The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1848.

MAGNE & WEINER, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertising is confined to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, 1848.

☞ The letter of our WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT will be found particularly interesting.

Congressional.

In the SENATE on the 7th inst. Mr. BADGER, of N. C., submitted a resolution calling upon the Post Master General to inform the Senate of the cause of the continued failures of the New Orleans mails; also what additional legislation may be necessary to prevent the P. S. mail being beaten by private expresses. Adopted.

The bill granting half pay to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers connected with the regular army, who may die of wounds received in battle, was taken up and passed.

Mr. BADGER submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not in possession of the Department of State, a copy of the instructions of the American Consul or other Agent of the United States, or Commissioners appointed to negotiate with Mr. Trist, dated at Mexico, on or about the 23d day of August, 1847, together with a correspondence and project, if any, submitted to the American Commissioners as the basis of a treaty prior to the counter project submitted as a basis on the 22d of September, 1847, and which was communicated to the Senate on said 22d day of December, and a question upon the same, or the communications with reference thereto, of interest.

On motion, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill, when Mr. HUNTER made a speech in support of the policy of the Administration touching the Mexican War defending the foreign appointments that point, and also touching the points of the defensive line, as disclosed forth in Mr. CALHOUN'S speech of the last session of securing peace.

In the H. of R. Mr. STEPHENS offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House copies of all letters on file in the War Office from Gen. TAYLOR, between the 1st and 23d February. Adopted.

Mr. WASHINGTON HUNT offered a resolution of thanks and an appropriate medal, to Major General SCOTT and the army, for the Mexico.

On motion of Mr. H. the rules were suspended for the purpose of considering the resolution at once.

Several motions to lay the resolution upon the table, adopting the resolution, with a view to amend it, &c. This motion was seconded by Mr. HOUSTON of Alabama, and being put to the vote was lost.

Mr. BOTTS offered a resolution asking of the President to communicate any correspondence relative to peace received from Mexico.

Mr. BOTTS moved a suspension of the rules which was carried, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. STEPHENS offered a resolution to amend the resolutions to Major General TAYLOR and the officers and soldiers under his command, &c. in the war with Mexico.

Several propositions to amend being made, Mr. STEPHENS withdrew the previous question on his resolution, which was sustained by the House, and the resolution was adopted by yeas and nays.

Mr. WICK moved to make a personal explanation, and proceeded to comment on the speech of Mr. BOTTS on the 4 inst. a few days since. The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* describes the scene as follows:

He was very severe upon the editor of the Union and upon Mr. Buchanan, and seemed to think that the latter manifested towards him a coldness and unwillingness to do justice to himself, himself in a particular case, to serve the Presidency.

He denied that he had separated himself from the democratic party by any act, public or private, and that his course here was in accordance to the known views of his constituency.

He charged Mr. Buchanan with having opposed the late war with Great Britain, and with having been instrumental in defeating the election of Mr. WALLACE, the late Democratic Senate, from Philadelphia.

He examined Mr. RITCHIE'S political course, declaring that he had done more to create division in the democratic party than any other man in the United States: that there were but twenty-two democratic members of the last House who had not been directly or indirectly assailed by him—and that, after having, no longer ago than 1845-7, done, like a miserable tool, Mr. CALHOUN'S bidding, in May last, from Baltimore—they could be equally deserted, and so denounced.

I do hope, therefore, that the Whigs of the South will take the proper measures to have their preference for the Presidency represented in our National Convention. I can assure them they will be met in a spirit of kindness and concession by the Whigs of the North, and I am fully persuaded that the object so dear to us all will be attained. Let the Whigs of the South, by their own words? A cordial union now, and co-operation, will produce the happiest result, and accomplish the election of ZACHARY TAYLOR.—Withdraw it, I am frank to say I have serious apprehension for our prospect, when I see a powerful and organized party rallying under one banner and backed by all the power and patronage of the Government, arrayed upon the Whigs of the South—of which I am one by birth and education—to join hands with their Northern friends in this great cause.

Mr. SEVIER, the chairman on Foreign Relations, announced in his speech yesterday, that the rumors concerning peace, which had been circulated for the last ten days, were "slanders and calumnies." That the Government was in possession of no information on the subject, and had received neither treaty nor propositions.

This is during what the President and Cabinet have repeatedly declared might exist. When resolved as to the point, whether the Executive was willing to treat, Mr. SEVIER replied, that the administration was disposed to enter upon a treaty with the existing Government of Mexico on just terms.

Executive business is regarded as of some consequence for when the injunction of secrecy was removed from Mr. CASS on the previous day, Mr. BELL, no secret could be elicited. It is presumed that a subsequent consultation was held, at which it was agreed, that Mr. SEVIER should announce well the day.

