The New-Orleans Bee.

Vol 1406 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6455.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

C. F. WEISSE, Proprietor. NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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

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

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

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

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning, Feb. 8, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.

Some years ago it was estimated that fully fifteen hundred periodical publications existed in the United States. If this calculation approximated correctness, there can be no doubt that the number has now increased by at least a third. For every journal that dies two take its place. In California, New Mexico, Texas and other parts of the country that were scarcely settled at the period of the first estimate, an immense number of papers are now published; while probably every State in the Union, would exhibit an increase in periodical literature fully equivalent to the increment in population since the last decennial census. In fact, the American people are a nation of newspaper readers. The compression and condensation of the press square accurately with the habits and modes of thought of a community, who do every thing rapidly, who reason quickly and energetically, decide promptly, and love to get at the marrow of the subject by the shortest and surest method. There is another reason why Americans are a huge readers of newspapers. A common education—that is the ability to read and write—is universal in our country. A highly finished education is comparatively rare. Hence, while the few possess the taste and enjoy the leisure requisite for the study of the standard writers, the many have neither the time nor the inclination to do more than skim through the brief chronicles of the day, embodied and abridged in the captivating form of a newspaper. And yet another reason lies in the fact, that newspapers are so exceedingly cheap, that almost the poorest laborer can afford himself the luxury of a subscription, and is thus enabled to make himself familiar—in a superficial way to be sure—with the politics, the commerce, the fashions, the predominant feelings and ideas, and even the literature of the country.

Wherever freedom has planted her banner, wherever the laws and institutions of the and are favorable to liberty, the progress and prosperity of journalism become conspicuous. They march pari passu with the development of liberal ideas. This is eminently the case in Europe, as well as in America. England, we know, has, next to the United States, the largest number of periodical publications in proportion to her population—and this, too, despite the stamp tax, which tends to create a monopoly, and to confine journalism within the narrow compass of a few leading presses which have long since acquired wealth and influence. France, too, possesses a large number of journals. Switzerland—a land of practical independence and republican equality—numbers not less than 204 newspapers to a population of about two millions and a half. Of these 204 journals, says the European correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, 152 are printed in the German language, 46 in the French, 5 in Italian, and one in the peculiar language of the Grisons, called *Romansch*, a compound of the Latin and of the dialects of the ancient Rhetians, from whom the inhabitants of the Grisons are descended. In Prussia, counting all the territories composing the kingdom, there existed prior to the royal decree respecting the press, dated 5th June, 1850, a grand total of journals amounting to 562. Of these, 282 were devoted to literature, science, and the arts. The rest were political, and of these, 150 were Ministerial or Conservative, 201 of the Opposition, and 127 of undecided political complexion. These figures give, as an average, one journal for 20,785 inhabitants. In the capital of the monarchy, Berlin, there were 77 journals, of which, 27 were political, and 50 scientific and literary. Since 5th June, 150 of the political journals have ceased to exist. In Brunswick there are 23 daily papers, and in the Kingdom of Belgium there are 180 periodicals—more, we believe, than are published in the immense possessions of Austria, and the enormous territory of the Russian Autocrat.

We have not the means of ascertaining the precise number of newspapers—in the strict acceptation of the term—published in all Europe; but we think it extremely likely, that with a population fully ten times as large as that of the United States, the aggregate number will fall short of that of our own country. So much for the power of Common Schools and a free Constitution.

JENNY LIND.

Among the passengers by the *Falcon*, were Miss JENNY LIND, Mr. Barnum and Messrs. Belleti and Benedict. The fineness of the weather and the expectation of seeing Miss LIND, attracted a vast concourse of persons to the wharf, and as soon as JENNY was descried, shouts and huzzas filled the air. The nightingale upon landing, was forthwith escorted to her apartments in Mad Flonrable's row of buildings, and after repeatedly acknowledging the acclamations of the multitude, by graceful inclinations of the head, she withdrew from the balcony and retired to her room.

Our readers, we are sure, will readily pardon the omission of every trifling detail in the above scene. Miss LIND, though a very charming singer, is but a mortal after all; and the enthusiasm with which she was received is, we trust, rather the spontaneous tribute to her purity of life and benevolence of character, than to her merits as an accomplished vocalist.

