The Neta-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
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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.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1850.

☞ For Legislative matter see THIRD PAGE.

☞ YESTERDAY'S MAIL failed from beyond Charleston.

THE REACTION.

We have never imagined that the people—the steady, sturdy yeomanry of the land—would countenance for a moment the factious designs of the secessionary agitators who are clamoring for disunion. If the people have long remained mute, their silence was attributable not to indifference, but to a disbelief of real danger.—But now that the masses are aroused to the magnitude of the crisis, we see around us on every side healthful and invigorating tokens of a quiet determination to stand by the Union and to shield its sacred form from the assaults of Northern incendiaries and Southern boisterers. Let us recapitulate a few of these gratifying evidences of a sound and patriotic public sentiment.

An immense meeting has recently been held in the city of New York, at which resolutions deprecating sectional agitation, condemning the Wilmot Proviso, and upholding with fervent admiration the Union of the States, were unanimously adopted. This was, it is true, a party demonstration, and confined to the Democracy of Tammany Hall. But the Whigs hastened to compete in generous emulation with their adversaries. Through their recognized and authoritative exponents, the Young Men General Committee for the city of New York, the Whig party, expresses its love of the Union and its opposition to the schemes of bigots and fanatics in the following emphatic terms:

Resolved, That the signs of the times demand a full and frank expression of opinion as to the value of the Union of these States, and of the Whig party, the Men of the city of New York esteem it as above all price, and hold all who would depreciate its worth, urge its dismemberment, or destroy its vitality, as enemies to Liberty, false to Humanity and traitors to their country.

Resolved, That while we are opposed to the existence of slavery, and regard it as a moral, social, political and national evil, the extension of which should be discouraged, and whenever it can be legally and constitutionally prevented, it ought to be by such measures, for which the people are responsible, and over which no other control can be exerted to bind that which appertains to the local laws and the people of the States to the Constitution, and to the United Courts of Law, the final arbiters in all judicial disputes.

Resolved, That the ground taken by the President of the United States, in his message to Congress, defending the integrity of the Union, and the noble stand of Henry Clay, in the United States Senate, in defence of the Union of the States—of the provisions of the Missouri laws for the abrogation of slavery over territory acquired from Mexico, and in opposition to the slave trade in the District of Columbia, carried out in substance, as we understand and hear by approval, and that we are ready to stand by any compromise which looks at once to the Constitution of the country as the Charter of the Rights of the people, and to the Union of the States, as the highest political good of the country.

The city of Brotherly Love is preparing to respond to the voice of New York, and a meeting has been convoked to assemble on the latest of all days for the purpose—the 22d February. We doubt not that when the proceedings of that assemblage are received, they will be found deeply imbued with that animated and cheering spirit of steadfast adherence to the Union, which is evinced in the public demonstrations mis le sewhere.

Even as we pull down a soothsayer now feel it their duty to thrust down every attempt to create or cultivate a bitter discussion between the North and the South. The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut which last Spring lost not the example of entering into a coalition with the Free Soil party, for the purpose of electing Representatives to Congress, have now repudiated the disgusting alliance. They refused to adopt any resolutions on the question of slavery, having laid one series on the table by a vote of 165 yeas to 47 nays, and disposed of another proposition to re-affirm the incendiary resolutions of last year, by rejecting it by an overwhelming majority.

While the North is thus rallying to the rescue, the South is neither silent nor laggard. Tennessee and Kentucky have both, through their Legislatures, manifested their constant and unaltered attachment to the Union, and with few exceptions, even those States, like Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, which section the mischievous crotchet of a Southern Convention, profess to venerate the Union, and to denounce all schemes directly or indirectly tending to its dissolution. South Carolina will soon stand alone in her wild and erring policy. The reaction has begun, and the plots of all the agitators in the country cannot arrest it. We believe that the Union is safe beyond a peradventure, and that twelve months hence, it will be stronger and firmer than ever. The peril that temporarily menaced it, was needed to teach us its priceless value, and the inertness of the masses could only be spurred to decisive action by the apprehension of real danger. Thank Heaven, the people are now thoroughly awake, and they will take care that the Republic suffers no detriment from the recklessness or the iniquity of ambitious demagogues!

