# The New-Orleans Bee

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VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3571.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.



**TERMS OF THE BEE.**

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


## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

**Friday Morning, Jan. 7, 1848.**

☞ To-morrow being the anniversary of the glorious EIGHTH of JANUARY, no paper will be issued from this office until Monday.

### Indian Affairs.

The official Journal of the 28th ult., contains a voluminous report from the War Department on the subject of our relations with the Indian tribes, consisting within the confines of the United States. The work of removing the Indians beyond the immediate neighborhood of the white man has gone on tranquilly during the past year. The various tribes are shown to be peaceably disposed towards each other and our own citizens, though from the lawless and restless nature of the red man, as well as from his sanguinary impulses, occasional disturbances have taken place, which have been promptly checked.

We learn from the report, that in pursuance of the policy of removing the Indians from the States and organized Territories, to a country remote from the unfavorable influences to which they were there subjected. Some seventeen hundred have been sent, during the year, from east of the Mississippi, to the country of their brethren who preceded them, west of that river, and it is hoped that when the present year, the greater portion of the Choctaws yet remaining in Mississippi and Alabama, emigrated, about three thousand, we shall be in a position, not inferior to that we now occupy, in regard to the interests of our citizens residing on the borders where they now are. A large number of the Pottowatomies have been removed from Iowa to a permanent home south of the Missouri river, and when the Winnebagoes shall have been removed in the spring, not among a more prosperous State will be a most earnestly relieved of her Indian population, and men who there to no obstacle to retard the rapid settlement and cultivation of her rich and fertile territory. A rigorous but humane prosecution of the wise system of policy, so successfully pursued, soon freed Wisconsin of a large number of Indians within her borders, whose occupancy of territory so many of desirable country, greatly interfered with the improvement and prosperity of some sections of that Territory.

The report speaks favorably of the operation of the laws passed at the last session of Congress, prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians, and looking to the payment of annuities to heads of families, and others entitled to participate therein, instead of the old mode of paying them over to the chiefs. The check upon intoxication will tend to the promotion of civilization, the suppression of turbulence and disorder among the tribes, where the modification of the laws referred to, will be felt in all its results will secure to every one his proportion of the share.

Particular attention has been paid to the improvement of the Indians, but the results are not as satisfactory as could be wished. Proper efforts have, however, been made to carry into the resolution of Congress making a certain sum for the collection of such statistics, which will tend to illustrate the history, present condition and future prospects of the Indians. The information thus far received has proved highly satisfactory and contributed a large stock of material towards the compilation of the enterprise.

The cause of education among the Indians is steadily advancing. The prejudices of the chiefs and other leading men are gradually giving way. Among all those tribes where schools had once obtained a hold, they have been kept up and maintained, while arrangements have been made for putting into operation a number of new schools, and every effort, and all the means, that may be at the disposal of the department, are to be exerted and used for the extension of the system as rapidly as possible.

Upon the whole the report of Mr. Marshall is able and interesting, and will well repay perusal.

### Maryland.

The Legislature of Maryland, assembled at Annapolis on Monday, the 27th December. Mr. Wright was re-elected Clerk of Senate, and Mr. Hall, of Somerset, as President. In the House, Mr. Bradstreet, of St. Mary's, was chosen Speaker by a very large majority.

Gov. Pratt's Message is a plain, frank and unpretending document. He commences by congratulating the Legislature upon the unusual capacity of the State to resume the payment of her interest. A million and one has been paid into the Treasury in anticipation of the arrears of interest to be funded in 1849-50. The subject of the best mode of maintaining the public faith is examined in detail, and the prospects of the revenue shown to be extremely promising. The message draws a happy contrast between the depressed and impoverished condition of the State in 1841, and her abundant resources now, and shows that this change is attributable to a firm, honest and steady policy, which is very conspicuous at the time, has wrought infinite good.

Many other topics, matters of minor interest, are touched upon and then the message proceeds to notice subjects of National interest. Reference is made to the course of the State of Pennsylvania, in its official and popular action with regard to fugitive Slaves demanded upon a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, and in view of the influence of that course on the harmony existing among the States, and possibly the perpetuity of the Union itself. The Message suggests the propriety of an appeal to the sense of justice and patriotism of Pennsylvania, which, made in the spirit of frankness and expostulation, the responsibility of other than favorable consequences, will rest with others.