AUCTION FOR TICKETS TO JENNY LIND'S CONCERT.—All who are anxious to hear Jenny Lind will bear in mind that the auction for choice of seats takes place to-day, at 11 o'clock, at the Armory Hall, under the hammer of our old friends, SKEES & HYDE. Who will bid for the first seat? Where are our Genins, our Dodges and Rees's!

BENEFIT TO THE FIREMENS' CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION—We inadvertently omitted to mention at the time, that DAN RICE, of the St. Charles street Circus, had, with characteristic liberality, tendered a benefit to the New Orleans Firemens' Charitable Association, and that the offer was accepted in the frank and friendly spirit in which it had been made. The benefit takes place this evening, on which occasion we trust that our citizens generally will turn out and give the deserving and patriotic firemen a bumper. The association in question is one of the most practically useful amongst the various benevolent societies of our city. Its philanthropy had only been limited by the scantiness of its means. We hope that the Treasury may overflow from the proceeds of this evening.

VALA, A MYTHOLOGICAL TALE, by Parke Godwin.—We are indebted to J. STEER, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of this beautiful volume. It depicts the leading incidents in the life of Jenny Lind, under the strange but beautiful costume of the Northern Myth. The work is splendidly illustrated by some of the first artists in the country, and it is altogether one of the most useful publications of the season.

☞ An important sale of Real Estate takes place THIS DAY at Bank's Arcade, at 12 o'clock.—The property is located in Poydras street, near the Market house Bacchus, Apollo, Clio, Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets, and three rear squares in Second Municipality. Also a house and three lots of ground in Lafayette.

See advertisement of J. A. Beard, Auctioneer.

☞ We call the attention of buyers, to the sale of two houses and lots, situate in the Second Municipality fronting on St. John Baptiste street, between Race and Orange streets, which are to be sold this day, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, by Anthony Fernandez, auctioneer.

See advertisement.

☞ The report of the proceedings of the Firemens Council has been handed in by the secretary and will appear in our next edition.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

ONE DAY LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1851.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Cotton is firmer; sales 400 bales.

The Marquis of Southampton is dead.

The Ministry has decided to abolish the window tax.

Paris, Bourse 96, 15.

No Conference of Monarchs to be held at Dresden.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—The Queen has accepted the resignation of the Ministry.

To-day 300 bales of Cotton sold at a half cent decline since the Canada's news. Other articles unchanged.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.

The steamship *Falcon*, Lieut. Hartsteine Commander, from New York, 27th ult., via Havana, the 4th instant, arrived yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock.

The Falcon arrived at Havana on the 3d instant, after a boisterous passage from New York. During a heavy gale from the South West, one of the deck hands had his legs broken in two places, they being caught in the chain cable which was thrown with great violence from the windward to the leeward of the ship, occasioned by shipping a very heavy sea, which also stove in a part of the forward bulwarks.—The Falcon left Havana on the 4th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., with Jenny Lind, J. G. Bennet, of the New York Herald, and lady, and a large number of passengers on board.—The steamship Georgia, Captain Porter, from Chagres, left Havana on the 3d instant. The Ohio from New York, sailed for Chagres on the 4th and the Philadelphia on the 5th instant.

The Revels were performing with great success at Havana when the Falcon left, and everything appeared to be quiet on the Island.

The following is the list of the passengers by the Falcon. We perceive among them the names of Gordon Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, and lady.

Miss Jenny Lind, Miss A. G. Mann, Miss Layman, Miss C. C. Barnum, Mrs Letard, Barnum with 2 children, Mr Stuarcas, W H stewart and Lady, Miss Morgan, W W Fisher, J T Lewis and servant, Jas Gordon Bennett, Lady and 2 servants J A S Acklen and Lady, P J Smith and Lady, A Bonsaume and Lady, A Brewster and Lady, O Harmsdan, S. A. Smith, R Westfield Jr., Robt. J. Lamotte, E Washbourn, H P Hayes, H D Hopkins, S Brown, P J Cronan, S Woodhouse, U S A F C Smith, U S A, Mr Humphreys, Mr. Waterman, Mr T S Day, D C Duncan, G Fairfrey, Jas Harvey of Essex and Lady, Dr Turner and Lady, 2 children and servant, Rd Hervey and Lady Capt Seigrans, U S A, Capt French, U S A, P M Kemp, G Gibbs, A Hilman, R de Remse, H Bergman, Philadelphia Bass, H Silvers, Mr Tall Esq., Mr B Receiten, C W Hoare, D Beckerson, J Beckerson, Jas Beckerson, G W Frazier, J Walters, H Mar Jon, J Gerrish, Mr Wilson and lady and 3 children, P Ashmall, J B Hodges, A A Covington, W O Wilson, Mrs M Cameron, Y Halverson, G A Ulrich, D G Williams, R S Foster, H L Peterson, Dr Davis, W Cheatum, P H Mesamore, T C Bennett, S W Lee, A Sherriff, W H Turner, by T B Dubby, George Cowie, C F Yelin, F Dillon and lady, L Bellhamer and lady, T C Bohanon, J Hill, J Nefong, W Nefong, J Legath, B Engath, D T Suires, B Levy, Mr Cramer, H C Bemnat, D Ryan, C Ryan, J Ryan, E Jarvis, J Hobbs, H F Bassier, and 176 steerage.

