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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1853.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 12, 1853.

☞ The Daily Bee will be mailed at Baton Rouge, with the Sugar Regulator, at 7 o'clock, this morning.

TO OUR ADVERTISING FRIENDS.

Advertisers are earnestly requested to send in their favors, if possible, in the course of the day. The late hours at which a large number of advertisements are received, frequently preclude the possibility of their insertion, or compel us to delay the publication of our sheet.

The Scheme Exploded.

We are inclined to think that this time we may really congratulate the good people of the state upon the fiasco of the Sectorial quackery. Our dispatches from Baton Rouge give us the assurance, that by the votes of an absolute majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature, the resolution to go into an election of U. S. Senator has been REJECTED. The project for ousting Mr. BENJAMIN, and re-elect ing the Hon. SOLOMON W. DOWNS, though skillfully devised, backed by able and influential leaders, and maintained with all the ingenuity and special pleading that Locofoco hair-splitting and casuistry could command; though thrice brought forward, and thrice pushed boldly and intrepidly to the very verge of success, has, after all, signally, and we presume, irretrievably failed. The Democrats in the Legislature were abundantly disposed to do any thing not absolutely shocking to common sense and justice; but it was taking too much of them to commit such an outrage as the one contemplated. We are charitably willing to believe, that most of the members of that party, who united with the Whigs in throwing out the proposition, were actuated by a wholesome conviction that any other course would have been at war with their obligations and duties as Legislators; but had this motive been insufficient, considerations of policy amply explain their conduct. Had the Legislature obeyed the counsels of those who desired, at all hazards, a new election, the dominant party in Louisiana would have inconsistently perpetrated a most silly act of political suicide. The deed would have raised a storm of indignation throughout the State, that would have swept the Democracy from Ouachita to Plaquemine — Whether, therefore, a tardy sense of justice, or a lack of courage to do wrong, has been most instrumental in defeating the plot, the Democratic party may congratulate itself upon escaping a perilous ordeal. It has undoubtedly displayed sagacity and wisdom in avoiding an issue which it would have been unable to cope from!

It is to be hoped that the Senatorial question is now permanently settled. It has materially interfered with the progress of public business. The time of the Legislature has been frittered away and shamefully wasted for weeks, over a subject which ought never even to have been submitted to its deliberations, and which ought at all events, have been disposed of in a single day. After the vote of Thursday, any attempt to revive the agitation will be purely factious, and should receive no encouragement whatever. There is a multitude of topics of local importance before the General Assembly, far more entitled to grave investigation than this miserable partisan hobby of a Sectorial election. Let it sleep in the tomb to which it has been consigned, and let the Legislature strive at least to make atonement for its manifold short comings, by applying itself earnestly and diligently to the several objects for which it has been convoked. Let industry in some sort supply the place of talent. The days are slipping rapidly by, and thus far, not a single act has been passed involving the interests of the State at large. Nothing has been done towards the organization of the Judiciary, the establishment of a sound Banking system, the promotion of Internal Improvements, and the enactment of a series of laws required by the new Constitution. Unless the General Assembly intends to beg-gar the Treasury by a six months session, it will proceed without further delay to the fulfilment of the important duties devolving upon it.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.—We are indebted to the publisher, Mr. Montgomery, 199 J. B. STREET, No. 90 Camp street, for the first of this superb pictorial Magazine. The illustrations are by far the most magnificent we have yet seen in a work of the kind, and the literary contents are highly interesting.

MORAL GUITCHIAK.—The concert to have been given by young GOTTSCHALK, on the 4th instant, at New York, has been postponed to the 11th, on account of indisposition.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival of the brig *Lucy*, we have received Vera Cruz papers to the 26th ult. They contain intelligence from the capital to the 21st, one day later than our previous advices.

It appears, that after the dissolution of Congress by President CERALTOS, on the 12th, the very first act was the drafting of a letter from the President to Gen. LOPEZ, chief of the troops at Guadalajara, advising him of the plan of Jalisco, and requesting him to proceed immediately to Mexico, leaving the command of his troops to General YAÑEZ.

On the 20th, the Generals and chiefs of the garrison assembled at the National Palace, and adopted unanimously the following articles:

1. The plan proclaimed in the city of Guadalajara on the 20th October, 1852, is adopted in all its parts.

2. To carry into effect the 3d article of said plan, Don Benito Ceballos, most excellent President of the Supreme Court, is hereby recognized as President of the Mexican Republic, he marching as he does the public confidence by his personal qualities, his conduct during his administration, and particularly on every thing relating to the present crisis.

