THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. F. WEISSER, S. HARRY,
H. DUVERGER, N. DUPOUY.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $10.00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $5.00
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. Monthly or quarterly advertisements inserted in less than one dollar in each language.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged at the rate of one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in spite of every other day.

No. 9215 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. 7257.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 11, 1854.

THE MAIL.—Our dates by the mail of yesterday are from New York to the 3d, from Philadelphia to the 3d, from Baltimore to the 4th, and from Charleston to the 6th. The new schedule does not seem to work well, and the old one is just as faulty as ever.

NEBRASKA.

About the most amusing instance of political jesuitism we have lately seen, is the above lay-joked by the Southern democratic organs on Senator SEWARD for sending a letter to the New York Tabernacle meeting, in opposition to the slavery proviso of the Nebraska bill. Aptness and sanophisticated sense! They can place at Wm. H. SEWARD through a magnifying glass of wonderful power, and many multiplying lens. They see in the whig abolitionist everything, and behold his form or feel his influence in every assault that Southern institutions have to endure. But if they peered through Lord Rosse's fifty foot Telescope, the field of vision would offer no other object than Mr. SEWARD. They would be unable to catch a glimpse of CHARLES SUMNER, the locofoco and abolition Senator, elected by the coalition in Massachusetts, or of Mr. CHASE, another locofoco abolition Senator, chosen by a coalition in Ohio, or of GERRIT SMITH, a locofoco abolitionist of the deepest dye, or of JOHN VAN BUREN, and the whole host of Soft Democrats who constituted the bulk of the aforesaid meeting.

This partizan malice is not only paltry, but contemptible, for any one with a modicum of intelligence can see through it. Every attentive observer of events now transpiring in reference to the Nebraska bill, must be aware that the clause proposed by Senator DOUGLAS, which repeals the Missouri Compromise, obtained popularity from several sources, wholly independent of party bias. As a matter of course it does not suit abolitionists, and hence will be violently assailed by SEWARD, SMITH, SUMNER, CHASE, and GIDDINGS. Neither is it acceptable to those members of Congress, from the non-slave holding States, who without being slave and fanatical in their opinions, are hostile to the extension of slavery. This division is large and formidable, and embraces a considerable number of Northern Whigs, and nearly the entire body of the Administration or Soft delegates from the North. A few whigs and a handful of National democrats from the North may possibly be induced to support the bill. The list is not, however, closed here. There are members of Congress—rigid conservatives—warm friends of the South—men who in times past have testified by word and deed their devotion to the Union, and their respect for the rights of the slave-holding part of the community—who will never be influenced by unconsidered prejudice, and from the purest motives, oppose the proposition of Mr. DOUGLAS. Among these may be classed EDWARD EVERETT and Senator BADGER—the latter a slave-holder—the former a Compromise man deeply imbued with the principles of DANIEL WEBSTER. The position assumed by these statesmen, that the Compromise measures of 1850 were designed to apply exclusively to territory obtained by conquest, purchase, or negotiation, and not to territory forming part of the public domain of the Government—that in reference to the latter, the Missouri Compromise was left untouched, and still exists in unimpaired vigor—that the debates of those who made the fact—that efforts were also made by a minority in both branches of Congress to effect the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and were resisted and defeated—and that consequently, the proposition of Mr. DOUGLAS must be regarded as a branch of faith, and should be supported equally by the Southern and Northern "wheel" known in the art of public men, whose lofty integrity, and utter freedom from sectional influences entitle them to respectful consideration. Whether they are right or wrong is not now the question, but the honesty of their purposes and the sincerity of their views are indisputable. We might add, in confirmation of our assertion, that the Washington *Union* itself took precisely the same ground, until it received a hint from head quarters that the administration was determined to make DOUGLAS' proviso a democratic issue, when it shifted its position with astonishing rapidity, and has ever since been engaged in the delightful labor of self-kick behind.

We do not believe that the Nebraska bill is portentous of any serious agitation, or that the South is to be convulsed, and the Union jeopardized, as in 1850. The people of the South perceive the material difference between the question then, and the question now. Nay, many of them are decidedly in favor of repealing the Missouri Compromise, as a fair and proper line of demarcation, and look upon the effort to revive agitation, as a crafty experiment in President making, by which a certain candidate for the succession is anxious to recommend himself to the masses, and to keep his name prominently before the public, by meeting it with a subject presumed to be of paramount interest. The end is, yet the ferry for justifying the means. It is unpatriotic and wicked to create sources of public disquietude and sectional bitterness for purposes purely selfish and personal.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due REDFIELD, publisher, through J. L. WHITE, No. 105 Canal street, for the following new publications:

The Philosophy of Physics. By Andrew Brown. This elaborate and bulky volume is an essay on the process of creative development, in which the formation of physical objects is traced to their first principles, by a new process, in the author's own words, by deducing the order of nature from the principles fundamental of nature, or elements as necessary *a priori* of all physics. The work is learned, ingenious and eloquent, and will repay attentive perusal.

