The New-Orleans Bee

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G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor No. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 22, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday, with the latest dates.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

This is the one hundredth and eighteenth anniversary of the natal day of the Father of his Country. Although more than half a century has elapsed since his glorious spirit passed from the realms of mortality to the immortal regions of the blest, and although, since that period, the country whom owes so much to his wisdom, his valor and his virtue, has gone through many eventful changes, waxing mightier and more extensive with each succeeding year, and increasing immeasurably in wealth, power and resources—still it has not departed from those vital principles of Republican liberty and equality which were derived from his immortal mother; has it abandoned one jot of reverence and affection towards its preserver, defender and protector. It is the most beautiful specimen which the world's history has yet furnished, to witness the profound respect and undying attachment of a mighty people, testified to the memory of one, whose entire existence was devoted to them at a time when oppression bore heavy upon their youthful energies, and the immense power of a foreign dominion was wielded to coerce them into obedience to tyranny. It is a cheering and auspicious augury of the future, that amid all the dangerous assimilations and discords which have agitated the Union, we have never ceased to honor the birth day of WASHINGTON; to refresh our recollections at the sacred fountain of his patriotic and unselfish economy, to stimulate and evoke our better nature by annually recalling the supreme and universal excellence of that brightest and holiest of human exemplars. While the memory of WASHINGTON is thus enshrined and cherished within the recesses of our hearts, we cannot remain insensible to the sublime lessons taught by his career, for can we for a moment, dream of deserting and destroying that matchless structure of human policy reared in a great measure by his hands.

There is something so transcendentally pure and in the character of WASHINGTON, that has never calls forth admiration and reverence wherever it is pronounced. That he should be the object of national idolatry to the country of which he has been fitly styled the FATHER, is not surprising; but now stainless and perfect must have been the nature of that being who is reverenced alike by the nation for whose liberties he toiled, and by that against which he fought, and over which he triumphed. While America, in her boundless admiration of her WASHINGTON, gives proof of nothing beyond the merest gratitude, England, in sharing that admiration, evinces a magnanimity which we believe such a man could alone have inspired—England, in contemplating his unsullied worth, forgets her defeats and humiliation, and joins with America in hymning praises to the memory of WASHINGTON. But England stands not alone. Nearly every power in Europe bows in homage before his curious name. He has been made the theme of glowing eulogy by the philosophic historian of France; while the genius of Italy has delighted to do him honor. On the plains of Hungary, his deeds are sung by the Magyar peasant; and in down-trodden and dismembered Poland, the serf reanimates his sinking soul with the hope that his oppressed land may yet bring forth a WASHINGTON.—Wherever noble spirits dwell; wherever heroes have banded together, to resist the exactions of tyranny; wherever the name of Liberty has been heard—amidst the gloom of the dungeon, the tortures of the rack, and the terrors of the scaffold—the recollection of WASHINGTON carries consolation to the bosom of the patriot, and inspires him with fortitude and resignation.

But we have been seduced by the fascination of the subject, to vend our original intention. We took up our pen—simply to call attention to the extensive preparations made for celebrating the anniversary. It will be commemorated this year with more than ordinary zeal and enthusiasm. To the usual military display will be superadded a civic procession, under the direction of Col. PALFREY, and in which the various societies, associations and benevolent institutions of our city will participate. A new feature in the cortege will be the Mechanics Society, which has selected this as a day as an appropriate occasion for laying the corner stone of the Mechanic's Institute, with impressive civic and masonic ceremonies. The ancient and highly useful order of Free Masons will likewise unite with the procession. The pupils and teachers of the public schools of the Second Municipality will, as usual, repair to the Lyceum, where songs will be chaunted, and addresses delivered. Last but not least, JENNY LIND gives a Charity Concert in the evening, and we trust from her powerful assistance to close the ceremonies of the day, by giving the benefit of her delicious talent to the noblest cause than can interest humanity.

☞ Another crowded and brilliant audience graced the Seventh Concert of JENNY LIND at the St Charles last evening. She sang the Scotch Ballad of "Auld Robin Gray" in exquisite style, and was also rapturously applauded in the Bird Song. The aria from La Sonnambula and the *Bolero* rendered with remarkable effect.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate St Lawrence, which was to have sailed for the World's Fair on Saturday week, was detained by the non-arrival of the cutter Walter Forward from Boston with a quantity of goods from that place.