3. As a consequence of the 4th article of the present plan, the decree published in this capital on the night of the 19th instant, shall be carried into effect.

4. That the General-in-Chief of the troops which garrison the Capitol shall remit to to the President, with the present act, a list of the votes of the garrison, in order that His Excellency may accept the same, and may proclaim the measures he shall deem suitable, for the a ow of securing harmony among all the officers of the pronounced (*pronunciados*) forces, and of promptly re-establishing public tranquility—the leading object of this proceeding."

Signed by all the officers, some fifty or sixty in number.

A proclamation has been issued by AZCARATE, Governor of the Federal District, warning the Senators and Representatives of the dissolved Congress, against all seditious and revolutionary attempts to assemble as a legislative body and assuming them with speedy trial and condign punishment, in case of an infraction of the proclamation.

TREATY WITH PARAGUA.—A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated November 22, says the United States corvette *Jamestown* was still in port, and adds

"The English Minister Extraordinary, Sir Charles Hotham, leaves to morrow in H. B. M's steamer Locust, for Paraguay. The Hon. Mr. Pendleton, American Minister to that confederation, also goes in the same steamer. Señor Sebastiano, Minister Extraordinary from the French Government, also leaves at the same time in the French steamer of War Flambart, for the same purpose. They go to make a treaty with the new Republic of Paraguay."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—During the last week, we learn from the Richmond Whig, the Virginia Legislature have made these State subscriptions and loans for internal improvements to the following amounts:

To the Central Railroad,	$1,800,000
Manassas Railroad,	400,000
Scottsville and Fishing Creek Road,	80,000
Orange and Alexandria Railroad,	228,800
Danville and Withville Turnpike,	18,000
Hillsboro Turnpike,	6,000
Camville and Chapanavilla Turnpike,	6,000
Cranberry Summit and Brandonville Turnpike,	4,000
Beverly and Fairmount Road,	20,000
Richmond and Danville Railroad,	600,000
Petersburgh and Norfolk Railroad	300,000
Richmond and York Railroad,	300,000
Surry and Four Royal Turnpike,	36,000
Virginia and Tennessee Railroad,	1,000,000
	4,234,800

Spite Violence.—Mr. Seward, in urging upon the attention of the Senate a private claim, said the petitioner was once a merchant, if not a merchant, a man of wealth—that he had been robbed by an agent prosecution of the government of the United States to want, and was while soliciting relief, assaulted by Dr. Lover in the rotundity of the capitol. Mr. Seward's statement so affected the Senate that the bill for his relief passed without a vote in the negative.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—At Richmond, Virginia, a thoughtless or criminal violence commenced between Ward & Gaines, on Wednesday morning. The former struck several blows, and in one instance a knife was lifted. The mail more of Mr. Ward's face was struck, and slightly injured, while the knife did here not one end of the dwelling of Dr. Robinson, whose family, fortunately, sleeping in the other end, were unharmed.

☞ The following is the list of passengers per steamship *Crescent City*, Captain Brazier, which left Independence yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, for New York, via Galveston:

[illegible]

TRIBULATIONS OF THE MAMMOTHS.—The war of the rival hosts is still pursued with unabated vigor. York and Lancaster are irreconcilable foes. Old Fogyism and Young American continue to deal each other earnest blows, "the least a good deal the worse" yet neither par shoe. The Washington *Union*, as the representative of one great army; and the *Democratic Review*, as the champion of the other, joust in the arena with pointed weapons, and clad in complete panoply of steel. We, as spectators of the combat, cannot possibly desire mine which of the doughty Knights is best entitled to the meed of valor. If Young America fiery and impetuous, rushes on its antagonist, with fearless courage and strikes heavily and boldly, Old Fogyism, with more craft and cautious, plays a defensive game, watches the unguarded breast of its adversary, and thrusts its rapier at every unprotected point. For example, observe with what reckless bravery the *Democratic Review* assails the great "central organ" of the Democracy:

This "organ," in fact, had displayed deep anxiety to be the organ of anybody who will "resist the progress of democracy," as that seems to be the bugbear of both everywhere, and failing of a better or worse taken up General Cass with a will and essays strenuously to anticipate and check the incoming administration. It may be well to inform the public that the Washington Union has received $900,000 per annum from the public treasury, that it never had an idea in its venerable head, that it "never said nothing" with discretion or propriety, and cannot open its mouth without exposing itself. Upon the heroic deeds of the gentleman who went through enormous exploits in search of fifty cents to pay for one pair upon his breeches it is certainly didactic, eloquent, and substantial. In throwing down our foreign relations as new ideas, wholly unknown to it and which it is determined it will not know, it is grand and truly impressive. "Foreign relations indeed! new ideas, sir—noisy humbug, sir—treason to the party, sir. No country in the world, sir, but these United States—democratic party never knew anything about foreign relations." In such discreet language does it discourse on grave important subjects. Yet such is the organ of the fury interest of the democratic party.