The Partisan, by Wm. Gilmore Simms. This is one of those stirring tales of the revolution, in which the author of the Yemassee finds an admirable field for his quick invention and active fancy. The edition before is a new and revised one, and handsomely published.

Sketches of the Irish Bar, by Richard Lalor Shiel. Two volumes. This is a subject which Mr Shiel is perfectly competent to treat, and he has presented its broad features and minute details with originality, graphic delineation, and a nimble perception of the grotesque, the humorous, the extravagant, sometimes the startling and terrible. The student of the many sided phases of Hibernian character may profitably con these interesting volumes.

DR. B. F. SMITH.—This popular and able dentist has returned to our city from the North, and will attend to the duties of his profession during his stay in New Orleans. His office is No. 121 Canal street. Dr. SMITH is so well known to our citizens as to need no eulogy.

MME. SONTAG'S CONCERT.—The sale of tickets for Mme. SONTAG's first Concert will not take place before that eminent artist reaches our city, but we understand from her agent that she will undoubtedly be here for Monday, and that the first Concert will take place on the evening of that day.

SEÑORITA SOTO.—This charming *danseuse* takes her farewell benefit to-night at the Varieties Theatre, upon which occasion the entertainments are particularly varied and interesting, comprising the petit comedy of "My Aunt," a Divertisement, in which Mlle Foulrod and Señorita Soto will execute favorite dances. After which the comedy of Henriette Trumpe; to be followed by the ballet of the Carnival of Venice, in which Soto performs several dances—and the whole to conclude with the comic drama of the "Wife of Wisdermere." It will then be seen that the attractions, independently of the merit of the entertainments, are numerous and powerful enough to ensure a crowded audience.

ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACE!!—In the days of the Romans every style of wonderful animals were pitted against another for the amusement of the public, either to exhibit speed or strength and ferocity. Dan Rice is doing the same thing now. He has had numerous strange animals on exhibition at the Museum and Amphitheatre, and to-day, he brings together a real Syrian Camel and a beautiful Elephant in a race! It will be a sight to behold these mocrouch, ungainly, and singular animals tumbling around the ring at the top of their speed, with drivers urging them onward, and the little pelisse caressing beside. There will be performances this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon. Take the children and go and see them.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES.—Mr. Anderson opens this evening in the character of Richard III. After which the "Donnybrook Fair," by M'lle Vallee, Mons. Schmidt, and M'lle Therese. To conclude with the farce of the Dumb Belle.

PLACIDE'S.—The farewell benefit of Señorita Soto will take place to-night. It is pointed above here.

RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Entertainments as usual. See notice in another column.

SOUVENIR MUSEUM.—This establishment proves to attractive as ever. How can it be otherwise, with Professor Warner, Mlle. Graham, The Mysterious Lady, and a million of curiosities!

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.—This is the last day of the Great Exhibition of the Floating Palace with all its wonders. Profit, pleasure, by the opportunity, and see the curiosities of the Lion Tamer in the dens.

☞ We call the attention of buyers to the sale of property which will be made to day, at sale at the Lonis Exchange, by J. Eugene Toussin, auctioneer.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 3d inst., a bill was passed for the relief of military persons.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the Nebraska bill was taken up. Mr. Chase delivered himself of a long abolition philippic, and an ingenious argument against the slavery clause in the Nebraska bill, contending that the Compromise acts of 1850 had nothing whatever to do with, and did not affect the validity of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Chase spoke till 3 o'clock, and the Senate adjourned, Mr. Nixon, of Ky., having the floor.

In the HOUSE, twenty-six private bills were passed.

The Speaker laid before the House several communications; one from the President of the United States, in compliance with the resolution of the 30th ultimo, requesting him to communicate to the House, if compatible with the public interest, any correspondence not yet published that may have occurred between the State Department and the American Charge at Austria, with reference to persons claiming the protection of this government.

Among the documents is a despatch from our Charge, Henry R. Jackson, dated Vienna, Nov. 23, 1853, in which he states that Mazy, that fifty foot Telescope, the field of vision would offer no other object than Mr. SEWARD. They would be unable to catch a glimpse of CHARLES SUMNER, the locofoco and abolition Senator, elected by the coalition in Massachusetts, or of Mr. CHASE, another locofoco abolition Senator, chosen by a coalition in Ohio, or of GERRIT SMITH, a locofoco abolitionist of the deepest dye, or of JOHN VAN BUREN, and the whole host of Soft Democrats who constituted the bulk of the aforesaid meeting.