☞ The rumor that General TAYLOR has threatened, in the event of open resistance by the South, to use the army and navy for her subjugation, is utterly false. Gen. Taylor, says the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, though he used some general expressions in behalf of of the Union, and declared that, if the Union went down, he would go down with it, has been extremely cautious in expressions on this subject. He has never used a harsh expression in regardto the matter; and, like Wellington, he has also said, in regard to this subject, that one hair of his head should not know the other.

LE PROPHETE.—This magnificent opera of MAYERBEER, is in active preparation at the Orleans Theatre, and will be represented in the course of the ensuing month. We are indebted to Mr. FIOT, the stage manager, for a copy of the *libretto*, in French and English.

☞ Our thanks are due the publishers, Appleton & Co., though J. B. Steel, 14 Camp street, for the first two numbers of Byrne's Dictionary of Mechanics and Engineering. When completed it will be a splendid work, consisting of nearly 2,000 pages, with upwards of 1,500 plates and 6,000 wood cuts.

BERNICE, OF THE SHIP RUSSIA.—This case promises to be a very lengthy one. There are still some sixty witnesses to be examined, which may protract the investigation for a week or ten days longer. The witnesses who testified yesterday, were Messrs. Sumner, Matthews and Andrews, and the evidence elicited was confined merely to some particulars of the insurance effected, together with general explanations of tonnage, cargo, freight, etc. The examination will be continued to-day.

MR. CLAY'S GREAT SPEECH.—The *Journal of Commerce* publishes Mr. Clay's speech entire, and terms it a splendid and eminently patriotic effort. The Washington *Globe* has orders for 50,000, and states that another office in Washington has printed 30,000 to order. The speech is producing marked good in every section of the country.

WHOLESALE MURDER.—Henry Tompkins, aged 30 years, has been committed to jail for an attempt to murder his three sisters in Townsend, Ohio. They resided in a house together and upon returning home on Friday evening, Henry, without provocation, attacked them with an axe. One [illegible] about fifty rods off. The [illegible] brother were found [illegible]. He had brained them down and [illegible] their skulls with the axe, and then set the house. There was scarcely a hope of the girls surviving, though the monster's eye feared we can find.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[Transmitted to the N. O. Bee.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.

Northern Markets.

At New York, to-day, Cotton advanced ⅛c, with sales of 4000 bales fair Orleans at 13¾c. Flour is depressed. Corn is quoted at 61¾c. Two thousand barrels Pork, to arrive, have been taken—Mess at 9¾ and Prime at 8¾. Lard is steady, and Coffee heavy. Sugar had declined ⅛c.

The Chelsea Island works were destroyed by fire on the 20th. [At least we so interpret the hieroglyphics of the Telegraph.]

The steamer Falcon, which was supposed to be lost, arrived yesterday at Halifax.

At Baltimore, to day, 480 hhds. Orleans Sugar were sold at auction, at 4 60. Orleans Molasses commands 21¾c.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.

Arrival of the British Steamer.

At 7 o'clock this morning, the British steamer America was reported as coming up the bay at Hall Fair.

Postoffice Robbery.

The Postoffice at Wheeling was robbed on Wednesday of letters containing sums of money to the amount of $10,000.

CONGRESS.

By the Western mail we obtain condensed accounts of the proceedings of Congress on the 14 and 15th inst.

In the SENATE, on the 13th, Mr. Clay presented a petition from a single individual, asking that the first Senator who proposed a dissolution of the Union should be expelled; laid on the table.

After the usual routine of business the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order —Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions.

Mr. Downs having the floor, proceeded to address the Senate at length. He spoke against the resolutions and the admission of California with the present constitution. He would not object to the admission had the constitution been adopted legitimately by the people of that State but he believed it had been adopted by the intermeddling of the Executive of the United States.

The proceedings of the House are not given.

In the SENATE on the 15th, the House bill for extending the time for locating the Virginia military land warrants, was passed.

In the HOUSE the refusal to lay Dorr's California resolution on the table caused one of the most exciting days of the session. The contest lasted until 12 o'clock at night, when the Speaker declared that the civil day had expired, and they could no longer act on the resolution. In order to stop further discussion of the slavery question, Mr. Doty had offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill in favor of admitting California as she now stands. The Southern members were taken by surprise, but quickly rallied and moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was negatived by a decided majority. The Southern members used every pretext to stave off a direct vote. The Northern members continued cool and seemed determined that a vote should be taken on the resolution, but the unexpected decision of the Speaker prevented it.

