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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1849.

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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 in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs E. Morton Quirk and Delaneau, our regular collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans 30 April, 1849.


Saturday morning, May 5, 1849.

☞ The Washington *Union* is striving desperately to show that under democratic administrations, where the political opinions of the officers of the Government were deemed unimportant; and that, by inference, Mr. POLK was the tarriest, wisest and most tolerant of Presidents.—To sustain a position so astounding, the ex-officials parades before its readers a list of the chief clerks of the various bureaux at Washington, in the year 1847, giving the title of the office and the presumed politics, but wabbling the name of every incumbent. The *Union* declares that there accompanied 21 Whigs and but 12 Democrats. The catalogue was obtained from a friend, and as the names of the office-holders are notoriously inaccurate, no reliance must be regarded with any confidence. Moreover, admitting the list to be correct, it proves very little. The city of Washington is so strongly Whig, that it would be no easy matter to find among the democrats of the city the necessary material for filling the clerkships of the various bureaux. The proportion of whigs to democrats in that city is fully two to one, and the latter, comprising as they do principally, the mechanics and laboring classes, can hardly be supposed to furnish a large proportion of competent persons for the comparatively lofties devolving upon the clerks of the Treasury, and Indian, Engineer, Ordnance, Topographical, and other departments.

As in the city of Washington has no native interest in politics, and her citizens, for the most part, care neither for the distinctive epithets of party. I may be fairly questioned whether those citizens who are termed whigs, and those who are styled democrats, are to any extent concerned in the pendent contests of the country, identify themselves with either of the two great parties.

For granting the full force of the alleged fact, we contend that the *Union* has taken a narrow and one-sided view of the subject. It has circumscribed its sphere of inquiry to Washington, because there alone it found, or thought it found, some specious pretext for its objectionable. The only true and unobjectionable mode of solving the question of Mr. Polk's tendency to tenderness or to look abroad for support in the country, and see who are the supporters of the political press. Were there Mr. Washington Government offices in New York, or in Gen. Taylor's election? Were there any in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile? We know there were none in New Orleans. A democratic list of Locofoco faithful exclusively, in the political sense. Not a Whig retained one shadow of the administration who could by any stretch of construction be considered as a democrat. Some few may possibly have had subordinate places conferred upon them by the influence of Locofoco politicians made by the President in favor of Locofocoism, were of Locofocos, and of none else.

Who found our foreign embassies? Was there a solitary Whig in the whole American diplomatic corps?—ministers plenipotentiary, charge d'affaires, secretaries of legation, and all? Not one. The eye might vainly wander among the list of executive appointments in quest of a single proof that democracy had been esteemed an opponent. The *Union*, however, lacks the courage to think the thing and has to shirk or evade essays to discern proper political distinction among the political nullities, who, according to the city of Washington, happen to own a few officers in the departments of the metropolis.

We accept the statements of Mr. Polk can only be considered as circumstances of Whigs rather than of Democrats suffered to enjoy office, out of Washington, by President Polk, at will be remembered, right for them to wail and weep over the removals made by Gen. TAYLOR. We say this in view of the prospects of these removals, or the wholesale sacrifice, in obedience of the opposition, to the flaws of the Government. We are willing to take the bull by the horns, and to charge right that President Polk never appointed a political adversary.

The journals of the "Potomac" of the Baltimore *Patriot* draws attention to the political complexion of the American Diplomatic Corps. In forty-one of the whole number, he says, who stand a locofoco, appointed on account of their locofocoism! If there is one, then we should be glad to know it.

Is Mr. George C. Bancroft, the Minister to Great Britain?

Is Richard Rush, the Minister to the French Republic?

Is Mr. Arthur P. Bagby, the Minister to Russia?

Is it Romulus M. Saunders, the Minister to Spain?

Is it David Tod, the Minister to Brazil?

Is it Edward A. Hannegan, the Minister to Prussia?

Is it Nathan Clifford, the Minister to Mexico?

Is it Dabney S. Carr, the Minister Resident at Turkey?

Is it Jacob W. Davis, the Minister Resident at Portugal?

Is it Lewis, Jr., the Minister Resident at Rome?

Is he to be found holding the post of Secretary of Foreign Affairs?