This partizan malice is not only paltry, but contemptible, for any one with a modicum of intelligence can see through it. Every attentive observer of events now transpiring in reference to the Nebraska bill, must be aware that the clause proposed by Senator DOUGLAS, which repeals the Missouri Compromise, obtained popularity from several sources, wholly independent of party bias. As a matter of course it does not suit abolitionists, and hence will be violently assailed by SEWARD, SMITH, SUMNER, CHASE, and GIDDINGS. Neither is it acceptable to those members of Congress, from the non-slave holding States, who without being slave and fanatical in their opinions, are hostile to the extension of slavery. This division is large and formidable, and embraces a considerable number of Northern Whigs, and nearly the entire body of the Administration or Soft delegates from the North. A few whigs and a handful of National democrats from the North may possibly be induced to support the bill. The list is not, however, closed here. There are members of Congress—rigid conservatives—warm friends of the South—men who in times past have testified by word and deed their devotion to the Union, and their respect for the rights of the slave-holding part of the community—who will never be influenced by unconsidered prejudice, and from the purest motives, oppose the proposition of Mr. DOUGLAS. Among these may be classed EDWARD EVERETT and Senator BADGER—the latter a slave-holder—the former a Compromise man deeply imbued with the principles of DANIEL WEBSTER. The position assumed by these statesmen, that the Compromise measures of 1850 were designed to apply exclusively to territory obtained by conquest, purchase, or negotiation, and not to territory forming part of the public domain of the Government—that in reference to the latter, the Missouri Compromise was left untouched, and still exists in unimpaired vigor—that the debates of those who made the fact—that efforts were also made by a minority in both branches of Congress to effect the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and were resisted and defeated—and that consequently, the proposition of Mr. DOUGLAS must be regarded as a branch of faith, and should be supported equally by the Southern and Northern "wheel" known in the art of public men, whose lofty integrity, and utter freedom from sectional influences entitle them to respectful consideration. Whether they are right or wrong is not now the question, but the honesty of their purposes and the sincerity of their views are indisputable. We might add, in confirmation of our assertion, that the Washington *Union* itself took precisely the same ground, until it received a hint from head quarters that the administration was determined to make DOUGLAS' proviso a democratic issue, when it shifted its position with astonishing rapidity, and has ever since been engaged in the delightful labor of self-kick behind.

We do not believe that the Nebraska bill is portentous of any serious agitation, or that the South is to be convulsed, and the Union jeopardized, as in 1850. The people of the South perceive the material difference between the question then, and the question now. Nay, many of them are decidedly in favor of repealing the Missouri Compromise, as a fair and proper line of demarcation, and look upon the effort to revive agitation, as a crafty experiment in President making, by which a certain candidate for the succession is anxious to recommend himself to the masses, and to keep his name prominently before the public, by meeting it with a subject presumed to be of paramount interest. The end is yet the ferry for justifying the means. It is unpatriotic and wicked to create sources of public disquietude and sectional bitterness for purposes purely selfish and personal.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due REDFIELD, publisher, through J. L. WHITE, No. 105 Canal street, for the following new publications:

The Philosophy of Physics. By Andrew Brown. This elaborate and bulky volume is an essay on the process of creative development, in which the formation of physical objects is traced to their first principles, by a new process, in the author's own words, by deducing the order of nature from the principles fundamental of nature, or elements as necessary *a priori* of all physics. The work is learned, ingenious and eloquent, and will repay attentive perusal.

The Partisan, by Wm. Gilmore Simms. This is one of those stirring tales of the revolution, in which the author of the Yemassee finds an admirable field for his quick invention and active fancy. The edition before is a new and revised one, and handsomely published.

Sketches of the Irish Bar, by Richard Lalor Shiel. Two volumes. This is a subject which Mr Shiel is perfectly competent to treat, and he has presented its broad features and minute details with originality, graphic delineation, and a nimble perception of the grotesque, the humorous, the extravagant, sometimes the startling and terrible. The student of the many sided phases of Hibernian character may profitably con these interesting volumes.

DR. B. F. SMITH.—This popular and able dentist has returned to our city from the North, and will attend to the duties of his profession during his stay in New Orleans. His office is No. 121 Canal street. Dr. SMITH is so well known to our citizens as to need no eulogy.

MME. SONTAG'S CONCERT.—The sale of tickets for Mme. SONTAG's first Concert will not take place before that eminent artist reaches our city, but we understand from her agent that she will undoubtedly be here for Monday, and that the first Concert will take place on the evening of that day.