This is bad enough, but far better than threatening disunion, withdrawing from Congress and calling a Nashville Convention to frame new and later agitation. The Southern members resorted to a *ruse* that was strictly parliamentary, and in entire conformity to the maxim that rules of legislative bodies are made for the protection of the minority. We object less to their course, than to the motives which instigated it, since we entertain little doubt of the right of California to be admitted into the Union, as well as of the propriety and expediency of the measure, as a means of adjusting the slavery question constitutionally, and without obtruding upon Congress the abhorred Wilmot Proviso. The entrance into the Union of California in the way proposed, is but the practical working of the great principal of non-intervention, heretofore advocated by the moderate men of the North, and by the whole South.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Texas, we have received Galveston papers to the 22d inst., inclusive.

The Legislature adjourned on the 11th inst. The business of the session comprises about two hundred acts. All the charters applied for were passed, either with, or without amendment.—One new Judicial District has been created, comprising the counties of Cameron, Starr and Webb, for which a Judge is to be elected in August next. The District Courts have been prolonged to two week in Matagorda, Colorado and Austin, and to three weeks in Brazoria county. A measure was adopted to prevent further locations on old grants of land. The Tax Law has been radically changed, so as to suit the convenience of the tax payer, and a clause in the bill declares that produce of the soil, in the hands of the cultivator, is not taxable property.

The bill ceding the right of way to the United States Government, for the Pacific Railroad, passed the House on the 9th inst., with but one dissenting vote.

We copy from the Houston Gazette, the following appointments by Gov. Bell:

Benj. F. Hill has been appointed Adjutant General, Hon. W. H. Borland and J. B. Miller, commissioners to investigate land titles west of the Nueces, and Hon. Jones Rivers, Esq., District Attorney for the same purpose. Jas. Gillespie is superintendent of the Penitentiary. Col. T. W. Ward, has received from the Governor the appointment of commissioner to issue patents for lands in the Peters Colony; J. M. Crockett, commissioner for Mercer's Colony, and J. P. Portis, for the German Colony.

The Colorado has taken a rapid rise, and is now at the highest point it has ever been seen to reach. The canal from the river to Matagorday Bay, was being rapidly opened by the force of the current.

The Galveston Journal says: "Our accounts from the interior report the country as almost deluged with rain. A letter from Leona, dated the 8th inst., says that the roads have become so bad it is almost impossible to get cotton to the banks of the Trinity for shipment.

Our accounts from the West represent that portion of our State to be in alike "swimming" condition.

The schooner *Perpendicular*, from Velasco, got aground on the beach, about seven miles from that place, and it is feared, will be a total wreck. Her cargo is 250 bales cotton.

☞ The Council of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians has appropriated two hundred dollars towards the erection of the National Washington Monument. During the discussion of the subject the declaration was made that the people of the nation had never spilt the blood of white men in war, and that they entertained the same veneration for WASHINGTON as their white brethren.

POLICE ITEMS.—John Ennis *alias* Dalton was examined yesterday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having picked the pockets of Attorney General Elmore of a purse containing $96, on Friday last, and committed for trial before the First District Court. Bail fixed at $800.

Daniel Payton was arrested for an affray, with intent to kill on the person of Wm. Floyd, having shoved him into the New Basin, and kicked him after coming out of the water.—Remanded.

Henry Hubble was lodged in jail, to answer the charge of breaking open the premises of Louisa Bossa, in Barracks street, and stealing several articles of wearing apparel. Frederick Dege was arrested and sent before the First District Court, for picking the pockets of Henry Levy. An affidavit was made before Recorder Genois, by W. W. Risher, charging J. J. Brenington with having robbed him of $300 and a gold watch, on board the steamer Shamrock.—A warrant was issued for his arrest. A warrant was likewise issued for the arrest of Nicolas Rousch, charged with a breach of trust, in having appropriated to his own use some dresses entrusted to him by Rosina Wirth. At Recorder Baldwin's Court two individuals charged with stealing coats, were sent for trial before the First District Court. In the Third Municipality there were no cases of importance.

DUEL BETWEEN LADIES.—A duel lately occurred at Madrid between two young ladies. One was ultimately shot in the leg; and the combat ceased *pro tem.* Finally, a conciliation was effected by the gallant sexes whose charms had evoked the apple of discord.