Is it Auguste Davezac, Charge to the Hague? Robert Fletcher, Charge to Copenhagen? Henry W. Ellsworth, Charge to Stockholm? Wm. H. Stiles, Charge to Vienna? George W. Hopkins, Charge to Lisbon? Thomas G. Clemson, Charge to Brussels? Robert Wickliffe, Jr., Charge to Turin? Richard C. Sandidge, Charge to Venezuela? Wm. A. Harris, Charge to Buenos Ayres? Seth Barton, Charge to Chili? John R. Clay, Charge to Peru? or John Appleton, Charge to Ecuador?

☞ The Washington *Union* says that "the Democratic party's blood is beginning to boil" In this case, the Whigs will have to throw a wet blanket over the feverish patient.—*Ib.*

☞ A few weeks ago there appeared to be considerable rivalry between the Locofocos and Whigs for Free Soilers in Winnebago county, in Wisconsin. Most folks at a little distance thought that it was a regular quarrel or a split-headache, but it turned out to be nothing more than a noisy courtship resulting in a reunion.

"Vat nose you makes dare?" inquired a Dutchman of his daughter, who was being kissed by her sweetheart very clamorously. "O, not much—just cooning a little—dat's all." "Oho! dats all, eh! py tam, I taught you vas vighting."—*Ib.*

ANALYSIS OF THE SPEECH OF MR. D'ISRAELI.—The speech made by Mr. D'Israeli in the House of Commons, on proposing his resolutions relative to the burthens on agriculture, was one of the most masterly specimens of that eminent chemists, Mr. Punch. It appeared as a mass of watery vapor, nearly equal in volume to a small thunderstorm, but which was reduced by condensation in a much smaller space. On applying the test of Mr. Joseph Hume, there was thrown down a large precipitate of long hairy facts and figures. There remained in solution a tissue of misrepresentations combined with a great amount of slip-trap and a considerable portion of fatty matter, that on examination proved to be gammon; from which substances the liquid was separated by distillation. The product which came over was chiefly aqueous; containing, however, traces of spirit, and a minute quantity of essential principle—which consisted in easing the landlords of taxation, at the expense of the community, and leaving the much enduring tenant farmers worse off than they are.

☞ THE AMERICA'S NEWS.—It is rumored that the *America's* news has been received in the city, and that the commercial advices are unfavorable.

THE CAMBRIA'S NEWS.—The Telegraphic despatches to the Northern and Western papers are somewhat fuller than those received here Most of the following in relation to French affairs has not hitherto been published:

In the French National Assembly, there are now thirty new vacancies in consequence of deaths and resignations. Upwards of sixty members are confined by indisposition. The appointment of the chairman of the National Assembly a member of the Legion of Honor, will not be officially announced until it is known whether Cavaignac will accept some honor. Duchesne, editor of Le People, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment, and to a fine of 6,000 francs. Felix Pyat, a socialist, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment and to pay 1,000 francs. The *Presse* states that neither the French nor the British governments will interfere with negotiations about to be opened at Verona for a conclusion of a peace between Austria and Piedmont.

The *Constitutional* States, on the authority of a letter from Perpignan, that a sanguinary battle had been fought in Catalonia, between the Royalists, Carbista, Vendelali and Cabrera, in which both generals were killed. Another account says that Cabrera had been wounded in the action, took refuge in a tavern where he was discovered and put to death.

LATE FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer* says: Capt. WASHBURN, of the brig *Sarah Lewis*, from city of St. Domingo, 29th March, informs us that the city was under martial law—alarm guns had been fired twice, and all the men in the city marched out, with the President at their head, to meet the Hayties, who were coming down in large numbers, with President SOLOMON at their head.

The flotilla, consisting of five vessels of war, has sailed for Azua, with 500 troops, where it is probable the principal battle will be fought.—The United States sloop of war *Germantown* was expected; United States sloop of war *Albany* arrived on the 10th, and left for Aux Cayes on the 13th. Officers and crew all well.

*Still later.*—The schooner *Mary & Elizabeth* arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Maragoue, (St. Domingo,) which place she left on the 5th inst.

Capt Smith informs us that President Soloque had, after a severe battle, taken from the Dominicans the towns of Las Matas and St. John, in which a great many of the Dominicans were killed and taken prisoners. Many of them escaped, abandoning five pieces of artillery and a ten-pounder. The above engagement took place on the morning of the 18th of March. Generals Bobo, Vicenti and Michel were left in possession of the captured towns, and the President with his troops left on the 20th for Port au Prince. Three hundred troops from Jeremie passed through Maragoue on the 3d instant, on their way to Port au Prince, to join the President. More were gathering from all directions to join the President, who would shortly make another attack on the Dominicans.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore papers contain scattered accounts of the Congressional election in Virginia. In most of the Counties, the polls were kept open three days in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

*Norfolk District*—The city of Norfolk gives Watts, W., 206 majority, and elects a Whig to the Legislature The County, imperfectly heard from, gives a Locofoco majority of 78. In Princess Anne, Watts is 18 ahead.

