feeling, especially on the part of Col. T., who, he presumed, had spoken in a moment of passion. It was undignified and disinterested to reflect on New Orleans in the manner which the gentleman had done. He trusted that Col. Tarpley would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Gribble spoke in the same strain, and was followed by Mr. Shands, who said that he did not wish to indulge in recrimination, but if disposed to do so, Mississippi ought to be the last State to provoke it. She had dishonored her bands on a certain occasion, and ought not to talk so largely of honor, energy, enterprise, etc. He concluded by deprecating the course of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Col. Tarpley remarked that his motion, somewhat indirectly presented, perhaps, had exercised the desired effect, and none would therefore be more willing to withdraw it. It had infused some fire into the members, and he was glad to see it. But, nevertheless, he could not help alluding again to the lack of interest displayed on this important occasion by many of the citizens of New Orleans. Why did they not come forward and aid the Convention in its deliberations? The Road could only be built by a hearty and united application of energy, and such a concentration he was most desirous of witnessing. The gentleman, in conclusion, withdrew his resolution.

Col. Tarpley then moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Cleveland on the table. Adopted.

The Convention then adjourned to 11 o'clock on Friday morning.

Amusements....This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—"Werner"—"A Husband at Sight"—Duet.

Placide's Varieties.—"The Serious Family"—"The Pet"—"Chalmers in California.

Commercial Exchange Hall.—Concert.

Armory Hall.—Extraordinary Experiments.

The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1850.

Political Advertisements.—We must hereafter refuse to publish notices of meetings, etc., etc., unless a responsible name is sent with each. We have on our books several hundred dollars for work of this kind, which we never expect to collect—the outlawed rules of the last campaign. We cannot afford to lose any more.

☞ Mr. Charles S. Badger is our Traveling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Crescent. We bespeak for him a liberal reception in all portions of the country which he may visit.

☞ The report of the very interesting proceedings of the Railroad Convention, now in session in our city, and the letter list, which we publish every Friday, exclude much other matter which was prepared for this morning's paper.

Correction.—In our yesterday's paper it was stated that William Shannon had received the appointment of Notary Public, "to fill the place of John Cragg." This is a mistake. Mr. Cragg has been re-appointed, his commission bearing date the 18th inst.

New Orleans and Jackson Railway.—Col. J. F. H. Claiborne, Capt. T. J. Ivy, F. B. Conrad and P. N. Wood, Esqs., have been appointed to represent the city of Lafayette in the Railroad Convention now sitting in this city.

☞ We are under special obligations to the steamers Aleck Scott, Alex. Scott, Nashville and Com. Perry for our latest river dates.

☞ By a paragraph in a St. Louis paper, we learn that Mrs. Hall and daughter, who were lost by the burning of the Orline St. John, on the Alabama river, were the wife and daughter of Captain John Hall, a citizen of St. Louis. They were on a visit to some relatives residing in the State of Alabama.

St. Louis Times.—We notice in the St. Louis papers of the 15th, that the publication of a new Democratic paper, with the above title, is soon to be commenced in that city; the first number of which will be issued on the 3d of April. Messrs. Alexander Walker and Hiram S. McFarland are to be its editors and publishers. The former (Judge Walker) has for several years been the principal conductor of the *Delta* in this city—and to fill his place in that establishment will require both talent and tact of not an ordinary character.

Mr. Charles' Benefit—*Debut of Mr. Duff.*—We were of those who were present last night at the American Theatre. The house was crowded to a jam; a large number of whom, we may suppose, were attracted thither to witness the debut, in the character of *Skylock*, of our young fellow-citizen, Mr. W. F. Duff. Of Mr. Duff's acting it is but justice to say that his conception of the part was good, and indicated careful study; though an experienced critic could but observe that his want of ease, as appeared by a faintness of voice which not infrequently accompanies a first appearance, somewhat cramped the free expression of what was evidently well conceived. Mr. D.'s friends were not disappointed, high as were their expectations. Should he permanently adopt the profession of the stage we predict for him a brilliant career. The play was well acted throughout—Mr. Charles even adding to his former high reputation.

Concert of Mr. and Madame Leavi.—The farewell Concert of these talented artistes takes place this evening at the Hall of the Commercial Exchange. The programme offers great attractions to every lover of music; scenes from some of the most admired operas will be given in full costume, and the services of other eminent performers have been secured. We hope that the Concert will be well attended, and we can promise a very pleasant evening to all who attend.

Meteorological Lectures.—Prof. Garland, whose lectures at the Lyceum Hall have given such satisfaction, will deliver the third of his series, on the subject of Meteorology, this evening, beginning at 7½ o'clock. Those who wish entertainment and instruction, in one of the most interesting branches of natural science, should not fail to attend.