Now see how cleverly the *Union* hits back its audacious assailant:

In the last week of January the November and December numbers of the Democratic Review—the organ of the self-styled progressives and fast men—came to us freighted with its usual cargo of buccaneer morality and savage denunciation. The semi-occasional appearance of this piratical craft in Washington with the irregular and illegitimate purposes of the piratical party which it represents, and whose interests it seeks to promote by its unprincipled forays in the field of politics. The style, too, in which it is navigated, is in keeping with the character of its ethics; and as the one is but a profligate disregard of the principles of common honesty, so the other treats with contempt the decorum of good and common sense. The half-educated writer who makes up its articles conveys his contraband sentiments by the disguises and contortions of the guilty smuggler, and contrives, either from incapacity to speak with as honest candor, or with the design of misleading, his readers, sometimes by nonsense in a cloud of violent antithesis, far fetched allusions, swelling epithets, and recondite sesquipedalia. It could hardly be expected—it certainly was not desired—that the Washington Union should escape the abuse of a journal established for the purpose of pronouncing the most fundamental principles of political morality, and which has signalized its career by the indiscriminate denunciation of all who would not enlist under the black flag which floated from its mast.

Bravely answered. We would back the *Union* almost as freely as the *Courier* backs the "sound judgment and legislative usefulness" of the enlightened gentleman at Baton Rouge who can neither read nor write.

We have quoted the foregoing passages simply as a record of the politics of the day. The Democracy must settle their own troubles. "*It must have an huge sale on Jamile*" was a wise adage of Napoleon.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on the 4th, Mr. Fish presented the memorial of members of the New York Legislature, praying that measures be adopted so as to secure the freedom of conscience to Americans while in foreign countries.

Mr. Shields submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the two Houses will assemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, and the President of the Senate pro tem. shall be the presiding officer, that one person be appointed a teller on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared, that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall, thereupon, announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two Houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses.

The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. Hunter was appointed teller on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Houston submitted a resolution directing an inquiry as to the expediency of reorganizing the marine corps so as to dispense with all officers above the rank of captain.

The House bill granting the right of way to the Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario Railroad through the military reservation of Fort Niagara was taken up and passed.

A bill for the relief of E. L. Sawyer was passed.

House bill for extending for two years the time for emigrants to Oregon to take the benefit of the grants of land to actual settlers, was taken up and passed.

The bill to amend the warehouse system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and extending the time during which imports may remain in warehouse, without payment of consumption or exportation, to three years, was taken up.

Mr. Hunter supported the bill for some time.

Messrs. Miller, Davis and Brodhead opposed that part of the bill extending the time to three years, during which goods intended for consumption may remain warehoused.

Mr. Davis moved to add to the 4th section the words that nothing in this act contained shall extend the time for warehousing goods for consumption beyond one year.

Messrs Gwin, Seward and Toucey opposed the amendment. After some further debate the amendment was agreed to without objection.

Mr. Miller moved to except from the articles allowed to be thus warehoused iron, bloom bars, rods, slabs and sheets of iron and steel.

This amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 33, as follows

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Brodhead, Clarke, Cooper, Foot, Gwin, Jones of Tenn., Mangum, Miller, Morton, Pratt, Smith, Spruance, Underwood and Walker—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Chase, Clemens, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Ga., Fitzpatrick, Fish, Fitzgerald, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, of Iowa, Mangum, Norris, Pettit, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Toucey, Walker and Weller—33.

Mr. Bright said he was in favor of the bill as once stepping free trade.

Mr. Walker moved to amend the bill by excepting from the goods thus allowed to be warehoused wheat, rye, barley, and oats. He said Canada could furnish New York with those articles earlier in the spring and later in the fall than the Western States. He desired her to have no advantage over those States.

Mr. Gwin was in favor of abolishing all duties on breadstuffs and provisions, and on iron, too.

After further debate this amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

The bill was then passed.

A bill authorizing a register to the steamship Albatross was passed.