*Accomac District*—Mallory, (W.) has 43 majority in Elizabeth City—a considerable gain.

*Richmond District*—In the city of Richmond, Botts (W.) was 261 ahead of Seddon, in Henrico 89, and in Hanover about 55. In Chesterfield, Seddon had 356 majority. Louisa, Goochland and Powhatan to be heard. Botts is probably defeated. Lee, his Whig opponent, received a comparatively small vote.

From the Winchester district, the returns are incomplete. Jefferson County gives a Whig majority of 35, and elects two Whigs to the Legislature.

The London district is of course Whig The Ohio district is probably carried by the Whigs, as the few returns received show a heavy gain.

It will be several days before the final result is known.

LATER FROM BRAZIL.—By the bark *Oriole*, from Rio Janeiro, the Baltimore *American* has received intelligence to the 20th March. The commercial advices indicate no change in the markets. Flour is dull. The *American* says: We are also indebted to an esteemed friend for the perusal of a letter from Rio, dated 20th of March, from which we take the annexed account of the *emeute* which took place at Pernambuco on the 2d March:

On the 2d March, the city of Pernambuco was the scene of a most bloody conflict between this Government party and the troops of the line and the Liberal or Santa Luzia party, in which the latter suffered a severe loss, losing between seven and eight hundred men in killed and prisoners. The Liberals were totally defeated after thirteen hours hard fighting, in which, however, they displayed both determination and courage. The chief mangator of the revolt, Nunes Machado, was shot dead at the commencement of the assault; nevertheless his party fought on, and of overwhelming numbers forced them to abandon the attempt, when came the cry of "*nunca ou pouco*," and hundreds lost their lives in the hurry and confusion of a precipitate retreat.

The Emperor hearing of this state of things and knowing full well that the Santa Luzia party was very strong in Rio, came down from Petropolis, his residence, yesterday, and immediately dissolved the Chambers. We have yet to see what effect the step will have on the opposition, but it can scarcely be believed there that it can serve to keep them quiet. Business is at a complete stand, and confidence altogether ruined by these political outbreaks. The great object on hand of the South Luzia party appears to be to expel the Portuguese from the country, or at least from the country at least prevent them from holding any public office. It is hard to say, however, what they want; in fact I doubt much whether they know themselves what they actually do want.

## Further Canadian Disturbances.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 30.

The city of Montreal continued on Saturday in a state of great excitement, and lawless violence was the consequence. The announcement that the Government had armed five hundred French constables gave fresh impetus to the rebels. Twenty English gentlemen encountered the constables, and a street row ensued.—Shots were fired in deb, or in sport into debt. Poverty and ill luck are to be considered as special disqualifications. Two men have already been turned out upon these grounds.

## City Intelligence.

CUT OF DANGER.—We learn from Dr. Mercier, that Joseph LeBlanc, the young man who was wounded a few days since at the Restaurant in Bienville street, has so far recovered from his injuries, as to be pronounced entirely out of danger.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of valuable property on Carondelet, Perdido, Baronne and other streets better known as Freret's Cotton Prem, which is to be made at 12 o'clock to day at the Arcade. It is rare indeed that such choice property is offered to public competition, and it will be the last opportunity for some time that purchasers will be enabled to secure such valuable sites, either for the erection of stores or dwelling houses.

THE CREVASSE.—At 5 o'clock last evening the crevasse of Mr. Sauvé's plantation was 90 to 100 feet in width, and the water was pouring in at a frightful rate, with a fall of 6½ feet. Mr. Sauvé's plantation, as well as that of Mr. Fortier, are under water, and for this year, at least, their crops are destroyed. Various opinions are expressed as to the probability of the water reaching the city, some contending that it will find an outlet towards the Lake, whilst others believe that in the course of a few days we shall have the enemy upon us. Active measures will be adopted to-day to stop the crevasse, if possible, and we hope with some success, as according to our information the batture in front of the crevasse has not undergone any change. Last evening the water had reached within four miles of Carrollton.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—The Recorder had a holiday of it yesterday. The sum total of the business was confined to a few drunken loafers, who, when discharged, to make use of a commercial phrase, went off very freely.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man named Sam'l. Johnson, who died suddenly at a house on Canal street. Verdict, "died of hemorrhage of the lungs."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The beautiful opera of *Lucia di Lammermoor* will be performed to-night for the last time this season.