Mr. Fiske's Class To-Day.—This afternoon an opportunity will be offered to those who wish to receive instructions in the science of Electro-Biology, to join Mr. Fiske's class at Armory Hall. This will be the only class Mr. F. will form until his impaired health is restored. His experiments for the last few evenings have been more wonderful than ever.

From the Sandwich Islands.—A Boston dispatch of the 11th inst. says: "A letter has been received here from the Captain of a whale ship, dated Oahu, December 2, which states that the crews desert from the ships at almost every opportunity, for California. Six days since, the captain of the whale ship Brelian, of New Bedford, arrived off the harbor, and the captain came on shore for the purpose of shipping a cooper. During his absence his ship disappeared, and has not been heard of since. It is supposed that the crew took the vessel from the officers and sailed for California. Parties are here purchasing small vessels for the purpose of going in search of Sir John Franklin."

"Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.—We learn by the Frankfort Yeoman, that the Commissioners of this new bank, a charter for which was granted by the late Legislature, are taking active and prompt measures to put it into operation. Already have they ordered a house to be prepared in which to transact the business, books to be procured, notes struck, etc., and from the evidence of public sentiment, they have no doubt the stock will be taken promptly.

☞ A pair of boats, containing 22,000 bushels of coal, belonging to Mr. Leslie, of Pittsburgh, were lost at Burlington Reach, and Mr. James Calder, a young man who belonged in Warrenton, O., was drowned.

Union Meeting.—The citizens of St. Louis, "deeming it fit and proper, in view of the threats which have been made in certain quarters to dissolve the Union," were to have had a public meeting on the 18th, at which "to express their opinions on the subject," and "to take such action in the premises as may be deemed expedient."

☞ The finest passenger car which has ever been in Kentucky, (says the Frankfort Yeoman of the 14th,) made its appearance on the Frankfort and Lexington Railroad on Saturday last, and is now in use, whirling passengers over the road in two hours from there to Lexington. The road is now in complete order.

☞ Active measures are now in progress towards connecting Pittsburgh and Cincinnati by a railroad. A company is formed for that purpose, and the stockholders have already held meetings and determined on a vigorous prosecution of the enterprise.

Later from Panama.

By the arrival of the brig Major Eastland, yesterday, from Chagres, we have the Panama Echo of the 2d inst., for which we are indebted to the obliging Captain French.

The Echo understands that the Chilian Government has renewed the privilege, for five years, to the British steamship company, to navigate exclusively the Pacific coast from Valparaiso to Panama, but that the governments of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador refuse to concur in this arrangement, and resolutely oppose the monopoly. The Echo says:

"They are for free trade, and throwing open their ports to the free navigation of steamships from all parts of the commercial world. If Chili should adhere to her suicidal policy, we may expect, ere long, to see American steamers plying between the ports of Callao and Panama. The South Pacific trade is becoming vastly important, not only as to the United States, but also to New Granada. The agricultural resources of Chili and Peru are not to be esteemed lightly; these two republics furnish most of the provisions, such as flour, potatoes, beef, sheep, etc., that are consumed on the Pacific side of the Isthmus; and the vessels hence to California receive their principal stores from this quarter. In every respect, therefore, it is important that a line of American steamers should be established from here to Callao. Great Britain, aware of the opposition she is likely to encounter in the navigation of this coast by steamships, has quickened her energies, and hereafter we are to have a tri-weekly arrival from Valparaiso, instead of a monthly line. This, to be sure, is something gained, in the way of speed and facilities of travel and mail communication, but is not sufficient to answer the purposes of trade and commerce which is now augmenting along the coast of the South Pacific with giant strides. A semi-weekly line is demanded, and this we are persuaded we shall shortly have; the interests of commerce and competition in trade will speedily bring it about. We know that just now the public mind points in the direction of California, but the time will come when the great agricultural and mineral resources of Chili and Peru will attract in that direction an amount of trade and travel which at present it may be difficult to conceive, yet it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell must hereafter be fully developed."

We find the following news from Chili in the Echo:

"We learn that the political affairs of Chili continue satisfactory, and perfect tranquility reigns throughout the republic. The late outrages committed by the Indians in the southern province of Valdivia, have been quelled by the presence of the military force sent there, and vigorous efforts are being made to bring the ringleaders to punishment. Congress has closed its sittings until June next. The government has continued in its steady endeavors to ameliorate the condition of the lower classes, by extending industry, and by improving the means of land communication.

"In addition to the general dullness prevalent in business with us at this season of the year, there has been a total absence of buyers from the interior, as well as from the neighboring republics. The encouraging advices received from California have given rise to some transactions in produce of this country, say principally in flour, of which about 10,000 bags have been purchased at an advance of 6 to 8 reals per bag.

