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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality, and Board of Liquidators.

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 6, 1850.

We are indebted to the officers of the Telegraph line for the St. Louis papers.

We are [illegible] without discussion, [illegible] at Savannah on the [illegible] purpose of considering [illegible] Congress on the questions of the [illegible] on the important questions now [illegible] Congress, and which so largely engage [illegible] The Committee appointed to [illegible] resolutions, reported a lengthy preamble and [illegible] series, in which they cordially approve of [illegible] Compromise Bill and repudiate the [illegible] Nashville Convention. A [illegible] sections, the following [illegible] was offered and adopted by the [illegible]

[illegible] That we fully endorse the position [illegible] Congress passed by the [illegible] and that we, as members thereof, [illegible] Nashville Convention, [illegible] legislative harmonies and [illegible] as delegates, discharged the duties [illegible] constituents.

Resolved, That in agreeing to take the Missouri [illegible] we do so only because such [illegible] have been suggested in it as [illegible] representing the Union.

Resolved, That any Compromise that yields [illegible] any part of the South claim the Missouri [illegible] and which that Compromise [illegible] the Union, we regard as [illegible] rather of a diplomatic than a [illegible] with which demand this Government, after a thorough examination of the matter, not only peremptorily refused to comply, but on the contrary, approved the conduct of the [illegible] throughout on that occasion as on other occasions of more recent date.

The late excitement against the Council on the part of certain classes of the population of Havana was occasioned by no such thing as a supposition of the Consul's sympathy with the project of invasion, but by the reception and [illegible] at Havana, of a letter of his, addressed to the Government, not intended for publication, but accidentally sent with other papers to Congress, in which some opinion [illegible] was given as to the disposition of a portion of that population, and which they took so much offence as to threaten personal vengeance against [illegible] however, they refrained from [illegible] action.

So far from Gen. [illegible] censure being founded upon any dissatisfaction with [illegible] or personal conduct, it was directly the reverse; the [illegible] the government to leave [illegible] such as must have been so grateful to him as the leave itself to one who had been for six [illegible] a time engaged, without a day's respite, in the discharge of the arduous and various duties of the United States Consulate at Havana.

Our knowledge of these facts is derived, in [illegible] from General himself, (though a friend of more than thirty years' standing, but from unquestionable official resources.

Professor Webster is in remarkable good health, [illegible] in his deportment, and appears like a man who realizes the [illegible] And [illegible] less late which awaits him. I perceive that your telegraphic correspondent has furnished [illegible] readers with the fact that the Death Warrant was read yesterday, with the [illegible] reply. Nothing further of any interest occurred at that interview. He is allowed the usual articles of his cell that he had before the decision. I [illegible] this because some have thought it a matter of surprise that he should be allowed a knife and fork, glass-ware, &c., they being impressed with the idea that he would commit suicide. He [illegible] said, when spoken to upon that subject "*I am too much of a Christian to commit a suicide.*" We shall see. Bets run high that he will never be hung—that he will take his own life. Others are equally as confident in the belief that he will be hung. I will keep you advised of whatever may occur that is new. VERAX.

We clip the foregoing, says the Richmond Whig, from the Boston correspondence of New York Tribune. Can it be possible that the moral and christian people of Boston, of any portion, have so far departed from their former character as to indulge in the much [illegible] and pernicious habit of betting? In the [illegible] of our ignorance we had supposed, that in legally inhibiting horse-racing, [illegible]-fighting, and other kindred sports, they were not only influenced by a high moral sense of the mischiefs resulting to society from the tolerance of such amusements, but designed by the purity of their own example, to convey a merited censure upon their wicked neighbours of Gotham, and the barbarous savy-holders of the South. Our astonishment is therefore very naturally increased at learning, that so great a proficiency has already been attained in the exercise of that forbidden vice, that the prospect of the suicide of a fellow being, should be made the subject of their heartless wagers. What a strange revelation will this convey to our readers! So long have we been accustomed to receive from that refined and virtuous people, appropriate lectures upon our own public and private iniquities, that now that the magic spell is broken we know not where to look for the teachings of an untainted censorship.

In the most reckless portions of the South and South West—in that savage land where it is open said the bowie-knife and revolver are the supreme law,—where the Sunday diversions of the inhabitants are fighting, drinking and gambling,—where the number of the gospel has [illegible] and [illegible] hopeless of affecting any good,—we are satisfied that the offer of a wager, the result dependent upon the self-murder of an individual situated as the unfortunate Dr. Webster now is, would be met with abhorrence. It has been reserved for some of the good people of Boston to introduce that ingenious idea to the sporting world.