Mr. Clemens gave notice that on Monday he would ask to be heard on the joint resolution of Messrs. the Missouri delegation.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Davis addressed the Senate at length in its support.

Mr. Dawson followed, opposing it, and supporting Mr. Brodheads substitute.

Mr. Douglas addressed the Senate for more than an hour in earnest advocacy of the bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the HOUSE, there not being a quorum present, it was moved that there should be a call of the roll, which was negatived—yeas 59, nays 64. There being a quorum at this time present, the journals were read.

A discussion of an hour and upwards in duration followed on a question of privilege, the Speaker having decided that a motion made yesterday by Mr. Doty, to reconsider the vote which passed the Wisconsin bill, subsequent to the motion to adjourn, was before the House.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., appealed against the decision of the Speaker, and the appeal was laid on the table—yeas 109, nays 57.

Mr. Doty, of N. Y., moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, and the yeas and nays having been ordered, it was decided in the negative—yeas 99, nays 91.

The motion to reconsider was then agreed to—yeas 96, nays 90.

It was then moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the private calendar, and the yeas and nays were ordered, pending which the motion was withdrawn, accompanied by a motion to reconsider the bill.

The yeas and nays were then taken upon a motion to adjourn at twenty-five minutes before three o'clock, which was negatived—yeas 61, nays 104, at ten minutes before three.

It was again moved to go into committee of the whole on the private calendar, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The motion to adjourn having been renewed at three o'clock, it was negatived—yeas 77, nays 81.

Mr. Marshall, of California, moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday, which was negatived.

A motion was made to adjourn, and tellers were appointed on a call for the ayes and nays, and, 41 voting in the affirmative, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the motion to adjourn was negatived—yeas 78, nays 81.

A call of the House was then moved, and the ayes and nays were demanded, which was negatived. Tellers were appointed, but there was not a sufficient number voting in the affirmative.

An adjournment was again moved, and the ayes and nays again taken, when it was carried—yeas 78, nays 70.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Mr. Wm. Bryson, of Augusta county, Virginia, was killed last week in a manner so horrible that humanity shudders at the mention of it. He was, it appears, at a colored ball, at which he unfortunately ventured to be present, and was, while in the act of entering the door, struck on the head with a club, and fell back whereupon he received a second blow, which produced death, and which left the impression upon the minds of those who witnessed the affair, that the deceased was killed by the first blow. The perpetrator of the deed escaped, and has not been heard of since. The deceased was a young man of great promise, and his untimely death has caused a deep sensation in the community in which he was well known.

☞ The following is the list of passengers per steamship *Crescent City*, Captain Brazier, which left Independence yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, for New York, via Galveston:

[illegible]

The United States and Mexico.

The subject of our relations with Mexico, touching the Tehuantepec treaty, has been discussed in the United States Senate for several days. It may be recollected that at the end of August last, within a day or two of the final close of the long session of Congress, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations made a report, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that in the present posture of the question on the grant of a right of way through the territory of Mexico, at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, conceded by that republic to one of its citizens, and now the property of citizens of the United States, as the same is presented by the correspondence and documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States of the 27th July, 1852, it is not compatible with the dignity of this Government to prosecute the subject further by negotiation.

2. Should the Government of Mexico propose a renewal of such negotiation, it should be accorded to only upon distinct propositions from Mexico, not inconsistent with the demands made by this Government in reference to said grant.

3. That the Government of the United States stands committed to all its citizens to protect them in their rights, abroad as well as at home, within the sphere of its jurisdiction, and should Mexico, within a reasonable time, fail to reconsider her position concerning said grant, it will then become the duty of this Government to review all existing relations with that republic, and to adopt such measures as will preserve the honor of the country and the rights of its citizens.

The following sketch of the remarks of Mr Mason, Chairman of the Committee, who opened the discussion on Tuesday, is from the *Republic*:

Mr. Mason said that the subject had been considered by the committee as one of deep importance. The acquisition of California and the intervening territory, had placed this Government in the awkward position of having some of its dependencies so situated as to be almost inaccessible. The importance of a communication with the possession on the Pacific was thought of by Mr. Polk, in his instructions to Mr. Trist to propose a large sum of money to Mexico for a right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which Mexico declined, on the ground that she had several years before sold the grant to one of her own citizens, and could not now disturb the grant.

The discovery of California of its gold has given greater importance to that subject, and the eyes of the world had been seeking the shortest and best right of way to the Pacific.

