G. P. WEBBE, Proprietor.
No. 66 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

☞ The Proprietors of the Bee do not hold themselves responsible for any Advertisement inserted for less time than twelve thousand copies.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion for each hundred copies.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly with the line of their business, and to extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1852.

No. 1920, Vol. 10—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XIX.—Whole No. 6631.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN
Subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention.

Wednesday Morning, May 5, 1852.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL came through yesterday well isolated dates.

THE WHIG ADDRESS.

We publish in our columns to day the address of Messrs. BROOKS, of Mississippi, MORTON and CHAMBERLAIN of Florida, OTLAW & WHITAKER of North Carolina, MOORE and LANDRY, of Louisiana, MARSHALL, of Kentucky, GENTRY, of Tennessee, and STROTHER, of Virginia, to the Whigs of the United States, setting forth the reasons which induced these gentlemen to retire from the Whig Congressional Caucus held in this city in April, and the reasons which should impel the whigs everywhere to regard the Compromise as a finality, and to pledge themselves to support no candidates who do not hold the same opinion.

This manifesto will command attention in all quarters. It is ably written, and breathes throughout a conciliatory rather than a defiant tone, though there is no lack of firmness displayed by the authors. The signatures attached are those of devoted Whigs and Southern men, men not easily driven from their political attachments, or persuaded to renounce principles for light and trivial causes. We feel disposed, therefore, to receive their explanation with the greatest possible respect, and even while having the misfortune to dissent from some of their conclusions, we do not doubt of impugning their honesty of purpose and political motives.

It is superfluous to travel over the ground we have already taken on this subject. Our conclusions are apt to be deliberately formed, and not very readily shaken. In all the first part of the address which is mainly devoted to an exposition of what transpired at the Caucus, and which, by the way, is nothing more than a recital of what we had previously learned in private, there is no argument adduced to show that Mr. MARSHALL and his associates were not wise and wisely, but what we have already met with and considered. Our view of the expediency of the policy pursued by the signatories, remains unaltered, but as it is an impossible fact, further discussion relative to it would seem idle, and we shall drop the subject.

We do, however, with the remainder of the address, which places on bold relief the necessity of sustaining the Compromise, and which declares it to be, and has for its only object, the impossibility of preserving the Whig organization, and therefore the broad National basis. In these we are unhesitatingly course. We have ever stood them ourselves. We believe the true settled principle with the Whigs of the South, and we feel satisfied that, unless they are distinctly recognized and unequivocally affirmed, *by both parties*, the agitation of the slavery question will be renewed with accumulated fierceness, and will not cease until it overwhelms the Union. We hold, therefore, with Messrs. BROOKS, MORTON & CO., that the failure on the part of the Whigs to endorse the compromise, will result in the inglorious and merited defeat of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, because the platform will be too narrow for the wants of the people.

The concluding paragraph of the address embodies sentiments that will encounter little opposition in the South. Should both parties so decide in their city, and refuse to shape their organization on the principles of the compromise, the people will cast loose from them, and run up candidates independent of the party machinery and politicians. But first, let the experiment be fairly tried. Let the Whigs of South repair to the Baltimore Convention and interchange mutual communion with their brethren from the different sections of the country, each to speak out his mind frankly and dispassionately, their watchwords being by their regard for the Union and for the sakes of harmony, the cause, its vital principles and its triumph, to sacrifice sectional prejudices on the shrine of patriotism—let them feel that honest, high minded Whigs may do, and keep the party pure and sustained by the richest and purest of the land. If then, they fail in the South, they will, on the head strong aggressors and fanatics of North, rest the responsibility of a broad and irreparable schism in the Whig ranks between which and the Whigs of the North there will be no fellowship, no sympathy, no community of interest, no common country, but we esteem the Union too valuable a party, and too sacred a consent to hold let any section or any faction that may refuse to endorse the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. If the Whig party shake off all who are not still Whigs, it will be a short and a fearful reckoning, and the Whigs of the South, who will have to take care of themselves, will be called upon to come and the 16th of June will be duly prepared with the destiny of one, or both of the great political organizations of the country.

FOUR PRESIDENTS in Louisiana show a majority of two votes for the Convention. The rest are very whole or exceedingly small.

CONGRESS

IN THE SENATE on the 27th ultimo, the consideration of the Deficiency Bill was resumed. Mr. SEWARD addressed the Senate for two hours in support of the amendment giving additional aid to the Collins line.