The United States Corvette Vincennes arrived at Valparaiso on the 10th of December, in 52 days from San Francisco, bringing remittances to the amount of $285,000. She sailed on the 27th for Tacahuano. The American Minister, Bailey Peyton, went in her to visit that port and the province of Conception. She is to touch at the island of Juan Fernandez on her return.

KENTUCKY DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—We are indebted to the publishers for the 27th annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky. There are 60 pupils in the asylum—39 male and 21 females. Of this number there are nine from Louisiana, viz: Leopold Dreyfous, Desire Achez, Eugenie Achez, Marcelle Beatham, Pamela Trahant, Joan Baptiste Dodge, Pamela Roth, Albert J. Roth, Theophilus F. Kendall. Since the establishment of the institution, it has received and instructed 250 pupils.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A most shocking accident occurred on Wednesday week, on the Columbia Railroad, near the Green Tree, about twenty-two miles from Philadelphia. As Mr. Philip Garret, of Upper Darby, was crossing the track in a dearborn wagon, with two fine horses attached, two trains were rapidly approaching—one a burden train from above, and the other the slow line passenger train from the city. The engineer of the burthen train gave the usual alarm, and Mr. G. succeeded in getting off the track. He did not, however, perceive the lower train, the engine of which ran him down, killing the horses instantly, dashing the vehicle to pieces, and seriously wounding Mr. G. Two young ladies and a small boy were seated in the vehicle, one of the ladies having her collar bone broken, while the others escaped uninjured.—Mr G. was not expected to live.

Auction Notice.

☞ Sykes, Hyde & Co., will sell THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at Armory Hall, Camp street the Choice of Seats for Miss Lind's Ninth Grand Concert, which takes place on Monday evening, 4 th inst., at the St. Charles Theatre.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[To THE N. O. BEE.]

NEW YORK, 17th Feb.

Cotton—Sales 1,200 bales at a decline of ¼@⅛c. Flour—Sales 5,000, including 1,400 of Ohio, at $4 75. Pork—Sales 300, new, at 8⅜@8⅞. Corn—10,000 bushels at 66@67c. Tobacco—50 hhds, at 9@12½. Groceries remain unchanged. Sterling, 9⅝@10. Freights, 5-32d@3-16th.

A meat between New Orleans and Mobile has been blown down, and the steamer St. Charles carried away some 300 yards of wire. Some seven days or more must elapse before communication can be resumed.

Important Telegraphic News.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Very important intelligence was received yesterday by Telegraph, and published in the Evening Edition of the *Picayune*. It appears that on the 15th instant, a fugitive slave, named Shadrack Williams was arrested in Boston.—He was subsequently rescued from the United States Marshal in open court, by a mob composed of negroes and whites. The negro claimed as a fugitive afterwards absconded.—Four of the mobites were arrested and held to bail.

This information reached Washington, and in the Senate a resolution was introduced by Mr. CLAY, and calling on the President for information respecting the recent mob and rescue of a fugitive slave in Boston, was passed. In reply Mr. Fillmore sent in the proclamation given below.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did, at the city of Boston, Massachusetts, on the 15th day of the 3 month, make a violent assault on the Marshals and deputy Marshals of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, in the court-house, and did overcome said officers, and did by force rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner lawfully holden by said Marshal and deputy Marshals of the United States, and other wantonness outrages did commit in violation of law.

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained and those concerned in so atrocious a violation of law and in the subsequent rescue, duly punished, I have caused this proclamation to be commenced against all persons who have made themselves aiders and abettors in or to the said violence and rescue, and further command the district Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration and execution of the laws of the United States, to cause the foregoing offenders and all such as aided, abetted, or assisted therein or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitives, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

We rejoice most heartily at the promptitude and energy with which Mr FILLMORE has met the crisis. He has done his duty nobly and manfully. We trust that some of the whites who have been instrumental in stirring up the misguided blacks of Boston to a violation of the law, will be punished severely by the strong arm of justice. If Wendell Philips, Sumner, Garrison and Wright were sent to cool their heels, for a while in the Massachusetts Penitentiary, the wholesome discipline of the jail would, by the fever of their brain, and enable them to comprehend the teachings of common sense, and to recognize the distinctions between honesty and roguery.

Telegraphic News.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.

LATER FROM PUERTO CABELLO.—By an arrival here we have dates from Puerto Cabello to the 25th ultimo, brought by Capt. Wilkins, of the brig Paez.

