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The New Orleans Bee.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to the insertion strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1854. No. 3010 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XVII.—Whole No. 7358.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Feb. 13, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL of yesterday brought New York dates of the 5th, but in every other respect was a failure.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO!

Beneath the apparent stagnation of Mexican politics, there are undercurrents of feeling and opinion at work which threaten at no distant day to create disorder, tumult, and violent and sudden changes. From a correspondent in the city of Mexico, whose opportunities for acquiring accurate information are numerous, and whose knowledge of parties and public sentiment is derived from long experience, we have received intelligence of circumstances and events that are sedulously withheld from the fostered press of the misgoverned country. We subjoin the most interesting and important features.

For some days prior to the departure of the last mail rumors had prevailed in the Capital of a *pronunciamento* in Chihuahua. General TRIAS, the most popular and most influential of the military leaders stationed on the frontier, had proclaimed openly against the sale and transfer of the Mesilla Valley to the United States, and it is said, had declared the province of, Chihuahua independent. The Government had contradicted this alarming rumor, but after a short interval, it was revived with additional force, and private letters which reached Mexico on the 3d, state that the entire Northern bouncho on the 3d, state that the entire Northern boundary had revolted, and that General TRIAS had put himself at the head of the insurgents. On the 4th inst. a report was circulated that SANTA ANNA had despatched orders to have the Chihuahuas satrap shot without delay. If such an order has been issued it is more or less *brutum fulmen*. Intervening deserts, immense distances, and the attachment of the populace effectually shield TRIAS from the wrath and vengeance of the Dictator. It takes 17 days for the mail to travel from Mexico to Chihuahua, and hence some persons believe that TRIAS could not have been aware of the Gadsden treaty—but it must be born in mind that the news of the transfer of the Mesilla Valley were opened on the 12th December, and that the result was anticipated in the course of a few days. It is therefore entirely probable that TRIAS knew what was in progress, and determined to rebel, without awaiting official intelligence of the upshot of the negotiation. The Northern provinces of Mexico entertain no affection for the Government, of which they recognize the existence only through grievous taxation, and utter incapacity to protect them from the savage hordes by which they are perpetually ravaged. Should this news be confirmed, we shall soon hear of a revolution along the whole line of frontier.

TAXES and imposts are still the order of the day. The treasury must be supplied. The most iniquitous decrees are promulgated for this purpose. Such, however, is the stolidity of the Ministers, that after publishing the decree of 2 per cent., to which reference is made in our summary of news, they were compelled to repeal it, perceiving that it would defeat their object by the utter prostration and ruin of commerce. This is but one instance in many of the signal incapacity of the rulers of this mis-called Republic.

Although the Government of Mexico, like that of Cuba, suffers not the press to enlighten the public, observant minds are not ignorant of the critical condition of affairs. Could SANTA ANNA be here left for a few days at Encerro, but his Cabinet had induced him to postpone his departure, representing to him the imminent peril of leaving the Capital at a period when insubordination is rife throughout the land.—When he will leave, ow whether he will ever leave, is uncertain.

An anecdote vividly illustrating the senseless vanity and ruthless despotism of Mexican rulers, may be here related. Five or six of the ablest writers in the Capital undertook, sometime ago, to prepare a history of the late war between Mexico and the United States. Messrs. PAYNO, PRIETO, SCHIAFINO and PANCHO SEGURA, contributed the greater part of the materials towards this interesting publication. They gave a tolerably faithful narrative of events, showing naturally enough to mitigate the shame and humiliation which had fallen on their country.—Prodigious was the wrath of SANTA ANNA when the book was placed in his hands. The ancient city of a Mexican writer venturing to assert that SANTA ANNA was beaten at Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico! Treason, Capital, was intolerable. Forthwith a decree was issued stigmatizing the authors of the work as *bad Mexicans*, depriving them of their grade and offices, declaring them incapable of filling any public employment, ordering the book to be burnt in the public square, and commanding that all copies in the hands of private persons should be given up under penalty of a heavy fine. Several of the collaborators to the works had enjoyed handsome emoluments in the capacity of public employees, which they have now forfeited in favor of a set of political harpies and sycophants, whose chief object was to gist their avarice upon any pretext whatever.