Mr. Underwood tabled, he was in favor of giving $25,000 a trip.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Homestead bill was discussed by Messrs Stephens, of Georgia, Smith of Alabama, Hendricks, of Indiana, and Venable, of North Carolina.

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—We acknowledge from the editors the receipt of the April number of this able periodical. It contains the following articles. American Agriculture. Confucius Gold. Entanschement or Science. Influence of Authority in matters of Opinion. The Battle of Contreras, Holmes's Sermons. Wiseman's Hebrew Phonetic Bible. Dunham's History of the South. Critical Notices.

☞ Our thanks are due J. B. DeBow, for a pamphlet containing a full report of the proceedings of the South Western Railroad Convention, held in New Orleans in January last. It is a most interesting and elaborate publication.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL REVIEW.—We are indebted to Dr. AYMOS, for the May number of this excellent periodical. It is a comprehensive and concise summary of medical intelligence and contains original contributions on allied subjects.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due Harper & Brothers publishers, through J. B. STREET, No. 1 Camp street, for the following new publications.

Beach House No. 2.—This is the condition of Dickens's new novel, and we can assure the reader that the promise of excellence is being duly and rapidly redeemed.

Bunsen's Notes on the Book of Revelation—A profound and learned theological disquisition.

Hoppin's Church Hymns—Letters to the Hon. Robert B. Taney, by Kirwan.—The volume embraces the substance of various letters addressed by the author to Bishop Hughes, setting forth the objections to Popery, and which, it is stated, have never been answered. The work is of a polemical and controversial character, and is particularly suited to our taste.

Harper's Monthly Magazine for May—A very rich number, with chapters from Bulwer & Dickens, a Famous Story by Jacob Abbott, another pause in the history of Napoleon by John S. Abbott, and a world of good things besides to say nothing of the profuse and exquisite illustrations.

Lytton and the London Poor—Part 1 of this number, Mr. Maybew continues his descriptions of London poverty.

☞ By a Telegraphic dispatch received yesterday by J. R. Jennings, Esq., we learn that the Steam Ship Georgia remained outside the bar at Galveston Bay, owing to the low stage of water.

☞ The steamer J. T. TWEED made the run from Cincinnati to this port in 4 days and 23 hours running time 4 days and 13 hours, having lost 10 hours in discharging one hundred and fifty tons freight.

RED RIVER.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* of the 1st, says: Red river is gradually leaving us—and if we have not a rise in the course of ten or fifteen days, shall be entirely deprived of steamboat navigation. Information from above confirm the receding condition of the river.

☞ We learn, says the *National Intelligencer*, that the Hon. Luther Bradish has been appointed by the President to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the city of New York, in the place of John Young, deceased, and that the appointment was yesterday confirmed by the Senate.

☞ We understand, says the Republic of the 28th ult, that Senor Don Victoriano de Diego Paredes yesterday presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of New Grenada to the Government of the United States.

THE FRANKLIN'S NEWS.

The steamer *Franklin* arrived at New York on the morning of the 27th ultimo, with four days later intelligence from Europe. She brings London dates of the 15th, and Liverpool and Havre dates to the 14th.

The Franklin brings ninety-seven passengers, and a valuable cargo of French goods, with $85,000 in specie.

Nothing of special interest had occurred in France or England since the sailing of the Asia.

The Niagara arrived out on the 12th ultimo. Much anxiety is felt for the steamer Washington, nineteen days from New York, and not arrived.

An extraordinary statement has been made by the Captain of a Quebec vessel, to the effect that in the spring of 1851 he saw two vessels imbedded in the ice, drifting towards Davis' Straits, which vessels were believed to be the ships of Sir John Franklin, has received great attention at the Admiralty. The London Times, of the 14th, contained three columns of documents on the subject. That paper of the 13th, however, puts a damper on the story by showing its impossibility, and the probability that what the Captain saw was only a reflection of his own vessel from two different surfaces of icebergs.

FRANCE.—The news from France possesses little interest. The returns of the Bank are considered favorable.

The grand review of the army takes place in Paris on May 10th.

M. Emile Girardin, editor of La Presse, has received official warning that a second notice will lead to the suppression of his journal.

M. Martin de Strasburg, Councillor of the Court of Cassation, has refused to take the oath of allegiance, and has resigned.

Wm. Mitchell Cutnet and Mickewicz have been removed by a decree from Professorships in the University.

The steamer Italy sailed from Giroude on the 8th ultimo, with three hundred and fifty political prisoners for Algeria.

The agents of the Treasury had taken possession, on behalf of the State, of the estates of Morceaux and Neuilly, being part of the Orleans property.