The Isthmus of Panama had been sought and been used, no obstacle having been thrown in the way by any government there. Mexico alone, from whom our possessions were separated, has refused this right of way; and not only refused it, but has set aside rights which she had before clearly granted and acknowledged to be just. For years enterprises have been projected to form some communication between the two great oceans at Tehuantepec, and the minds of the people of this country have been concentrated upon that plan of communication, which shall be the least expensive and most advantageous between the two oceans.

Mr M detailed the origin of the Garay grant and its subsequent transfers, as detailed in the report of the Committee, and refered to the concurrent opinions made at the time, which show the entire practicability of the proposed route.

He thought there was no ground for there to be any conflict between the friends of the overland railroad and those who desired a communication by Tehuantepec. The road by Tehuantepec could be constructed for eight millions of dollars. It was not within the territory of the United States, yet it would be used by our commercial and commercial purposes it would not be surpassed. He did not propose that the company should be aided by any money grant, but that this government would interfere to protect the rights of the citizens, and secure to them the best, safest and most certain means of communication with its possessions on the Pacific.

He referred to the correspondence relative to this subject, and held that all the United States had asked was to obtain the protection of both governments to this work, as had been done with Great Britain over the Nicaragua route. He alluded to the overtures made by Mexico to the American company to commence the work and promised aid, extended to the latter their expenditures, &c., and then their contemptuous expulsion by Mexico. He examined the documents up by Mexico that Santa Ana had no identity for his act, he being an usurper, &c., and maintained that Mexico had recognized and was bound by his acts.

He then made a table of comparative distance between New York and New Orleans and San Francisco by the Chagres and Tehuantepec routes, and also of the comparative time occupied in traveling by these routes, and deduced from them results favorable to the Tehuantepec route.

He considered that the new propositions invited by Mexico for the construction of the road would, if made and completed, place this right of way forever under the exclusive control of the Mexican government. He thought Mexico, had she the enlightened government she ought to have, would see and know that such a means of transit is sought to be opened in the world, and under the exclusive charge and control of no nation.

He thought it possible that it might become the duty of the United States to insist that this right of way shall be substantially the same as secured by the grant to Garay, and insisted that it was the duty of this Government to protect and maintain the rights of its citizens.

He pointed out the facilities which this route would afford to the commerce of the United States, finding its way to the Gulf of Mexico by the mouth of the Mississippi.

He concluded that it was clearly established by the law of nations, that a nation had the right of way over another's territory, to communicate with its own, whenever an indispensable necessity required that communication, and that it is in disencumbered to the friends of the several bills for a railroad to the Pacific in our own territories, but that, latter be constructed, it is inadmissible for years to come. In the meantime, there was a necessity for a communication with the Pacific, and it must be sought by that route, which will be certain at all seasons.

He asked this Government to do nothing but to hold Mexico to her faith. He desired the Senate to adopt these resolutions, which might be informed that the Senate will insist that she shall keep that faith.

Our present relations with Mexico were greatly embarrassed. He hoped the new administration would take measures to assure Mexico that the United States have no desire to despoil her of any of her territory—that our desire is to preserve the most fraternal relations with her, and to point out the policy of making that right of way a great common highway between the two oceans.

He expressed his unwillingness to have any war with Mexico, for many reasons, but particularly because in such a war Mexico would fall dead on our hands.

Gleanings from the Mails.

A grain and flour exchange is about to be established in Baltimore.

A canal is proposed between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akaba.

The New York Times calls "Billy Bowlegs" "Mr. William Cruikshanks." This is carrying politeness some considerable distance.

A wedding frolic among the lowest classes of miners in Australia, costs frequently $1500. Money there is literally as cheap as dirt.

The Harrisburg Union of Wednesday, states that the Susquehanna river at this place is still hard frozen over, and that the ice houses are being well filled.

In Quebec, on the 30th of January, the mercury ranged from 22 to 31 below zero. In the most exposed places it fell to 34.

A certain cure for bronchitis or sore throat, is said to be honey squeezed from the comb, and filtered through a little water, moistening the lips occasionally.

The first telegraphic dispatch from Montreal direct on Vermont to Boston, was received at the latter city on Tuesday.

The complete triumph of the Ericsson engine is about to be formally endorsed by Professor Raine of Cincinnati, who is about to deliver lectures on the subject, illustrated by a beautiful working model.

A Composed Solar Microscope has recently been commenced in the city of New York, by Professor J. Hinds, formerly of Salem, New York, capable of magnifying objects 17,450,000 times.

