The New-Orleans Bee.

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G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor NO. 82 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.

Wednesday Morning Mar. 7, 1851.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION.

The Fourteenth Anniversary of the Fire Department of New Orleans dawned on as bright and brilliant a day as could have been desired for the occasion. At an early hour already the Companies commenced marshalling their members on Canal street, the arrival of each being heralded by fine bands of music, but it was not until 11 o'clock, that the Procession fairly got under way. As it defiled down Bourbon street, under the direction of HENRY BIER, Grand Marshal of the day, its immense extent began to be appreciated, and the common remark from the numerous spectators, was that never had the Fire Department of New Orleans made such a magnificent display. We are disposed to echo this opinion, for having seen every celebration since the organization of this pre-eminently useful institution, we may safely say that in extent of numbers and brilliancy of appearance, yesterday's ceremonies fairly eclipsed all the preceding ones.

To describe the magnificent Procession in detail would be a difficult task, suffice it to say that the Twenty-one Companies of which the New Orleans Fire Department is composed, turned out in full strength with their splendid banners, and engines decorated in the richest and most tasteful manner. In the spirit of good brotherhood each Company vied with and emulated the other, so that the eye almost became wearied with witnessing the handsome and elegant decorations of the engines as they passed in review. The number on the ground at a fair estimate, may be put down at 2,500, for even by three quarter of an hour for the Procession to pass any given spot.

A circuit through the prominent thoroughfares of the Third Municipality, the splendid display passed up Conde street, and on reaching Esplanade it was filed towards the Levee, thence to St. Peter, and down to Chartres streets. The reach of it there was most beautiful, and an immense concourse of persons had gathered in the neighborhood to witness the display. This portion of the route as is well understood was selected with the purpose of paying a compliment to JENNY LIND who has endeared herself to the Fire Department by the munificent donation which she made to the Charitable Association. According to when the procession passed by the residence of this lady on Jackson Square, Mr. BIER, the Grand Marshal halted for a moment and presented to Jenny Lind who was on the gallery a charming *bouquet* festooned with ribbons bearing the inscription "The Firemen's Charitable Association to Miss Jenny Lind." This appropriate gift was received by the charming Swede with the greatest *empressement*, and to encourage the delicate nature of the compliment, every fireman as he passed bowed assent to the artist, but to the woman, we ask if we so happily how to bend Charity and talents almost Divine. Nothing could have been in better taste than the silent and felicitous tribute, and Jenny Lind was evidently deeply affected by it. Her acknowledgments were tendered and repeated, and not until the whole of the Procession had defiled did she cease to wave her handkerchief and bow her head in token of a testimonial so flattering and unlooked for.

After the Procession had completed its route through the Second Municipality, the members repaired to Placide's Varieties, where an eloquent oration was delivered by Mr. S. W. Smith subsequent to which the various companies proceeded to their respective homes.

☞ THE FIRE, to which we briefly alluded in our paper yesterday morning, destroyed a considerable amount of property. In addition to the Commercial Bulletin Office which was entirely burnt down, Belden & Co's Hat Store-Evans's and H. M. Fields'do, fell a prey to the flames. Also, a number of offices, amongst which, those of T. W. Cable, Notary Public, J. Lorfano, do. C. A. Hodin, architect, L. Calliet, tailor, T. P. Veazy, Commissioner, and T. O. Sims, Notary Public. The auction office of J. A Beard was considerably injured, as also a portion of the Arcade Bar Room. We are not aware of the amount of insurance on the property, but presume that it amounts to about $40,000.

THE BULLETIN.—We sympathize sincerely with our worthy contemporary Col. SEYMOUR, in the sudden and severe loss he has sustained by the destruction of the *Bulletin* newspaper. It is some consolation to reflect that this calamity has neither dismpanted his zeal, nor paralyzed his energies, and that he proposes to resume the *Bulletin* as heretofore, without allowing his misfortune to interrupt its publication for a single day. The temporary office of the *Bulletin* is No. 28 Gravier street.

