The New-Orleans Bee.

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VOL. XXII.—WHOLE No. 6012.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Notice.

[illegible] authorized to receipt for the proprietors [illegible] Mr. E. Duverger, our book [illegible] Messrs. Edwin Quirk and Delanois [illegible]

MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, May 1, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,

FIRST DISTRICT.

O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ARIES M. CONRAD.

New-Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, Aug. 10, 1849.

[illegible] Ass.—It appears that [illegible] attempt to prejudice the [illegible] in favor of the Spanish [illegible] a document which [illegible] in testimony, and rejected by [illegible] as deficient in that authenticity [illegible] with the attribute of legality. The document to which we have allude [illegible] consists of a deposition of Capt. Wm. P. Soule, a mate of the ship and wrecker [illegible] Cruz, before a notary [illegible] the American Consul then that, in conversation with [illegible] the Antiew King, he had [illegible] that he left New-Orleans of [illegible] Sacond, &c. Whether such a [illegible] for the category cited by [illegible] manufactured letters, replies, [illegible] genuine, get up to order, [illegible] the office of at Havana—[illegible] to decide. The Picayune [illegible] in lowering the dignity of [illegible] is very fine. It is our misfortune [illegible] have attained that sublime [illegible] of well-merited contemporary boasts [illegible]

Picayune of yesterday.

Prescription of Whigs.

[illegible] Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] Wm. Gwin office, forthwith [illegible] and wrote the genuine [illegible]

"May 4, 1849.

[illegible] directed [illegible] Sir: You never [illegible] to be a Democrat; [illegible] such sentiments first [illegible] make a sacrifice of [illegible] candidly admit that he could [illegible] fidelity in the French [illegible] English. He did not likewise at [illegible] required in the papers. For [illegible] carefully have given [illegible] office, the reporter being [illegible] the Whigs have been [illegible] forces. [illegible] Walker [illegible] Wm. Gwin I suppose to him for [illegible] appointment upon ex[illegible] This policy has [illegible] years. How many [illegible] Departments?

The Key Case.

[illegible] in another co[illegible] a speech last evening. As [illegible] eloquent, lucidly and un[illegible] to have reported the [illegible] showing that it would be [illegible] columns of space we [illegible] week in notice, but [illegible] a sketch, to the best of [illegible] of the salient points [illegible] the surprise for any [illegible] who may have done so. Mr. [illegible] Mr. Dufour in a short [illegible] and in the full down the [illegible] conducted [illegible] stock. He stated that the [illegible] involving such heavy re[illegible] that he would make a sacrifice of his [illegible] candidly admit that he could [illegible] fidelity in the French [illegible] English. He did not likewise at [illegible] required in the papers. For [illegible] carefully have given [illegible] office, the reporter being [illegible] the Whigs have been [illegible] forces. [illegible] Walker [illegible] Wm. Gwin I suppose to him for [illegible] appointment upon ex[illegible] This policy has [illegible] years. How many [illegible] Departments?

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The August Elections.

As elections are held in a number of States during this month, and as in several of them members of Congress as well as State officers are to be chosen, we have compiled the annexed information for the benefit of those who take an interest in political contests. For much we are indebted to the industry of the New York *Tribune*:

NORTH CAROLINA.—In the old North State the election took place on the 2d, for members of Congress only. The candidates are as follows:

Dist.	Whig.	Loco.
I	*T. L. Clingman,	(No candidate)
II	J. P. Caldwell,	do.
III	Edm. Deberry,	Green W. Caldwell.
IV	*A. H. Shepperd,	Thos. W. Keene,
V	Henry K. Nash,	*Ab. W. Venable,
VI	(No whig cand.)	*John R. J. Daniel, W. J. Clark.
VII	(No whig cand.)	William S. Ashe, David Reid, *Ind.*
VIII	Edward Stanley,	Wm. K. Lane,
IX	David Outlaw	Thomas J. Person.

*Members of the last House.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 8th districts are Whigs. The 9th is doubtful. The 5th, 6th and 7th decidedly Locofoco. North Carolina had six Whigs in her last delegation. She may now send but five, though we hope for success in the 8th district.