The country generally was more tranquil than for a number of years past, and commercial prospects were flattering.

Monagas, brother of the late incumbent, has been chosen President, for four years from the 20th inst.

The Coffee crop promises to yield well, and the quality will be very good. Large quantities were coming into market. Washed Coffee is quoted at 11 a 11 1-4, and unwashed, with 10 a 10 1-2.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.

WRECK OF THE BRIG LOGAN.—The brig Logan, of Searsport, Captain Treat, twelve days from Matanzas for Boston, which, mentioned in yesterday morning, ran ashore on the Beach, about one mile south of Chatham Light. The vessel has bilged, but the cargo will probably be saved in a damaged state.

The schooner Lysander, Captain Hopkins, for Boston, is ashore at Mackerel Cove, near Newport.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.

MASSACHUSETTS U. S. SENATOR.—The 14th ballot for Senator was had this morning, with the following result: whole number of votes 382; necessary for a choice 192—Summer, 185; Winthrop, 169; scattering, 30; blank, 1.

The ballot for Senator has been postponed one fortnight from to-day.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The first fugitive slave case here was tried yesterday, and caused considerable excitement, but is now ended by the woman expressing a desire to return in her master. The point raised by the attorney for the slave was, that she was brought here by her master, and under our law, entitled to her freedom.

MILWAUKIE, Feb. 11.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.—CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Senate has abolishing capital punishment was lost in the House this afternoon, by a large majority.

HARTFORD, Feb. 12.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.—The Free Soil Convention today nominated John Boyd for Governor, and Wm. Field, for Lieut. Governor.

FRESH ISSUE OF METALLIC CURRENCY.—We copy the following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of the 12th:

We learn that the amount of uncoined gold dust and bullion now in the Mint, deposited by banks and individuals, somewhat exceed six millions of dollars, which will, with the increased capabilities of that establishment, be converted into coin at the rate of about two hundred thousand dollars per day. In order, however, to anticipate this coinage to a certain extent, and to enable depositors *at once* to receive a considerable portion of their funds, we are highly gratified to hear that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, at the instance of the cashiers of our banks here, seconded by the request of sundry gentlemen in New York, has directed the sum of two millions of dollars to be appropriated out of the Subtreasury there, to the prompt payment of an equal amount of Mint certificates issued in the early part of last month. This intelligence will be very gratifying to our mercantile community, and we take great pleasure in acknowledging the obligations which we shall *all* feel to Mr. Corwin for the promptitude he has evinced in this matter, and the disposition which he has thus shown to furnish every facility in his power to meet the wants and wishes of the public. The immediate payment of so large a sum as two millions of dollars in coin, out of the Subtreasury in New-York, cannot but have a very favorable effect upon the money market, and we are much pleased to find that Mr. Corwin, by this act, evinces a disposition on his part to relieve our New York friends (so far as it is in his power) from any *imaginary* inconvenience which they will sustain in consequence of the refusal of Congress to establish a branch mint in that city.

SPICY EXPLANATIONS.—There is a member of the Virginia Convention, a Mr. Chilton, who certainly must belong to one of those celebrated "first founders," who idly live only in the past. He took the ground one day last week, in discussing the new constitution, that there could be some of the valuable features of aristocracy and monarchy in a republican government.—The following scene thereupon took place:

Mr. Wise requested from him an explanation of his idea of conservatism, and Mr. Chilton, after complying with his request, desired him to define his idea of *radicalism*. This called forth from the member from Accomac one of those peculiar, impetuous, vehement bursts of eloquence, for which he is so famous. You could have heard a pin drop in the Hall at any time during that short electrical speech. Mr. W. declared that his radicalism went to the uprooting and eradicating of every particle of monarchical and aristocratical principle that might be in the constitution. Mr. Chilton said that he asked for a definition, and received a speech. It was like Falstiff's bill—a penny's worth of bread and an intolerable deal of sack!

THE WEATHER IN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA has been dreadfully cold, the thermometer sinking as low as 28 degrees below zero. A Canadian lost his way near Lake St. Croix, Wisconsin, and was frozen to death. An Englishman who got benighted in the forests of Eau Galle, Minnesota, was so badly frozen that his legs had to be amputated.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 12th, Mr. Soule presented a memorial from Messrs. Bryant and others, proposing a contract for a line of steamers to Africa; which was referred. The bill granting ten millions of acres to the several States for the benefit of the indigent insane was read a third time and passed. The joint resolution creating the rank of Lieutenant General of the army was considered and passed—32 to 20.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Bayly asked leave to report back, from the Committee of Ways and Means, the deficiency bill with amendments, with a view to commit it; objected to.