SOMETHING WRONG.

We call the attention of the Postmaster to the following letter, simply remarking, that our papers are regularly mailed and sent to the office in proper time. This is not the first complaint of the kind we have received:

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 9, 1854.

Messrs. G F Wriese & Co.,

DEAR SIRS: The Bee does not reach here regularly. I have not seen it for a week. The other papers come pretty regularly—the *Courier* always.

Yours truly,
JAS. S. HALL.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 6th, after the presentation of petitions, the Nebraska bill was taken up, and Mr. Dixon of Ky., spoke in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; after which the Senate adjourned.

The HOUSE was not in session.

MORE NAY, a lady of high musical and educational qualifications desires to give private lessons in music and French. See advertisement.

SOUTHERN ECLECTIC.—The February number of this excellent review has been received. Among its contents we notice a powerful argument against Usury Laws.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINER.—We are indebted to Messrs. Lindsay & Blakiston, publishers, for the February number of this able periodical.

CITIZEN'S BANK.—The fifth instalment of 15 per cent. on the capital stock of this institution will be due and payable on Wednesday, the 15th inst. See advertisement in another column.

MADAME SONTAG'S FIRST CONCERT.—It will be seen by the announcement under the proper head, that Mdme HENRIETTE SONTAG, with her admirable troupe, will give her first concert positively, this evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. In consequence of the lateness of her arrival, the number of concerts is limited to three, viz: on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday of the week, the Hall being engaged by JULLIEN for next Monday. As the public will therefore be somewhat stinted in their opportunities of listening to the Queen of Song, they will doubtless eagerly embrace the occasion offered. It will be seen that with a view of accommodating all who desire to hear Mdme. SONTAG, the prices of admission have been fixed at $2 for reserved seats, and $1 for admission without the privilege of secured seats.

The programme is exceedingly attractive. Mdme. SONTAG sings "Una, Voce," Rode's beautiful and complicated variations, in Duett with PATTORINI from Linda, Proust Horns, and a Duett with BECCO, the Misses LAMBERT, Mlle. Camille Urso will perform an Air, Duett, and Mr. Jaell will execute two compositions on the Piano. The Grand Orchestra will perform Weber's Jubel Overture, and that of the Maiden de Portici, by Auber.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE NIGHT.

ST. CHARLES.—This evening the great (some think the *only* great) play of Shakspeare OTHELLO is to be Enacted. If Mr. Anderson who appears as Othello and Mr. Jamison who assumes the character of Iago, fast as many seem to say means) do but half their duty, a rioher treat has not been offered to the public this season.

The performance will conclude with the farce of THOSE IT OP. We cannot but regret that anything of a hilarious character should follow the stately and solemn tragedy of Othello—but, *de gustibus, &c.*

PLACIDE'S.—Here the entertainment will commence with the comedy of LOVE'S SACRIFICE, to which a fancy dance by Miss Pearl, and a pas seul by the comic genius of CHEVENFELLO THOMPSON.

SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—The ice weather is still there and said to be growing firmer every day. We advise every one to go and see her before an explosion takes place—in which event they had better be guy where else.

THE FLOATING PALACE was undoubted has broken loose from its moorings and floated down to the Third District.

DAN RICE'S.—Dan's attractions presented at Dan's on Saturday and Sunday drew the largest houses of the season, and proved more decidedly successful than anything presented during the season. The Camel and Elephant race was an important feature, and one that was relished by all the beholders. To night the same bill will be repeated by particular request. Those who wish to see the splendid Equestrianism of the Amphitheatre, had better avail themselves of the present opportunity, as to-morrow evening the comic and amusing drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be produced with beautiful scenery, appropriate properties, and a very strong company.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to RUDOLPH D. HEWITT, No 39 Camp street, for the following new music:

Youth, Love and Folly Polka, by Strachosch. Like all Strachosch's compositions elegant, graceful and original. It is written in A major. The opening movement has rather a sentimental character despite the vivacity of the measure, and although it is soon lost in the gayety of the latter, it reappears occasionally throughout the piece. Strachosch never absolutely fails.

