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of city conjurers, mesmerists, and others, to the sale of the celebrated Fancy, which takes place this day, at Dodds' Auction. She is well known to be a fine sea boat, and, and exhibits fully both of the best materials. Her inventory can be seen at the office of J. A. Beard, previous to sale, which we are exchanged to state, will be positive, and without reserve.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 15th, Mr. [illegible] call up his motion to refer the California [illegible] tion to the Committee on territories, with [illegible] ructions to report a bill to admit California into the Union as a State, and independently of any other measure.

Mr. Butler, of South-Carolina, addressed the Senate in opposition to the reference, and also in opposition to the admission of California as a State. He was followed by Mr. Badger, also in opposition to both reference and admission.—Mr. Badger contended that Congress had no right to form a State Government. The treaty of Hidalgo contemplated that Congress should act on the subject before California acted. It provided that it should be admitted as soon as Congress might deem proper. He [illegible] that his [illegible]-hearted and patriotic gentleman, the President, from attacks in regard to his course in respect to California. He had been governed by the most pure motives, and had done nothing to invade the free action of the people of California in forming their Constitution.

Mr. Webster followed, intimating that he might probably hereafter address the Senate at length on the subject. After a few remarks from Mr. Hale, Mr. Clemens moved that the subject be postponed till Tuesday, which was agreed to, and then the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, Mr. Root, of Ohio, took the floor, and addressed the committee at considerable length, in noticing the recommendations of the President in regard to the territories. After Mr. R. had spoken his hour,

Mr. Wellborn, of Georgia, made a very able speech in favor of a compromise of this question upon the old Missouri line. He deprecated the idea of dissolution, and asserted that should any man agitate the slavery question to such an end he should be burned by a bitter public indignation or driven from the country.

Mr. Mann, of Mass., followed. He examined at length the views of Gen. Cass in regard to Congress having no right to legislate for the territories, controverted such doctrine as inadmissible to the Constitution, and maintained that full power existed with Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery there. When Mr. M. concluded.

Mr. Venable obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion for the committee to rise. The committee rose and the House agreed to adjourn till Monday next, to afford the committee an opportunity to transact the business before them.

FRICAS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—A Mr. Story, in the Assembly, having twice passed the lie to a Mr. Burroughs, the latter picked up a tumbler from his desk and threw it with all his force at Mr. Story's head. The parties were about to close when they were separated. Both were hoofbons—one a barnburner and the other a hunker. Having made apologies, the House excused them.

☞ The "*Courrier des Etats Unis*" concludes a long article on Central America with the following speculations in relation to the result of the diplomatic contest between Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of the affairs of the inter-oceanic communication:

"The issue of this contest cannot be doubtful. The United States present themselves to the people they wish to rally around them, with liberty in one hand and progress and prosperity in the other. England offers only its protege's emperium, and the exploration of their resources for its own benefit. To the first the central States are friends, likely to become brothers.—The latter acts to them as a protectress likely to become a mistress. The United States have everything therefore in their favor, prestige, interest, gratitude and moral opinion.

"England has only the *ecclat* of a power everywhere undermined, and which exists by means of its mass, rather than its real strength. Besides, the Union has the attractions of youth and hope, while England bears on her the inefferable traces and the ill fortune of decline.

"The Star of Britain every where has paled, when in conjunction with that of America; and now, when the latter is rising in splendor above the Pacific, the former cannot hope to eclipse it."

☞ The following have been an intelligent source, came over by the last steamer from England and is published in the *Courier & Enquirer*:

LIVERPOOL, 26th Jan. 1850.

The Manchester Guardian had a long leading article on the subject of Cotton, on Wednesday in trying, rising up all the strain and exaggerated paragraphs that he could find, to convince people of the great danger of buying cotton at the prices then ruling, and to show that there was not any confidence at all to be placed in the low estimates; the picking was going on as freely as ever, and that the cotton fields were white with cotton, and new bails opening at the end of December—quoting an extract from a letter from someone who had just passed through the cotton regions, stating these facts. Such letter, I doubt not, came from Mr. M——, of your city, who somebody had just received at Mobile. This article is supposed to have had some influence on the wants of many spinners and speculators; but next steamer will, perhaps, tell another tale. In Manchester business is going on swimmingly, and they are getting a greater advance on their goods and yarns than we are on cotton. Money and food are as abundant as ever, though the Russian loan of 5 1-2 millions, part of which has been taken in London, rather increased the demand for money, and gave a temporary check to speculation; but this increase seems now to be removed, and almost forgotten.

The advices from the continent of Europe, both politically and commercially, continue encouraging, and a large consumption of cotton is anticipated this season; according to the statistical abstract last year consumed on the Continent upwards of one million of bales of cotton of all sorts, between 8 and 900,000 of which are American. If your planters play a resolute game, and supply the market gradually, they may do very well on with their crops this year. On us being ascertained on the last instant, that the returned stock actual was 90,000 more than it had previously been computed, a check was given to an excitement that was beginning, yet prices, even under such a disappointment, advanced 1 8, for many became satisfied that spinners held that much less stock than was supposed; indeed it is generally acknowledged that in Manchester that they have unusually small stocks of everything,—yarn, goods and raw material; never was there more difficulty in getting orders executed; you have to wait until the yarn or goods are manufactured.

There is a very firm market for cotton to-day, and good extent of business will be done. The Manchester Guardian has another long article on the subject of cotton, on Wednesday morning, taking