Mr. McWillie, from the Committee on Public Printing, made a report on the memorial of Thomas Ritchie, accompanied by a joint resolution authorizing the settlement of his accounts as contractor for the printing of the present Congress, and allowing him one-half the rates of compensation fixed by the joint resolution of 1819. Mr. Burt objected to the consideration of the resolution; but the Speaker overruled the objection, deciding that, by rule of the House, it was a privileged question. The subject was taken up, and Mr. McWillie spoke in support of the resolution. Mr. Orr opposed and Mr. Morehead supported it. Mr. Burt moved to recommit the resolution, with instructions to report upon the manner in which the contract has been executed, and the extent of the loss thereon. Mr. McLane spoke in support of the resolution. The debate was further continued by Mr. Orr and Mr. Marshall; and, without coming to any conclusion on the subject the House adjourned.

In the SENATE on the 13th, Mr. Benton gave notice of his intention to again introduce the bill granting to Missouri the 2 per cent fund reserved on sales of the public lands.

Mr. Hale's resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of placing Naval Chaplains on the same footing, as to compensation, as Surgeons, was taken up and adopted.

The joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General for eminent services, was taken up and passed. Yeas 21, nays 16.

A motion by Mr. Norris, to take up the bill to amend the patent laws, was debated and then rejected. Yeas 21, nays 24.

Mr. Rusk submitted a substitute for the cheap postage bill, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, the Senate took up the bill to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed Clerks, Marshals, and Attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

The bill was amended in several slight particulars; and on an amendment authorizing the department to allow reasonable compensation for services by Attorneys, for which claims are now pending against the U. S., a long debate ensued. The amendment was then rejected. Pending questions on other amendments, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Bayly reported the Army Bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, and Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, resumed his examination of circumstances connected with the performance of the public printing by Mr. Ritchie; the employment of workmen, and the ability of that gentleman to perform the contract, without recent applications for pecuniary means. He thought the amount of loss should be definitely ascertained, and that any liability to do this, would arise from the public printing being so mixed up with a political paper, that it becomes impossible to separate them. Mr. Marshall concluded by stating that if the present application was entertained with, there was no knowing where it would end.

Mr. Marshall's speech was cut short by the fall of the Speaker's hammer, when the hour had expired to which the speeches are limited.

Mr. Hallonday, of Va., followed and spoke in favor of the contractors. He said they had done more work than any other printers ever executed in the same time before, and evidently doing so at a loss, yet from the fact that the public printers had always had the printing of the census, they relied upon that to make up the deficiency, but which however they did not obtain. He mentioned two instances where relief had been granted under similar circumstances, and trusted the House would be guided in its decision by those principles of justice upon which it had if had acted on other occasions.

Mr. Ashmun, from Massachusetts, here said the subject had been fully discussed, and that public business might not suffer any longer, he moved the previous question, which was carried.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolution be laid on the table, upon which the ayes and nays were taken, which resulted in the negative, there being 90 in favor and 110 against the motion.

The previous question having been carried, the debate was concluded by Mr. McWillie, of Mississippi, the chairman of the committee, who had reported the resolution under debate, and who made a most powerful and eloquent appeal in favor of Mr. Ritchie's application over the whole ground, opposed the amendment of Mr. Burt, which was the question then to be determined, that the report be referred back to the committee, to report if Mr. Ritchie had satisfactorily performed his contract, and the amount of the loss which had been sustained.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion to refer the report back to the committee was carried—109 to 91.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered, and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table which was carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Bayly, that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Tellers were appointed, and there being 84 votes in the affirmative and 48 in the negative, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Bayly moved that the committee take up the deficiency bill, for the purpose of considering the amendments, which had been reported from the Senate. Tellers were again appointed, and the motion was negatived—101 to 80.

A motion was then made that the committee rise, which was decided in the negative.

Mr. Bayly afterwards moved that the bill relative to the military academy be taken up—Tellers were appointed, and it was also negatived.

A motion was subsequently moved to take into consideration the harbor and river bill, which was carried, 109 to 9, and was subsequently read by the clerk.

At the request of Mr. McLane, of Maryland, the clerk read the first section of the bill, and a motion that the committee rise was negatived.