PUFFS, MOST OF THE THEATRE.—On last Monday evening, to the gentlemen and about leaving the Theatre, found in the pocket of a man by the name of Whitney, a couple of puffs, emanating from the benefactor of Mr. Turner, in the July of last year. The puffs were [illegible] commencement, but [illegible] of them [illegible] puff.

[REPORTED FOR THE N. O. BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Feb. 25, 1850.

The Senate met. Quorum present. The Speaker announced an invitation from Mr. [illegible] to attend the celebration of the Fire Department on the 4th of March.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Monaghan—Petition of P. Ward.

Mr. Leroy—Citizens of Carrollton in relation to the proposed Jurisdiction levee.

Mr. Gaignet—Petition of Parish & Kroman.

Mr. Caldwell—Female Charitable Association.—Memorial of the Board of Health.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Regan—Of sympathy for the Republicans of Cuba.

Mr. Walker—To have night sessions of the House.

Mr. Bouny—To employ additional enrolling clerks.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. King—An act to amend an act to define the duties of Justices of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

Unfavorably on the resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of compelling the Canal Bank to comply with the 36th section of charter.

Unfavorably to an act to receive the evidence of slaves in certain cases.

Unfavorably to the memorial of Thos. C. Poole, praying for relief.

Mr. Sever—An act defining certain powers and duties in the Council of the Second Municipality of New Orleans, and providing for the election of certain municipal officers.

An act to amend act 5 of the Constitution, so as to make the sessions of the General Assembly annual.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Sever—An act to repeal the 16th section of the act to regulate elections in New Orleans and Jefferson.

Mr. Barthe—An act to provide for the creation of a board of control over all corporations except banks.

Mr. Marcy—An act in relation to the fines imposed for violation of ordinance and regulations of the police jury, right bank of Orleans.

The House then passed the following bills:

An act for the relief of James Cage.

An act fixing the salary of the Assistant Clerk of the House.

An act authorizing married women to ensure their husbands' lives for their own benefit.

An act to protect the cities of New Orleans, Lafayette and Freeport. [Vote, 48 to 25.]

An act to amend the 1096th act of Code of Practice.

Resolutions instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill to increase the taxation to the law of 1847.

On motion, the House adjourned.

(From the Charleston Courier.)

MESSRS. EDITORS—The enclosed "Round Robin" was found among the papers of a friend, and I took a copy for your paper—that as, if you think it worthy of a place. When and how this was [illegible] Thomas Cadwalader and Richard Peters indulging in such pleasantry, we are reminded of the truth of Horace's "Dulce est desipire in loco." The signatures to the "Round Robin" were autographs. P. R.

A PAIR 8—DOLLEY'S.

One among our many follies,
Is to go to Dinner at Dolley's,
Whereby we've lost—and feel like sinners,
That we have missed much better dinners;
But why we think that as 'tis last or two,
Most humbly thus to beg your pardon,
And promise that, another time,
We'll give our reasons, one our Jupiter,
So, we've agreed—our mess can vote as
That we thus *poorly* give you notice;
For, as our rule—a clever set,
We don't like to be better late than never.

GREAT CHESS MATCH.—A contest for supremacy over the chess board has recently taken place in Washington. Mr. Turner, of Kentucky, challenged Mr. Stanley, of New York, to a trial at chess upon a wager of a thousand dollars. The parties were to meet here, and the stakes were to to be taken by the winner of the first eleven games. They played twice a day. The shortest, and a very brilliant game was won by Mr. Turner, in twenty minutes. The longest game was two hours and a half in duration, and was won by Mr. Stanley. Mr. Stanley won the eleven games, and Mr. Turner five. Mr. Turner says he did not expect to beat Mr. Stanley, the greatest chess player in the country, but he wished to measure his ability with that of this distinguished chess player. Mr. Stanley will give a full account of each game in the New York *Albion*.

THE RECENT FROSTS.—The boat of a whaler was once knocked several feet in the air by a blow from the tail of a fish. Upon coming down the steersman fell into the whale's mouth, and the teeth of the animal closed upon his legs. After having in this terrible position for some time he were released, picked up by another boat and carried on board, where, while preparations were making to amputate his crushed limb, he was asked what he "thought of while in the whale's mouth?" With the utmost simplicity he replied, "Why I thought she would yield about sixty barre's!"