"For San Francisco alone, 56 vessels, of the aggregate regular tonnage of 44,633, have sailed this month (January) from Valparaiso. This number of course includes many vessels from Europe and the United States, that have called here on their way to California. The arrivals from San Francisco this month amount to 48 vessels, together with 6723 tons register."

We copy the following paragraphs from the Echo:

"Last week, several gentlemen, in crossing the Isthmus, when about a mile this side of Gorgona, came in contact with an anaconda that lay basking in the sunshine near the road. The natives, when they saw the reptile, took to their heels and ran, and could not be induced upon any consideration to return and attack it. The Americans, having nothing but a pocket pistol with them, felt a little skittish about undertaking the task of killing so huge a monster. So the terrible 'visitor' was suffered to pursue his way unmolested. It was about 18 feet long and 12 inches in diameter.

"The British steamer Bolivia, which arrived at this port for the first time last Saturday, 23d ult., bringing $600,000 in specie, left our city on the evening of the 27th ult., carrying with her all the mails from all parts of the world for the South Pacific Coast. The Bolivia had on board as passengers, Mr. deRati-Monton, new Chargé of France to Lima, and several rich merchants of the South.

"We understand that Mr. Corwine, the American Consul, has received the exequatur from the Executive power of the Government of Bogota, and he has accordingly notified to the Governor of Panama his entrance upon his official functions as Consul. The Governor immediately recognized him in that capacity.

"During the past two weeks there has been a strong competition between the vessels now in port for passengers—steerage passages being reduced as low as $120 from here to San Francisco, lower than it has been for the past year—the result of some emigration to El Dorado. The bark Change sailed on Tuesday, 28th ult., with a full load; the John Enders sails to-day; the ships Greyhound and Glenmore are advertised to sail to-day or to-morrow, and they will be speedily followed by the J. W. Coffin, Mariana, Mary Stewart, Whiton, and others, should a sufficient number of passengers present themselves. The vessels are plenty, and the fare is represented to be good."

The Echo says that there appears to be no abatement of the influx of passengers *en route* to California. Steamships and sailing vessels are constantly arriving at Chagres, bringing passengers by hundreds, who, as soon as they land, speedily make their way up the river and across the Isthmus.

The Congress of New Granada assembled in the city of Bogota, the capital of the Republic, on the 1st inst. The Echo says:

"Bogota has now a population of about 4000. It is still a pleasant place to reside in, and many of the first families of the Republic visit it during the session of Congress, some to listen to the eloquence of orators, and others to indulge in the pleasures and amusements which are to be found in great profusion."

The Echo gives the following account of a serious disturbance at Panama, in consequence of an act of injustice to an American. Mr. Corwine, U. S. Consul, appears to have acted with promptness and energy. Now that the authorities of Panama find the Americans are not disposed to tamely submit to acts of injustice, it is likely that the experiment will not soon be repeated:

"About five days ago a young man of good habits and respectable character, named Johnson, was accused by a negro of robbery, and immediately committed to jail by the judicial authority of Panama. During this time, Mr. Johnson, knowing himself to be innocent of the charge alleged against him, waited patiently for his trial, but after the lapse of sufficient time to prove the charge or acquit him, he called on the American Consul, Mr. Corwine, to intercede in his behalf with the city authorities. Mr. C. went to the judge having jurisdiction in the case, requesting of him a speedy trial. The judge not only refused to promise a trial within a reasonable time, but on the contrary added that the trial would not take place within twenty-five days. On receiving this information, the Consul, with a promptitude that does him much credit, suggested considerations of moderation and prudence, and requested of the judge that the accused might be set at liberty by virtue of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which legal course of procedure would be in unison and perfectly consistent with New Granadian laws. The judge refused to accede to the requisitions of Mr. Corwine, who then retired to protest against such a manifest act of injustice before the superior authority of the Government. His interpreter, an American citizen, indignant at such a denial of justice, went up among the crowd of citizens now assembled here, and told them the whole story as it transpired. The excitement in consequence soon increased, and the lawless spirit of violence began to be the predominant sentiment of the tumultuous gathering. Forgetting themselves in the hurra of the moment, and led away by impulse, a party was soon formed to liberate the accused from incarceration, in defiance of law and propriety. The United States is a land of liberty as well as a land of laws, and nothing but a common feeling of wrong and oppression against a fellow-being could induce any of its citizens to act in a manner inconsistent with the institutions they have left behind them. The mob—for such it must be denominated—rushed to the front of the prison door, on the Grand Plaza, disarmed the Granadian soldiers, and set the captive free. They soon placed Mr. Johnson at liberty. Certainly this was all wrong, and we regret its occurrence, and the act can only find a mitigation in the aggravated circumstances which produced it.