Mr. McLane addressed the House in support of the bill, which had, on a former occasion, been considered as an appropriation bill. He alluded to the opposition to the bill which was manifest in the House, together with the national feeling that is involved in its consideration, which, as well as its intrinsic merits demanded from him a strenuous support.

The opening speech of Mr. McLane had reference to the objections that were urged to the principle of the bill, and referred to the views taken by former Presidents of the constitutionality of measures similar to that which was then under consideration. He said he did not suppose the bill was perfect, and although he reported it, yet would cheerfully lend his aid to amend it.

In consequence of questions put by Mr. Burt, Mr. McLane diverged from the subject of harbors and rivers; and as the debate was evidently taking a discursive range, a motion was carried that the committee rise. The House then adjourned.

THE FIRST AND LAST FATAL DUEL BY ILLINOIANS.—In year 1820, a duel was fought in Belleville, St. Clair county, between Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett. The seconds had made it up to be a sham duel; Stewart, one of the parties, was supposed to be in the secret; but Bennett, his adversary, believed it to be a reality. It is supposed that Bennett somewhat suspected a trick, and after receiving his gun from his second, rolled a ball into it. At the word fire, Stewart fell mortally wounded. Bennett was indicted, tried, and convicted for murder. A great effort was made to procure him a pardon; but Governor Bond would yield to no entreaties, and Bennett suffered the extreme penalty of the law by hanging, in the presence of a great multitude of people.

This was the first and the last duel which has ever been fought in the State by any of its citizens. The hanging of Bennett made duelling discreditable and unpopular; and laid the foundation of that abhorrence of the practice which has been felt and expressed by the people of Illinois. The present Judge Lockwood was then Attorney General of the State, and prosecuted in this case; to his talents and success as a prosecutor the people are indebted for this early precedent and example, which did more than is generally supposed, to prevent the practice of duelling from being introduced into his state.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN GOLD.—Mr. Smithey, from whom we obtained part of the news from Central America, published in yesterday's *Tribune*, informs us that the account of the discovery of a gold placer near Chinandega, which we translated from the *Correo del Istmo*, was proved to be a humbug, just before he left the country. It was a speculation of some enterprising hotel-owners in Chinandega to draw a crowd there and increase their profits. They procured a small quantity of gold dust, and secretly scattered it here and there, in the soil.—After this was washed out by the discoverers, no more was to be found. Mr. Smithey dug two days at the spot without finding a particle of the dust; so that our gold-hunting friends cannot yet stop short of California.

THE QUINCY TRAGEDY—*The Mystery Unravelled.*—We have published several accounts of a mysterious tragedy, recently enacted at Quincy, Massachusetts. It will be remembered that the bodies of a man and woman—the latter dressed in male clothing, and passing by the name of George Sands, and the former as John Greene—were found last week, in the woods, near Quincy, Massachusetts, lying side by side, with gun shot wounds in their heads, and that the result of the coroner's inquest was that the man had first shot the woman, and then shot himself.

We were yesterday called on by a gentleman who informed us that he fully recognizes the parties to this mystery, as having been John Grieve and his wife Hannah—the first son of Mr Peter Grieve, of Zanesville, Ohio, and the latter the daughter of Mr. John Banks, of the same place. He states that they were noted for their romantic freaks, and that the wife has been known to attend lectures dressed in male attire, where no one but males were admitted, and that they made a practice of going out in a boat in the Muskingum river, she attired as a male, for the purpose of fishing, sailing, bathing, &c. The following, published in the Sun, on the 24th of October last, is the last that had been heard of the parties at Zanesville—

DEATH BY DROWNING.—The Zanesville Gazette records the death of Mr. and Mrs. John Grieve. They were in the habit of rowing and sailing up the Muskingum, afternoons, taking their evening meal along. They also took books and read as they floated upon the waters, until twilight. Monday night they did not return. Tuesday their boat was found bottom side up, and the shawl and basket of Mrs. Grieve. Their bodies had not been found.

It was also stated, in more detailed accounts published at the time of their disappearance, that she was dressed in male attire, and our informant further states that the description of the picture published in the Sun on Tuesday and yesterday is prec sely that of the missing John Grieve and his wife, even to the wreath on his arm, in the centre of which it was said was the figure of a female, which he had often seen Mrs Grieve was young and very intelligent; wrote both prose and poetry with considerable merit, but was of a marked romantic disposition, so much so that when generally supposed to be drowned, those who knew them best believed that it was but another romantic freak, and that they would again be heard from. Grieve was a boot-maker by trade, and had also acted as an engineer on the Mississippi, which corresponding with the statement made by the parties to the tragedy prior to their disappearance from Quincy, where the man had been working at boot making. They were both of respectable and wealthy families, and were well provided for before their mysterious disappearance.