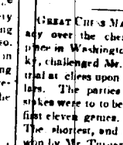
THE NICARAGUA AFFAIR.—The excellent and authentic correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* gives the following account of the recent difficulty in the Cabinet, relative to Nicaragua. The letter is dated the 18th.

You may not be aware of the condition of the Nicaragua question, and the negotiation respecting it. I happen to know something of the matter. Mr. Clayton is a frank, bold, impetuous, and imprudent man—rather green in matters of State; and he has got himself into a difficulty with the Cabinet—no new-thing, for it happened last November, when Mr. Clayton differed essentially from the President as to views presented in the President's Message in reference to foreign affairs. Mr. Clayton has always held a bolder tone than that of the President on these subjects, and has often differed with him. I do not wish to give an opinion as to these controversies, but merely to state facts. After Mr. Lawrence's illness had suspended the negotiation with which he was charged, Mr. Clayton, impatient of the delay, invited a negotiation from the British Envoy here. Sir Henry Bulwer stated that he was not instructed and not empowered in regard to the matter; besides, some of the points to be considered have arisen since he left England. But he was acquainted with the general views of his Government, and he was sure that, as far as practicable, his Government would yield to the wishes of the United States. Mr. Clayton, in the fullness of his heart, made such a project of a treaty, and submitted it to the British Envoy. He did it without advice; and, though it bound him, the British Ambassador stated that he could not give his assent to it; but, he had sent it to his Government, and would await instructions. The Cabinet on called a Cabinet meeting, on Saturday, the 9th, and laid before it, for the first time, a statement of what he had done. He chose not with stronger opposition. The Cabinet adjourned to the next day, (Sunday,) and were all day in session—it being necessary that their decision should follow, in the next packet, the project of Mr. Clayton. The Cabinet neither adopted Mr. Clayton's views nor condemned his act. The next day, (Monday, the 10th,) Mr. Clayton did not go to the State Department. He said, and swore that he would resign. I give you details, in order to show the origin of the rumor that Mr. Clayton intends to resign. Some have it to-day, that he has resigned. As a high spirited man, he would have resigned on Monday, if at all.

ETIENNE CLAUDE and FRANCOIS BRESCHET are requested to call at the office of [illegible] & CO., 61 Camp st.

f26

Protection from Fire.



Any who has heretofore doubted the importance of possessing a secure depository (Oil) for money, and other articles of small bulk, but great value, will dismiss all fear from the query of Messrs. B. Eber, Brothers & Co. Gribble & Montgomery, Alexander Hill, J. G. D'Aulp, Thos. E. Price, and Thos. Maddock, Jr., all of whom escaped serious loss in the late Camp street fire, by having their books, papers, etc., in RICH & CO'S. IMPROVED PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, whereas they were taken from the ruins. One of these Salamanders, which remained 32 hours in the fire, contained notes and acceptances amounting to seven hundred thousand dollars, neither of the other five cost one per cent, on the value of its contents. All the Asbestos and Kenh Cloths which were exposed on that occasion separated and proved, as they had frequently done before, to be anything but "safes." These facts conclusively show, that the thousands upon thousands of various kinds, who are nightly subjected to the risk of heavy loss by fire, would practice true economy by purchasing the above valuable article. The subscriber, Sole Agent in this city of the Manufacturers, has now remaining a fair assortment of the Safes, including some with Yale's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, and will soon receive further supplies. Orders for these, of any size or pattern, will be promptly and faithfully executed on application to ISAAC BRIDGE,

277 1w 76 Magazine st.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE—200 bush. Pimento; 1 Olive Oil; 130 do. 24 lb bottles; 60 boxes Olives; 50 do. Candy Pickles; 30 do. Fine Mixed Wine; 90 do. Orange Flower Water; 20 do. dry Prunes; sundry sizes; 95 baskets Champagne Wine; 150 boxes Macaroni and Vermicelli, for sale by

J. T. [illegible] & CO.,

169 and 169 Royal st.

FOR SALE on [illegible] for ship Onward, Captain [illegible]

[illegible] 1 bottles each.
[illegible] 1 do. do.
[illegible] 1 do. do.
[illegible] 1 do. do