PORTUGAL.—Advices from Lisbon, to March 31st, state that Saldanha and his colleagues had tendered their resignations, in consequence of an adverse vote in the Cortes, but the Queen had refused to accept them, and had authorized Saldanha to adopt any course he thought proper. He had, accordingly adjourned the Chambers to the 20th of May.

The country was perfectly tranquil.

The Portuguese war steamer Porto was lost on the 31st of March, on her passage from Oporto to Lisbon. All her passengers, thirty-six in number, and all the crew except seven perished.

Messrs. Fox and Chandler, of the society of Friends, arrived at Lisbon the 9th of April, with a memorial against slavery. The Queen had promised them an audience, and the Government had intimated that the slave trade in the Portuguese possessions in Africa should gradually be abolished.

AUSTRIA.—Count Bual Schauenstein has been appointed Prime Minister of Austria.

EGYPT.—The difficulty in Egypt between the Sublime Porte and Alla Pacha have been quietly arranged to the entire satisfaction of both parties.

CHINA.—The overland mail and arrived at London with dates from China to the 27th of February, Bombay to March 15th, and Calcutta to March 6th.

The expedition against Burmah was to leave Calcutta and Madras on the 19th of March. It was to consist of six thousand troops, two ships of war and thirteen steamers. The Burmese troops, to the number of twenty thousand, had assembled at Rangoon, and were ravaging the frontier villages.

The United States frigate Susquehanna arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th of March. All well on board.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Mexico*, we have received files of Texas papers to the 30th ult.

The theatre at Galveston is doing a fine business.

The Trinity river is still low, and the steamer *Jack Hays* was still aground, and in a precarious condition.

An immense Jew fish weighing 300 lbs., was caught off Galveston a few days ago.

Very fine crops have been made in Red River county.

FOR FT. PAREDES.—The train of Mr. James Buchanan left Indianola for Ft Paredes the 5th, loaded with merchandise for the Santa Fe and El Paso trade. Mr. Buchanan has formerly travelled the Missouri route, but having examined our route, and become satisfied of its important advantages in distance, climate, grass and water, he has changed his entire business through Indianola to which place his goods, as well as those of Messrs. Smith, Wilson and Randolph, have been shipped direct from New York.

By late letters received from Missouri, we learn that so soon as their old business can be wound up, a large number of Chihuahua and Santa Fe merchants design taking the Indianola and San Antonio route, and whenever the character of our route becomes well known, there is no doubt but all that trade will pass this way.—*Indianola Bulletin.*

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—Mr. Samuel Trammel, of this county, was shot on the evening of the 19th inst. by a Mr. W. P. Hughes, who had but recently settled in this country, and almost instantly killed. There does not appear to have been any misunderstanding between them, so far as we can learn. As we have been unable to get the particulars correctly, we refrain from giving rumors. Mr. Hughes fled immediately after the occurrence, and as yet has not been apprehended. We trust that the criminal may be secured and the ends of justice undergo a full investigation.—*Longvaue Mercury.*

The Galveston *News* says: The late continued cold weather has had a very injurious influence on the crops, which, early in this month, looked remarkably well. We have probably had more cold weather and more northers during the present month of April, than was ever known before so late in the season. Corn, Cotton and Cane have been checked in their growth.

The jewelry shop of Mr. A. J. Cunningham was broken open and entered on the night of the 27th ult., in Galveston, and goods to the amount of $1,200 taken therefrom. No clue has yet been had of the robbers.

The Whig State Convention of Texas, was to assemble at Galveston on the 3d inst.

Telegraphic Items.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 27.

North Carolina Whig State Convention.—The Whig State Convention adjourned *sine die* to day. John Kerr, of Caswell county, was nominated for Governor. The following resolutions were adopted:

1st. Declares strongly in favor of Fillmore for President.

2d. Declares for Graham for Vice President.

3d. Pledges their support to the nominee of the Whig National Convention, if unequivocally in favor of the compromise.

4th. Opposes the doctrine of intervention.

5th. Disapproves of the public lands being given for the benefit of the new States.

6th. Declares their attachment to the Constitution and the Union, and that they will resist all efforts to enfeeble them.

Other resolutions upon State matters were also passed.

HARRISBURG, April 27.