SEÑORITA SOTO.—This charming *danseuse* takes her farewell benefit to-night at the Varieties Theatre, upon which occasion the entertainments are particularly varied and interesting, comprising the petit comedy of "My Aunt," a Divertisement, in which Mlle Foulrod and Señorita Soto will execute favorite dances. After which the comedy of Henriette Trumpe; to be followed by the ballet of the Carnival of Venice, in which Soto performs several dances—and the whole to conclude with the comic drama of the "Wife of Wisdermere." It will then be seen that the attractions, independently of the merit of the entertainments, are numerous and powerful enough to ensure a crowded audience.

ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACE!!—In the days of the Romans every style of wonderful animals were pitted against another for the amusement of the public, either to exhibit speed or strength and ferocity. Dan Rice is doing the same thing now. He has had numerous strange animals on exhibition at the Museum and Amphitheatre, and to-day, he brings together a real Syrian Camel and a beautiful Elephant in a race! It will be a sight to behold these mocrouch, ungainly, and singular animals tumbling around the ring at the top of their speed, with drivers urging them onward, and the little pelisse caressing beside. There will be performances this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon. Take the children and go and see them.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ST. CHARLES.—Mr. Anderson opens this evening in the character of Richard III. After which the "Donnybrook Fair," by M'lle Vallee, Mons. Schmidt, and M'lle Therese. To conclude with the farce of the Dumb Belle.

PLACIDE'S.—The farewell benefit of Señorita Soto will take place to-night. It is pointed above here.

RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Entertainments as usual. See notice in another column.

SOUVENIR MUSEUM.—This establishment proves to attractive as ever. How can it be otherwise, with Professor Warner, Mlle. Graham, The Mysterious Lady, and a million of curiosities!

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.—This is the last day of the Great Exhibition of the Floating Palace with all its wonders. Profit, pleasure, by the opportunity, and see the curiosities of the Lion Tamer in the dens.

☞ We call the attention of buyers to the sale of property which will be made to day, at sale at the Lonis Exchange, by J. Eugene Toussin, auctioneer.

THE GRAPEVINE NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.

OPENING OF THE BELVIDERE RAILROAD.—A train of cars left here this morning, with the committee to celebrate the opening of the Belvidere Railroad to Belvidere.

The weather is very *cold*, with a driving snow storm. It is, however, beginning to clear off.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The house of Jarvis Parker, at Oakland, in this State, was recently burnt and four children perished in the flames.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 3.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—The House sent up to the Senate the names of Crosby, Whig, and Merrill, Temperance Democrat, to be voted for, for Governor. The Senate will vote to-morrow.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—Six prisoners escaped from jail last night, by sawing off the iron bars of their cell. They were all convicts, awaiting sentence to the State prison.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.

FINAL ACTION ON THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.—The consolidation bill which unites the city and districts under one government, which had passed both branches of the Legislature almost unanimously, was signed by Gov. Bigler at Erie to-day and is thus the law.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.—A case has just been decided in the U. S. District Court at New York, before Judge Ingersoll, in which a libel was filed by Francis Voss, Chas. L. Perkins, and John B. Kitzel, against Thomas Allen, the owner of the British bark Majestic, for the recovery of the value of a quantity of pig iron, shipped at Belfast, Ireland, by Ralston, Goodwin & Co., on board the Majestic, to be carried to the port of New York, and there, as said port, the dangers of the seas only excepted, to be delivered to the libellants or their assigns. About fifty tons of the iron, of the two hundred and twenty tons so shipped, was lost at the port of New York, while the Majestic was discharging her cargo, by the breaking and sinking of a pile-wharf or bridge, upon which the iron was placed when being landed from the bark; and the claim of the libellants is that it was not lost before it was delivered to them, by the carrier, according to the terms of the bill of lading executed at the time the iron was shipped at Belfast. The Court held that the pier on which the iron was landed "was safe and proper for a certain quantity of iron, but not safe and proper for one hundred and fifty tons placed on it in the manner that this iron was placed," and that in the delivery of goods from a vessel on to a landing place, in order to make it equivalent to a personal delivery, it "must be a proper place for landing, and the landing must be made in proper landing manner. No unsafe landing place can be a proper landing place, and no unsafe mode or way of landing can be considered as a proper mode or way of landing the goods."

The decree of the Court, therefore, was, that the libellants recover the amount of the damages occasioned to the iron by the breaking of the pier, and that it be referred to a Commissioner to ascertain and report what the damage is.