The war with Mexico is referred to and the prospicuous questions growing out of it. It is suggested, as the province of the Legislature, to examine the subject, and if a conclusion can be arrived at with any degree of unanimity, as to the policy which will best promote the public welfare, it is their duty to declare it. In this connection the gallant services of Gens. Scott and Taylor are referred to with warm encomium.

The Message terminates with a flattering reference to the importance of the three great interests of the State—her agricultural affairs under the developments of science, and the zeal of those engaged therein; her commercial prosperity as affected by her internal improvements; and her mechanic labor secured by the prosperity of the two other.

☞ The New York *Herald*, of the 26th ult. has an article on the probable effects of the financial crisis in England, on the United States. The writer takes the view that the extraordinary operation has been brought about by the agents of London and the Bank of England, that they are said to be engaged in diminishing the prices of cotton, corn, and other staples, and also in throwing vast quantities of goods into the United States for the purpose of drawing off our specie, that under these circumstances our currency will become embarrassed, and the Government will be reduced to the necessity of abrogating the Sub-Treasury system, or of witnessing a suspension of specie payments by the banks. The *Herald* bids commercial men to prepare in season for the coming storm, and as one means of sustaining its brunt, to adopt a rigorous cash system in their transactions.

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS TELEGRAPH.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the section of the Telegraph extending from Washington to Charleston will be probably in operation by about the 15th proximo, and that despatches may be transmitted by being sent to the office of Wm. B. Lloyd, Esq., agent for the line. In the course of a very short time, the entire line will doubtless be completed and communication be opened from the extreme North to Louisiana.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Pride* etc. for late St. Louis papers.

### Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 28th ult., Mr. Niles, from the committee of arrangements, appointed to take charge of the funeral of the late Hon. John Fairfield, made a report, accompanied by sundry resolutions, one of which is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate, and place at the disposal of the Hon. FRANKLIN CLARK, for the funeral expenses of the Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD, a sum equal to that usually expended in such cases, to be ascertained and drawn for by the committee of arrangements.

The resolutions having been unanimously agreed to, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Hunt gave notice that he would introduce a joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. Winfield Scott and the army under his command.

Mr. Sawyer submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of excluding all white traders from Indian territories, and confining the trade with the Indians to the Indian residents.

The States were called for petitions. Mr. Caleb B. Smith presented a petition from citizens of the State of Indiana, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Cabell moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Root demanded the yeas and nays on this question, and, being taken, resulted—yeas 76, nays 70. So the petition was laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, communicating resolutions in relation to the attendance of both houses at the funeral of the Hon. John Fairfield, late Senator from the State of Maine, at half past 4 o'clock this evening. The resolutions were concurred in, and the House then adjourned.

In the SENATE, on the 29th, the Vice-President presented reports from the Treasury Department, relating to the overflowing of lands to the State of Arkansas, and surveys in the vicinity of Sault St. Marks. On motion of Mr. Sevier, resolutions were adopted inquiring into the expediency of giving additional compensation to the receivers of Land Offices, who have acted as officers of the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Atchinson introduced a bill to establish a permanent general pre-emption system for the benefit of actual settlers, which was read twice. Mr. Cass, from the Military Committee, introduced bills providing for the further prosecution of the war, and for clothing the volunteers, both of which had a first reading. Mr. Westcott, from the Committee on Patents, introduced a bill providing for additional clerks in the Patent Office. On motion of Mr. Atherton, the House bill to supplying deficiencies in the Subsistence Department, was taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the bill providing for the purchase of the Madison papers, was taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. Bader, desired a postponement, which caused some debate, in which Messrs. Baker, Crittenden, Berrien, Westcott and Badger took part. The bill was finally postponed. A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. Bradley of Michigan. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, announced the decease of Mr. Bradley, a member of Congress from that State, who died in New York on the 5th August last. The resolutions usual on such occasions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

### Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 28th, 1847.

The attendance in both Houses yesterday was limited, there being barely a quorum in the popular branch. The death of Senator Fairfield was announced and an adjournment immediately followed, with a resolution to attend the funeral to-day, which will be conducted without the usual ceremonial. Bow-tull of warning is the solemn admonition. Not a month of the session yet passed, and he who stood in the midst of health, taking an active part in the proceedings of legislation, is now numbered among the dead, with scarcely an hour's notice of that dreadful summons. What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.