## General Council.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjourn ment.

In the absence of Richard Hagan, Esq., ex. Sheriff Wilkins was appointed Secretary, pro. tem.

Mr. P. A. Bernard was called to the chair.

Members present—Aldermen Adams, Bernard, Day, Rice, Rosselius, Burgi, Vandergrift and Wilder—4.

Absent—Aldermen Boehm, Dodge and Smith.

On motion, the Council proceeded by ballot to the election of a President.

On the first ballot, Messrs. Day and Rice being appointed tellers, it appeared that of 8 votes—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Allen had obtained | 3 |
| Mr. Bernard, | 4 |
| Blank, | 1 |

No election.

On a second ballot, the same tellers being appointed, the result was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Bernard had obtained | 5 votes, |
| Mr. Allen, | 3 |

Consequently, Mr. Bernard was duly elected President of the Council.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the last sitting was dispensed with, and the President authorized to sign the same.

A bill, signed John H. Burroughs, State Tax Collector for taxes on a property belonging to the Police Jury, was read, and referred to the Committee on Police Jury affairs.

Mr. Rosselius, in behalf of the Committee on Police Jury affairs, introduced the following report and resolution, which were read, and adopted:

The Committee on Police Jury affairs, to whom was referred the claim of Municipality No. Two for contribution for the costs of opening Robin street, to be borne by the late Police Jury—begs leave to report—

That the property on which said contribution has been assessed makes part of the portion of the estate of the late Stephen Henderson, which has accrued to the poor of the city of Orleans—in virtue of the following deeds—viz:

1.—The last will of said Henderson registered in the late Court of Probates for the Parish of Orleans in the year 1836.

2.—Two compromises with relations of said late Henderson, or their assigns, one dated 11th of April, and the other 18th of June, 1839.

3.—A ratification of the last of said compromises dated 15th of February, 1840.

4.—An agreement for partition and a partition dated the first on the 8th of July, 1840, and the second on the 25 of April, 1841.

All which acts have been passed in the office of Felix Grima, notary.

The property accrued to said poor of the Parish of Orleans, consisting of lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 23, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, in square A encompassed by Robin, New Levee, Henderson and Front streets; and of lots 23, 25, 26, in square C encompassed by New Levee, Henderson, Roffignac and Tchoupitoulas streets; and also of a portion of notes of Barkley for $500 each, payable 15 31, June, 1845, 1846 and 1847, and also of an undivided part of the batture in front of squares A and B.

That after the death of said Henderson, the then Police Jury for the Parish of Orleans, assumed to represent the poor of said Parish of Orleans.

That since the creation of a Police Jury for the right bank of the river, the Police Jury lately existing within the three Municipalities of New Orleans, continued the representation of the poor of the Parish of Orleans.

That in December, 1841, the last named Police Jury has leased to Robert H. McNeil, lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 40, in the aforesaid square A, and that the same body has, on the 25th July of the same year, leased to the same gentleman lots 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, in same square A, leaving only lot 7 in said square unleased.

That the said several annual payments were stipulated, running down to 1st of January, 1867.

That on the 19th of August, 1846, the Secretary of the Police Jury paid to commissioners appointed under the will of the late Henderson, the sum of $7,176 97—to be distributed to the poor. That nothing appears to have been received for the notes of Barkley maturing 19 21 June 1846, 1847 and 1848. That since the 1st of July, 1846, none of the notes subscribed by Mr. Barkley have been paid, that he has assessed are part of those rented by McNair, and said McNair has lately died.

That under section 2nd, of number 126th of the Laws of 1840, all property and notes relative or appertaining to the Police Jury lately existing within the three Municipalities of New Orleans, are placed under the control, and submitted to the regulations of the General Council.

That it is the duty of the Council to inquire what active steps should be taken to effect the recovery of the portion accruing to the poor in the notes of Barkley, and also, the batture in front of the said notes of McNair, and begs leave to present the following resolution—

*Resolved*, That the notes above referred to be handed to the Attorney of the General Council, with instructions to enforce the payment of the same without delay.