Joyful Spring, a Cassonet, by Wallace—Easy and pretty, adapted to a voice of ordinary compass (from D. to F.)

It is the Happy Summer Time, by Wallace Similar in style to the preceding, written in B flat.

The Spring and Summer Both are Passed, by Wallace. Exceedingly simple and somewhat plaintive in expression. Written in E. major.

The Leaves are Turning Red, by Wallace. Decidedly graceful, and embued with originality and tenderness. It opens in a minor key with a dreamy lackadaisical touch despite the profound pathos in the major. The accompaniment is masterly and effective.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the steamer *Texas*, from Vera Cruz, we have received advices from the city of Mexico to the 3d, and from Vera Cruz to the 8th. There is but little news in the papers.

A fight occurred in Durango at Llance de las Parras, between the Mexicans and Indians, in which the latter were defeated, and about a thousand head of cattle captured.

Senor Don Ignacio Birra y Rozso has retired from the Treasury, and is succeeded by Senor Don Parres.

The town of La Paz has been proclaimed a port of entry.

The privilege of constructing a railroad from Mazatlan to Culiacan, has been granted to Senor Ignacio Fuentes.

Gen. Blancarte has been appointed to the command of the troops on the Pacific station, and instructions are on their way to Bonera.

By a decree of the Government, a tax of 2 per cent. has been imposed on every pecuniary transaction in the shape of a loan, or transfer of obligation. Taxes of all kinds have been levied—on doors, balconies, windows, &c.

M. Petin, of balloon ascension memory, is in Mexico, trying to raise the wind for another aronautic expedition.

TEXAS.

The steamship *Mexico*, from Galveston, brings us dates to the 8th inst.

The Legislature was still in session. The school bill has passed both Houses—two million being set aside as a school fund, the interest on which is to be distributed among the counties. Two new counties have been created, named Karnes, on the San Antonio river, and Johnson, on the Brazos, and two or three others are reported on favorably. A bill creating the county of Corgell has also passed the House.

The Galveston *Times* says:

We learn from private sources that there has been considerable rain falles within the last few days in the upper Trinity country, and that the river is rising slowly. As all of the Western rivers have risen of late, we think that ours must also rise soon.

It is said that Gen. J. P. Henderson has taken four and a half millions of stock in the Pacific Railroad, but we are not informed in what company.

The Earl of Durham, and other nobility, whose arrival was announced a few days since by an extract from the Galveston *News*, have, into the interior. They will be a valuable acquisitions to our State, and will, doubtless, be admitted at once to all the rights and privileges of domiciliation.

Texas affords fine pasturage and extensive ranges, and is, therefore, the country for those four-footed nobility.

An article appeared in our paper a few days since to the effect that the steamer Star State had met with an accident and sunk. We are glad to state that this report was entirely incorrect. The accident was very slight and the boat did not sink at all. We understand that the boat was never in better order than at present, whether for safety or comfort of accommodation.

The steamer United States came into this port yesterday from New Orleans. We understand that she brought freight to this place, but we have not received her manifest. We learn she is going to the Brazos river.

The mail steamer Swan, Capt. Jenkins, has arrived here from Corpus Christi, with a view, as we are told, to engage in the Trinity trade.

BEDIDI OFF AT LAST.—The Pope's Nuncio left the United States for Europe, yesterday morning.

A serious gross disturbance if the explanation should be at the wharf of the steamer, Mons. Bedini, attended by a committee of Catholic clergymen, was received on board the steamer Atlantic, at Clifton, States Island.

The steamer Active left her wharf at Whitehall, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the destination of which none knew, by which was a few minutes after 1 o'clock.

The gangway was hauled in, unwilling the loading, stopped her engines, and Bedini was received on board the steamer, and thence conducted to the cabin.

As soon as he stepped on the deck of the vessel she fired a gun, when the engines were put in motion, and she left the dock.

The Active was accompanied by the steamer Mr. Gautier, the especial deputy of the United States Marshal Mr. Bilyew. The committee attending his Excellency consisted of the Rev. Mr. Cumming, the Rev. Mr. McGuire, and others, whose names we could not obtain.

As soon as he had taken up his station on board the Atlantic, the steamboat Active returned to her dock at Whitehall, where she arrived by 2 o'clock.