In the succeeding quiet and best political circles the conviction is settled, that the administration do not desire a treaty on the basis of the instructions to Mr. TRIST, and the apprehension founded upon the reports that have come from Mexico, is, that he has proceeded without authority, and may have committed the Government to informal negotiations, which will not be recognized, and which must inevitably lead to serious embarrassments in a political point of view. Hence they are in great trepidation at every slip of intelligence from the South.

The most inimical councils prevail in the "*harmonious Democracy*," as to the line of policy which should be pursued. A few, including even CASS, Col. DAVIS and some others, are for the Sierra Madre—but the great body are for the whole or none. They might, however, be come reconciled to compromise, and if they were not deposed, the Procrustian bed, would soon force them to be. The Oregon *furor* ended in smoke very much like the *honor, integrity and truth* of the men engaged in it. What "clear and unquestionable" title, disappeared under the pressure of the party screw—a noble "Democratic" invention, by which the consciences and reputations of men, are expanded or contracted at the pleasure of the tyrants who turn the lever. Hence, Polk, Buchanan, Cass & Co. who swore by fifty-four-forty, and threatened to die in the last ditch in its defence, are all dwarfed in the public mind and disgraced in fatty. The people can see through, and will rebuke all of which they anathematized as "traitors and apostates." How modest-ly they wear their blushing honors!

I have closely investigated the opinion of both sides of the Senate in regard to the Ten Regiment Bill, which is now pending, and I am persuaded more than ever, that it will be adopted by a decided majority. Its fate in the House will be a transposition from regular to volunteer—so far as we can determine from present indications.

Mr. BENTON will not speak to the Bill, though he will quietly support it. He cannot vindicate the President's policy and he does not desire to throw the weight of his name in opposition to the administration at this crisis. This logic says our Locofocos, but how honorable statesmen can reconcile to their minds, is something which I cannot undertake to explain.

Neither House of Congress met to-day.

HOMO

I have unbounded authority for saying, that the very best and most cordial personal and political feelings exist between General TAYLOR and Mr. CLAY.—*Wash. Cor. N. O. Bee.*

And here we repeat our prediction, often made and as often ridiculed by the Whigs of the Greely school, that Mr. CLAY will only not permit his name to be used for the Presidency, but will declare his preference for Gen TAYLOR for President.—*Washington Whig.*

MR. CLAY.—The Charleston *Mercury* says information from Washington leaves little doubt that Mr Clay will shortly intimate his wishes not to be considered a candidate for the Presidency, and of his determination to retire to a private life. This intelligence corresponds entirely with that we have received.

A CHANCE OF OPINION.—The Baltimore American, Baltimore Patriot, Anapolis Republican and several other Southern journals, our own included, which had been opposed to a National Convention, have yielded their convictions to the sentiment of the majority of the Whig party, and now dutifully advocate a Convention

DEATH OF GEORGE P. BARKER.—The Buffalo *Republican* of the 27 ult. contains the announcement of the death of this gentleman, who was highly distinguished in his profession, that of the law. He was at one time a member of the House of Assembly of New York, for Erie County, and at a late period Attorney General of the State, a post which he filled with eminent credit.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The *Journal of Commerce* publishes a letter dated Lima, Dec. 12, from which we learn the following intelligence:

Com. JONES and Hon. John Randolph Clay, the recently appointed Charge from the United States to Peru, had arrived there a few days before, the former on his way to California, with the intention of taking possession of all the Mexican ports on the Pacific.

A treaty of peace had been signed by the Republics of Peru and Bolivia, ratified by the latter, and was under discussion in the Peruvian Congress. The advices from Bolivia were of a conflicting character—some saying that the Revolutionists under GOMEZ had been overthrown in every battle, while others said they were victorious in every battle, and that they were in the act of marching upon the capital, with the intention of overthrowing the present Government and establishing a military despotism.

The Peruvian Congress had been occupied with the question of the recognition of the Government of Chili, and while the majority of the members were in favor of recognition, a minority opposed it. If the Government of the United States should recognize the Government of Chili, it was thought that Peru would follow the example.

The resolution of Mr. DAVERN, as amended by Mr. GOLDING, relative to the fencing of Colliseum Square, was reported by the Committee on Streets and Landings, and after a short discussion, it was laid over until the next sitting.

After transacting sundry other business, the Council adjourned.

☞ It affords us pleasure to state that Madame ABLAMOWICZ will shortly give another concert in our city. The lovers of simple melody, sung with exquisite taste and feeling, will be gratified at this announcement.

GREAT GALVANIC BATTERY.—Dr. COLTON will exhibit and give, this evening, a series of brilliant experiments with a great battery made by Mr. BATTNER expressly for Dr C. It is made upon Grove's principle, and is immensely powerful in its action. Gold, steel and iron can be melted by it. The explanation of the Telegraph and a new series of beautiful experiments will be given. At 12 o'clock to-day, Dr. COLTON gives a similar lecture and exhibition for the accommodation of ladies and strangers in the city, who may have other engagements in the evening. "The Court of Death" will also be exhibited and explained.