ALABAMA.—The election in Alabama took place on the 6th. There is no opposition to Henry W. Collier, (Loco.) for Governor. Seven members of Congress and a full Legislature are to be chosen. The candidates for Congress are:

Dist.	Whig.	Loco.
I	William J. Alston,	Calvin C. Sellers,
II	*H. W. Hilliard, Jos. L. Pugh, *Ind.*	(No loco. candidate.)
III	John S. Hunter,	Sampson W. Harris.
IV	Jos. G. Baldwin,	Samuel W. Inge,
V	Wm. Br Wood,	David Hubbard, E. A. O'Neal,
VI	(No whig cand.)	Jere Clemens, F. W. Bowden.
VII	J. F. Bradford.	

In the 1st district ALSTON (W.) will probably be chosen, and in the 2d either PEGUE or HILLIARD—both Whigs. There is a chance, and only a chance of success in the 3d and 4th districts. The others are hopelessly Locofoco.—There were two Whigs in the last Alabama delegation.

TENNESSEE.—This State voted on the 2d, for Governor, members of Congress, State Legislature, &c.

The candidates for Governor, are:—NEILL S. BROWN, (W.) the incumbent, and Gen. WM. TRUSDALE, (L. F.) The candidates for Congress, so far as we have been able to ascertain them, are:—

Dist.	Whig.	Loco.
I	Nath'l G. Taylor, Dr J. Powell, *Ind.*	*Andrew Johnson, Brookins Campbell.
II	*Wm. M. Cocke, Jos. G. Watkins,	(No Loco cand.)
III	J. M. Anderson,	Thomas C. Lyon.
IV	John B. Rodgers,	Samuel Turney.
V		John H. Savage.
VI	Frank Bocanan,	Geo. W. Jones.
VII	*M. P. Gentry,	*Jas. H. Thomas.
VIII	Wm. Cullom,	(No Loco cand.)
IX		Andrew Ewing.
X	J. M. Harris,	Isham G. Harris.
XI	C. H. Williams,	Fred. P. Stanton.

The 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th and 11th districts are Whig. The 10th is doubtful, but generally Locofoco. Tennessee had five Whigs in her last delegation. We think she will not have less in the next—possibly more. The result for Governor is uncertain, though BROWN ought to beat TRUSDALE.

KENTUCKY.—Here there is to be chosen, besides members of Congress and a Legislature, four of the Senate excepted; Delegates to a Convention to revise the State Constitution. The constitutional canvass over—rides all others. The candidates for Congress, according to the latest advices, are as follows:

Dist.	Whig.	Loco.
I	J. M. Johnson,	*Linn Boyd
II	Jas. L. Johnson,	(No Loco cand.)
III	Laz. D. Shermann, *Ind.*	
III	Elm B. McLean,	Elijah Hise,
IV	*Aylett Buckner,	G. Alf. Caldwell.
V	*J. B. Thompson,	
VI	Daniel Breck,	John P. Martin.
VII	Hanson Marshall,	Dr. Newton Lair.
VIII	*C. S. Morehead,	S. F. A. Tribble, Nat.
IX	John B. Houston,	John C. Mason.
X	*John P. Gaines,	Richard H. Stanton.

On a strict party vote every district in Kentucky, except the 1st, is Whig, but the Locos usually carry two or three close districts, by availing themselves of Whig quiracle. Last year we had but six members out of the ten. We hope to do better now, but may not.

INDIANA.—The election here is for Governor, Lieut. Governor, members of Congress, and Legislature, (except part of a Senate.) There are three sets of tickets for Governor and Lieutenant. The vote for President stood—Taylor, 69,907; Van Buren, 8,100; Cass, 74,745. The Legislature is far more doubtful. The candidates for Congress are:—

Dist.	Whig.	Loco.
I	*Geo. Fisher,	Nath'l Albertson,
II	*Wm. M. Dunn,	Cyrus L. Dunham,
III	Jon. Davis, *Ind.*	*J. L. Robinson,
IV	S. W. Parker,	*G. W. Julian,
V	Wm. Herod,	Wm. J. Brown,
VI	John S. Watts,	W. A. Gorman,
VII	E. W. M'Caughey,	C. C. Nave, Ind. W.
VIII	Henry S. Lane,	Jos. E. McDonald,
XI	*W. Wright,	Graham N. Fitch,
X.	David Kilgore,	Andrew J. Harlan.

*Members of the last House.

Fitz Sellers, but supported as above arranged.

The Whigs had four members in the last Indiana delegation, but they can scarcely expect now to do so well. We shall be satisfied with three, and cry quite. We presume the Locos will elect their Governor, though WATSON, the Whig candidate, has canvassed the State with uncommon vigor.