☞ The New York *Reporter*, a paper devoted to the Insurance interest, says the losses of the last three weeks have been so heavy, that that present rates on some classes of risks are so low that a decided advance must be obtained, with a full participation of the benefit of insurance in any shape. A positive refusal by all responsible companies to take risks except with a prohibition of the use of burning fluids of all kinds, would be the most effectual and best method of driving these deadly compounds into disuse. Will they at once resolve so to do?

☞ The Woodstock (Vt.) *Mercury*, of the 12th ult., says that a personal rencontre took place last week at the Poor House in Pomfret between Peter Hadsen and Hezekiah Pierce, two members of that charitable institution, in which the latter lost his life. What weapons were used by the parties we have not learned, but they were probably not fire arms. Peter Nassau was reported by the deputy marshal, who took the census in 1850, at the age of one hundred and twenty years, and Pierce was quite an old man.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn, says the the Baton Rouge *Adpsocate*, that this afternoon a man named Harman, recently from the neighborhood of Wheeling, Va., fell from the roof of Mr. Piper's cabinet shop and was severely if not fatally injured!—breaking two or three ribs and probably being otherwise hurt internally.

☞ The annual Hebrew charity dinner took place on the 2nd instant, at Philadelphia. The assemblage was large, and over three hundred persons being present. The tables and saloon were appropriately decorated with floral and other appropriate devices, and the visitors were all served up in the Hebrew style of cooking. During the evening about four thousand dollars were collected for the Hebrew Charities of Philadelphia.

A fire occurred on the night of the 2d instant at 293 Bowery, New York, which destroyed the building at 1 o'clock in the morning, the roof and three floors fell in burying four firemen in the ruins. They were extricated with much difficulty—two of them being dangerously, and severely wounded.

☞ The Hon. S. W. Parker, M. C., from Indiana, left Washington on Wednesday, in consequence of hearing of the death of his eldest son by the accidental discharge of his gun.

☞ A Quakeress, at Iowa, is said, attempted to preach an abolition sermon in the Cumberland M. E. Church, at Norfolk, on Sunday week, but was stopped by the congregation.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE PANDELLY CASE.

NINTH DAY.

We were happy to find Hs Honor Judge Reynolds on taking his seat upon the bench looking lively, serious, and cool—so much so that no one would ever have suspected that he had been "up all night at the fire" on Tuesday last.

The prisoner in evidence certain election tickets which Mr. Pandelly had exercised the right of suffrage, &c.

Rev. Bishop Portier (of the Diocese of Alabama, for plaintiff, says he once kept a school in this city—knew Alex. Dimitry in 1819, 20 and '21 and perhaps until he (Deponent) left Louisiana—believe he (Dimitry) attended deponent's school—Mr. Pandelly was teacher in white—school in 1820, '21 and '22. He was teacher in the Academy and was married to Miss Dimitry—has seen Mrs. Dimitry, the grandmother of plaintiff—sometimes has visited her house, of ten rarely—it was not customary to marry white to colored people—from 1819 to 1826 marriages not acknowledged in law were notorious and common among those of mixed blood—for instance, when one of the parties was in a dying condition there would be a marriage—sometimes there would be two witnesses, and the clergyman was only present—it was a marriage required by the Council of Trent—the clergyman does not inquire into the status of any person when he presents himself with a license from competent authority—The marriage of Pandelly's father was celebrated openly and publicly by the parish priest, according to the forms of the Church—it was not a private marriage—it was such as takes place in articulo mortis—the whole family and other white friends were present—there was a rumor that the family was of African descent but they were vague rumors—heard also that they were descended from the tribe of Indians—heard from the proselits of witness was that there were real Indian features in the countenance of Mrs. Dimitry, such as high cheek-bones and a peculiar formation of the head; there was a grave, serious and rather melancholy expression of the countenance, which is characteristic of Indians; this impression of deponent was corroborated by the different colors (the chil dren were of the white and so on; the quintroons of the first descent is half African and half White; the quadroon contains one fourth of the African blood and three-fourths of the white and so on; the quintroons one fifth; the African blood disappears in the course of time; it is not so in the mixed White and Indian blood, for eminent writers observe (and witness has noticed the same thing) that the Indian blood and features will reappear in the third and fourth generation, and he (witness) thought that the same observation had been made in regard to the African blood; witness had sharp features, high browed, finely formed, like an Indian—witness had seen Mrs. Dimitry twice there, a "Quadroon," a Creolian general blood; the old people in the city knew more of her father than the young people; witness had heard the Mexican army in conversation, they (a very kind of descriptive among them) *ye for ye*; witness had seen persons of color in Texas; the first time he saw one of the black brothers come to vote, he inquired and found that the person was of Mr. Pandelly's origin and never been a slave.