Our informant also states that, if the man should prove to be John Grieve, other marks will be found on his right arm, he having commenced to print his name on it in Indiana, but after getting as far as "*John Gri*," ceased the operation. If this is found to be the case, it will settle the point to his identity.

The Boston Times gives some further particulars with regard to the mania which seemed to possess them relative to the spiritual knockings," and the wit of the woman to Mr. Leroy Sunderland, who claims to be a spiritual philosopher, to connect him and the knockers as to some undertaking Grieve was about entering into. The Times adds—

"About a week after this visit, Mr. Sunderland stated that he received a letter from Quincy, purporting to be written by George Sands, which stated that he was desirous of getting Mr Sunderland's opinion on behalf of his brother—*Whether suicide would interfere with happiness and progression in a future state.*"

"The letter also stated that the writer was 17 years of age, and desired employment. The letter was very long, and related mostly to spiritual philosophy. This letter unfortunately, has been destroyed. Mr. Sunderland wrote in answer that the effects of "suicide" on the future state, would be terrible, and would interfere with and be detrimental to the spiritual happiness, and could no more be expected to be beneficial than to expect maturity from the rose by cutting it off early in the bud."

The minds of these young people were evidently elevated by French novels, spiritual knockings, clairvoyance and studying the philosophy of Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis.—*Balt. Sun.*

City Intelligence.

JENNY LIND'S CONCERT TO NIGHT.—Amongst the more attractive pieces which have been selected for Jenny's Concert this evening, are "The last Rose of Summer", Benedict's Ballad of "Take Thy Love", the "Perche non ho", from the *Lucia de Lammermoor*, and finally, the Bird Song. Bellini's air gives us a Romance from the *Don Pasquale*, for the first time. As a number of tickets remained unsold after the auction for this concert, we advise all those who wish to attend it, to be early at the Box Office and provide themselves with places.

BENEFIT OF THE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—The performance to-night at Placide's Varieties will be for the benefit of "The Firemen's Charitable Association," and we hope the public will come up nobly to the support of the noble institution. A powerful attraction is to be presented on the occasion, consisting of the fine comedy of "Paul Pry," two pleasing Divertisements, and the inevitable piece of the "Trumpeter's Wedding".

ORLEANS THEATRE.—To night the attractive opera of "Guide Ravineau" will be performed, after which the fourth act of the grand opera of Lucia de Lammermoor.

To morrow we are to have two pretty Vaudevilles and the admirable comedy of "Gabrielle," in five acts.

AUCTION SALE OF JENNY LIND'S CONCERT TICKETS.—The sale of tickets for Jenny Lind's Concert on Monday evening, will take place at the Armory Hall to-day at 11 o'clock.

SENT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.—John Brown was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious person. Not being able to give a good account of himself, he was sent to the Work-House.

LARCENY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Che Marks and Wm. Moore were charged yesterday before Recorder Caldwell with having stolen a silver watch and some clothing from W. Woods and J. Smith whilst on their voyage to New Orleans. They were both sent before the U. S. Commissioner.

SELLING CLOTHING.—Hannah Burke was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality, on the charge of having stolen a lot of clothing. She has not yet been examined.

RUNAWAY.—Geo Feyder was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, for riotous behavior on the Levee on Thursday evening. He was remanded for examination.

VOLUNTARY ARREST.—Wm McDonald was charged yesterday before Recorder Gennis, with having violently assaulted a slave of J. Brunean with a billet of wood. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

COMMITTED.—Chas. Leopold Solomon alias Jacob Josephs, whose arrest we noticed yesterday, has been committed by Recorder Genny, for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having stolen some clothing from Wm. Stirling, a boarder at the St. Louis Hotel.

VAGRANT.—Samboy Power was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, as an incorrigible vagrant, and committed as such, by the Recorder, before the First District Court.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1851.

Only a moderate activity has been displayed in the general market since the date of our last report, and prices of most articles have slightly yielded under the pressure consequent on the rapid advancement in the rates of transportation.