A Russian Ambassador has arrived at Port au Prince. The Americans are said to be continually treated with injustice there, and are very often expelled from Jacmel and other towns.

In Boston, on Thursday morning, the extensive drug store of Hessbaw, Edmonds & Co., on India street, was consumed by fire. Loss, $50,000. Insured for $40,000 in $20,000, of which $10,000 was in New York offices.

Mrs. General Gaines, it is said, is about to enter another suit to recover the large amount of property claimed by her in Louisiana, and it will be based upon the will of her father, the late Daniel Clarke.

The Buffalo *Commercial* learns that recent disclosures have been made of the Chinese coolie trade, in New York, which are publicate highly suspicious, the pursuit in an extensive system of coinage, thieving, and other misdeeds.

The President has appointed Henry L. Stevenson, of New Jersey, to be Commercial Agent of the United States for the port of San Juan del Norte, in the Republic of Nicaragua, in the place of William F. Boone, resigned.

The French government have undertaken to put down the *claqui*, or body of men hired to applaud a new piece or a particular actor. One of the commissaries of the police announced that the intention of the minister was to restore the liberty of the pit.

SCARLET FEVER.—The Boston *Courier* is informed that the dreadful scourge of scarlet fever and throat disease had carried off some hundred children in the town of Wrentham, within a few months. It prevailed to some extent in Boston.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—During 1852, there left the port of Bremen 29 vessels, with 4,345 passengers for the United States; of which number 10,077 sailed to Baltimore; 10,636 to New York; 13,118 to New Orleans; 1,056 to Philadelphia, and the balance to various other ports.

We see it stated that the Adelaide (Austral-ia) Mining Company has declared a dividend of 2,160 per cent. The latest holders from Melbourne state that Australian companies seem to be the idiots of the Australian Land and Mining Companies.

The Supreme Court of the United States have [illegible]

[illegible]

The Boston *Advertiser* has been informed, as the Boston Post office, that no orders have been given by the Post Master General for a Sunday mail between that city and New York. The report such a mail had been established is thus unfounded, or at least premature.

The respectable press of London have unanimously agreed to discontinue the practice of free admission to theatres and places of amusement. The Times, Times for years, we believe, has always paid for the admission of its reporters.

An English paper says that Charles and Hamilton Brown have never made music *their study*, though their father has become them so to do. Charles, if we recollect rightly, was an under graduate of Lincoln College, in the University of Oxford, in 1839.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The association for the exhibition of the industry of all nations, have issued an address to the proprietors of mines, metallurgists, chemical manufacturers, coal companies, and owners of cabinets in the United States, inviting them to send in contributions to the exhibition.

Massachusetts has provided by law for a regular registry of births, deaths and marriages, and the results, embodying a mass of useful and interesting information, are published annually. An authentic record of this character is very important in a legal point of view, says the Baltimore American, furnishing, as it does, evidence of facts that are sometimes not easily established without it.

The people of Arkansas are becoming sensible of the importance of internal improvements to the prosperity of their State. The Legislature has just chartered half a dozen new companies for the construction of roads.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution declaring that it would be highly inexpedient to provide by law for charging a seigniorage on the coinage of gold at the mint of the United States and its branches.

President Fillmore, is said, will be accompanied on his southern tour, by Secretaries Conrad and Stuart, and probably by other Secretaries. The President has never been in the Southwest, and is anxious to see the great valley of the Mississippi, and its great mart, New Orleans.

The Hon. Alexander C. Magruder, died at his residence, near Upper Marlboro', Maryland, on Monday last aged about 75 years. He was for a long time a member of the Bar of Prince George's County, and for many years before until Maryland, late Chief Judge of its Court of Appeals, and more recently, Reporter of its present Court of Appeals.

An alarming sickness is prevailing at present among the members of the Seventy Second Regiment of Highlanders, stationed at Fredericktown, N. B. The disease is of a typhoid character, and has already proved fatal to five of the men. It has proved fearfully fatal, causing many deaths and extreme alarm. The Theatres and public places of amusement have closed in consequence.

Mr. Walter Scott Lockhart Scott, of Abbotsford, the only son of Mr. Lockhart, and grandson of Sir Walter Scott, died unmarried, on the 20th ult. at the residence of his father, Sir Walter died, he left two sons and a grandson to perpetuate the lineage of his house, all three have died childless, and abroad the last piece of property in the family, the only grandchild of the great novelist now alive, is Mr. Lockhart's only surviving child, Mrs. Hope.