A. J. Bonneval, for plaintiff, is a member of the Odd-Fellows; is Secretary of the Lodge; Mr. Pandelly is a member of that Lodge; there are some rules and regulations of the Lodge; there are charges against the rules to which referred none; there are four applications were made for admission, three were rejected, one was accepted; there were double fees about their origin.

J. A. Bonneval, for plaintiff, says his father is dead since 1834; never heard his father say that he had turned out the Misses Dimitry from the bill-room in 1826 or 7, Mr. Alexander Dimitry was subscriber to a society hall; Mr. Dimitry was in the retreatment room, adjoining which room was the bill-room; witness was intimate with his father was called in presence of Mr. Dimitry by two or three gentlemen; Paul Fazende, Mr. Coxe and two or three others; they told deponent's father that Dimitry was a colored man, and wished him to order him out; deponent's father said he was not in the habit of ordering people out of the hall, and did not know Mr. Dimitry to be a colored man. These gentlemen urged witness to speak to them about Dimitry; witness said he would turn them turned out; when his father saw that, he told the gentlemen to be quiet; that he would arrange that, and hoped that they would not make any noise or fuss. He then went to Alexander Dimitry, and told him there was a rumor in the bill-room that he was a colored man. Dimitry seemed very much surprised, and asked witness if anybody who the persons were who said so; he replied that he would tell him their names in the course of the evening or next morning. Dimitry looked on hearing their names; and he told him, whereupon Dimitry told deponents' father that he would cease to disturb him, but would leave the bill-room in ten minutes; deponents father then left Dimitry in the room. About 5 o'clock the same night, witness' father crossed over the way to a restaurant, when, to his great surprise, he saw at table with Dimitry; the same gentleman who had wished him to turn him out of the bill-room; they were talking in company; deponent heard this account from his father at least twenty times; witness heard everything from his father; witness was at dinnering for long time; witness was at the Misses Dimitry being turned out of the Orleans ball-room.

E. W. Peal re-called, saw Mr. Pandelly in court when she was exhibited to the jury; if he had met her in any part of the world, he would have spoken (about the controversy) would have said that the indian descent decidedly predominated in her composition, without deciding as to any other component part.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Never saw half a dozen Greeks in his life—never saw but Salamanca; if a traveller perceived a resemblance of Greeks and Indians—took Greeks to be half-breed; witness would say, probably, in the absence of other circumstances, that the Greeks were generally twenty, probably in the proportion of one in twenty; in the absence—heard Bishop Portier cross examined with respect to the question whether he had ever seen the effect produced by a mixture of the Greek race with any other race in this country—never formed any opinion in regard to race in this country—witness formed any opinion for use in his school—witness understood a Miss Pecton of New Orleans; also a white lady, and there is a considerable difference of color and features in their children; some "look like quakers," and are very dark, and others are of a very white complexion; the family occupies a respectable position in Mobile, and no question ever arose as to their color or as to their position in life; Mr. Townsley of this city married one of Eulalie's sisters; they are themselves aware of their Indian origin; and witness heard once that they had been taken for mulattoes by person who did not know; witness lived in New Orleans from 18 8 to 19 or 15 September, 1826; deponent succeeded by the Abbe Desnouelles as President of the college; the examination always took place in November, but witness don't know whether any was had in that year; in 1825 they had no examination, the 25 year of the college; it was open to the public; do not remember being at any examination; Dr. Barnard Surgery at that time; when witness was attached to the parish of St. Louis, Mr. Alex. Dimitry used to come at 3 o'clock in the evening for instruction; he went to school to Dr. Blake, corner Conti and Bourbon; witness has seen Mr. Dimitry and Dorcee Dimitry were educated at Georgetown College, but don't remember if they returned here in 1826; lived with the Dimitry family; witness has never met any other than white people there; think it has always been the opinion of Dr. Barnard, he resided in Mobile since 1826; is bishop of that diocese.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cant say that he made a critical examination—he only speaks of his impression—never examined the records of the church or of a notary—has seen copy of the pedigree which was sent in Mobile—saw the original in the parish, but was not allowed to examine them with the original—don't remember having ever seen Mr. Brogan. In reply to a question from Mr. Brogan, witness said he would give the opinion of the lawyers, if he believed it was that the wife will be of no avail. The question must be remanded to England.

Chas. Wolf also arrested on Thursday, charged with entering the living House and stealing the overcoat of Mr. J. A. Eddy, containing a mortgage for $12,500, and three promissory notes for $13,000. The latter were recovered, but the former had been destroyed.