IOWA.—The election (Aug. 6th,) in this State is for a Board of Public Works only, members of Congress having been chosen last year (two Locos, but the seat of one contested by a Whig.) A Legislature is also to be chosen, but no U. S. Senator is depending.

TEXAS.—The election in Texas was held on the 6th, for Governor, Congress and the Legislature. Texas is very one-sided, and though there is much spirited canvassing, the few Whigs there have very little to say. Messrs. WOOD and BELL are candidates for Governor. In the Western District, Messrs. HOWARD, McLEON and PILLSBURY are running for Congress. In the Eastern, there is no opposition to Mr KAUFMAN, the old member.

MISSOURI.—The election here (August 6th,) is mainly interesting on account of Col. BENTON. There are no members of Congress to be chosen this year by the people, but the Legislature about to be elected will return or supercede Col. BENTON, on which the election contest mainly turns. The Senatorial struggle outrides every other.

RHODE ISLAND.—An election is to be held, August 28th, in the second district, to fill the vacancy caused by a failure to elect in the April State election. The candidates then were SYLVESTER C. SHERMAN, Whig, and BEN. B. THURSTON, (Loco, (late member,) of whom the latter received a few the most votes. The Whigs have at least fifty majority in the District, yet apathy and feuds render the result doubtful.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.

Further particulars of the Great Steamboat Fire—The Riots—Late from the Plains—Progress of the Emigrants—Cholera among the Indians, &c.

MARYLAND PUBLIC DEBT.—*Payment in the Public Bank.* The Bank Nun says: Whilst many other States find it a very difficult matter to meet the interest on their public debt, Maryland is paying promptly, and formed an extensive sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the principal also—and in a notice from the Treasurer, we perceive that he is prepared, on the 1st of October next, to pay $217,000, or one fourth of the stock of this State, which has passed at December session, 1848. This stock, it will be remembered, was created for the funding of the arrearages of interest on the State debt, amount[illegible] $[illegible]. The surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1848, was $[illegible],000, and there has been a great increase in the revenue, a much larger surplus may be expected on the 1st of next December. This is well for old Maryland, and should be a source of honest pride in every citizen of the State, whether at home or abroad—provided it is not in arrearage himself to the Treasury, which we regret to learn is still the case in some of the counties.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The *Picayune* has a display announcing that the delegation from North Carolina will stand about the same as in the last Congress. If so, there will be six Whigs and three Democrats.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

BEFORE THE HON. GEO. T. BRENT AND M. M. COHEN, ESQ. U. S. COMMISSIONERS.

ELEVENTH DAY.

At 5 o'clock last evening, Mr. Cyprien Dufour opened the argument for the prosecution. He commenced by observing that the case had been a long, arduous and minute one, and the duty now devolved on the prosecution of closing—that duty had been assigned to him by his colleagues, and he would endeavor to discharge it to the best of his ability. He insisted that the case had not been brought on political grounds—but for the purpose of the annexation of Cuba—it has been insinuated. He would not allow the defence to be shifted in this manner. The case ought to rest on its own merits, and its own foundation. He might say that the citizen as well as the advocate addressed the Court—as the former he conceived that the public law had been violated, and it became therefore his duty to sift the matter searchingly. Mr. Morante who filed the affidavit which gave rise to this prosecution, was the first injured party. The sanctity of his home has been trifled with—his best feelings had been outraged. The Spanish population had a right also to raise their voice and to know how things stood—whether the Consul had committed the outrage with which he was charged, and whether an unprotected individual was to be made the victim of a midnight abduction. We have been merely the humble instruments of justice in the case.

The Consul in the meanwhile felt it necessary to exculpate himself from the accumulating load of infamy that was gathering round his head, and through one of his Vice-Consuls came forward with a statement on the 20th July, endeavoring to show his innocence. Capt. McConnell also in a card challenged his enemies to bring up anything against his fair fame. Such challenges are very common in criminal prosecutions. Mr. D. cited the instance of Judge Garland as one in point who after a similar challenge when charged with forgery absconded to Texas in a few hours. The challenge of the Consul came too late—eight days before it appeared, he was waited on by a legion of Spaniards to institute a criminal prosecution, and it had to be brought as the guilt of the party was to all appearances overwhelming. The gentleman then recapitulated the leading incidents of the abduction, commencing with the history of Rey, Villaverde and Vincente Fernandez, and tracing it as far back as the month of May. These it is unnecessary to reproduce, as our readers are already sufficiently familiar with the story.