"On seeing the crowd assembled in the plaza, the city authorities were alarmed, and called on the Americal Consul to use his influence in arresting the infuriated career of the multitude, and restoring order, peace and quiet to Panama. Mr. Corwine at once, and without hesitation, proceeded to the prison, where he spoke to the persons assembled in the general melée, and so well satisfied were the crowd at what he uttered, that they cheered him three times, and at once retired. Mr. C. then gave bail for the appearance of the accused, and obtained the promise of a speedy trial, for which Mr. Johnson is now waiting.

"In all these trying circumstances, the conduct of the American Consul has been perfectly in accordance with his duty, and while deeply regretting the disrespect shown by some Americans, led away by passion and impulse, to the authorities of Panama, we cannot but admire him for the fortitude he displayed in so successfully checking the mob spirit, under the influence of which some of our countrymen were unfortunately led away.

"The Governor of the province of Panama issued last evening a proclamation, in which he calls on the citizens of the place, and the Americans, to give their assistance to the authorities, in case some disorderly men should again molest the peace and good order of the city. He says that the conduct of the American Consul was dignified and energetic, and hopes that no scenes of disorder and rioting will take place for the future."

Metairie Jockey Club Races—Bingaman Course.

THIRD DAY.

There was another exciting contest yesterday. The attendance was good, and the betting spirited. The entries were *Quadrille*, *Tally-ho* and *Captain Elgee*. *Tally-ho* was the favorite at odds, and freely backed at even rates against the field. His past performances was a sufficient guarantee to the "knowing ones," who laid on their funds without stint upon the colt. The horses stripped well, the favorite looked in fine condition, and before the nags came to the scene, money changed hands freely at 50 to 30 that he would take the purse. *Captain Elgee*, a game-looking gray, was not a bad second, and, from his form, showed a good handling, and that his groom had laid himself upon him at every point. *Quadrille*, a chestnut mare by Glencoe, seemed also in fair order. She had the age of the others by two years, but the race proved that the beats were lacking.

First Heat—Two Miles.—*Tally-ho* lead from the start, the *Captain* second, and *Quadrille* under a heavy pull in the rear. It was soon evident that it was intended that the gray should keep *Tally-ho* to the work, while *Quadrille* laid back for the second heat, and most gallantly did the *Captain* perform the duty. The first mile was run in this order, the home stretch being done up at a lively rate, and *Tally-ho* passing the stand but half a length ahead of the gray. The contest now became an exciting one between the two nags, *Quadrille* trailing behind to save her distance. *Tally-ho* lead by a length to the back stretch, while the *Captain* was making such rapid strides for the lead, that his friends seemed confident that the gray would take the favorite on the first heat. The running here was beautiful; the horses lapped and moved together almost to the turn, when *Tally-ho* crept gradually away, amid the enthusiastic shouts of those who had gone their pile. Again the *Captain* was with him, and the turn was made neck and neck. At the stretch the agony was piled on. The *Captain* shot ahead, kept it with apparent ease, and came home several lengths ahead in 3:44½.

Betting changed. *Tally-ho* was still in favor with a few, where odds of two to one were given by the friends of the *Captain*, but hedging did not succeed well, and operations were on a limited scale.

Second Heat.—The *Captain* led into action, closely pressed from the jump by *Quadrille*, while *Tally-ho* fell back well in hand, and left the latter to try it on, if she could. The killing pace at once assumed augured a fast race, and the time of the heat shows it to have been well contested. At the last turn of the first mile the gray was leading, *Quadrille* at his tail, and *Tally-ho* laying closer up. The stretch was run in like order, the stand was passed, and then came the tug of war. *Quadrille* made a severe brush for the lead, and got it on the first quarter, passing slightly ahead, but the gap was soon closed by the Captain, and the positions was again changed at the end of the half mile, while the stands fairly echoed again with cheers. *Tally-ho* now found it time to wake up. *Quadrille* had failed, and so he took the matter in hand, and bravely disputed every inch to the scene. But the effort came too late. The Captain held his place, and, though *Tally-ho* made a good brush at the stretch, he came home the winner. Time, 3:49½—which, considering the "dead track," thick as it was with dust, told well for his speed. We append summary:

THIRD DAY—*Thursday, March 21.*—St. Charles Hotel Purse, $300—Two mile heats.

T. J. Wells's gr. c. *Captain Elgee*, by Leviathan, dam Reel, 4 yrs old.....1 1
Wm. J. Minor's (J. and H. Cage's) br. c. *Tally-ho*, by imp. Harkinward, out of an own sister to Arolin; 3 yr. o.....2 2
D. F. Kenney's ch. m. *Quadrille*, by imp. Glencoe, out of Galopade; 5 yr. o.....3 3
Time, 3:44½—3:49½.

The second race was a single dash of a half mile for $200 aside, between E. Slavin's c. m. *Jenny Lind*, and J. W. Slack's ch. h. *Indian*. It was won with ease by Jenny.