On Tuesday, Telegraphic despatches came to hand, announcing the arrival of the Africa, with news of a decline in the Liverpool Cotton market, of ⅛d @ ¼. These advices were far from being unexpected, coming as they did in response to the erroneous estimates of the crop forwarded in January, with the view of breaking down the Liverpool market, and thus reacting on our own. With us prices have given way ¼c since the news, but the decline has brought forward a number of buyers and the transactions have been large.

With regard to the crop, we have nothing new to offer, considering it as we do, a fixed fact, that the production will not exceed 2,900,000 bales. If we adhere to the opinion expressed in October last, and reiterated since over and again, it arises not from obstinacy, but from a firm conviction, that the growth of 1850 never amounted to more. Placed in a fortunate position for observation, and having at our command, the most reliable sources of information, it would be strange indeed, if we were to fall into any materia. error on the subject. Hence it has never yet occurred to us to be betrayed into foolish estimates, and having no interest to subserve, it is not likely that we can be led astray by parties whose ignorance is too palpable to be mistaken, or who have certain speculative purposes to accomplish.

In the early part of the week, the weather was clear and cool, but since yesterday, it has become damp and rainy. The river is 7 feet 6 inches below high water mark.

COTTON—Arrived since the 14th instant, 24,891 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 21,118 bales; Glasgow, 1,150; Havre, 7,049; Bordeaux, 416; Trieste, 1,541; Genoa, 1,977; Bremen, 1,835; New York, 571; Boston, 519; Philadelphia, 30; together, 35,699 bales, making a reduction in stock of 609 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 270,727 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850..... bales	16,618
Arrived last week.....	34,891
Arrived previously.....	649,963
	684,854
Exported last week.....	35,499
Exported previously.....	378,628
	414,127
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....	270,727

The heaviness noticed in the Cotton market, at the date of our last report, continued to manifest itself on Saturday and Monday, as buyers were indisposed to operate until the receipt of later advices from Europe. These came to hand on Tuesday, reporting a decline in Liverpool, of ⅛@¼d., whilst other despatches conveyed the news of a falling off of ¼@⅜d. Our market was at once brought to a stand, and only 1,000 bales changed hands, which in addition to 9,000 bales previously disposed of, made the business of the three days 10,000 bales.

The rapidly increasing stock, and the upward tendency of freights added to the nature of the intelligence above recorded, caused holders to give way materially, and the consequence was that 8,000 bales were sold at a decline of ⅛@¼c ℔ lb. This concession brought forward a number of buyers yesterday, when 12,000 bales changed hands at similar rates. To day, the market was less active, the sales reaching 6,000 bales, which makes the total of the week's transactions 36,000 bales, the greater portion of which was taken for England. Our quotations are revised

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

INFERIOR.....	8⅝@9
ORDINARY.....	9⅝@10⅜
MIDDLING.....	10⅝@11
GOOD MIDDLING.....	11⅛@11⅝
MIDDLING FAIR.....	11¾@12⅛
FAIR.....	13—@—
FULLY FAIR.....	—@—
GOOD FAIR.....	—@—
GOOD AND FINE.....	nominal.

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 14th instant, 1,493 hhds. Cleared in the same time, for Genoa, 100 hhds; Bremen, 25; New York, 48; Charleston, 4; together, 178 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 10,138 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850.....	hhds.	14,849
Arrived last week.....		1,493
Arrived previously.....		6,129
		22,471
Exported last week.....	178	
Exported previously.....	12,155	12,333
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....		10,138

The Tobacco market has remained in a state of complete inactivity since our last, and prices are almost nominal. The receipts of new crop are beginning to come forward freely, but the quality thus far is very bad. We repeat our quotations as a matter of reference only. Lugs, 7¼@8c. Leaf Inferior to Common, 8⅝@9c. Fair to Fine, 9½@10½c. Choice and Selections, 11@12½c. ℔ lb.

SUGAR—Though the transactions in this article have been to a considerable extent, yet the heavy receipts and rapid rise in freight, have counterbalanced this activity, and prices are ⅛@¼c lower. The sales of the week amount to 5,300 hhds, including 600 to day, and the market closes at the following rates. Interior, 3¼@3½c. Common, 4⅛@4½c. Fair, 4⅝@5½c. Prime, 5¼@5½c. Choice, 5⅝@6½c ℔ lb. We have not heard of any sales on plantation.