Journeymen Printers indicted—Sixteen journeymen printers were indicted by the grand jury to day for conspiring to prevent Andrew Dunn from working in the Telegraph newspaper office. They refused to work in the office unless he was discharged

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Distressing Case of Drowning.—Mr. David H Gwinn, an apothecary of Alexandria, with some friends, yesterday left, in sail-boat Survey, for the Potomac bridge, and, on returning last evening, was overtaken near Greenland, by a violent squall, which capsized the boat, and, unfortunately, Mr Gwinn found a watery grave. The greatest anxiety was experienced by his family and friends in Alexandria, whose his companions communicated the distressing intelligence to them. The body has not yet been found. The deceased married a most respectable lady about a year ago, who is now near her accouchement. Mr. Gwinn had a large circle of devoted friends, and his death has cast a gloom over the city. M.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Fire at the Washington Arsenal.—While a steamer was passing the U. S. Arsenal wharf this afternoon, a spark fired the Arsenal boat house, which, with two boats and sails, was destroyed. M.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Visit to Mount Vernon.—The Germania Society's full band visited Mount Vernon in a steamboat. Thomas Collyer to-day, and performed several of their choice pieces at the tomb of the father of his country.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 26.

Movement of Kossuth.—Kossuth returned here this morning, and was received by a committee of the State Legislature, and welcomed to the State by the Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Senate, to which Kossuth feelingly replied. He has accepted an invitation from the Governor to review the troops on Boston Common to morrow afternoon.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Kossuth arrived at Worcester last night, and met with the most enthusiastic reception from a vast concourse, who had assembled to greet him. When he reached the City Hall about 3,000 persons were present, where he was addressed by Henry Chapin, Esq., mayor of the city. Kossuth replied most eloquently, and was frequently interrupted with cheers. When he concluded there was a grand display of fireworks, which had been previously prepared by the authorities.

Upwards of $1500 worth of Hungarian bonds have been sold here.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, April 27.

Kossuth will speak in Faneuil Hall to-morrow, and the Legislative banquet will be given here at the same place, on Thursday. Extensive arrangements for his reception are making here.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, April 27.

Kossuth arrived here about 10 o'clock this morning, and was escorted to the State House by thirty four military companies. The immense crowds lined the streets, and the State House was almost hidden with flags and streamers. Governor Boutwell welcomed the Hungarian to the city, to which he eloquently and feelingly replied. He dined at the Revere House with the Governor and many distinguished guests. This afternoon he reviewed the troops on Common, before not less than 20,000 spectators. The spectators frantic to see Kossuth, but the time, but the vertigo prompt of with cheers.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Northern Light* arrived at New York on the evening of the 27th, having left San Juan on the 19th, and Havana on the 22d. She brought 300 passengers and a small amount of specie. Her passengers left San Francisco on the 1st April, by the *Pacific*.

The steamer Monumental City arrived at San Juan del Sud on the 13th April, under the charter of Mr. Vanderbilt, to take those passengers at that port who were ticketed for the steamer North America.

San Juan was healthy, and there was no sickness on the Isthmus.

At 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the Northern Light exchanged signals with the Georgia, steering south, and on Tuesday at noon with the Illinois.

The California mails were to leave San Francisco on the 5th inst., by the Golden Gate, for Panama.

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.—A committee had been appointed at San Francisco for the relief of the North America's passengers, and a large amount of provisions had been sent to San Juan. The Northern Light sailed on the 2d April, with 300 worth provisions and stores.

The merchants of San Francisco are taking measures to build a Merchant's Exchange.

Mad. Biscaccianti was giving concerts to crowded houses at San Francisco.

Captain William H. Burt, of the schr. Comet, of Baltimore, is charged in San Francisco papers with having absconded with his vessel and about $10,000 worth of goods, which had been put on board for Panama. Nothing, at the last accounts, had been heard of his whereabouts.

The steamer Panama arrived at San Francisco from Panama with the mails to 1st April. She also brought 37 of the North America's passengers.

The steamer Pacific, on her passage up, passed the wreck of the North America. She stood upright, with her masts, and her beam and smoke pipe in their proper places. She appeared to be but little injured. The propeller Fremont, from Panama, arrived at San Francisco on the 25th ult.

A tremendous land slide had occurred on the Calaveras river, involving the loss of a large amount of property belonging to G. H. Campbell.

The news from the mines is very cheering Gold dust is coming into San Francisco in large quantities.

Experiments were about being made in San Joaquin county in the cultivation of sugar.

The delegates to the Baltimore Convention were to leave about April 1st.

Immense numbers of Chinese were pouring into San Francisco.

Commercial affairs at Sacramento were very brisk, and the demand for goods was spirited.

Joint resolutions had passed the Legislature, instructing the members of Congress to exert themselves to procure the passage of a bill establishing another semi monthly line of Panama mail steamers.