The *Falcon* brought the California mails, but the news they contain was anticipated by the Pacific.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston, we have received files of Texas papers to the 3d inst., inclusive. They contain little of interest.

A large number of California emigrants had returned to Texas.

The state of health has occasioned a rise in the *Telegraph*. The Houston *Telegraph* says: The boats therefore are in all probability now navigating the river, and we may entertain hopes that the immense amount of cotton that has been collected at the several landings will soon be conveyed to market.

☞ We take the following from the Galveston *Journal*:

THE TRINITY TRADE.—As an instance of the growing importance of the trade consequent on the navigation of the Trinity river, we state, on reliable authority, that at Magnolia, one of the landings there, there was two thousand bales of cotton ready for shipment last week, and more arriving daily. Last year there were but 350 bales shipped from that point. The extension from the region of country equidistant from the Trinity and Sabine port is now finding its way to market by the Trinity in preference to the other route, and it is flattering to the prospects of Galveston that those who have made the change are fully satisfied with the advantages and convinced of the economy in adopting the Trinity instead of Red River for transporting their products to and supplies.

Telegraphic News.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29.

RHODE ISLAND U. S. SENATOR ELECTED—Both Houses met in joint session this morning, at 11 o'clock, for election of United States Senator.

James F Simmons, Robert B Cranston, and John Whipple, (Whigs,) and Charles T James, (Dem.) were nominated as candidates. The first ballot stood:

James, 34; Whipple, 32; Simmons, 19; Cranston, 5; Scattering, 7.

The second ballot stood—James, 34; Whipple, 34; Simmons, 21; Cranston, 3; Scattering, 6.

Third ballot—Whipple, 35; James, 35; Simmons, 23; Scattering, 6.

Fourth ballot—Whipple, 36; James, 35; Simmons, 23; Cranston, 1; Scattering, 4.

The Legislature then adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 30th.

The Legislature this morning elected Mr. Charles T. James, democrat, an United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. He was elected on the 8th ballot.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.—The House of Representatives this morning, concurred in the Senate's election of Mr. Rantoul to the U. S. Senate, for the short term, ending on the 4th of March next.

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.—On Tuesday evening last the Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama, now in session at Mobile, elected the the following Grand Officers to serve during the current year:

A. D. Hall, of Gainesville, M. W. Grand Master.

Geo. W. Curtiss, of Eutaw, R. W. D. G. Master.

F. J. Bernard, of Mobile, R. W. G. Warden.

B. B. Lyman, of Mobile, R. W. G. Secretary.

B. S. Skaats, of Mobile, R. W. G. Treasurer.

Rev. J. A. Massey, of Mobile, R. W. G. Chaplain.

C. H. Hansford, of Montgomery, R. W. G. Representative to G. L. of U. S.

GEN. CASS DON'T DECLINE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"We have seen a letter from General CASS, in which he expresses surprise that his letter to Mr. Stevenson, should be construed to mean anything more than his refusing, if elected, to be a candidate for a second term. We have no doubt but that is what was meant, and such is the proper construction to be put on the letter."