MOLASSES.—There has been an animated demand for this article during the past week, and prices have been firmly sustained at a range of 25½@26c ℔ gallon, though, within the last day or two, the outside figure cannot be obtained, consequent on the advance in freights. The transactions from up 6,300 bbls, including 1,000 bbls. to day, the whole having been pretty evenly divided between Western and Northern buyers. A small sale on plantation has been made at 26c ℔ gallon.

FLOUR.—The demand for export has been quite limited during the past week, which added to the advance in freights, has told heavily on prices. The sales since our last amount to 12,000 bbls, including 2,000 to-day, and the Company have refined $4 50 for other, $4 45 ℔ $5 for St. Louis and Illinois, and $4 50@$5 for extra brands.

GRAIN—In consequence of the heavy rate pts which have proved entirely inadequate to the demand, the Corn market has given way since our last the decline being equal to 6@7c ℔ bushel. The sales of the week amount to 37,000 sacks including 5,000 to-day, at the range of prices now to be quoted from 60@62c ℔ bushel. Oats have also declined, with sales to a fair extent, at 36@37c for Ohio, Indiana &c., and 36@37c ℔ bushel for St. Louis. There is no Wheat in market, Bran, sales at $1 ℔ 100 ℔.

PORK—The market has been quite inactive since our last, and the sales consist of a small parcel of mess, at $12 ℔ bbl, and $13 ℔ bbl. Prime Mess has been retailing at $11 50@$12, and Prime at $12 50@$13 ℔ bbl. In packed meat we have to chronicle 500 tierces Hams at 7½c ℔ lb, 50 bbls for Hams, and 50 of shoulders, Mess Pork, $12 ℔ bbl, and the sale of 300 boxes Shoulders at 4½@5c ℔ lb. There has been also sold at 4½@5c ℔ Shoulders, and 6c ℔ lb for Hams, all for home use.

BACON—Supplies have come forward in fair extent since our last, the demand has been quite active and the sales of the week amount to 1,300 pieces of a range of prices for Shoulders and 6@6½c ℔ lb for Shoulders, Hams are selling at 7½c ℔ lb freely, at 10½@11c ℔ lb for extra and sugar cured.

BEEF—Nothing of consequence has been done in this article, and we continue to quote as before, viz Mess at $11 50 ℔ bbl, Prime $8@$8½, Prime ℔ 25 ℔ ℔ 20 and Ham ℔ 25 ℔ ℔ 30. We have not heard of any transactions in Prime Mess.

LARD—The market has been rather active, but without any change in prices. The sales of the week comprise some 200 bbls, and tierces at 6½@6¾c for grease, and 7@7½c for no leaf, kettle and steam 5,200 kegs, at 5½c ℔ lb, all bulk being at the inside rate.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—The market has been dull though without any material change in prices of Western Butter ranging from 10@12c ℔ lb according to quality. Cheese has been quiet and we note sales at 7@7½c ℔ lb for Western.

RICE—There has been a fair demand, with sales to a moderate extent, at 3¼@3½c ℔ lb for Carolina.

WHISKEY—A further decline has been established in the article since our last. Prices opened at 25c ℔ gallon for rectified, at which some 1,000 bbls were sold, and subsequently 1,000 bbls have been selling at 24½@25c ℔ gallon. Raw has been sold at 20c ℔ gallon.

SALT—Two cargoes of Liverpool fair quality, and one of Liverpool ordinary have been sold on private terms since our last. From second hand sales we are selling at 55@60c, and fine at $1 25c ℔ sack delivered.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio Coffee has been to a little limited since our last, and the sales of the week amount to 15,500 bags, at 10½@11c ℔ lb, mostly, however, at the inside rate. Since yesterday, holders have displayed more firmness, and the transactions effected have ranged from 11 at 11½ ℔ lb. Two cargoes have arrived during the week with 7,600 sacks.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—The market has been nominal at a stand, only a few small sales of Bagging having been made at 12½@12½c ℔ yard, though the extreme range of prices is from 12@13c. Cordage and Bale Rope are steady at 6@7c ℔ lb.

GUNNY BAGS—The market is firmer, and the few sales we notice, have been at 9@9½c for 2¼ bushel bags, closing at the latter rate.

HEMP—Prices are entirely nominal. There has not been a transaction for the last two months in this article.

LEAD—No sales have been made since our last, and we are not aware of any offering.

LIME—A cargo of 2,100 sacks Rockland has been sold at $1 20c—a further advance. From second hands, holders are now obtaining from $1 30@$1 37½c ℔ cask.

TALLOW—A sale of 110 casks country rendered