Mr. D. then read the *exhorto* addressed to the Spanish Consul from Havana going to prove that three individuals had absconded. After this portion of this document the Consul entered on the necessary steps to carry out the instructions transmitted. He answered it on the 1st June. It does not escape observation that the closing lines of the response made no mention of Villaverde or Fernandez, but simply had allusion to the unfortunate Rey. He could not entrap Villaverde and Fernandez in the same easy manner. Mr D. might add *en passant* that the closing lines were not a proper response to the *exhorto* but must have had reference to some secret affair not cognizant to us. What might have been those matters which the Consul may be put in motion to satisfy the real meaning of the *exhorto*? We see him going to the Mexican Consul's office, and figuring together in a manner certainly to surprize him whenever Rey or Fernandez applied for a passport. If that fact was an isolated one, we would have been inclined to believe the Consul blameless. But an observing mind goes further and traces the reason for this singular step. In a few days, Mr. Bingean is sent for by the Consul, and the latter informs him that he has heard that Fernandez intends to go to Vera Cruz.

The Consul then warned him that Fernandez would run a danger by going to Mexico, as there was a treaty of extradition between that country and Spain. Why this strange interest? the immediate effect of which was to drive Fernandez from American soil. I suppose this confidential warning was one of the means which the Consul set in motion. The next step in the fortunate proceedings in the interview of the Consul with Treacazes. The latter is politely invited into the parlor of the Consul, and here we are allowed to witness the most astounding conversation. The Consul intimates that he wants to send Rey away, and would like Treacazes to arrest him and dispatch him in a vessel to Havana. Treacazes was willing to get a writ issued, but this did not suit the Consul, and from the manner in which the Consul spoke, the witness presumed that he would have given him $500 to assist him in the purpose. On the 8th June we see another person on the boards—no less a man than Dr Lizarate, whom we see going to Morante's, with a tale of a man being in distress, and seeking his hospitality. Mr. Morante, a good honest man, thought Lizarate equally so, and consented to receive Rey in his house. From that moment he is in the grasping control of Lizarate—whispering in his ear insidious counsel, and startling him with new and horrible fears—for what purpose we know not. We see Lizarate following the poor man to his sick bed—introducing him to what he styles his friends, one of them Mr. Ayala, and the other Mr. le Espante. These confederates are drawn from the admissions of Lizarate to Morante, in a quarrel on the 6th July, the day after the abduction, when Morante insisted on knowing what had become of Rey. In the evening of the 4th June, Ayala called for Havana, and from what Morante had heard of strange men being introduced into his premises—he became alarmed, and warned Rey that Ayala had sailed for Havana, to prepare the rope for him. And was not Morante right in his fears? Let us return to the evidence of the Clerk of the Consul and Mr Ayala. The latter declared that Garcia being sick and starved, requested his good offices in asking the Consul to come and take his declaration. This was on the 23d June. Mr. D. might be allowed to say that considering Ayala's official introduction to the Spanish Consul, he had become remarkably intimate with that official. The gentleman continued to analyze the evidence of Ayala at some length, and commented likewise on the testimony of the Clerk, noticing in the course of which he observed that some of the statements attributed to the Consul, were a libel on the understanding of that official. The declaration made by Rey is not to evidence—but for argument's sake let us consider it and it will be found that what we see on the face of this extraordinary document? It is written down and signed out of the office of the Consul—beyond the reach of the official witnesses of the Consulate—but in presence of Lorente. It is a pompous sign that could not the written statement was made in a private parlor, and witnessed by Lizarate. Where was the need of the only witness—by what means was he induced to sign the document?—by mental evasion or by physical force. Rey was labouring under constant alarms and trembling for his life—who knows what infernal influences he may have been resorted to? I suppose that a gentleman of the intelligence of the Consul knows what he is about, and he must have had some object in view when he decoyed calling in his Chancellor to witness the document. On the evening of the 29th June, Morante, whilst in conversation with Rey asked him to send for the Doctor who has entered in your notes, and Rey answered that the Doctor was Don Carlos de Espana.