LOCUST YEAR.—Dr. Gideon Smith publishes the following views in the Baltimore *Patriot*:

The seventeen year locusts will appear this year in all those parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Delaware, embraced in the following boundaries: Commencing at the Delaware river, near Germantown, Pa.; thence southwesterly to the Blue Ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, along the east side of the Kittatinny or Lookout Mountain, crossing it; thence easterly through a portion of Fairfax; across the Potomac, above Georgetown, through Montgomery and upper portion of Anne Arundel counties, Md., to the Patapsco, a little below the northeast side of the Patapsco to the Chesapeake Bay; thence to Havre-de-Grace, through Cecil county and Delaware, to the Delaware river; up the west side of that river to the beginning. These boundaries are nearly correct, as they appeared in 1834, though they may now vary. The locust will certainly appear on the south side of the Patapsco, at least in small numbers, as, during the breeding season of 1834, great numbers were blown over the river by a high wind that prevailed in the height of that season. In Prospect county, Va., also, this district laps over a greater district for several miles, and though the locusts will appear this year on the strip of territory thus doubly occupied, yet they appeared on the same place in 1843, and will appear there again in 1860, thus appearing alternate in 8 and 9 years. Over the whole of the large tract of country embraced in the above boundaries, the locusts will appear in myriads. They will begin to leave the ground about the 20th of May, a few days later or earlier, according to the weather. From the 1st to the 10th of April, belt chambers may be discovered by simply shoving off an inch or two of the surface soil with a spade. Every place where trees or shrubbery stood in 1834.—They will resemble small paper holes, 2 to 4 inches apart; and the grub or larve may now be found by digging a foot or two deep in the same situations. Those who have valuable shrubbery will do well to protect it by covering it with cheap gauze, from the 1st to the 20th of June. They have no other teeth than for gnawing the down of the small twigs, by their perforations for depositing their eggs.

☞ A block of marble will be soon on its way to the United States, obtained by the Swiss Government from the Alps, to take its place in the Washington Monument. It is of the description so much admired by the old Romans.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 29th ult, various petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law were presented and laid on the table.

Mr. RUSK, from the committee on post offices reported back the bill from the House for the reduction on the rates of postage, and for the coinage of a three cent piece, with an amendment.

He moved that it be fixed for some day next week, but objection being urged, the bill has its place on the calendar.

The Senate committee amended the House bill by fixing postage on pre-paid letters not over one-half ounce, three cents; on letters not pre-paid, not over one-half ounce, five cents—these rates to be proportionally increased for every additional half ounces.—They further provide that compensation of post masters shall not be greater than that for the year ending June 30, 1851. The provisions allowing newspapers delivered within thirty miles of the place where published to be free, and that 50 per cent of postage on magazines to be deducted when pre-paid, are stricken out.

They provide that weight of newspapers be ascertained by weighing them in a dry state.

Letters remaining in post-offices for six weeks, instead of two weeks, to be advertised, once only at a charge, of one cent on each letter called for.

The provision taking away benefits of exchange, &c., from any publisher refusing to publish the list, is stricken out.

The seventh section is stricken out.

They report two additional sections, one granting to publishers of newspapers, pamphlets periodicals and magazines, to interchange one copy of their publications, and to exchange, in publications, bills for subscriptions, free of postage. The other makes it the duty of all postmasters to deface all stamps on letters passing through their office under certain penalties.

The Senate took up the bill for the relief of the Virginia Woolen Company, and after a debate, it was postponed.

The Senate then took up the bill to settle private land claims in California.

The question pending was on an amendment making the patent issued to claimant by the United States Court, as relinquishing the U. S. title only. After a long debate this was rejected.

Mr. Benton, offered an amendment extending to the claims for land, the law of prescription.

Upon this a debate ensued, and without taking the vote, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, a motion was made to reconsider the bill referred to the granting of public lands, for the purpose of referring it to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

After Mr. Julian, of Indiana, had addressed the House at some length, the motion was passed, and very little business done.

The Speaker then called for the reports from committees, which accordingly by bill or otherwise.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, which resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill.

Immediately after resuming the chair, Mr. Meade, the chairman, gave his decision upon the amendment of Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, which had for its object to increase the duties on manufactured articles, and for other objects connected therewith; and which the chairman decided to be out order, as being foreign to the subject of the bill under consideration, and opposed to the constitution of the country.

The decision of the chair having been objected to, the sense of the committee was taken, and it was sanctioned by a vote of 102 to 87.