"Verax" kindly promises the sin-abhorring Greely, to keep him advised of the state of the odds.

STEAM BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE BRAZILS. The English Government has contracted with a company for the carrying of the mails between England and Brazil, by steam. The vessels are to be of 1800 tons burthen and 450 horse power. They are to leave Southampton once a month, touching at Madeira, Teneriffe, Cape de Verdes, Pernambuco and Bahia, arriving at Rio Janeiro in 25 days. The voyage to Pernambuco is to be performed in about 18 days. From Rio Janeiro there will be another line of smaller steamers to carry the mails to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. A line of small steamers will also run between Lisbon and Madeira, to connect with the English steamers.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Thomas C. Clark, of the State of New York, to be Solicitor of the Treasurer of the United States.

Thomas L. Smith, of the State of New York, to be First Auditor of the Treasury of the U. States.

Ignatius Mudd, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1850.

RETURN OF THE BARK CHARMING.—By the bark William, from Cuba, we learn that the bark Charming, of Bangor, [illegible] New York for San Francisco, was [illegible]es, 200 miles south-e of Bahia, on the [illegible]t of the 23 May. The captain and crew took to the boats and were saved.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1850.

SENATE—After the reading of the Journal, Mr. DAVIS, of Mass., presented the credentials of Hon. Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, to take the place of Thos. Corwin.

After the presenting of memorials and reports, Mr. DOUGLASS offered a resolution making the previous question, when demanded by a majority of the members present, a rule of the Senate, cutting off all debate, amendments, &c.

Mr. ATCHINSON moved to postpone it indefinitely, but as the resolution was not under consideration, the motion could not be entertained, and the resolution lies over under the rules.

A message was then received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of one of the members, Daniel P. King, of Massachusetts.

Mr. DAVIS delivered a eulogium giving a succinct statement of the public services of the deceased, and offered the customary resolutions after which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Mr. ROCKWELL, of Massachusetts, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Daniel P. King, which took place on Thursday last, the 25d instant, at his residence, in Danvers, Massachusetts. After passing a eulogy on the character of Mr. K., he offered resolutions expressive of the deep sensibility with which the intelligence has been received, and to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Mr. WINTHROP spoke of the integrity of the deceased as a private citizen, his devotion as a public servant, and his moral and religious character.

Mr. CHANDLER, who seceded with Mr. King, also delivered an eulogy, in the course of which he pointed to the deceased as a beautiful illustration of the Christian gentleman.

The resolutions of Mr. Rockwell were agreed to, and as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer, of the 27th ult.]

THE U. S. CONSUL AT HAVANA.

"Gen. CAMPBELL, our Consul at Havana, has received leave of absence. It is understood here, and the indications at Havana confirm the statements which have been made, that strong prejudices have been excited against this gentleman on the part of a portion of the population, as well as of the public authorities, from a supposed connexion with the recent invasion, which may render his continuance in office injurious to the commercial interests. But as this is a subject which is likely to attract the early attention of President FILLMORE and his Cabinet, I forbear from any speculation or comment; and, in stating what I have done, I desire to be understood as expressing no opinion upon the merits of the question."

We do not know that we should have felt called upon to say what we happen to know upon this subject, had the above statement appeared upon any other than the generally accurate authority of the Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer; who has in this instance certainly been led into error in a point of fact of some importance to the community, as well remarked as well as to the character of the individual whom it concerns.

Whatever prejudices exist in Havana, on the part of the public authorities, against the Consul of the United States at that port, are well known to have had a much earlier origin than the late lamentable abortive attempt at the invasion of Cuba, with which it is an idle calumny to suppose that Gen C. had any "connexion" whatever. It is more than a year ago that the recall of Gen. CAMPBELL was demanded by the Spanish Government, on the ground that, in a vigorous and successful effort on behalf of the only representative of its Government in Havana, to protect the rights of a freeborn American, he had undertaken to exercise functions rather of a diplomatic than a consular character with which demand this Government, after a thorough examination of the matter, not only peremptorily refused to comply, but on the contrary, approved the conduct of the Consul throughout on that occasion as on other occasions of more recent date.

The late excitement against the Consul on the part of certain classes of *the population* of Havana was occasioned by no such thing as a supposition of the Consul's sympathy with the project of invasion, but by the reception and [illegible] at Havana, of a letter of his, addressed to the Government, not intended for publication, but accidentally sent with other papers to Congress, in which some opinion [illegible] was given as to the disposition of a portion of that population, and which they took so much offence as to threaten personal vengeance against [illegible] however, they refrained from [illegible] action.