JENNY LIND'S CONCERT.—The engagement of Miss Lind draws rapidly to a close. Her eleventh concert takes place to night, and the twelfth, and positively the last, comes off to-morrow, after which the voice of the charmer will be mute for the citizens of New Orleans. The programme for to-night's concert is most attractive, embracing as it does several choice selections from Operas, &c.

We are sorry to perceive that Mr. Wynen's name does not appear in the programme for to-night, as the vast audience on Monday was in raptures with the admirable performance of this gentleman on the violin. His "Carnival of Venice" was a *chef d'œuvre*, and we think Mr. Barnum would consult his own interests were he to present the attractions of Mr. Wynen's to sent in connection with the concerts of the admired Jenny Lind.

CONSECRATION OF A HEBREW TEMPLE.—The Congregation of the German Israelites of our city, have set apart this day for the Consecration of their new and beautiful Synagogue in Rampart street, between Conti and St. Louis. The building is of brick, substantial and solid, without, simple, neat and tasteful within. It has been erected by the unassisted efforts of the Congregation of "*Shaari Chased*," which numbers among its members many valuable and highly respected citizens of New Orleans. The ceremonies of Consecration will doubtless be transacted in much interest. The hour fixed upon is three o'clock, P. M., and we are requested to state that the doors will be opened at 2 and closed at 3, and that none will be admitted without a ticket.

FROM HAYTI.—Capt. Pierce of the schooner *Benga*, arrived at New York on Saturday, the 23d ult., from Port au Prince 5th instant, reports every thing quiet at that place when he left. The Emperor was preparing to march against the Dominicans. Capt. P. reports that a conspiracy had been set on foot to murder the Emperor, but it had been frustrated, and the ringleaders arrested. It was healthy at Port au Prince when the Bengal left. Produce was high; coffee was selling at 10 cents, and scarce. Capt. P. reports the United States steamer *Saranac* for Cape Haysien next day; he brings the mail bag of the *Saranac*.

☞ Gov. JOHNSTON has consented again to be a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania.

THE NEW ODD FELLOW'S HALL, in Charleston, S. C., was dedicated to the cause of 'Friendship, Love and Truth,' on the 25th ult, amidst solemn and impressive ceremonies.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the trade and country dealers to the extensive sale of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Co. Wares, which takes place THIS DAY, at the auction Rooms of Sykes, Ryde & Co., 51 and 53 Magazine street. The above mentioned sale will comprise the most extensive assortment of the article ever offered in this market.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 24th ult, Messrs. Chas. Hamlin, Dayton and Seward presented petitions for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, all of which were laid on the table.

Mr. Hunter reported a bill for changing the amount of silver in the silver coin of the United States. He also reported back the Indian appropriation bill, and it was passed.

Several resolutions of inquiry were submitted and adopted, one of them calling for the proceedings of the Court martial in the case of Commodore Jones.

The Postage Bill from the House was then up. After consideration it was reported to the Senate.

The amendment allowing weekly papers to circulate free of postage within the county where published was adopted, yeas 23, nays 19.

After other amendments were adopted and numerous others rejected, the substitute proposed by Mr. Rusk was adopted in the place of the house bill by a vote of 31 yeas to 18 nays.

The Senate then took up the reference of the President's Message.

Mr. Berrien was in favor of allowing the President the powers he asked.

Mr. Rhett followed in opposition to the Constitutionality of any fugitive slave law by Congress. It was the duty of the States to execute that duty by surrendering fugitive slaves.

Mr. Clay replied, and was followed by Messrs John Davis, Jefferson Davis and Downs.

The message was then referred, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the yeas and nays were then taken upon the motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday, laying the Fortification bill on the table, when there appeared in favor of the motion, 101, against it, 87.

Mr. Bayly moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution rescinding the five minutes rule during the remainder of the session. The effect of the resolution would be, to terminate the interminable and desultory debate that at present takes place on the details of the bills under consideration, after the principle has been adopted by the house or in committee of the whole. The yeas were 104, and the nays 80.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the house went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and previous to taking up the civil and diplomatic bill, he called the attention of gentlemen to the imperative nature of the five minutes' rule, and its inadequacy to facilitate the business of the session.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, then addressed the committee on the French spoliation claims, but was called to order, that subject being foreign from that which the House decided to consider in committee. The chairman stated that such irregularity had become so prevalent, that he did not feel himself compelled to rule Mr. McClernand out of order. An appeal having been made, the decision of the chair was sustained.