A bill prohibiting gambling had been defeated.

Advices from Honolulu to March 16th, state that a terrible eruption of the Mauna Loa mountain, in Hawaii, had taken place. The lava poured in torrents down the side of the volcano.

The Government of the Sandwich Islands had issued an order for reciprocal duties, on certain articles, with the United States.

THE MARKETS.—The San Francisco markets had been brisk for all kinds of goods. At Stockton, Sacramento and Marysville, the state of business was cheering. The stock market is active and unchanged. Mess beefs scarce and prices high. Pork is active at extreme rates. Coffee is tending upwards. Sugar very active. Flour unchanged. Whiskey brisk.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.—We learn from the Charleston *Courier*, that the Convention reassembled on the 29th, and reported from the committee of 21, through their Chairman, Hon. LAWSON CRAY. The Report asserts the right of secession, but leaves it to depend on future aggression. Perry, of Greenville, made a Union Report and offered resolution. Maxey Gregg, of Columbia, stated his views in opposition. The Convention has adjourned until to morrow, 10 o'clock. Cheves' Report the order of the day.

BUFFALO, April 26.

LAKE NAVIGATION—*Dunkirk Harbor Still Closed*—Dunkirk harbor is still closed by ice and no prospect of opening very soon. Some forty passengers from New York arrived here last evening by the State line road, and took boats for the West. Boats leave here regularly morning and evening for all the Western ports.

ADDRESS

TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, members of the thirty-second Congress of the United States, address you under an unusual and painful sense of duty. Events have occurred at the Capital within the last twenty days which are worthy of your serious and immediate consideration. They are likely to affect the fortunes of the Whig party, as they have already disturbed the harmony of its councils. We deem it our duty to state them accurately, that you may estimate their tendency and force correctly. We shall, in this address, confine ourselves to a plain, and, we hope, a concise narrative of facts, in proper connexion, will accomplish this purpose more well serve, at the same time, to impart a correct conception of our own motives and conduct.

In the early part of this month, at a meeting of Senators, it was determined to invite a consultation between the Whigs of the Senate and House of Representatives. It was intended this movement, or for what purpose, is known from the following notice, which was published in the newspapers of this city on the 7th day of April, 1852, by direction of Hon. Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina:

"THE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS are requested to meet in the Senate Chamber on Friday evening next, the 9th instant, at seven o'clock, to consider of matters of importance to the Whig party."—"WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1852."

At the time and place suggested by the notice, some sixty-eight members of the two Houses assembled. Mr. Mangum was called to the chair, and Messrs. Chandler and Dockery were appointed Secretaries. Before any distinct proposition was submitted to the consideration of the meeting, after the statement from the Chair, a motion was made to adjourn to a subsequent day, that a more numerous attendance of the Whig members of Congress might be obtained. Remarks were made by several gentlemen in favor of a desire to limit the action of the meeting to the single object of determining the time and place for a National Convention, to select Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. And it was urged that the most important results might flow from the determination of the time and place for the convention, as each point was calculated to affect the nomination. It was then suggested by Mr. Bell, of Kentucky, that it was deemed material the meeting should pass upon another proposition before proceeding to determine the time and place for the National Convention—a proposition which affected the persons to exercise the right of determining the time and place for holding the convention. He observed that, at the connect cessial of this session of Congress, certain gentlemen had retired from a meeting of Whig representatives because that meeting had refused to pass the following resolution endorsing the position taken by the Fillmore Administration upon the series of measures known as the "compromise measures"—that some of the same persons had, during the session, publicly assailed the said resolution as an entire expression of Whig sentiment in regard to those measures—and that these persons were present now, to assist in determining the time and place for the Whig National Convention. Considering the position of the Administration on this class of questions, the condition of political parties, and the fact that, by some, the resolution referred to was deemed cardinal as a principle, it was thought by many to be the wisest course to restate, in the meeting of the Whig members of the two Houses, the position which the Whigs in Congress hold on the Compromise measures, before proceeding to the steps preparatory for a Convention of the Whig party. He then remarked that, before the time and place for holding the National Convention were determined, he designed to submit a resolution to the meeting embodying the principle proclaimed by the Whig Congressional caucus of December last, and he hoped all present, to participate in the proceedings, would agree to the same.