Franconi's Hippodrome, from Paris, will soon be opened in New York, in Madison Square, New York, having ten or twelve tiers of seats, calculated to comfortably accommodate over three thousand persons. The building will run immediately in front of the seats, and the remainder of the area will be covered by shrubbery, interspersed with fountains. The performances are of the most elegant character, rock races, and representations of the games of ancient Greece, and Roman stag hunting, tournaments scenes, bringing into the arena hundred imported horses at once, ostrich chase, dromedary races, and numerous other features of equally attractive character.

The New York *Herald* introduces Mrs Tyler's letter to the President of Texas, and publishes an extract from a powerful letter of Dan M. Leland, bag a resident in the United States, who has served in the Texan Army. Mr. Mr. Leod describes the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland's Highland estate of Dunrobin Castle as a place where "in the days of ultog the vassals of the Sutherland family, lived and thrifty population; but now reduced under the *philosophy* of the British Government and the British nability, to a comparative desert, entirely occupied by a degraded and famishing population, compared with whose condition, that of the slaves of the Southern States is an enviable condition of happiness." The Duchess of Sutherland should have first given her attention to the sufferings and wrongs inflicted upon her own country.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1853

The market has undergone an important change since the date of our last report, but a general fixing there has been low animation then we anticipated but work. In Cotton especially, the transactions have been on a limited scale, and at somewhat under prices ruling at our last quotation. The advices by the Canada and Atlantic, which came to hand during the week do not report any change in the Liverpool market.

The weather during the whole of the week has been clear and cool. The river is falling, and is now 2 feet, six inches below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 4th instant, 14,041 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 24,341 bales; Havre, 6,600; Bremen, 750; Genoa, 1,630; Barcelona, 267; Vera Cruz, 639; Havana, 100; New York, 4,502; Boston, 4,237; Philadelphia, 30; Baltimore, 67; Mobile, 300; together, 43,862 bales; making an addition to stock of 11,669 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 326,698 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st 1852	bales	9,759
Received last week		1,000
Received previously		1,305,939
		1,150,258
Exported last week	43,992	
Exported previously	799,567	843,559
Stock on hand not cleared		326,698

Our review of Friday evening last, closed on a quiet market, parties being averse to operating until the receipt of the Canada's advices then momentarily expected. These came to hand late in the evening, and advised an improvement in the Liverpool market, of ¼@¼d P lb. On the strength of this intelligence, holders claimed outside figures on Saturday, but owing either to the rainy weather, or a difference of opinion with respect to the news on the part of purchasers, there was no respond to the anticipations of factors, and the day passed over quietly with sales of 1,500 bales. On Monday again, the market lacked tone, and only 4,000 bales changed hands, whilst on Tuesday also the operations were restricted to like extent. In the evening, despite a come forward with the Atlantic, the market for cotton felt, from Liverpool, announcing a fair demand in the Liverpool market, with sales of 20,000 bales during the three days previous for spinners at from prices, New Orleans being quoted at 6¼d., and Middling at 5¾d.—These advices, however, failed to impart any strength to our market, and the sales of Wednesday, though the demand was more active, did not exceed those of yesterday, they were limited to 3,000 bales, at rather irregular prices, especially for the inferior and lower qualities. To day again, the market were an inactive operation, the sales reached but 2,500 bale, making the total business of the week 32,000 bales, taken partly for England, the Continent and the North.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4—3-7	Fully Fair	—9-11
Ordinary	5—1-7	Middling Fair	—11¼
Middling	5¾ 3-4	Good Fair	—9—
Middling Fair	6 1-4	Good and Fine	—9—
Middling Fair	10¾ 3-4		

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 4th instant, 262 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Bremen 1 hhd. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard, 25,890 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept 1st, 1852	hhds. 19,671
Received last week	972
Received previously	22,849
	41,261
Exported last week	15,307
Exported previously	25,973
Stock on hand and on shipboard	25,890

The Tobacco market continues quiet, almost stagnant, and the sales of the week have not exceeded 300 hhds.—some large lots have been in treaty for the last day or two, but we have been able to learn no particulars. Amongst the transactions we notice 14 hhds. at 4½c.; 130 do. on private terms; 5 hhds. at 5½c.; 3 do. at 5¾c.; 6 do. at 6¼c.; 4 do. at 6¾c.; 4 do. and 1 at 6¾c. P. lb. Leaf, medium to common, 5@6½c.; fine 6¾@7½c.; Leaf, inferior to common, 3@6½c.; fine 6¾@7½c.; Stems and seconds 4½@7½c. P lb.