Mr. McClernand then resumed, and stated that his object was to show the amount which would be required, and that it would interfere with other appropriations. He reviewed what had taken place with reference to the claims alluded to, which no President had recommended, and against which committees of Congress had reported. He read various extracts from state and other public documents, and concluded by stating his reasons for being opposed to the claims arising from French spoliations, and which even the Supreme Court had decided upon a technicality.

The committee then rose for the purpose of passing a resolution on ing the debate, which the House determined should terminate in thirty minutes.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, took the floor after the committee resumed, and made a long speech in favor of the ocean line of steamers, which he contended was not a monopoly encouraged by the government, which had been refused, as in the Collins' line alone there existed a capital of a million of stock which had been subscribed for. He also showed that only a few acres of matter, transported by this line during the month of January last, was $20,000, a larger sum than was contributed to one month by the government. He alluded to other lines which ought to be established, and concluded a speech which was received by another occasion, from the evening which he had been interrupted, unfortunately prevented, and which he regretted regarding that time did not remain to enable him to treat the subject as fully as he intended.

There being but two or three minutes of the allotted time remaining, Mr. Evans, of Maryland, while he thanked all of these to call the attention of the committee to the system of light houses, which he characterised as the worst in the world, and insisted that if a proper course were pursued not only would the system be more efficient, but a saving might be effected annually to the extent of half a million of dollars.

The subject of mileage was the first that came on, and a session was passed limiting it to the usual post routes, as decided by the post office department—instead of, as hitherto, by the nearest route. Pending such mileage and providing that the aggregate amount for any one session should not exceed $1,000 on this side the Rocky Mountains, and $2,000 when members of the Senate or House of Representatives came from the other side of those mountains.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved a proviso, fixing the amount at $4 for every twenty miles, and that no member of either house should receive mileage as is done at present on the construction of the act, unless he had actually travelled the distance—the present practice being to make payment twice for the performance of the service once.

The question on this amendment was then taken by tellers, but only twenty-nine voting in the affirmative, the negatives were not taken.

The committee then proceeded with other items, among these a vote relative to the published reports of the opinions of the Supreme Court, created considerable discussion, during which it appeared that it had cost $27,000 for the publishing two opinions. It was contended that the appointment of a Clerk to the Attorney General for the first time at a salary of $2,000, was to enable him to furnish reports, &c., copies of the report alluded to. Mr. McLane and others thought that the information on this subject, called for from the President by the House, had not been responded to as it should have been.

An amendment was carried, authorizing the Smithsonian Institute to republish the Exploring Reports of Capt. Wilkes, and authorizing the transfer of the plates, &c., to that institution, for the purpose of such republication.

The committee then rose at the suggestion of Mr. BAYLY, and when the House had resumed he moved that during the remainder of the session, with the exception of the last day, there be a recess from half past three till six o'clock.

An amendment was proposed to meet at seven and not. The original resolution was carried; and half past three having arrived, the Speaker declared that the House was adjourned till six o'clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

10 P. M.—The House made rapid progress with the appropriation bill, and the committee rose at quarter of 10 o'clock, reported progress, and then adjourned.

LETTER FROM MR CLAY.—A letter has been received from Mr. Clay, by his friends in New York city, says the Mirror, fully approving of the course of Senator Beekman, of the New York States Senate, and advising that he should stand firm in his position until he has satisfactory assurance that Gov. Fish, (whom he opposed for U. S. Senator) is an out and out Compromise Measure man.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.—Among the appropriations in this bill which has passed the House of Representatives, we find one of $80,000 for the improvement of navigation in Red River, and one of $25,000 for Bayou Lafourche.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

The Fortification bill came up to-day on re-consideration in the House, and was rejected. The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up, and is still under consideration.

☞ The Municipal Election in Georgetown, D. C., on the 21st ult., terminated in the success of the Whig ticket throughout.

NEW COUNTIES.—The Iowa Legislature has passed bills organizing no less than fifty new counties at its present session.