This view was met by the argument, from one quarter, that the Whig members of Congress were not assembled to fix the time and place for the National Convention, and that, before any resolution to test political opinion was beyond their province to consider in the meeting. In reply to this, it was argued that the result of such a course would be, to attempt to harmonize the opinions of Whigs on the Compromise measures or their effect, or upon the questions springing from the institution of slavery, was useless; that the proper time for such a discussion was when the political differences were known to exist, and that true policy required all to abstain from effort to engraft new principles upon the long established creed of the party, leaving the convention to think and to act at will where a common platform was inaccessible.

The debate was participated in by several gentlemen, and we only seek to state the point of it. The Chairman remarked that, before submitting the question of adjournment, he felt bound to say that, should the resolution indicated by the member from Kentucky be offered at the next meeting, the Chair would refuse to entertain it, and should decide it to be out of order. This statement the Chairman made in advance, that gentlemen dissatisfied with the view entertained by the Chair might proceed to select some one else to preside.

The association of a foregone determination by the Chairman to limit the subjects to which attention might be directed in a meeting convened under a general notice to consult on matters of importance to the Whig party, and this refusal, in advance, to consider a political proposition which is, in the opinion of many, vital to the Union and essential to the integrity of the Whig party, at once invested the future action of the Congressional organization with an interest and importance that had not hitherto been attached to it. The assumption of the Chair was met by instant remonstrance. The right to present the resolution was pressed not as a point of principle, and notice was given that at the next meeting it would be insisted upon. On this issue the meeting was adjourned to the 20th day of April.

At the appointed hour, on the evening of the 20th of April, the Hon. W. P. Mangum called the meeting to order. So soon as the Journal was read, Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to hold the Whig National Convention in the city of Baltimore, on the 16th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States."

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, immediately presented the resolution of which notice had been given at the former meeting, and asked that it might be adopted as a substitute for the proposition of the gentlemen from North Carolina. It is in these words:

"Whereas, the determination of the time and place for holding a National Whig Convention has been referred to the Whigs of Congress, the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives having assembled in convention with the explicit understanding that they 'regard the series of acts known as the Adjustment measures as forming in their mutual dependence and connexion a system of compromise the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflict of sectional interests and opinions; and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace;" and do unite on this basis as well as upon the long established principles of the Whig party, do hereby recommend the day of and the city of as the time and place for holding the National Whig Convention for the choice of whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency respectively."

Mr. Stanly objected to the introduction of the substitute, because it was out of order. The chairman sustained the objection. Mr. Marshall appealed from the decision of the chair.—Mr. Stanly moved that the appeal do lie on the table. An informal debate ensued, which was cut off by a decision of the chair, that all discussion was out of order unless strictly confined to the question of order. The vote was then taken by ayes and noes on the question, "Shall the appeal from the decision of the chair lie on the table?" and it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 46, noes 21. The following will exhibit the names of the gentlemen who voted, and their respective localities.

AYES.

States.	*Senators.*	*Representatives.*
Maine		Goodenow, Washburn,
New Hampshire		
Vermont		Hebard, Meacham,
Massachusetts	John Davis	Fowler, Goodrich, Scudder,
Connecticut	T. Smith	Chapman,
Rhode Island	Clarke	G. G. King,
New York	Fish	Rowe, Briggs, Hascall, Horsford, Sackett, Schenckraft, Walbridge, Wells,
New Jersey	Miller	Allison,
Pennsylvania		Chandler, T. M. Howe, J. W. Howe, Knox, Moore,
Delaware	Spruance	Barcere,
Maryland	Wade	J. D. Campbell, Hunter, B. Stanton, Taylor,
Indiana		Parker,
Illinois		Bridges,
Michigan		Yates,
Kentucky	Underwood	Peaslee, Grey,
Missouri		Ward,
Tennessee		Porter,
North Carolina		Colton, Strudwick,
Total—46.		Stanley

NOES.

Massachusetts		Appleton,
New York		Brooks, Haven, Hayes, Schermerhorn, Martin
Pennsylvania	Cooper	
Virginia		Strother
Kentucky		Ewing, Marshall,
Tennessee		Gentry,
North Carolina		Williams, Clingman, Dockery, Outlaw,
Louisiana		J. Moore, Landry,
Florida	Morton	Cabell,
Mississippi	Brooke,	
Total—21.		

When this result was announced several of the undersigned formally withdrew from the meeting. Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, then submitted the following, to be added *as an amendment* to the resolution offered by Mr. Stanly:

"*Resolved*, That the Whig members of Congress, in thus recommending a time and place for a National Whig Convention to assemble, are not to be understood as pledged themselves, to support the nominees of said convention, except upon the condition that the persons then and there nominated as candidates for President and Vice President shall be publicly and unequivocally pledged to regard the series of measures as a final settlement of the dangerous questions which they embraced, and to maintain that settlement inviolate."