So far from Gen. [illegible] censure being founded upon any dissatisfaction with his official or personal conduct, it was directly the reverse; the *manner* of the government to leave [illegible] such as must have been so grateful to him as the leave itself to one who had been for six [illegible] a time engaged, without a day's respite, in the discharge of the arduous and various duties of the United States Consulate at Havana.

Our knowledge of these facts is derived, in [illegible] from General himself, (though a friend of more than thirty years' standing, but from unquestionable official resources.

AN EXTRA SESSION.—The Concordia Intelligencer of the 3d inst. says: "We have great pleasure in announcing to our readers, and p rticularly to the citizens of the four Mississipi river Cotton-growing Parishes of our State, Concordia, Tensas, Madison and Carroll, that there is a great probability that Governor Walker, moved by the emergency that has, for two years past, been more destructive to the prosperity of Louisiana than the ravages of an invading army, will speedily convoke the Legislature of the State. This is as it should be. When the Legislature of the State shall have assembled, we earnestly hope that the counsels of old citizens and practical men will prevail in opposition to the self-styled savants and scientific exquirites who never agree in anything except to undervalue and berate each other. All that is necessary, as all our old planters know, is to build firm and substantial levees on the bank of the Mississippi, as far in-land as may be necessary, especially in case of shelving banks, or those disposed to break away; to keep open the mouths of all streams and bayous tributaries to the Mississipi, making levees on the banks of each of these tributaries, each side, as far up as may be necessary. This, our word for it, will save the country from overflows."

THE COUNTESS CHAMBORD.—Henry V. calls himself Count Chaubord, as Louis Philippe is called Count de Neuilly, which is a convenient sort of incognito to be kept up until he mounts the throne of all the Bourbons, or of all his predecessors, some sixty-five in number, which it is possible he may one day do. We think his prospect is rather brightening, and he will make capital, or his friends for him, out of President Bonaparte's inordinate and most unpatriotic cupidity, and blundering in general. There are vast numbers in France who will argue thus: If our Republic is as expensive as a Monarchy, and our President as extravagant as a King, we had as well have one at once, and rid ourselves thereby, if we can, of the uncertainty, unfixedness, and downward tendency of things, in which there is neither safety nor stability, nor anything that can be counted on, except revolutions, *emeutes*, and barricades. But we find forgotten the Countess.

A letter from Paris says, then, that that legitimate lady is in an "interesting situation," and that this time there is no mistake—*cette fois il n'y a plus ce n'a douter*. This is added, because once before the same thing was announced, and it turned out to be a false alarm, rather to the mortification of the Legitimists, who, on that occasion counted their chicken before the egg was laid.

ROBERT FULTON.—A correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer, speaking of the ocean steamer, relates an incident in the history of steam, which possesses no little interest. He thus tells it:

"A gentleman, now an honored representative in one of the Congressional Districts of New Jersey, visited Robert Fulton while he was in Paris. The man whose genius has made a new era in civilization, occupied a miserable garret room. The embodiment of the expansive power of steam was confined within very narrow limits. Like Diogenes in his tub, Fulton was almost lodged in the cylinder of a steam engine. On the wall of his habitation was sketched a steamboat, but analogically, the plan of a steamboat. "There," said Fulton, as he pointed it out to his visitor, 'there is the image of that which will yet traverse the river and the ocean.'

"And, wherever he went, this image of the future he carried with him. If he did not sketch it on the wall, it was written in his mind. He saw it as he walked the streets, he thought of it when he dreamed of it—and, at last he acted on it—The favor of his lone room illumined the world.

"I recollect the discreet emphasis which Mr. Clay gave to the words, when conversing respecting the many memorable and wonderful men who were given to the world in the year 1769. Napoleon, Wellington, and Fulton. 'And the greatest of these was Fulton,' said he—and truly said, and the world almost, even now, acknowledge it."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN BALTIMORE.—A very destructive fire broke out in Baltimore on the night of the 26th ult., destroying the following properties:

The upper stories of two stores occupied by H Berger's organ manufactory and the armory of the Junior Artillerists; C. S. Griffith's carpet store, and the lower story of one of the buildings, much damaged. The property was owned by Mr. Jarvis, and was insured.

Anthony Kokis's piano factory was also much injured. Loss considerable, but mostly insured.

Just as this fire was extinguished, another broke out in North Gay street, east side, about two squares removed from the first. It occurred in the large chair factory of A. & J. B. Hall, which was wholly destroyed. Also the large four story building occupied by the same firm on Pratt Gay street; the coach factory of Samuel Child;