Mr. Burgi, Chairman of the Committee on Court Houses and Prisons, presented the following report and resolution, which were read and adopted:

The Committee on Court Houses and Prisons to whom were referred the following bills, viz:

One of S. W. Walsh, for repairing roofs of Parish Prison, ..... $64 49

One of B. Bummer, for carpenters work, 14 50

One of Tas. Ross, for copper work to the cupola, ..... 147 50

And one of S. Hauperaugh for sundries furnished to the keeper of courts, ..... 62 00

Have the honor to report the same after due examination to be correct, and beg leave to introduce the following resolution—

Signed, L. BURGI, Chm. ALLEN.

*Resolved*, That the Mayor be authorized to issue his warrants payable pro rata by the several Municipalities in favor of the above named persons.

On motion of Mr. Burgi, the Council proceeded to vote on the question of a postponement for the ensuing month.

A letter from Thomas W. Compton, offering himself as a candidate, was read.

Mr. Vandergrift on and by J. E. Kerr, as a candidate.

Messrs. Bernard, Rosselius, Burgi, Vandergrift and Wilder, voted for J. E. Kerr—5.

Messrs. Allan and Day, voted for T. W. Compton—2.

Mr. Rice voted for Mr. Graham—1.

Consequently Mr. T. E. Kerr was duly elected pply ecretary.

On motion the Council adjourned.

Mr. Allan introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Recorder at Arms be and he is hereby authorized, to endorse and file away proper ly the various papers and documents belonging to the archives of the Council.

Mr. Wilder introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

*Resolved*, by the General Council of the city of New Orleans, that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to pay pro rata on the warrant of the Mayor, the sum of six hundred dollars, under the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

*Resolved*, That a compensation of seventy-five dollars be granted to the Clerk of the Board of the Council, for services rendered during the last year, and said sum to be paid pro rata by the three Municipalities.

Mr. Wilder offered the following resolutions, which were read and adopted:

*Resolved*, by the General Council of the city of New Orleans, that the thanks of the Council be and the same are hereby tendered to Richard Hagan, Esq., the Secretary thereof, for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Council be and they are hereby tendered to E. A. Michel, Sergeant at Arms thereof, for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties thereof.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

EMILE WILTZ, Secretary pro tem.

# COMMERCIAL.

## The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 4th, 1849.

Since the date of our last report, we have received a week's later intelligence from Europe by the steam-ship Caledonia, which arrived at Halifax on the 25th ult. The accounts are less favorable than anticipated, the Liverpool Cotton Market having given way 1d, arising from the renewal of hostilities between Denmark and Prussia. On the other hand, the blockade of the Baltic Ports by shutting out the expected supplies of Grain had caused a speculative feeling in the Corn markets coupled with a general advance in prices, which has also been followed by a favorable reaction here. The full details of the news which may come through on Sunday, are looked for with much interest, as well as the advices by the Steamer of the 21st ult. now due by Telegraph.

In our own market the business of the past week has been rather limited, but prices for most articles are generally well sustained, owing in great part to the rapid decline in freights. For further particulars, we must refer to the subjoined details.

The weather during the past week has been pleasant, and several refreshing showers of rain have fallen. The river is at the same stage last noted.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 25th inst., of Louisiana and Mississippi, 5,545 bales; Tennessee and Kentucky, 11,601; Arkansas, 725; Texas, 1,018; together, 18,949 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 18,541 b.; Glasgow, 1,321; Havre, 5,459; Marseilles, 900; Trieste, 1,207; Genoa, 2,767; Barcelona, 2,534; New York, 383; Boston, 2,974; Philadelphia, 100; together, 36,706 bales; making a reduction to stock of 17,817 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 215,466 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1848..... | bales 37,401 |
| Arrived this week,..... | 18,949 |
| Arrived previously,..... | 1,094,780 1,043,729 |
| | 1,081,130 |
| Exported past week..... | 36,706 |
| Exported previously..... | 180,901 863,667 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard,..... | 215,463 |

Of the above exported stated on a previous page, there remained stowed on a buoy, ..... 1,321

The market, the tendency of which was further strengthened by the receipt of the Europe's letters on Saturday. Some 9,000 bales changed hands on that day, caused by the favorable tenor of said correspondence, whilst on Monday sales were started that the Cambria's accounts had reached the city, and being described as encouraging, they led to the disposal of 10,000 bales at a partial advance of ⅛c per lb. The publication, however, of the news to Tuesday, put a different complexion on the matter, inasmuch as it appeared that the Liverpool market had receded ⅛d. since the sailing of the Steamer, and as the transactions within the past few days have ranged 4¾c @ bushel. sales of Wheat to the extent of 50,000 bushels, have been made at from 75 to 80c; most of the transactions within the past few days having at 79@ 79½