General's Quitman and Shields arrived here last evening, and doubtless, will be entertained with becoming honor and hospitality, as their services well deserve. We have Col. Harney also among us. The presence of these distinguished officers, is materially aid Congress in determining upon the best plan of action in relation to the war, for the valuable and practical information which they can furnish, will do much more to remove prejudices and to direct the course of legislation, than the reports and recommendations from the different Departments, which, at least, are regarded with suspicion and distrust, in consequence of the enormous difference between the estimates and the results, of the current fiscal year.

I have to-day heard the Presidential message, which has been a matter of much discussion in both parties, since the assembling of Congress. It is proper that I should say a few words upon that subject now. The Whigs of the South are almost united to a man, in favor of General Taylor, and the Representatives of the Eastern States, have expressed a similar preference to a very considerable extent. The Middle States are gradually moving in the same direction, and New York, with a few others, require nothing but the nomination of a Convention to decide their course in the coming election. To secure concert and harmony, a National Convention is esteemed necessary, and is not regarded as in any way conflicting with the views of Gen. Taylor. He could accept such a nomination as readily, and with as little embarrassment as he has accepted others. That Convention would represent the wishes and sentiments of a constituency, amounting to a million and a half or more of votes; forming certainly a very respectable influence of the people of the United States.

The friends of Mr. Clay, of Judge McLean, of General Scott, and others, are entitled to be heard, and the only mode by which they can be brought into harmonious council, is through the established agency of a convention, representing all interests and sections. If upon a just comparison of opinions, it should appear that Gen. Taylor, unites in himself those elements which would secure success, there will be no difficulty in presenting him with the nomination. This course would command the cordial co-operation of every interest and result in placing him in the Presidential chair. Any other course, might have the effect of throwing the election into the House of Representatives—an event that would be very generally deplored and that would seriously embarrass whoever was elected, in conducting the government.

I can confidently assure our friends abroad, that no disposition is entertained here among the Whigs, other than to establish sound principles, and a pure administration. For these great objects, all mere personal preferences will be unhesitatingly yielded, and no candidate will be pressed in such a manner, as to jeopardize their complete triumph. Mr. Clay will not stand in the way of any movement, that may be deemed wise or advantageous—this is positively ascertained, and if General Taylor should be nominated, he will be among the foremost to tender him a cordial and sincere greeting. He has no desire to be taken up as a candidate, unless there should be a concurrence of events and an expression of public sentiment, irrespective of old party limits, that would render it a duty on his part, to accept the Presidency.—There are those who have desired to circulate a different impression. I have the best authority for this statement, and Mr. Clay's presence in a short time, will confirm it more fully.

The Locofocos in Congress and out of it, in this quarter, are hostile to Gen. Taylor. There is not one, in either House, who avows a preference for him, except the very few, who are deterred by the ban of excommunication from the party proper. The administration is as much opposed to him, as it showed itself at the battle of Buena Vista, when he had to contend against a formidable force in the field and one "in the rear," nearly as effective.

A plan is now under consideration, by some of the most prominent and influential members of the Senate, to form a ticket of Gen. Quitman and Gen. Pierce, in the event of Gen. Taylor being adopted as the Whig nominees. This indicates very plainly *where* the sympathies of the Locofoco leaders turn, and proves conclusively that, notwithstanding all the cheap professions of regard for Gen. Taylor, they mean to defeat him as a candidate for the Presidency, if they can.

In the House, an annoying abolition petition was presented, and after a call of the ayes and nays, was laid upon the table. What good can come of these miserable attempts at aggravation? The notoriety gained by them is as unenviable, as the effort to obtain any other result than has already been gained, is vain and ridiculous. It was a serious mistake on the part of the South, at the outset, not to have received those inflammatory appeals, and to have referred them, for a report, which would have terminated the agitation. Now they are brought forward, produce excitement, and yet are without result.

Mr. Choate concluded an argument in the Supreme Court to-day against the constitutionality of the law of Massachusetts, imposing a tax of two dollars per head on emigrants. It was one of the most powerful and brilliant efforts of his great genius, and which drew down the admiration of one of the largest and most enlightened audiences, ever assembled on such an occasion.

While I write, the funeral procession of Senator Fairfield, with its solemn tread, is moving to the care, in which his remains are to be consigned to his disconsolate family.

Mr. Hunt, of N. Y., gave notice to-day of his intention to introduce a series of resolutions, bestowing the thanks of Congress, upon Gen. Scott, his officers and the army, for their gallantry in the splendid victories between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. HOMO.