This day will take place on the Bingaman Course one of the best races of the season. It is to be three mile heats for a purse of $400, and the following well-known horses are entered: Mr. Green's (from Virginia) colt *Stockton*, and Col. Bingaman's (Sp. Szymanski's) colt *Doubleson*. The horses are well matched and fast time and great amusement may be relied on.

Manifest of the California Representatives.—The evening edition of yesterday's Picayune has the following: "It will be seen by the congressional proceedings of the 13th inst., that the U. S. Senators and Representatives elect from California have addressed a long document to Congress, communicating copies of the State constitution, their credentials, and a formal request for admission into the Union. They express the astonishment and regret with which they have 'learned the existence of an organized, respectable and talented opposition to the admission of the new State,' and enter at length into a history of the territory, the organization of a State, the population and other matters pertaining to the subject. The address is a clear and forcible statement of the grounds upon which California presents her application for admission into the Union. According to its statements California now contains 107,000 inhabitants, nearly double the amount necessary to secure her admission into the Union. Of these 76,000 are American emigrants, the remainder being Californians and foreigners. The address is manly in tone and sentiment, and concludes as follows:

"'This people request admission into the American Union as a State. They understand and estimate the advantages which will accrue to them from such a connection, while they are prepared to fulfill the duties and responsibilities conferred upon their brethren. They do not present themselves as suppliants, nor do they bear themselves with arrogance or presumption. They come as free American citizens—entitled by treaty, by adoption and by birth—and ask that they may be permitted to reap the common benefits, share the common ills, and promote the common welfare, as one of the United States of America.

WILLIAM M. GWIN, GEORGE W. WRIGHT,
JOHN FREMONT, EDWARD GILBERT.

Washington, D. C., March 1, 1850.

Mr. Foote's Committee.—The proposition of Senator Foote to appoint a committee of thirteen, to whom to refer all the compromise propositions, will, it is supposed, says the Baltimore Sun, of the 14th inst., pass the Senate to-day. A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in alluding to it, says:

Various conferences have recently been held in regard to the organization of the proposed committee, which have resulted in an understanding that the following gentlemen shall compose it, and be elected whenever the resolution is carried: Northern Whigs—Mr. Webster, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Cooper. Northern Democrats—Mr. Cass, Mr. Dodge of Iowa, and Mr. Dickinson. Southern Whigs—Mr. Bell, Mr. Berrien and Mr. Mangum. Southern Democrats—Mr. Mason, Mr. Soulé and Mr. Foote. There was a general concurrence of opinion on all sides that the influence and position of Mr. Clay peculiarly pointed him out as the most proper person to preside over this committee. When it was signified to him that such was the desire of a majority of the Senate, he readily acquiesced.

It will be seen that the name of Mr. Calhoun is excluded from the committee. The views which he expressed on two recent occasions forbade the hope of any conciliatory disposition on his part, and it was, therefore, considered more prudent to encounter his opposition in the Senate, than to embarrass the deliberations of the committee by unprofitable and exciting discussions.

Whatever measure they recommend, it is thought, will pass the Senate by a large, if not an overwhelming vote, and will meet with the same success in the House.

☞ The vote of the citizens of Maysville, Ky., on the 11th inst., on the proposition to authorize the City Council to subscribe for $150,000 stock to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, was unanimous. "That fact of itself," says the Maysville Eagle, "speaks more for the intelligence, wisdom, and public spirit of the citizens of Maysville, than any eulogy we could pronounce upon them."

River Intelligence.—At Louisville, on the evening of the 14th, the river was falling slowly, with an abundance of water on the falls for navigation. During the previous 24 hours the river receded eight inches. The weather was clear and pleasant.

At Cincinnati on the same evening the river had fallen three feet during the previous 24 hours, and at Pittsburgh the river was falling, with 7½ feet water in the channel.

☞ Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, is still at Harrisburg, in connection with his application for divorce. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says that he is but the wreck of his former self, physically and socially.

New Mode of Constructing Ships.—A gentleman of Liverpool has introduced a plan for building ships with iron ribs, and all the interior parts strengthened with iron, but with the planking and exterior of wood, as in ordinary vessels of the old-fashioned construction. The planks are to be bolted to the iron, and it is believed by many parties conversant with the construction of ships, who have examined the various parts of the contrivance, that it will secure important advantages, among others that of cheapness and superior strength. A model of a vessel on this construction has been exhibited in the Exchange and Underwriters' rooms, and has attracted much attention. It is said that a ship to be built on this plan has been recently laid down in one of the Liverpool ship-yards. She is to be a first class vessel, and will not cost more than £10 per ton.