It has been strange that Rey was in company with Lorente on the 30th June—the very man who was conniving at his destruction. But Rey was in an unwound predicament. Lorente had constantly alarmed him of the intention of Fernandez's friends to murder him. But on the 29th June, we see Rey going to the Mexican Consul, and asking for a passport under the name of Casimiro—as a means to start. But he was too late for the mail steamer, and waited for to leave on the 7th. That passport was seen in Rey's hands by Mr. Vermand, and another witness testifies to the fact. Was this the man so anxious to leave for Havana? Surely there is something wrong and uncontrollable, and even worse in the whole matter. But the defence may say—for I can anticipate their defence, and I will unravel and expose it, that a friendship that they was professing to go to Vera Cruz, so as to boax the friends of Fernandez—in other words, we see Rey turned into a comedian. But if that was the case, why did he claim a passport from the Mexican Consul, under a feigned name? This is not all. For the purpose of carrying out this scheme, which I will not attempt to qualify, the gentlemen introduce in evidence, a letter from Crispin de Sandoval. This is the gist and gravamen of the defence, but I will shake down that pillar, feeble as I am. The gentleman then read the letter, dated June 27th, with the contents of which our readers are familiar.

The object of the defence in introducing that letter, was to connect it with Rey—and their object is made material by evidence. They brought Coleman, the mate of the May Ellen, to swear that an hour after the departure of the vessel, he had enterred the cabin where McConnell and the passenger are sitting together—he, the mate, having nothing to do with passports fired to intrude, and then comes into Court and says that the name in the passport was Pedro Murga—the same cognomen alluded to in Sandoval's communication. The Chancellor deposes that such a passport was issued at the Consulate, Mr. Sandoval? The Consul saw Rey for the first time on the 23d June, and it follows from the evidence of Ayala, that Rey requested him to go to the Consul and bring him a passport for Havana. Bingean is sent for by the Consul, and the latter informs him that he has heard that Fernandez intends to go to Vera Cruz.

The Consul then warned him that Fernandez would run a danger by going to Mexico, as there was a treaty of extradition between that country and Spain. Why this strange interest? the immediate effect of which was to drive Fernandez from American soil. I suppose this confidential warning was one of the means which the Consul set in motion. The next step in the fortunate proceedings in the interview of the Consul with Treacazes. The latter is politely invited into the parlor of the Consul, and here we are allowed to witness the most astounding conversation. The Consul intimates that he wants to send Rey away, and would like Treacazes to arrest him and dispatch him in a vessel to Havana. Treacazes was willing to get a writ issued, but this did not suit the Consul, and from the manner in which the Consul spoke, the witness presumed that he would have given him $500 for another purpose. On the 8th June we see another person on the boards—no less a man than Dr Lizarate, whom we see going to Morante's, with a tale of a man being in distress, and seeking his hospitality. Mr. Morante, a good honest man, thought Lizarate equally so, and consented to receive Rey in his house. From that moment he is in the grasping control of Lizarate—whispering in his ear insidious counsel, and startling him with new and horrible fears—for what purpose we know not. We see Lizarate following the poor man to his sick bed—introducing him to what he styles his friends, one of them Mr. Ayala, and the other Mr. le Espante. These confederates are drawn from the admissions of Lizarate to Morante, in a quarrel on the 6th July, the day after the abduction, when Morante insisted on knowing what had become of Rey. In the evening of the 4th June, Ayala sailed for Havana, and from what Morante had heard of strange men being introduced into his premises—he became alarmed, and warned Rey that Ayala had sailed for Havana, to prepare the rope for him. And was not Morante right in his fears? Let us return to the evidence of the Clerk of the Consul and Mr Ayala. The latter declared that Garcia being sick and starved, requested his good offices in asking the Consul to come and take his declaration. This was on the 23d June. Mr. D. might be allowed to say that considering Ayala's official introduction to the Spanish Consul, he had become remarkably intimate with that official. The gentleman continued to analyze the evidence of Ayala at some length, and commented likewise on the testimony of the Clerk, noticing in the course of which he observed that some of the statements attributed to the Consul, were a libel on the understanding of that official. The declaration made by Rey is not to evidence—but for argument's sake let us consider it and it will be found that what we see on the face of this extraordinary document? It is written down and signed out of the office of the Consul—beyond the reach of the official witnesses of the Consulate—but in presence of Lorente. It is a pompous sign that could not the written statement was made in a private parlor, and witnessed by Lizarate. Where was the need of the only witness—by what means was he induced to sign the document?—by mental evasion or by physical force. Rey was labouring under constant alarms and trembling for his life—who knows what infernal influences he may have been resorted to? I suppose that a gentleman of the intelligence of the Consul knows what he is about, and he must have had some object in view when he decoyed calling in his Chancellor to witness the document. On the evening of the 29th June, Morante, whilst in conversation with Rey asked him to send for the Doctor who has entered in your notes, and Rey answered that the Doctor was Don Carlos de Espana.

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