Objection was made to the introduction of this amendment, *because it was out of order*. The chair sustained the objection. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair, and, after some debate, the meeting sustained the ruling of the chair. Thereupon, the remainder of the undersigned formally withdrew from the meeting.

It is officially announced that, after our withdrawal, the resolution of Mr. Stanly was passed, and then the meeting adjourned.

The foregoing statement exhibits the character and order of the proceedings, which compelled the undersigned to leave the meeting of the 20th instant.

By a reference to the list of person who participated in these proceedings, it will be perceived that there was a great disparity in the representation from the free States and the slaveholding States. We are authorized to state that several gentlemen from the slaveholding States, belonging to the Whig party, declined to participate at all in a meeting of which the result was public, under the intimations of purpose advanced by the Chairman at the first meeting.

The meeting was composed of forty six gentlemen from the free States, and twenty one from the slaveholding States. The vote is divided, forty-six to twenty one—seven from each of free States voting with the opposing section.

The entire meeting was a meagre majority of the representation classed as Whig in the Congress of the United States. The quota from the slaveholding States remaining in the meeting after our withdrawal was just one-fourth of the Whig representation from the slaveholding States. The determination of the time and place for the Whig National Convention was here therefore, made by the Congressional Representatives from the free States.

Of the members of Congress from the free States present and acting in this meeting, a large majority were committed, by legislative action, against the Compromise measures at the time of the passage of the Compromise measures, or have refused to express an intention to maintain and execute them since their passage. Among those who took these proceedings were some of the most conspicuous opponents of the Adjustment and most active agitators of the North. Of the thirty-one Representatives from the free States, who voted affirmatively on the proposition that the appeal do lie on the table, only *five* had recorded their votes in favor of the passage of Hillyer's resolution at this session, expressing as the sense of the country that the Compromise measures should be maintained as a final settlement of the questions they embraced, and should be fairly and honestly executed. Nineteen had voted against that resolution. Nine were absent. These, under the circumstances, would have been sufficient to overpower the whole representation present from the slaveholding States, had the representation been united. We will not dwell upon the considerations these facts suggest, or express the reflections which they naturally awaken. It is apparent, however, that the time and place have been determined, not by a majority of the Whig representation, but by a preponderance of that element of the representation which either opposed the Adjustment or disavows the "finality" of the settlement.

The undersigned now invite a review of their own course as connected with this Congressional consultation. We shall pass over without comment the jealous predetermination of the Chairman to prevent discussion of the subject, confining it to the consideration of such subjects as suited his own inclinations and purposes. We presume this will be manifest to every one, from the statement of facts announced in advance to rule Mr. MARSHALL'S resolution out of order, even as an original substantive proposition. By what parliamentary law the whig caucus of Congress, which, for the instant, there remains but one other resort. The people will demand such an organization, at the expense of existing parties, and it will triumph over both, or, misled by political leaders, whose personal ambition rises above their love of country, the people will become involved in a conflict, conducted by candidates whose parentage will paralyze sectional prejudice, and will seek political preferment by arousing sectional passions. The next Congress, in that case, will be composed of men of all parties pledged to resume the agitation of questions which the 31st Congress closed with so much difficulty. The result of such a struggle human foresight cannot compass. We have believed that intelligent patriotism, by timely action and patriotic effort, could avoid this trial and its consequences. We made an honest effort to point the way.—We have now explained our motive and our conduct, and we confidently submit them for your judgment.

The events of the Congressional meeting of 20th April are of significant import. It does not become the undersigned to suggest your course in view of them. Our object is accomplished by inviting to them your immediate consideration, satisfied, as we are, that they will awaken your serious reflection, and guide you to such action as may be demanded by the duties to the present and the hopes of the future.

W. BROOKE, Mississippi.
JACKSON MORTON, Florida.
JOHN BROOKS, Louisiana.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Ky.
M. P. GENTRY, Tennessee.
C. H. WILLIAMS, do
R. C. CABELL, Florida.
DAVID OUTLAW, North Carolina.
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY, Louisiana.
JAMES F. STROTHER, Virginia.

I concur fully in the statement of facts, as well as the general position of this Address.
T. L. CLINGMAN, N. Carolina.

☞ DIED—

Suddenly yesterday evening, at 6½ o'clock, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM HOPKINS, aged 29 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased and those of the family of James Hopkins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 120 Conde street, without further notice.