☞ The celebrated English burglar, Bill Darlington, or Bristol Bill, as he is called, did not go to California, as was reported a short time since. He has turned up somewhere in Maine, or Vermont. He has abandoned the burglary "lay," and was arrested with $13,000 in counterfeit money in his possession, and the plates with which he manufactured it.

☞ In Philadelphia on the 11th instant, Texas registered notes sold at 21, and on the 12th at 21½

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

New York, *March* 16.—Cotton is active, and has advanced 1c. upon the decline which took place after the arrival of the steamer. Fair Uplands, 12¼ cents; Fair Orleans, 12¾c. to 12¾c. Sales to-day 3,000 bales. Sales of 55,000 sacks of Corn at 55c. Pork is steady; Mess, $10 44; Prime, $8 87. Lard unchanged. Fair Orleans Sugar, 4¾c.; Molasses, 27c. Tobacco is heavy. Treasury Notes, 113½; Sterling, 108¾.

The Empire City and Cherokee sailed to-day, with upwards of 600 passengers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

New York, *March* 18.—A further advance in Cotton: Fair Uplands, 12¾c.; Fair Orleans, 13c. Sales of 1000 bales. The sales of the week amount to 13,000 bales. Flour is steady; Ohio, $5 00 to $5 62½. Ohio Red Wheat, $1 05. Corn unchanged. Pork is improving; sales 1200 barrels Mess, $10 50; Prime, $9. Lard drooping; in bbls, 6¾c. Coffee dull: 2000 St. Domingo, at 10c.; stock on hand of all kinds, 70,000 bags. Sugar and Molasses dull.

In the Baltimore market, Tobacco and Coffee are dull. Stock on hand of the latter, 50,000 bags.

THIRD DISPATCH.

New York, *March* 18.—A further advance of ¼c. in Cotton, and sales of 800 bales—Middling Orleans, 12¾ to 12¾c.; Middling Uplands, 12¼c. Government Stocks are drooping—other things unchanged. The bad weather prevents operations. The bark Southerner and brig Elizabeth have arrived at Baltimore from New Orleans.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

New York, *March* 20.—This being steamer day, very little business has been done, parties awaiting the arrival of the Niagara. Prices of Cotton, and other articles, same as yesterday.

The trial at Boston, of Dr. Webster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, commenced yesterday. The accused, when brought into Court, looked very melancholy and haggard. The jury were finally empanelled, after fourteen peremptory challenges. The witnesses for the prosecution are now under examination. Great excitement prevails.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

New York, *March* 21, evening.—Cotton has declined one-fourth. Sales of 1000 bales. Flour declined 6c. Sales of 10,000 bushels Ohio red Wheat at $1 05. Corn 56 to 58 for white and yellow. Pork declined; sales 2000 bbls. Mess at $10 25, Prime $8 75. Lard, in bbls. 6¾c. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Government stocks declining—Sterling 84.

In the trial of Prof. Webster, at Boston, Dr. Parkman's physician, and several other witnesses, have been examined, who state, as their belief, that the remains found are those of Dr. Parkman.

No signs of the Niagara.

Congressional.

The following is telegraphed to the Louisville Courier:

Washington, *March* 13.—*Senate.*—Mr. Douglass presented the credentials of Frémont and Gwin, Senators from California, and a memorial asking the admission of that State into the Union. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A number of petitions were presented against the admission of slave States, and the extension of slavery, which gave rise to quite an exciting debate, but a motion to lay them on the table finally prevailed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Foote's proposition to refer all exciting questions to a select committee of thirteen. Several amendments were proposed.

Mr. Benton wanted to modify the resolution so as to provide that the select committee shall not consider the question of the admission of California.

Mr. Baldwin accepted of the modification to his amendment proposed by Mr. Benton.

Mr. Webster thought no practical result could be had from any series of resolutions, and he was satisfied the only proper course would be to keep the question of the admission of California separate and distinct. He was prepared to vote for the admission just as she came.

Mr. Cass concurred with Mr. Clay's opinion of the select committee. He looked upon it as one more chance for the settlement of this monstrous question, though he had little hope of such a result. He complimented Foote, and said he had given an exhibition of moral courage almost unequaled, when he disowned the position taken by Calhoun in his speech. Mr. Cass said it was well ascertained that no Wilmot Proviso could ever pass the Senate. He thought the fugitive slave bill ought to be taken up and adjusted so as to be satisfactory to the majority and passed. The passage of that bill would do much towards securing a better feeling on the part of the South.

Mr. Calhoun replied to Mr. Cass. He said the only way to settle the matter would be to amend the Constitution as he had indicated. He was prepared, if the Union should be dissolved, to show that Cass had a full share in producing that result.

After some further consideration the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The Census bill was made the order of the day for Friday.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the President's California message.

Mr. Douglass spoke till adjournment.