HOMER LAW LIBEL SUIT.—Mr. Richard Hildreth, who is understood to be one of the conductors of the Abolition Commonwealth, at Boston, has commenced an action against the Boston Courier, claiming five thousand dollars damages for injury done to his professional character in the report of Elizur Wright's examination before the United States Commissioner. It so happened that Mr. Hildreth, who was counsel for the defendant, behaved on that occasion, so as to be unfavorably described in the reporter's minutes. This is the libel for which Mr. Hildreth—a great liberty-man—comes down upon the Courier for damages.

WASHINGTON, Feb 24—9 P M—DUEL BETWEEN MESSRS STANLEY AND INGE.—*The Difficulty settled*—Messrs Stanley and Inge, with their friends (Mr. Ash the friend of Mr. Stanley, and Governor Brown of Mr. Inge,) quietly absented themselves from the city to-day, crossed the Maryland line and fought a duel. They fought with pistols. After exchanging shots, (one round,) neither party being wounded, the affair was amicably adjusted by the friends of the parties, and they all returned, quietly to the city this evening. The difficulty grew out of language used some days ago by Mr. Inge, in debate, at which Mr. Stanley took offence.

LETTER FROM DAN. WEBSTER.

The Union Committee of Safety celebrated the anniversary of Washington's Birth-Day in New York, by a dinner to which all the distinguished public men of the country were invited. The *Herald* of the 24th, publishes their answers. We have only room to-day for that of the Son of ANAK—DAN. WEWSTER:

FROM DANIEL WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1851.

Gentlemen—It is a source of deep regret to me that my public duties absolutely prohibit me from having the pleasure of accepting your invitation in behalf of the Union Safety Committee, to attend a public dinner on the Twenty-second, in honor of that auspicious day. Auspicious indeed! All good influences, all omens of independence, liberty, free government, the creation of a nation, its prosperity, happiness, and glory, hung over the hour when the eyes of Washington first opened to the light. (Applause.)

You say truly, gentlemen, that the present moment admonishes us to rally in support of his principles—to express anew our admiration of his character, and our gratitude for his parting lessons of patriotism and wisdom.

You say truly, gentlemen, that the great duty devolving on us is that of regarding the Union as the foundation of our peace and happiness, and the Constitution as the cement of that Union. So Washington regard them; so he conjured his fellow-citizens, in all generations, to regard them; and whenever his farewell address to his country shall be forgotten, and its admonitions rejected by the people of America, from that time it will become a farewell address to all the bright hopes of human liberty on earth. (Great cheering.)

Gentlemen, the character of Washington is among the most cherished contemplations of my life. It is a fixed star in the firmament of great names, shining without twinkling or obscuration, with clear, steady, beneficent light. It is associated and blended with all our reflections on those things which are near and dear to us. If we think of the independence of our country, we think of him whose efforts were so eminent in achieving it; if we think of the constitution which is over us, we think of him who did so much to establish it, and whose administration of its powers is acknowledged to be a model for his successors.

If we think of glory in the field, of wisdom in the cabinet, of the purest patriotism, of the highest integrity, public and private, of morals without a stain, of religious feelings, without intolerance and without hypocrisy, here is the great figure of Washington presents itself as the personation of all these ideas. (Applause.) You do well, gentlemen, at this interesting hour, to invoke his example, to spread over the land a knowledge of his principles among the rising generation and fervently to pray Heaven, that the spirit which was in him may also be in us.

When Washington, in behalf of the convention, presented to the old Congress, and to the country, that constitution which was the production of their patriotic and assiduous labors, he made this most important declaration:—"In all our deliberations upon this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interests of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than we might otherwise have been expected; and thus the constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." (Applause.) And when the public labors of this great man were drawing to a close, he left to his country as his last best gift, his most earnest and affectionate exhortation to uphold that Union as the main pillar of their independence, and to frown indignantly upon the first dawning of any attempt to dissolve it. (Applause.)

This advice is needed now, and will be heeded hereafter. But, nevertheless, there are some among us on whom it is to inspire no effect, and upon whom it is to inspire no effect, and upon whom it is to inspire no effect, and upon