THE OPERATIC Company at the St. Charles, made their debut on Monday evening, in Bellini's Norma. Their success was unequivocal, though opinion is widely variant in regard to the vocal capabilities of the several singers. Mrs. Bishop, the Prima Donna, is undoubtedly a consummate artist. She knows the range of her voice and manages it with the utmost skill. Her style is finished, her taste usually unexceptionable, and her capacity of expression much greater than we had anticipated. With regard to Mrs. Bishop's voice, it is what musicians term, *à squarcia fogato*, of intense vibratory power in the upper register, and flexible beyond the usual limits of such voices, but apparently dull, low and ineffective in the lower, and even in some of the medium notes. These defects, Mrs B seems thoroughly to comprehend, and accordingly, she avoids as much as possible their exhibition, by taking certain licensed liberties with the text, such as closing cadence on the ascending scale, and singing the four notes an octave higher. These changes are effected with exquisite art, and the brilliancy and fire of her execution, the facility with which she leaps from note to note, and the skill with which she develops all the best qualities of a voice no longer youthful and fresh, though still rich, resonant and powerful, compensate in a great degree the absence of the natural endowments to which we refer. We should add that Mrs. Bishop evidently labored under considerable hoarseness—as this wears off, her deficiencies will become less apparent, while the numerous brilliant and fascinating points about her voice and style, will be brought more fully into play.

Of the tenor, Mr. REEVES, we will say but little. Good tenors are such rare phenomena, that when we meet with a possible one, we are content to take him with many thanks, being, like honest Sancho, unwilling to look the gift horse in the mouth. Mr. REEVES has neither a very fine nor a very poor voice. He is a clever artist, and sings with taste and feeling. He will probably be more at home in high *cavatina* than that assigned to him in Norma.

Mrs. KORSCHECK is the best Adalgisa we have seen. Her touching and sweet contralto, destitute though it be of compass, and having volume only in one or two of the lower notes, is pure and mellow, and harmonized delightfully with the lofty and swelling strain of the Prima Donna. The duet of the second act, was admirably sung and highly effective.

Valtellina is an old acquaintance, and we may dismiss him with the single remark, that he is a good musician, he husbands his resources, and on the strength of three or four round and powerful notes, passes for an excellent basso.

The orchestra, under the efficient management of Mr. BOCHSA was decidedly good, and accompanied the singers with due observance of modulation. It is tolerably full, too, and composed of artists of no inconsiderable merits. The chorusses are infinitely better than we have been accustomed to hear, and the *ensemble* of the opera was therefore satisfactory.

—DIED—

Last night, at 11 o'clock, BERNARD ADAM, at the age of 75 years, after four days sickness. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to the funeral which will take place to-morrow at half past 10 o'clock from his late residence, 247 Bourgogne street, between Dauphine and St. Philip streets.

SUPREME COURT.—The judgement of the 4th District Court of New Orleans, in the case of Oakey, Lewis & al. vs. Smith & Dorsey, intervenors, was affirmed with costs. This case relates to the ownership of eighteen bales of cotton attached by the plaintiffs as the property of the defendants, and claimed by the intervenors as having been sold to them. It involves questions of fact exclusively, and the district Judge before whom all the witnesses were heard, gave judgement for the plaintiffs to be satisfied out of the property attached, and the intervenors have appealed.

The judgement rendered by the 4th District Court of New Orleans, in the case of John T. Oakey & Co., appellees, vs. Wanless & Smith, appellants, was affirmed with costs. The Supreme Court admitted that the testimony in this case was conflicting, but that they did not feel authorized, after a careful consideration of it, to disturb the judgement rendered by the district Judge in favor of the plaintiffs.

Some other decisions were rendered, but they are unimteresting to the reader.

RUNAWAY RAGS.—Mr. PIERRE BRESSE yesterday made an affidavit against a free man of color named Charles Moorhill, charging him with having assaulted and beaten complainant's son, on Monday last, in the Lodoiska Treme. The accused will be brought this morning before Recorder RANEY.

The case of the negro Rodney, belonging to Mr. PRADOS, arrested, some time ago, on a charge of having committed a rape on a young white girl named Josephine, aged about seven years, was yesterday thoroughly investigated before the Recorder. The District Attorney was present on behalf of the State. Rodney was committed for his trial before the First District Court.

ATTEMPT TO POISON.—On Saturday morning last, Mrs. Laurence made an affidavit before Recorder SEGUENEAU, declaring that the woman LISA RANCE, attempted to poison her family of water in complainant's yard, on Post street, between Craps and Love streets. This woman was yesterday arrested by officer HANKS of the 3d Municipality police, and gave bail for her appearance.