Mr. Bayley moved as an amendment to the bill, that $5,000 be appropriated to defray the expense of an extra session of the Legislature of Oregon; which was agreed to.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, submitted a bill, as an amendment, recapitulating that which the committee had just decided as being out of order; and, in addition, embracing appropriations for and of various harbor and river improvements—in fact, the harbor and river bill, with a trivial variation.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order, and, objections being made, the decision was again sustained—yeas 103, nays 90.

Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, moved an amendment of a similar nature, relative to coarse cottons, which the chairman declared to be out of order.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The previous question being carried, the amendments of the committee were concurred in, and the bill was passed.

The Senate bill to amend the act of 1845, establishing a branch mint in the city of New York, was taken up, and after a brief address from Mr. Bright, in favor of the bill, and the first section appropriating $250,000 for the establishment of a Branch Mint in New York.

Another bill was moved by Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, in amendment, providing for the establishment of a Bank at San Francisco, and as a substitute for the bill sent down by the Senate.

After the reading of this bill, the committee rose; and after agreeing that the debate on the above bill terminate at 12 o'clock on Friday, the House adjourned.

In the SENATE, on the 30th, a communication from the War Department, enclosing a report upon the deepening of the mouths of the Mississippi river, was received and read.

Mr. EWING, from the committee on finance, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive from the agents of the Smithsonian Institute, $150,000, to be added to the permanent endowment of the institution.

Mr. RUSK reported a joint resolution directing that the dead letters remaining in the post offices of California and Oregon, shall be opened by the Postmaster at San Francisco, and a special post office agent be appointed, and all those containing nothing valuable shall be destroyed there, and those containing enclosures of value shall be forwarded to the dead letter office at Washington, to take the usual course. He explained it, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. MASON offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the propriety of providing by law for the payment of the claims arising out of the Armistad case. Objection being made, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. GWIN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the purchase of the necessary rights of the Hudson Bay Company.

The resolution calling upon the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute to report why they have not removed the National Museum from the Patent Office buildings, was debated, and then laid on the table.

The Senate then took up the bill providing for the settlement of the private land claims in California.

A debate took place on the amendment making 20 years possession evidence of good title against the United States.

Without taking a vote, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, moved that the rules of the House be suspended to enable him to submit a joint resolution, calling upon the President to communicate, if consistent with the public service, copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States, relative to the imprisonment of British subjects in South Carolina.

The motion was objected to, and consequently no action was had on the subject.

Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, chairman of the military committee, reported a bill providing for the retirement of officers, who from old age, wounds received or disease contracted in the public service of the United States, shall be rendered incompetent to the performance of military duty.

He stated that the bill which had been received, was the same as that which had passed the Senate, except that it extended its provisions to the marine corps. The measure which is anticipated, he said, would not increase the expense of the army, but only equalize the rank and of various harbor and river improvements—in fact, the harbor and river bill, with a trivial variation.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order, and, objections being made, the decision was again sustained—yeas 103, nays 90.

Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, moved an amendment of a similar nature, relative to coarse cottons, which the chairman declared to be out of order.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The previous question being carried, the amendments of the committee were concurred in, and the bill was passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to settle private land claims in California.

The question pending was on an amendment making the patent issued to claimant by the United States Court, as relinquishing the U. S. title only. After a long debate this was rejected.

Mr. Benton, offered an amendment extending to the claims for land, the law of prescription.

Upon this a debate ensued, and without taking the vote, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, a motion was made to reconsider the bill referred to the granting of public lands, for the purpose of referring it to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

After Mr. Julian, of Indiana, had addressed the House at some length, the motion was passed, and very little business done.

The Speaker then called for the reports from committees, which accordingly by bill or otherwise.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, which resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill.

Immediately after resuming the chair, Mr. Meade, the chairman, gave his decision upon the amendment of Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, which had for its object to increase the duties on manufactured articles, and for other objects connected therewith; and which the chairman decided to be out order, as being foreign to the subject of the bill under consideration, and opposed to the constitution of the country.

The decision of the chair having been objected to, the sense of the committee was taken, and it was sanctioned by a vote of 102 to 87.

Mr. Bayley moved as an amendment to the bill, that $5,000 be appropriated to defray the expense of an extra session of the Legislature of Oregon; which was agreed to.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, submitted a bill, as an amendment, recapitulating that which the committee had just decided as being out of order; and, in addition, embracing appropriations for