GRUYER CHEESE—50 boxes Gruyere Cheese, for sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts.

TRUFFLES—300 qr boxes Truffles, for sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts.

MUSTARD—10 boxes French Mustard, of Lorne, Preve & Co. For sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts.

SYRUP—Diamond Syrup of Cabin Sugar, for sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts.

STRAWBERRIES—18 boxes Strawberries, in Syrup, for sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts.

CAPERS—18 boxes Capers, for sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, corner Royal and Conti sts.

The Industrial Fair Convention.

SECOND DAY.—The Convention met at half past twelve o'clock yesterday.

Mr. Cohen announced that the unfinished business would be proceeded with.

The committee of six appointed to report an executive committee, reported the following list:

C. Adams, Jr. Manuel White, S. J. Peters, M. M. Cohen, W. C. C. Claiborne, C. Dumais, F. Labatut, W. H. Garland, J. W. Breedlove, R. H. Chilton, Newton Richards, C. C. Lathrop, J. B. Walton, George Allen, R. C. Folger, G. U. Lawrason, John Hampson, Samuel Lawless, C. C. Chaffe, Paul F. Theard, Morris Eastman, H. R. Swazey, Daniel Edwards, R. H. Pond and R. H. Payne.

The report, with a resolution which accompanied it, authorizing the committee to fill all vacancies which may occur in their own body, was unanimously adopted.

Afterwards, on motion, the following gentlemen were added to the committee:

C. Boneline, A. W. Hunter, Jos. Golding, A. G. Bell, Dr. J. L. Riddle and Col. Palfrey.

On motion of Mr. Crosson, of Alabama, the President, was authorized to add to the committee appointed to draft an address to the people of the South West, on the advantages of the proposed exhibition, a gentleman each from the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

The President appointed the following gentlemen: Col. Root, of Alabama; Thos. Affleck, of Mississippi and Major Chase of Florida.

Mr. Cohen, of Louisiana, addressed the meeting briefly, but forcibly urging the advantages which flow of the kind proposed, would exert on the industrial resources of the country. He concluded by offering the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Central Executive Committee is hereby directed to extend invitations to writing, for by circulars, to the Capts. General of Cuba, the President of Mexico, and the authorities of Nicaragua, Guatemala, and other Central American states, as well as to the South American Republics, to participate in the grand Industrial Exhibition to be held in New Orleans in 1854.

Resolved, That said committee also inform the authorities of these States that any specimens of art, industry, &c., will be gladly received from them, and placed in such positions at the exhibition as will draw attention to the growing importance of those regions.

Mr Crosson, of Alabama, then addressed the meeting, presenting his views in a very interesting and forcible manner, and urging the propriety of taking active measures to forward the interests of the proposed exhibition.

A resolution was then adopted, authorizing the publication of the proceedings of the Convention. Mr. Cohen then offered a resolution, to be delivered, in the newspapers of this city, and in pamphlet form.

After a very lengthy discussion, a resolution was adopted, empowering the executive committee to call another convention, if at any subsequent period it may be deemed necessary.

Dr. Plough, in a brief address, expressed his approval of the measures which had been taken for the holding of the Great Exhibition, and his hearty cooperation therein.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The body met last evening, pursuant to adjournment—Alderman Chaloron in the chair, and eleven members from the 1st ward present, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from Mr Vanghi, Recorder of the Fourth Ward, was read, asking that the original boundaries of the Fourth ward be restored, and that the ward be divided into two wards, and stating also that the ward is entitled to two aldermen, instead of one as at present. Referred to the Committee on Wards.

Mr. Burke, from the Committee on Streets, reported adversely on the petition of Mr. Lagrange, for the right of way for a railroad on Levee street, between Dumaine and St. Philip street, and asking that some disposition be made of the property.

Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A message from the Board of Assistant Aldermen was read, asking the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen, in certain resolutions and ordinances passed by the former.

On motion, the rules were dispensed with, to take up said message.

The ordinance providing for the mode of holding elections to take the sense of the people on the proposed ordinance to sell the water works and appurtenants, was not taken up, on the request, supported by the rules could not be obtained.

The ordinance providing for the removal of the city offices and the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to the Municipality Hall, was not taken up for the same reason.

The ordinance providing for the collection of dogs, was concurred in.

The ordinance adopted by the assistant Board relative to the organization of the Board of Aldermen, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from Mr Vanghi, Recorder of the Fourth Ward, was read, asking that the original boundaries of the Fourth ward be restored, and that the ward be divided into two wards, and stating