ARRIVAL OF A FEMALE PROPHECY!—An English lady, of genteel appearance, was brought before Justice Stuart, in New York, a few days ago, under the name of Maria Roberts, charged with being a lunatic. It is Julia Mortimer, Miss Smith, Miss Adelaide Devere, Mrs. Blackwell and other conventional aliases. In intelligent English the state is quoted from Matt. 24 and 25 chapters, and the lady, had taken possession of the room, money and other valuables, post-mastress and persons, stolen from Indian Chief, Commissioner, &c. She has been in the Tombs two days, and some of her offences have been compromised, through the intervention of a magistrate, who visited her in prison and who, she lately returned from a visit to Europe.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday, the train on the Hudson River Railroad were thrown from the track while going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, by which the locomotive, baggage and one passenger car were broken, and a number of cattle and sheep killed. The passengers were not injured. A rather trying situation, we should think, and, what the old Pacific, had 35 passengers, some of whom, however, go shores at Rio and Valparaiso.

Symptoms of the spring trade begin to be visible, especially among the dry goods dealers. Some large auction sales have been had, the few days past, all of which have been well attended, but principally by city buyers. There are but few orders as yet from the country.

The Irish Benevolent Society have resolved to have their usual parade on St. Patrick's Day. In consequence of the disturbance while they were marching through the streets on the Fourth of July last, efforts have been making to induce them to give it up this year.

The Liberty scheme of Pelham, of the Seven Mile Mirror, it appears, is not yet abandoned.—The secretary, Mr. Robert Beatty, advertises that the particulars of the gifts will positively commence on February 13th. The committee are to meet at Jersey City on the 12th, and proceed to Washington, D. C., to decide upon a mode and enter on a division of the prizes.

Hon. F. P. Stanton will be publicly received in New York this evening by the Young Men's Democratic National Club, at their rooms in Broadway. Last evening he was to have delivered a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, on the U. S. Navy.

Miss E. Kimberly, the actress, has arrived from Boston, and is stopping at the Prescott House.

Mr. Kyle, the Panoramist, has turned to making "sketch portraits." A young daughter of his contributes to the drawings of the Sketch Club.

Mr. T. D. Jones has completed his design (in clay,) for the Welsh stone in the Washington monument.

Astley, of the London Amphitheatre, is negotiating for the Hippodrome grounds.

T. G. Cooper, the well known portrait and historical painter, died in the city a few days ago of consumption. He was formerly attached to the U. S. Navy.

Rev. H. Ward Beecher is after Mitchell with a sharp stick in the Indiana Yearly Meeting. The discussion between Beecher and Mitchell on Brothers Sherry.

The Mobile Advertiser says "Mr. Ward is at the tomahawk." The prisoner is in custody of the United States Marshal, awaiting the result of the writ of habeas, obtained by his counsel. It is the opinion of the lawyers, that the writ will be of no avail. The prisoner must be remanded to England.

Chas. Wolf also arrested on Thursday, charged with entering the living House and stealing the overcoat of Mr. J. A. Eddy, containing a mortgage for $12,500, and three promissory notes for $13,000. The latter were recovered, but the former had been destroyed.

ARRIVAL OF A FEMALE PROPHECY!—An English lady, of genteel appearance, was brought before Justice Stuart, in New York, a few days ago, under the name of Maria Roberts, charged with being a lunatic. It is Julia Mortimer, Miss Smith, Miss Adelaide Devere, Mrs. Blackwell and other conventional aliases. In intelligent English the state is quoted from Matt. 24 and 25 chapters, and the lady, had taken possession of the room, money and other valuables, post-mastress and persons, stolen from Indian Chief, Commissioner, &c. She has been in the Tombs two days, and some of her offences have been compromised, through the intervention of a magistrate, who visited her in prison and who, she lately returned from a visit to Europe.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday, the train on the Hudson River Railroad were thrown from the track while going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, by which the locomotive, baggage and one passenger car were broken, and a number of cattle and sheep killed. The passengers were not injured. A rather trying situation, we should think, and, what the old Pacific, had 35 passengers, some of whom, however, go shores at Rio and Valparaiso.

Symptoms of the spring trade begin to be visible, especially among the dry goods dealers. Some large auction sales have been had, the few days past, all of which have been well attended, but principally by city buyers. There are but few orders as yet from the country.

The Irish Benevolent Society have resolved to have their usual parade on St. Patrick's Day. In consequence of the disturbance while they were marching through the streets on the Fourth of July last, efforts have been making to induce them to give it up this year.

The Liberty scheme of Pelham, of the Seven Mile Mirror, it appears, is not yet abandoned.—The secretary, Mr. Robert Beatty, advertises that the particulars of the gifts will positively commence on February 13th. The committee are to meet at Jersey City on the 12th, and proceed to Washington, D. C., to decide upon a mode and enter on a division of the prizes.