### Virginia Whig Legislative Meeting.

—At an assemblage of the Whig members of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday evening, the 22nd ult., resolutions were adopted declaring that it is expedient to hold a Whig State Convention in the Capitol, at the city of Richmond, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of February next, for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket for the approaching Presidential election, and of taking into consideration the propriety of expressing the preference of the whig party of this State for some person as a fit candidate for the Presidency; and also of the propriety of sending delegates to a Whig National Convention, should one be hereafter assembled. A resolution was afterwards adopted by a unanimous vote, declaring it as the opinion of the Whig members of the General Assembly of Virginia, that Zachary Taylor will be a most acceptable candidate to the people of Virginia for the Presidency, and that he will receive from them a most zealous and efficient support.

### Letter from Mr. Clay.

—The Richmond *Whig* publishes an extract from a letter of the Hon. Henry Clay, of the 6th ult., to his friend in Virginia, which he presumes to publish, unauthorized though it be by the distinguished author.

"I have this moment perused an able pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Gallatin, in which, without any concert between us, I find that he takes similar positions to those which I had previously occupied. He fortifies them by a striking array of facts and powerful arguments.

"I am not surprised at the imputation of unworthy motives to me for the delivery of the speech. That has been so long my fortune, that I should have been surprised if it had not been made. Will they charge Mr. Gallatin, in the publication of his pamphlet, with being actuated by the desire to attain the Presidency! There is as much ground in the one case as in the other."

The Canal Bank.—For several hours yesterday, this institution was subjected to a pretty smart run, and doubtless some thousands of dollars of her notes were exchanged for specie. The panic was almost exclusively confined to persons in humble life, holders of small notes of the bank, and the alarm originated in a false and foolish report that the institution had failed. This silly rumor, in its turn, was based upon the refusal of a party in Boston, on the 22d ult., to pay a check of $5,000 drawn by the Bank, in consequence of some informality. We learn, however, that the next day the error was rectified and the check paid. The Canal Bank is considered by persons familiar with financial matters as one of the strongest of the monetary establishments of the city. Her affairs are unusually prosperous, and her position as impregnable as could be desired. The run resulted from ignorance or malice—perhaps both. It was, however, promptly and courageously met, the Bank paying out specie just as rapidly as it was claimed, and the officers intimating their willingness to keep the door open all day, if necessary.

An United States Senator to be Sent to the Penitentiary.—Mr. Reeme'in, of the Ohio Senate, presented a petition on the 22d ult., from eighty-one citizens of Richland county, of both political parties, asking the General Assembly to invite Thomas Corwin to resign his seat, and to confine the said Corwin in the Ohio Penitentiary until the close of the war. The petition was received by the Senate, Whig though it be, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

National Defences of England.—Considerable interest has been excited by the publication of the substance of a letter from the Duke of Wellington, concerning the national defences of England. The following is given as the contents of the letter:—

"He thinks the condition of this country as regards invasion, and his statements may make the stoutest heart tremble. He enters into very detail—he names, from personal observation, the most likely places for debarkation—he proves the ease with which it might be effected—he displays the nullity of our means of defence. We have no militia—very few and very distant regular—about 9,000 to 10,000 alone available at home—little artillery—no arms in store. He says, with infinite pathos, 'I have now served 72 years, and lived in honor; God grant I may not live to see the consequence of relaxing the plans of defence which I have in vain submitted to *three* ministers.'

"He, afterwards, proceeds to demand means the most moderate, and with them he undertakes to secure us. His terms are 150,000 militia, and some 10,000 or 12,000 additional soldiers of the line."

The French Steamer.—*Probable Distress.*—The French steamer Union, sailed from Havre on the 24th of November, and has now been 31 days at sea. The New York Sun supposes that this steamer has run out of coal, as they took in but an 18 day's stock, and it suggests that our government send a couple of revenue cruisers, one from Boston and another from New York, to come to her aid, as she may be at this moment knocking about our coast.

The Hibernia, a tried and successful sailer, with a number of most valuable experience and great ability, Capt. Ryrie, in her with a similar deference to a very considerable extent. The Middle States are gradually moving in the same direction, and New York, with a few others, require nothing but the nomination of a Convention to decide their course in the coming election. To secure concert and harmony, a National Convention is esteemed necessary, and is not regarded as in any way conflicting with the views of Gen. Taylor. He could accept such a nomination as readily, and with as little embarrassment as he has accepted others. That Convention would represent the wishes and sentiments of a constituency, amounting to a million and a half or more of votes, forming certainly a very respectable influence of the people of the United States.

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### City Intelligence.