There was no excitement at the wharf of the steamer at Canal street, nor at Clifton, as stated by way the whole affair managed.—*New York Herald 5th.*

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WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1854.

The important case of Morse *vs.* O'Reilly, involving the validity of the patents of the former for the American Electro Magnetic Telegraph has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the patentee, and making the injunction against the defendant, granted in Kentucky, perpetual. The claim of Morse is virtually sustained in all its parts, though it is not unlikely that further litigation may grow out of it.

The *Gladiator* vessel does not meet with much favor from the President and Cabinet, and it is quite doubtful if it will be sent to the Senate for confirmation. It is now said that the secretary would rather acquire by it, and for what we are to pay twenty millions of dollars, is worth little or nothing for settlement; that it is arid and sterile, destitute of mines, and only useful for the purpose of a railway to the Pacific.

The Nebraska bill is still the absorbing topic of Congress, and has quite obliterated from the mind of every one the war of the land and sea fortifications. On the question now presented, the two sections their positions; the South now going with and the north against the Administration. The truth is, however, that the Administration has been forced against its inclination of the President and Secretaries of the Cabinet, into its present attitude on this bill, and are now set heart hostile to that provision of it relating to the Missouri Compromise.

When Mr. DIXON, of Kentucky, (whig) is to-day proposed as an amendment to Douglas' first bill, a repeal of the Missouri compromise act, the *Union*, speaking for the Administration, declared that there could be no other purpose in thus disturbing that Compromise, than the raising up of a bitter and prolonged agitation. When, however, Douglas, speaking that Dixon was overbearing him on the southern end of the battle field, concluded to abandon his first position and advance further south, and accordingly brought in the second bill, the President and Cabinet were finally persuaded to march up to his line, thoughthey did it reluctantly.

To induce them to do so, they were told that if they did not, such had been the evidences of their proclivity and attachment to freesoilers, that the Administration would become identified in the eye of the Democracy with that section, and be abandoned by the rest. Upon these considerations the Administration abandoned its first position and took a second, and the *Union*, as in duty bound, immediately began to laud what it had but a day or two before so fiercely and indignantly denounced.

Mr. Chase to-day occupied the Senate in reply to Mr. Douglas, denying and endeavoring to show that the principles of legislation in the Compromise acts of 1850, did not embrace the Missouri Compromise act, but left it unbouched, or rather confirmed. This is the point in issue between the friends and opponents of the bill as it is: Did, or did not, the Compromise acts of 1850 supercede and abrogate the act of 1820?

Mr. Chase asserted that the committee of thirteen, who, in 1850 reported the Compromise acts of that year, expressly stated that they were only applicable to the territory acquired from Mexico. If this were not so, the Senator from Michigan, Gen. Cass, could correct him, and he begged him to do so. Gen. Cass remaining silent, Mr. C said, then I am right in this assertion.

It is not my purpose to give even an abstract of the arguments pro and con, as they will probably reach you by telegraph in advance of my letter; but the subject is of that importance that the principal speeches on both sides should be read by those who take an interest in public affairs. It is not the intention, I understand, of many Northern Whigs to take part in the debate, as they consider the passage of the bill fixed and settled, and knowing that it is the wish of some of the Democrats that they should in this premature way, manifest their hostility to Freesoilers. The fear of doing this will undoubtedly induce many Democrats to support the bill, who like the administration, are at heart hostile to it, or who think it best to allow the subject wholly uncalled for and impolitic, as it may be productive of sectional hostilities hereafter. Those who like the Missouri Compromise was smouched by that of 1850, look upon the present movement as an act of bad faith, and likely to be seized upon by the agitators at the North hereafter, as justifying them in discarding the several acts of the Compromise of 1850, and especially the Fugitive Slave act. If I am correct in this opinion, the agitation of the kind will result from it, and that no excitement will follow at the North, should the bill pass. One thing seems to be pretty general ly agreed upon here, which is that the body in the Senate had cast a longing, anxious look at the White House, this subject would not have been agitated; that it has its origin in "Buncomb," and is expected to serve the purpose of a four-legged animal, commonly called a baby. How much of legislation, good and bad—how many measures of peace or strife, have had their origin in an ambitious desire to attain office, or renown, the great mass of the people can neither know nor can conceive. Though in a less degree, the people of the United States are made to dance to the music, and to suit the purposes of demagogues, as well as the subjects of a monarch to the piping of courtiers, to an extent they little dream of.