House.—An ineffectual attempt was made to introduce the credentials of Wright and Gilbert, Representatives from California, together with the Constitution and a memorial asking the admission of that State.

Mr. Preston King offered a resolution that all debate on the President's California message shall cease on Wednesday next. Laid on the table.

The committees were then called for reports.

The Committee on Patents reported a bill relative to Woodworth's patent. [Our report does not say whether in favor or against an extension.]

Mr. Otis, from the same committee, presented a minority report.

Mr. Hasman asked, but did not obtain leave, to present a remonstrance from citizens of Wheeling, against the renewal of the Woodworth patent.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the erection of a Custom-house in Cincinnati. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the President's California message.

Mr. Disney entered into a close constitutional argument to show that the Constitution gave no power to Congress, respecting the government of new territories, and that the people have a right to establish their own laws and government, independent of the action of Congress. House adjourned.

Auction Sales This Day.

Sykes, Hyde & Co. will sell, at 11 o'clock, at 86 Magazine street—Raisins.....At 5 o'clock, commencing at Shippers' Press—Cotton.

Married:

In this city, on Wednesday evening, 20th inst., by Rev. J. C. Keener, Martin R. Young, Esq. of Shreveport, to Miss Martha Cordelia, daughter of L. B. Duncan, Esq. of this city.

Died:

In this city, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, Michael Grice, aged 26 years, native of County Roscommon, Ireland.

☞ His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother-in-law, John Costa, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, from his late residence, corner of Bienville and Common streets, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock.

☞ Pottsville (Pa.) papers please copy.

In this city, on the 20th inst., Mme. Joseph Salibe.

In this city, on the 20th inst., Thomas Donnelly, aged about 27 years, a native of Queen's County, Ireland.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. Dr. Wm. S. Bury, of Fayette County, Tennessee.

☞ Dr. S. came here a few weeks since to consult with a skillful surgeon, and, if possible, to obtain relief from long protracted suffering. A painful operation had been found necessary, from which, however, he was rapidly recovering, and was contemplating the pleasing hope of soon returning to his home, to the bosom of his family, when he was suddenly attacked with diarrhoea, which, despite the untiring efforts of his faithful physician, terminated his life in three days. During these three days his sufferings were great indeed, though he bore up under them with a Christian resignation. He spoke but little during the period of the attack, and was very much struck that never did he witness a greater triumph over death. His only regret was being separated from his beloved family, of whom he often spoke. He was perfectly willing to die, and often prayed that he might be thus relieved. "Why can't I die?"—"Why do I die?"—"I am willing to go," were expressions he often used a few hours ere his spirit winged its flight. He was laid out of the box of men. He was highly esteemed at home as a physician; much loved as a townsman, and generous neighbor; and especially was he kind and charitable to the poor, to whom he will long, long be remembered. During his whole illness he was attended by kind and good friends, who endeavored in every way possible to soothe his sufferings and to comfort him, and who supplied, so far as they could, his every want. He was also visited by a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (of which he had been for many years a constant member,) who prayed and talked with him, and assured him that in passing through the Valley of the Shadow of Death a Christian need have no fear.

He is gone; his sufferings are past, and we trust he has entered upon his heavenly rest. But he has relieved wife and only daughter, whose fond hopes are thus cut off, we cannot but express our deepest regret, and offer them our heartfelt sympathy. They are indeed bereaved. A most kind and affectionate husband and father has been suddenly taken away—and who shall attempt to describe their anguish, when the sad truth comes to them? May they find consolation and peace where he did, ever in God, who alone can give it.

☞ The remains of Dr. Bury are embalmed, and enclosed in a leaden coffin, and will be carried to Tennessee, to be interred in the family burying ground.

☞ Dr. Gilbert, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., offers his professional services to the public in the treatment of all forms of Chronic Diseases, especially Cancers, White Swellings, Ulcerated Tumors, Wens of long standing, Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilis of the worst form, without the use of the knife or mercury, and all Diseases of the Skin.

☞ Office, No. 17 Carondelet street, between the new Custom house and the River.

He offers the following certificate from the physicians of Memphis:

"Dr. S. Gilbert.—We have been intimately acquainted with Dr. S. Gilbert's practice for four years; we have often visited his extensive infirmary, near Memphis; have closely observed his successful treatment of the most difficult cases; and we feel it to be a duty we owe to the community at large to express our entire confidence in his skill and judgment in the successful management of such diseases as he professes to cure. He has, in our judgment, been far more successful in the treatment of that class of diseases he professes to cure than any other physician in the world.

M. Garrett, M.D. Wm. Denny, M.D.
J. Shaw, M.D. John Wilson, M.D.
J. Hammond, M.D. N. W. Seat, M.D.
J. S. Curtis, M.D." mhb 6t

[Reported for the Crescent.]