Recorder Ramos.—Mr. William Whiting yesterday filed an affidavit before Recorder Ramos against the watchman Johnson. It appears that the watchman caused to be arrested, on Wednesday night last, and wrongfully imprisoned the slave boy named Glover, belonging to the complainant. Recorder Ramos will probably refer the case to the police committee.

Lieutenant Maconi arrested, night before last, in a certain house situated on Main street, between Robertson and Villere streets, kept by a free negro named Augustin, about a dozen of slaves and free negroes. They were congregated together in said house, where, it is said, a sort of secret association is established. They were yesterday brought up before Recorder Ramos, who sent them to jail, with the exception of the free negroes, who were fined $5 each.

Rheumatism May be Cured!

—HEWES' NERVE and BONE LINIMENT and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR—A Cure for Rheumatic Affections.—This article is most truly named, as it penetrates to every nerve and bone of the person using it, and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in the universe. The outwardly, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, will cure the most severe case—extend contracted muscles, and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless. Sold at the Original Comstock & Co., 50 Poydras street.

Also—HAYS' LINIMENT—*For the Blood or Bleeding Piles.*—Warranted to Cure, or No Pay.—Hays' Liniment is used extensively in the Northern Hospitals, and throughout the Province of Canada, as almost infallible.

Invaluable Discovery.

DR. CONNELL'S SIXTY-FIVE FOR GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SEMINAL EFFUSIONS, AND WEAKNESS OF THE UTERA OR BLADDER.—This mixture contains no injurious article whatever, but possesses some properties of great efficacy, and more congenial to the constitution than any other medicine used for these complaints. Freed from the usual qualities attending Copaiva and the common mixtures, it will be found agreeable to the palate and pleasant to the stomach, and will cure any case, or all pay is refused for it, in less time than any and certain for females. ☞ Sold Only by COMSTOCK & CO., 50 POYDRAS Street.

Purify the Blood!

The great mission of medicine, as a restorer of purity to the blood, are well known to the world, and the great object is to procure the best preparation of this celebrated fluid. HOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS has met with wonderful success in the cure of Scrofula, and breaking out upon the face, tetter, running sores, and all diseases arising from impure blood, and it is warranted equal to any Extra Cordial and certain for females. ☞ Sold Only by COMSTOCK & CO., 50 POYDRAS Street.

☞ On and after Monday the 10th January, 1848 the Lafayette cars will leave each end of the city every fifteen minutes during day-light, commencing at 7½ o'clock A. M. from Lafayette and 8½ o'clock from New Orleans, before which hour, and in the evening, the cars will run as heretofore, with the addition of a car at 7½ o'clock P. M., from New Orleans.

☞ J. WINER & CO'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE—Wholesale Agency, 151 Chartres street—where all orders must be addressed, for the genuine article, to J. WRIGHT, Wholesale Agent for the South and West. oct 29 3m

☞ Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DAILEY," on the wrapper of each box. General Depot 208 Broadway, New York; Southern Depot, 131 Chartres street, New Orleans. jed 17

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☞ Another the Captain and Consignees of French ship JUPITER will pay any dest. contr. at the view of the said ship.

A. MOLIER, 99 St. Louis st.

☞ The ship LYONS, Capt Franks, from Havre, is now discharging in the 3d Municipality, opposite Port st. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods, after the ship is alongside the public stores. (j15) PIERRE POY 12.

☞ Notice—Ship FLAVIO, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Hospital, 3d Municipality. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. jn5 J. WHITNEY & CO.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of Brig Elizabeth, Reed, master, from Liverpool, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship. W. M. REED.

A TEACHER with qualifications for teaching the Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and the English branches, wishes a situation in a private family. Apply at B. M. Norman's Book Store, No. 16 Camp street. jn7 1*

NOTICE.

WILL be offered, at public auction, to the lowest bidder, on the 15th day of January 1848, at 10 o'clock, at the Court House door, in Benton parish, the Bayou Pierce Ferry, with the ferry rights, and the Bayou Pierce Bridge, from the bank of the Bayou to the Bayou Bridge, from outside of the Bayou to the Bayou Bridge, from outside of the Bayou to the bridge, to be let out in lots of twenty years, by the Bayou Pierce Canal Company. The bridge is 1 mile and 3 quarters long, and 16 feet wide, and the bridge is 1 mile and 3 quarters long, and 16 feet wide, and the bridge is 1 mile and 3 quarters long, and 16 feet wide, and the