Hon. F. P. Stanton will be publicly received in New York this evening by the Young Men's Democratic National Club, at their rooms in Broadway. Last evening he was to have delivered a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, on the U. S. Navy.

Miss E. Kimberly, the actress, has arrived from Boston, and is stopping at the Prescott House.

Mr. Kyle, the Panoramist, has turned to making "sketch portraits." A young daughter of his contributes to the drawings of the Sketch Club.

Mr. T. D. Jones has completed his design (in clay,) for the Welsh stone in the Washington monument.

Astley, of the London Amphitheatre, is negotiating for the Hippodrome grounds.

T. G. Cooper, the well known portrait and historical painter, died in the city a few days ago of consumption. He was formerly attached to the U. S. Navy.

Rev. H. Ward Beecher is after Mitchell with a sharp stick in the Indiana Yearly Meeting. The discussion between Beecher and Mitchell on Brothers Sherry.

The Mobile Advertiser says "Mr. Ward is at the tomahawk." The prisoner is in custody of the United States Marshal, awaiting the result of the writ of habeas, obtained by his counsel. It is the opinion of the lawyers, that the writ will be of no avail. The prisoner must be remanded to England.

COMMERCIAL.

The [illegible] OFFICE,
FRIDAY [illegible] February 10, 1854.

Active business continued during the week, and the sales reported are of brisk character, but will be better understood on a review of the whole. Cotton has moved off briskly, and the demand has been sufficient to keep the market in good order, with [illegible] Flour has ruled very active, and the sales reported are of a large character, and at prices which show a very firm market. Corn has been in good request, and the receipts have been moderate, and the sales reported are of a fair character. Pork has ruled very active, and the sales reported are of a very large character, and at prices which show a very firm market. Bacon has been in good request, and the receipts have been moderate, and the sales reported are of a fair character. Lard has been in good request, and the receipts have been moderate, and the sales reported are of a fair character. Whiskey has been in good request, and the receipts have been moderate, and the sales reported are of a fair character. Sugar has been in good request, and the receipts have been moderate, and the sales reported are of a fair character. Molasses has been in good request, and the receipts have been moderate, and the sales reported are of a fair character. Rice has been in good request, and the receipts have been moderate, and the sales reported are of a fair character. Coffee has been in good request, and the receipts have been moderate, and the sales reported are of a fair character. Freights have been active, and the rates have ruled very high. Exchange has been active, and the rates have ruled very high. Stock in the market has been active, and the sales reported are of a very large character.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 3d inst., 24,000 bales; Cleared for the same time for Liverpool, 21,000 bales; Havre, 1,000; Barcelona, 1,000; Genoa, 1,000; Havre, 1,000; Boston, 2,000; Philadelphia, 1,000; Baltimore, 1,000; Portsmouth, N. H., 2,000; Alexandria, D. C., 700; together, 35,817 bales; making our aggregate to the 10th inst., 1,000,000 bales, including 50,000 for speculation. Of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 397,664 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON:

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1853	bales	19,664
Received this week	"	34,817
Received previously	"	922,934 717,751
		737,417
Exported last week	"	39,617
Exported previously	"	297,800 337,417
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		397,664

On Friday last, the date of our previous report, the Cotton market closed languidly and at yielding prices, under reports of the difficulty of negotiating Exchanges, and likewise by the advance in Freights—The market on Saturday was exchanged, with sales of 1,000 bales, and on Monday 2,000 bales, which made a brisk Monday morning's pugilistical affair, apparently on account of their varied tendency, and no fashion other their stocks freely, the sales reached 3,000 bales, at a decline of 1 a 3 8 c. Tuesday's business amounted to 600 bales, and on Wednesday, with a more active enquiry, the sales amounted up 1000 bales. Yesterday, the business was more extensive and spirited, and it closed in transactions of 14,000 bales, as correctly given. Sunday again, the enquiry was good, and 1000 bales changed hands, making the total business of the week 21,600 bales, and the market has closed firmly at our quotations. The Eastern Pacific with four days later accounts from Europe has arrived at New York, and news will no doubt appear to our mails and posts.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA	AND MISSISSIPPI.	
Inferior	5¾ 6¾	Full
Ordinary	6¾ 7¾	Fully Fair
Middling	7¾ 8¾	Fair
Good Middling	8¾ 9¾	Good and Fine
Middling Fair	9¾ 10¾	

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 3d inst., 397 hhds.; Cleared in the same time for Boston, 200 hhds.; Arrived, 161; Vessels, 1 hhds. Stock in the market, and on shipboard, 3,000 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

St