Since I mentioned the on *dits* in the diplomatic circles here, in regard to Mr. Soule, just I have seen his communication to the editor of a Boulogne paper, giving his own, and a differ ent version of his affair with the Duke of Alba.

MAISON ROUGE.

OUR BATON ROUGE CORRESPONDENCE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 10, 1854.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented, to-day, by Mr. Lawrence, of Plaquemine, and came one day under the rule:

"Whereas, by the death of the late lamented JEAN BAPTISTE TOUSSE, of New Orleans, a large pecuniary interest of his immense estate has fallen to Miss Sarah Shephard, who has, in the noble and disinterested benevolence of his nature, signalled the desire to devote a large portion of that sum to the erection of a monument commemorative of his benefactor, and to the improvement of Canal street in New Orleans.

And, whereas, the erection of a Monument in the centre of Canal street, at the intersection of Rampart street, forming the Municipal line, and the head of the New Canal on the west, built of proper proportion and of suitable material, would not only commemorate in appropriate manner the almost unequalled philanthropy of one, who, while living, gave profusely and bountifully to the poor, yet suffered not his right hand to know what his left hand did, but, at the same time, ever stood out in bold relief as the most conspicuous ornament of his city—and, at all times to come, fix, irrevocably, the most prominent in the great metropolis of the South West, and, whereas, another and a greater object might, in connection with the same subject, be achieved, by converting the Capitol and other public buildings at Baton Rouge into a University of Learning to be called THE TOUSSE UNIVERSITY, and which might be endowed with a permanent fund, by obtaining from Congress the appropriation of two millions acres of the unappropriated lands in the State.

Therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That a Joint Committee of two members of the Senate and seven members of the House, be appointed, with instructions to take these subjects into consideration, and with leave to set during the recess of the Legislature, and to report within the first week of the next session, the probable expense of such an undertaking, and what amount the legatee of said estate will donate, and what amount the city of New Orleans will subscribe towards the erection of said Capitol.

"Be it further Resolved, &c., That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost exertions to obtain from the United States an appropriation of said two millions acres of the public lands in this States, for the purposes aforementioned.

"And be it further Resolved, &c., That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

It strikes me the intention of these resolutions would carry out the grateful wishes of Mr. Touse in as durable, dignified, useful and magnificent a manner as could be conceived. With the nature of Mr. Touse in the rotunda, the idea would be complete.

But, as the cook book says, "first catch the fish." —Of course the contingency of removing the Capital must be supposed. It is, however, but of a small grain on my track, for writing on this subject. One of these climbs down half a column of paper, and then unconsciously, with his feather, leg to do with making Baton Rouge a comfortable place. Another has got hold of the word "monument," and has evidently got the idea into his head that a car barks through a fence—no one will notice him except to poke him in the ribs. Others will remind the citizens of Baton Rouge open their doors, with the characteristic hospitality of the South, to the members and subordinates of the Capitol, and be troubled by criticisms. But I have not come here to sweep at insects with puny stings. I expect every one will have his say, and that the body, and if the 'gutted jade writes,' she should not wriggle her canon ball maker her second edition.

I do not know with what favor Mr. Campbell's bill for changing the present tax for railroad purposes into subscription to city bonds, for the same purpose, will be received by the city, but in having been passed in the House on yesterday, by a vote of 66 to 34, after several days of discussion, it appears that it has been well considered before it was approved. Every change, however, is for the better in this way, at every session of the bill. Gen. Cyprian made one last year, in spite of opposition. The bill of Mr. Campbell is also a change for the better. Campbell during Gen. Cyprian's presidency in his stable appointments, established him as a favorite with the people. Mr. Campbell had agreed to withdraw his personal opposition to the amendment allowing only farmers of real estate and slaves' to vote, but it was defeated by a vote of 54,000 to 1,000.