SPECIAL MEETING.—The Third Municipality Council had a special meeting on Monday evening last, for the purpose of taking such measures as might be deemed expedient, in relation to the Ship Fever or Typhus, which is now raging in the City. Alderman SOLOMON introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, authorizing the President to appoint a special committee of three members, to confer with similar committees from the other Municipalities. The chair appointed Messrs. SOLOMON and MECHIN

ROBBERY.—Officer TREMAINE, of the First Municipality police, arrested Carlos Tevibia yesterday morning, charged with robbery. It appears that TEVIBIA arrived in this city from Havana, in last November, and having no money was supported by Mr. GONZALES, at the Four Seasons Coffee house, opposite the Place d'Armes in St. Peter street. On the 14th of November, three trunks in the room occupied by TEVIBIA and GONZALES were broken open, and a gold chain was taken from TEVIBIA, and 10 doubloons from that belonging to GONZALES, who did not suspect until recently, that TEVIBIA was the robber. On his being arrested in the Third Municipality yesterday, he was observed to throw something over an adjoining fence, and when the officer went on the other side, he discovered a gold chain, which has been identified as the one which TEVIBIA said was stolen from his trunk.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. TWO.—The Council met last evening for the transaction of the weekly business. Recorder BALDWIN in the Chair.

The weekly Treasurer's report was read as follows:

By balance at last report,	$1,597 63
Collected since,	35,016 27
Total,	$36,613 92
Disbursed during the week,	31,259 28
Balance on hand,	$3,354 61

The Recorder laid before the Council, a letter from Brigadier General Persifor F. Smith, now military Governor of the City of Mexico, donating to this CITY a valuable Picture representing the Occupation and other principal buildings of that Capital.

The Recorder also presented a series of Resolutions, expressing the gratification made by Brigadier General Smith. The resolutions further declare that a full length portrait of the gallant General be taken, and presented to the Municipality. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Debts contracted by the crews of the French ship PIEUX, Capt. Guignot, and of the Austrian bark AMELIA, Capt. Gruyweit, will not be paid by the Consignee nor by the Captain.

T. H. EIMER.

☞ The ship ANTWERP, from Havre, is now discharging her cargo near the Orleans Cotton Press, Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days, will be sent to the public stores.

J. P. WHITNEY & Co.
72 Camp st.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, not to negotiate a Draft of Seventeen Laudby to the order of Peterson & Stewart, dated New Orleans, 5th February, 1848, payable sixty days after date, and accepted by Henry Pete & Co. for fourteen hundred and fifty dollars. The consideration for which said Draft was given having entirely failed, the same shall not be paid at maturity. fe15 3t

☞ Ship ENGLAND, Capt. Everhard, from Liverpool, will commence discharging near the Lower Cotton Press. Third Municipality, this morning. Consignees will please take notice and attend to this receipt of their goods on the Levee.

J. P. WHITNEY & Co.
73 Camp st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignee of British ship INDEPENDENCE, Henry, master, from Liverpool, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship.

fe11 WM. MURE, 116 Common st.

TO CAPTAINS.—The following articles for sale, as lighted to vessel of 75 or 100 tons—

1 Windlass, 1 Winch with a handle, three hatches, 2 pair of 10 by 8 boats Davotie, two pumps, one skylight, 24 blocks, 1 bowsprit 23 or 24 feet long, 15 or 16 inches thick. Apply to

fe15 ALFRED KEARNY, 98 Magazine st.

NEW CHURCH IN CANAL STREET.—Pew to Rent.—Four seats in the 1st Baptist Church, in new No. 77, middle aisle, to rent until the 1st December next. Price $25. For seat apply at 98 Magazine street. fe15 5t

WANTED.—A situation by a Classical Teacher, either in a private or public institution. The experience of twenty years enables him to say that he is capable of qualifying students for any College or University in the United States, in all the branches of an English and Classical education. He also engages to teach French, Spanish and Italian, grammatically. has the received instructions from natives of those countries respectively.

N. B.—No objection to go to the country, or to a private family.

Address the Office, or R. S., Postoffice. fe13 2t

LANDING ex. ship Antwerp, at Pier No. 3, from the Levee, 6 tons Brown Holl. cotton pants, 25 bales Ozns, on 4 Children's 30 do do. assorted, 10 bales Linen drills, 5 bales Linen and Cotton drills, 5 bales Linen and Cotton Ticks, 5 bales Linen and Cotton Checks, 5 bales Linen and Cotton Stripes, 5 bales Linen and Cotton Plaids, 5 bales Linen and Cotton Shirtings, 5 bales Linen and Cotton Sheetings, 5 bales Linen and Cotton Bed Ticks, 5 bales Linen and Cotton Bed Ticking, 5 bales Linen and Cotton Bed Ticking, 5 bales Linen and Cotton Bed Ticking