Legislature of Louisiana.

Tuesday, March 19, 1850.

The whole day was spent in the passage of the general appropriation bill.

Also an act making an appropriation of $30,000 to finish the State House. This bill met with a very warm and decided opposition, and finally was only passed on its second reading.

The House then took up the celebrated "Swamp Bill." This kept them until half-past 3, and after a great deal of opposition, the friends of the bill got it through on a second reading.

The House then adjourned until 5 o'clock.

The Senate were occupied all yesterday and part of to-day on the "Protection Bill of the City." It was finally amended to buy $80,000 worth of negroes, instead of appropriating $70,000. If it gets through the Senate on a third reading, it will hardly pass the House as amended.

Tuesday Evening, half-past 8.

The House is engaged on the Citizens' Bank bill. Mr. Sever is talking in favor of it. The result is doubtful, if brought to a vote to-night.

The Senate have passed, this evening, the Medical apportionment bill, on its second reading, by a vote of 14 to 12, and are now engaged on the Barataria canal.

P. S. 11 o'clock.—I give you a hurried history of the course pursued on the Citizens' Bank bill:

Mr. Marks moved to strike out the enacting clause—ayes and noes called—30 to 32; lost.

Mr. Marks moved to strike out $800,000 and insert $3,000,000.

Mr. King moved a division of the question—ayes and noes called—37 to 35; lost.

Mr. Shannon moved to adjourn—ayes and noes called—22 to 37.

Mr. Connelly moved the previous question.

Mr. Herron moved to lay the first section on the table—ayes and noes called—28 to 33. This being privileged over the other motion.

Mr. Stark moved to adjourn—ayes and noes called—28 to 33.

Mr. Herron moved a call of the House—fifty-five members.

Mr. Connelly renewed his motion for the previous question.

Mr. Herron moved to adjourn—ayes and noes called.

Previous question ordered—ayes and noes—35 ayes to 23 noes.

The Chair then put the question, "Shall the main question now be put." Ayes and noes called—36 ayes and 22 noes.

Mr. Wilder moved to postpone indefinitely—ayes and noes, 23 to 36.

Mr. Herron moved to adjourn—ayes and noes called 25 to 33.

Mr. Herron moved to commit to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Connelly moved to lay Mr. Herron's motion on the table—ayes and noes, 36 to 23.

Mr. Shannon moved to adjourn—lost.

Second motion read for information.

Mr. Herron moved to amend by striking out.

Mr. Connelly moved the previous question—ayes and noes called, 36 to 9—no quorum.

Mr. Winfree moved that the Sergeant-at-arms be sent after the absent members, under article 120 of constitution.

Mr. Connelly moved a call of the House—30 members answered.

The opposition knocked under, and at 11 o'clock allowed the motion to be put on the engrossment, which was carried.

New Hampshire Election.—A Boston dispatch of the 11th inst. says the election in New Hampshire has resulted in favor of the democrats. They have all the State officers and a larger majority in the Legislature than they had last year. The Free-soil vote is smaller.

Fires.—The Exchange Hotel, Buffalo, was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. The loss by the recent large conflagration amounts in all to something over $100,000.... The lead works and vinegar manufactory of George Cuthbert Hensington, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th inst. Loss, $30,000.

Suicide.—A young man by the name of Cochran, says the Louisville Courier of the 15th inst. committed suicide by hanging himself. He was employed at the grocery of Mr. E. Cotter, at the corner of Eighth and Green streets, and was represented to have been an industrious, steady person. He hung himself from the bed-post in his bed-room, where he was found yesterday morning quite dead. We did not learn the cause that led to the fatal act.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

Union Division No. 3, at Crystal Fount Hall, 232 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Louisiana Division No. 11, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Young Men's Magnolia Division No. 12, at Pelican Hall, cor. Common and St. Charles sts., at half-past 7 o'clock.

Star of Hope Division No. 8, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Lafayette, at half-past 7 o'clock.

☞ **Public Meeting.**—*New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.*—A Public Meeting of the citizens of New Orleans favorable to this enterprise will be held THIS EVENING, Friday, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street. The meeting will be addressed by Col. C. S. Tarpley, of Miss., and by several distinguished speakers of this city.....On behalf of the New Orleans Delegation,

J. R. GRIBBLE, Chairman of Committee.

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New Orleans Mechanic Society.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held in their room, at the Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street, THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock.

R. R. SWEENEY, Secretary.

☞ **A Card.**—The Benefit Ball.—The Grand Complimentary Ball to Mr. FREDERICK E. BRUNS, which, owing to the destruction of Tarpaulion Hall, Lafayette, was appointed to take place at the Ball Room on Poydras street, between Circus and St. John streets, on Saturday evening next, has been POSTPONED. The public will be notified at an early day of the time and place of the