SPIRITS.—Transactions in Brandy are brought to a stand on Saturday last, caused by the extreme inclemency of the weather, but since then, there has been a fair demand, and considering the most rate supplies the business has been to a fair extent. We quote Cognac, in bulk, including 10@15c. duty. Prices have been very steady at the following range. Inferior Cognac, common, 38@37½c.; fair, 37½@40c.; good, 40@42½c.; fine, 42½@45c.; superior, 47@47½c.; choice, 50@52½c. P gal.

MOLASSES.—During the past week there has been a fair demand for Molasses, and prices have ranged from 18 to 20c. P gallon, as to quality, and in some instances 20½ @21c. P gallon. The transactions sum up 800 hhds. of which 150 were taken today at 21@22c. P gallon for good to prime lots. We have not heard of any sales of Porto Rico.

FLOUR—The Flour market has maintained a rather inactive appearance since our last, but prices remain unchanged. The sales of the week have footed up 1,500 barrels, and prices have ranged from $4 87½ for Ohio, the latter for very good shipping lots, to $4 75@4 80 for St. Louis, and $4 25@4 35 P bbl for extra and choice brands.

GRAIN—A fair amount of business has been transacted in the Corn market since the date of our last report, the sales of the week having reached 40,000 bushels, and we quote as follows: Yellow Corn, 60@62c. for very inferior, common and mixed lots, and from 63@65c. P bushel for good and prime shipping parcels. The market is now firmly held, and we quote, on the spot, at 62@63c. for Ohio and Indiana, and at 64@65c. P bushel for St Louis. Bran has been sold at 70@75c. P. cwt.

PORK—The demand for Pork has improved since our last, but without leading to any change in prices. The sales of the week amount to nearly 600 bbls., including mess, prime and prime mess, at $18@18 50 for the latter, $17 for mess, and $16 for prime. We notice amongst the above some small sales of M O at $15 25, of Prime at $16, and of Range at $17 50@17 62½ P bbl. Bacon has been selling at 6@6½c. P lb. In bulk Pork, there have been sales of 250,000 lbs. at 6¾c. for long round, also 200,000 lbs. at same, slightly damaged, at 4¾@4¾c. for Shoulders, 5¾@5¾c. for Hams, and 6¾@7c. for Sides.

BACON—In the early part of the week, there was a better feeling for this article, and some 5,00 packs were disposed of, at from 6¼@6½c. for Rounds, and 6¾@7c. for Shoulders, the extreme range of the former being from 6 to 6½c. P lb. Since then, however, prices have given way, and about 6,00 packs have been sold at 6@6¼c. for Rounds, the latter rate, however, being a shade higher than the former, and some 2,000 packs of Shoulders have changed hands at 6¾c. P lb. Sides are nominally worth 7@7½c. P lb.

LARD—At the decline noticed in our last report, the market opened, and during the early part of the week were moderately brisk, leading to the sale of 300 bbls. at 8¼@8½c. for No. 1 to Prime, and about 1000 kegs at 9@9½c. P lb. Since then, prices have given way, and we hear of sales in various lots of about 1000 bbls. and thereon, mostly at that for Prime, and about 1500 kegs in lots, at 10½c. P lb. We also notice a sale of 100 bbls Leaf, at 9½c. P lb.

RICE—There has been a good demand for Rice, and sales to a fair extent have been made at 4¼@4½c. P lb., mostly at the latter rate, and including 150 tierces old crop, at 4 3-4c.

HAY—Some small sales were made during the week at a range of $18@20@19 50, and a fair load of 90 bales in good condition brought $20 P. ton.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The demand has been moderate, and prices have not experienced any change. Western Butter is selling at a range of 18@22c., and Cheese at 9@10c. P lb.

WHISKEY—There has been a good demand for this article during the past week, and the sales amounted to fully 200 bbls., at a range of 20@21c. P gallon for Hundred. Raw has declined, and we notice sales of about 1000 bbls. in various lots, at 20@20½c. P gallon.

COFFEE—In the early part of the week, the market was quiet, but during the past few days, an active demand has sprung up, so that the transactions of the week sum up 14,000 sacks, at a range of 9@9½c. the bulk of the sales being made at 9¼c. P lb.

SALT—We notice sale of 1300 sacks Liverpool coarse at 20c. P sack. Also, 4000 sacks old Salt from store on the levee, at 17½c. P sack, cash.