Mr. Campbell's bill, as passed, provides for the election of a Board of Commissioners, to consist of seven members, who shall receive no salary, and who are generally supposed that the opposition was on account of the location of the depot. But, to-day, the Board met and elected Mr. Gilmore, one of the contractor for city works, when any are to be let, authorized as not to question the City Council in regard to awards for the same, and to receive all bids and proposals for the same. The bill, I am told, provides for a loan of $1,000,000 by the city, which will be issued in bonds of $1,000 by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners are to be elected, by the Mayor, Mr. Gilmore, the special deputy of the United States Marshal Mr. Bilyew. The committee attending his Excellency consisted of the Rev. Mr. Cumming, the Rev. Mr. McGuire, and others, whose names we could not obtain.

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By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

THE STEAMER GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

The Georgia put into Norfolk last night, to procure assistance of injuries received in a recent gale off Cape Hatteras, on Thursday, the 9th. Her fastenings were carried away, and her boats stove, and it will take several days to make the repairs necessary to enable her to proceed to sea.

The passengers have been all on board since, and on the subject of the collision of the steamer Georgia with the propeller Northerner, which has been the subject of so much discussion, it is now stated that the latter was not injured in the slightest degree, and that the collision was unnecessary. There were 600 passengers on board.

Probable Shipwreck.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.

The bark Sarah Bridge, which arrived here to-day, reports having passed, on the 9th inst. with the ship Constellation, bound from New York for Liverpool, in a disabled condition. A severe gale was blowing at the time, and during the night the Captain of the Sarah Bridge saw no more of the Constellation. The Captain of the Sarah Bridge believes that the mast, and all on board perished.

Senator from Maine.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 10.

A telegraphic despatch from Augusta, states that the Legislature of Maine have to-day elected the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Senator from Maine for six years.

The Gadsden Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The President of the United States to-day sent into the Senate the Treaty with Mexico, lately negotiated by Gen. Gadsden.

California Steamer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

The steamship George Law arrived here to-day with $600,000 in gold.

[By the National Line.]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The Flour market has been depressed to-day, and prices have declined about 6 cents per bbl. Pork is heavier, with sales of Mess at $15 25@15 87½, and of Prime at $13@13 50 per bbl. Sugars are firm, and Cabinet were finally persuaded to march up to his line, thoughthey did it reluctantly.

To induce them to do so, they were told that if they did not, such had been the evidences of their proclivity and attachment to freesoilers, that the Administration would become identified in the eye of the Democracy with that section, and be abandoned by the rest. Upon these considerations the Administration abandoned its first position and took a second, and the *Union*, as in duty bound, immediately began to laud what it had but a day or two before so fiercely and indignantly denounced.

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Since I mentioned the on *dits* in the diplomatic circles here, in regard to Mr. Soule, just I have seen his communication to the editor of a Boulogne paper, giving his own, and a differ ent version of his affair with the Duke of Alba.

MAISON ROUGE.

OUR BATON ROUGE CORRESPONDENCE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 10, 1854.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented, to-day, by Mr. Lawrence, of Plaquemine, and came one day under the rule:

"Whereas, by the death of the late lamented JEAN BAPTISTE TOUSSE, of New Orleans, a large pecuniary interest of his immense estate has fallen to Miss Sarah Shephard, who has, in the noble and disinterested benevolence of his nature, signalled the desire to devote a large portion of that sum to the erection of a monument commemorative of his benefactor, and to the improvement of Canal street in New Orleans.

And, whereas, the erection of a Monument in the centre of Canal street, at the intersection of Rampart street, forming the Municipal line, and the head of the New Canal on the west, built of proper proportion and of suitable material, would not only commemorate in appropriate manner the almost unequalled philanthropy of one, who, while living, gave profusely and bountifully to the poor, yet suffered not his right hand to know what his left hand did, but, at the same time, ever stood out in bold relief as the most conspicuous ornament of his city—and, at all times to come, fix, irrevocably, the most prominent in the great metropolis of the South West, and, whereas, another and a greater object might, in connection with the same subject, be achieved, by converting the Capitol and other public buildings at Bat on Rouge into a University of Learning to be called THE TOUSSE UNIVERSITY, and which might be endowed with a permanent fund, by obtaining from Congress the appropriation of two millions acres of the unappropriated lands in the State.

Therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That a Joint Committee of two members of the Senate and seven members of the House, be appointed, with instructions to take these subjects into consideration, and with leave to set during the recess of the Legislature, and to report within the first week of the next session, the probable expense of such an undertaking, and what amount the legatee of said estate will donate, and what amount the city of New Orleans will subscribe towards the erection of said Capitol.

"Be it further Resolved, &c., That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost exertions to obtain from the United States an appropriation of said two millions acres of the public lands in this States, for the purposes aforementioned.

"And be it further Resolved, &c., That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

It strikes me the intention of these resolutions would carry out the grateful wishes of Mr. Touse in as durable, dignified, useful and magnificent a manner as could be conceived. With the nature of Mr. Touse in the rotunda, the idea would be complete.

But, as the cook book says, "first catch the fish." —Of course the contingency of removing the Capital must be supposed. It is, however, but of a small grain on my track, for writing on this subject. One of these climbs down half a column of paper, and then unconsciously, with his feather, leg to do with making Baton Rouge a comfortable place. Another has got hold of the word "monument," and has evidently got the idea into his head that a car barks through a fence—no one will notice him except to poke him in the ribs. Others will remind the citizens of Baton Rouge open their doors, with the characteristic hospitality of the South, to the members and subordinates of the Capitol, and be troubled by criticisms. But I have not come here to sweep at insects with puny stings. I expect every one will have his say, and that the body, and if the 'gutted jade writes,' she should not wriggle her canon ball maker her second edition.

I do not know with what favor Mr. Campbell's bill for changing the present tax for railroad purposes into subscription to city bonds, for the same purpose, will be received by the city, but in having been passed in the House on yesterday, by a vote of 66 to 34, after several days of discussion, it appears that it has been well considered before it was approved. Every change, however, is for the better in this way, at every session of the bill. Gen. Cyprian made one last year, in spite of opposition. The bill of Mr. Campbell is also a change for the better. Campbell during Gen. Cyprian's presidency in his stable appointments, established him as a favorite with the people. Mr. Campbell had agreed to withdraw his personal opposition to the amendment allowing only farmers of real estate and slaves' to vote, but it was defeated by a vote of 54,000 to 1,000.

Mr. Campbell's bill, as passed, provides for the election of a Board of Commissioners, to consist of seven members, who shall receive no salary, and who are generally supposed that the opposition was on account of the location of the depot. But, to-day, the Board met and elected Mr. Gilmore, one of the contractor for city works, when any are to be let, authorized as not to question the City Council in regard to awards for the same, and to receive all bids and proposals for the same. The bill, I am told, provides for a loan of $1,000,000 by the city, which will be issued in bonds of $1,000 by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners are to be elected, by the Mayor, Mr. Gilmore, the special deputy of the United States Marshal Mr. Bilyew. The committee attending his Excellency consisted of the Rev. Mr. Cumming, the Rev. Mr. McGuire, and others, whose names we could not obtain.

As soon as he had taken up his station on board the Atlantic, the steamboat Active returned to her dock at Whitehall, where she arrived by 2 o'clock.

There was no excitement at the wharf of the steamer at Canal street, nor at Clifton, as stated by way the whole affair managed.—*New York Herald 5th.*

☞ A French lady at Athens established in 1846, a prize of five thousand francs, for the Jewish damsel who, after close examination, should be declared the one most pure from Hebrew impurity. Several have been awarded between a young lady of the city of Hermyr, and another of Thessalonica. A fete in one and a ball in the other. The Grand Rabbins of the Consistory of Athens have pronounced authentic the documents which warrant the judges.

☞ The New York Brooklyn Post says the boat running the remainder of the trip from Fort Hamilton, the engineer, was not informed of the fact of a collision or breach of rules, but remained at his post, and when the boat struck the dock, he was found dead at his post, with his hand on the lever. The coroner will hold an inquest this day.

COMMERCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.
Saturday Evening, Feb. 11, 1854.
The Receipts of Cotton and Sugar to-day were very light, and prices remain unchanged. Molasses is in demand, and sales of prime to choice are reported at 30@32c. Freights are unchanged. Exchange on the North is in demand, and sales of Sight are reported at ¼@½ per cent. premium. Sterling is unchanged.
Sales of Cotton, Sugar and Molasses for the week:
Cotton ..... 3,000 bales
Sugar ..... 1,000 hhds
Molasses ..... 1,000 bbls
Sales of Cotton for the week at the following prices:
Fair ..... 8½@8¾c
Middling ..... 8¼@8½c
Low Middling ..... 8@8¼c
Good Ordinary ..... 7¾@8c
Ordinary ..... 7½@7¾c
Sales of Sugar for the week at the following prices:
Fair ..... 5½@5¾c
Prime ..... 5¾@6c
Sales of Molasses for the week at the following prices:
Prime ..... 30@32c
Choice ..... 32@33c
Sales of Flour for the week at the following prices:
Superfine ..... $7 50@7 75
Extra ..... $7 75@8 00
Extra Family ..... $8 00@8 25
Fancy ..... $8 25@8 50
Sales of Corn for the week at the following prices:
White ..... 75@77c
Yellow ..... 77@80c
Sales of Oats for the week at the following prices:
Oats ..... 45@50c
Sales of Pork for the week at the following prices:
Mess ..... $15 25@15 87½
Prime ..... $13@13 50
Sales of Bacon for the week at the following prices:
Shoulders ..... 6½@7c
Clear Sides ..... 8½@8¾c
Sales of Lard for the week at the following prices:
Lard ..... 9½@10c
Sales of Coffee for the week at the following prices:
Fair ..... 8½@8¾c
Prime ..... 8¾@9c
Sales of Whiskey for the week at the following prices:
Whiskey ..... 20@21c
Sales of Exchange for the week at the following prices:
Sight ..... ¼@½ per cent. premium
Sterling ..... Unchanged
Freights for the week:
To Liverpool, Cotton ..... ⅝d
To Havre, Cotton ..... ½c
To Boston, Cotton ..... ⅝c
To New York, Cotton ..... ⅝c
To Liverpool, Sugar 30s
To Boston, Sugar $1 50
To New York, Sugar $1 50
To Liverpool, Molasses 30s
To Boston, Molasses $1 50
To New York, Molasses $1 50
To Liverpool, Flour 2s 6d
To Boston, Flour 25c
To New York, Flour 25c
To Liverpool, Corn 2s 6d
To Boston, Corn 20c
To New York, Corn 20c
To Liverpool, Oats 2s 6d
To Boston, Oats 20c
To New York, Oats 20c
To Liverpool, Pork 30s
To Boston, Pork $1 50
To New York, Pork $1 50
To Liverpool, Bacon 30s
To Boston, Bacon $1 50
To New York, Bacon $1 50
To Liverpool, Lard 30s
To Boston, Lard $1 50
To New York, Lard $1 50
To Liverpool, Coffee 30s
To Boston, Coffee $1 50
To New York, Coffee $1 50
To Liverpool, Whiskey 30s
To Boston, Whiskey $1 50
To New York, Whiskey $1 50
To Liverpool, Exchange ..... Unchanged
To Boston, Exchange ..... Unchanged
To New York, Exchange ..... Unchanged

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE PANDELLY CASE.

TENTH DAY.

The Court room was crowded to overflowing, and Mr. Dulour addressed the Jury in a clear, lucid, and methodical speech. Not a word was uttered that could have been well omitted, and the attention of the vast audience was riveted upon him throughout his argument, which was of some duration. It is greatly to be regretted that in consequence of a peculiarity in the delivery of this gentleman, a slight hesitation of speech or pronouncing his most impassioned and emphatic passages in so low a tone as to be heard only by the Jurors' near him,) we are unable to respect his argument. But, after all, the argument of counsel were addressed to a Jury, and will have little influence with the public, for whose benefit we have carefully recorded all the testimony in the case.

Mr. Dulour was followed by Mr. Soniat, for the defence—after whom Judge Lavie addressed the Jury till a very late hour, when Col. Grymes concluded the case for the Jury retired at 9¾ o'clock, and at 12 had not agre