The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 576. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3665.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1848.

BAGRE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper—one year in advance).....$12 00
Do. do. six months do.....6 00
Do. do. three months do.....3 00
Any subscriber must give one week's notice before he can be allowed to discontinue.
Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines, for the first insertion, and HALF that sum for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, and for each insertion.
Our new premium of Annual Advertisers invariably Advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every month.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, May 2, 1848.

The Presidency.

We publish in another column a second communication in favor of Mr. CLAY, from the pen of a gentleman who has for years done efficient service to the Whig cause. Our correspondent reasons without passion, and his arguments are acutely put. But we are inclined to think they will not bear a rigid scrutiny. The writer has formed the result either with Mr. CLAY or with Gen. TAYLOR as the Whig candidate. If we had not the same confidence, we would be the very general cheer of demonstrating the necessity of the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR. It is upon this point that we are compelled to join issue with B. B. He, like all good Whigs, looks with joy forward to the success of our noble cause. He eschews that delusive and fatal idea of mustering a party in those States where organization that always in a minority.

He knows that principles, as mere abstractions are valueless, and that they can only receive vitality and practical power by being engrafted upon the Government and enforced through its administration. These are premises which our correspondent and ourself concur.

We differ chiefly as to the choice of the man by whom we are most likely to achieve a triumph of principles.

Our correspondent affirms that the Northern Whig States have, without exception, declared their preferences for Mr. CLAY. This in an error. Vermont and Massachusetts are both in favor of Mr. WEBSTER, and we have high and good authority for stating, that the latter, at the will vote in Convention for Gen. TAYLOR, only second choice. Again, we are told by our correspondent that Ohio will probably not vote for Gen. TAYLOR, and that the withdrawal of Mr. CLAY might occasion a dissolution of the Whig party in that State. This, the writer may feel assured, is a groundless apprehension, originating principally in the fanatical ravings of GIDDINGS and ROOT, who represent those Congressional Districts of Ohio which are interested with political abolitionism. If anti-slavery sentiment in Ohio were necessarily to attach to TAYLOR, the slaveholder, it would be as certainly ruin the prospects of Mr. CLAY—since, in this respect, the opposite stand upon equal ground—a circumstance another fundamental error in this calculation. It should not even if Mr. CLAY be the candidate.

We have carefully observed the proceedings of Whig assemblages and conventions in that State, and it is very apparent, that in most of them the name of Mr. CLAY nor Gen. TAYLOR is the watchword, however, as harshly of the Whigs of Western State as to believe them capable of the baseness of desertion, let who will be nominee of the party.

A New York correspondent thinks the difficulty can be obviated by the nomination of Mr. CLAY, on the ground that the violent agitation of the unexpected *vice dictu* of Louisiana. But if we can fact in mind in New York have in a great measure, by Democratic dissensions, of the Anti-Locofocoism in that State, and a convention of notice. Their preference should special and highly favorable sentiment for Gen. TAYLOR, and marked censure of Mr. CLAY. Should the former be the nominee, he could obtain their support, or at least a majority. Should Mr. CLAY be the candidate, he would in all probability encounter a most active opposition. It is the most unfortunate circumstance that the leaders of his own party are to be in the field. Locofocoism is in a state of disorganization, and in regard to Pennsylvania is in a worse condition than that possessed by our correspondent. It is the opinion of many cool and sagacious observers, that if any Whig can carry Pennsylvania, it is Governor SHUNK. Governor Shunk is a Conservative Commonwealth, and Gen. TAYLOR is the man. Mr. CLAY, it is believed, would stand a very poor chance, Gen. SCOTT would stand a second choice of a large number of the Keystone State.

We have also to ask, What other States are there which the friends of Gen. TAYLOR can reasonably name? We answer Louisiana, and Missouri, and probably Georgia, Mississippi, Iowa and Texas. Here are six States, giving in the aggregate, 41 electoral votes. Our correspondence connexion is, that Mr. CLAY cannot carry one of them, while we have no grounds to believe a majority of them will vote for Gen. TAYLOR.

Further still, there are matters principally of a personal character to something more tangible than mere opinion, in our turn, if a man whose reputation is national exploits have won him military renown, and not a single foe; who will command a new career, and an universal popularity, which in ancient entailed to fear of no prejudice upon whom calumny cannot fasten its envenomed fang, who has no political record tainted by falsehood into obliquity, who has seemed into corruption; a man around whom an honest rate and honest citizens can rally—one that can command support without a forfeiture of conscience; who are in their hearts, sick of chicanery, time serving and dishonest administration—we ask if such a candidate is not preferable, in point of availability, to Mr. CLAY who, venerable and beloved as he is by his friends, may be considered the most cordially unpolitician in the Republic. Here lies the question—let our correspondent consider it, and he can, that we are wrong.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 26th ult., Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, presented his credentials and was sworn in.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution to inquire into the conduct of Colonel Childs at Puebla, who obliged the American officers to kneel when the Catholic host was being carried along the streets, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Vice President laid before the Senate a communication inviting them to join the French anniversary meeting.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cocke moved to suspend the rules in order that he might introduce a resolution to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock. Two-thirds not voting for it, the motion failed.

On motion, the House joined in the procession in honor of the French revolution.

CATHOLIC CHURCH A FIRE.—On Good Friday the Catholic Church at Richmond, Va., was considerably damaged by fire. After service, one of the ladies attending the altar commenced extinguishing the candles in the sacristy, when the drapery caught fire, and immediately the whole was enveloped in flames. Everything like drapery in the sacristy was almost entirely consumed, and several small paintings were likewise destroyed. The Rev Timothy O'Brien, in his efforts to extinguish the fire and save such articles as were most valuable, had his face and hands severely, though not seriously burnt. A son of Mr Henry Maier had his face and hands also badly burnt.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERT.—The lovers of music have a splendid treat in store for them this evening. Madame Bishop gives her first, and we fear, her only concert in New Orleans, at the Armory Hall. We understand that all the brilliant qualities of this lady's voice are exhibited in the most successful manner at the musical entertainments. Signor BOCHSA, the celebrated harpist, will enhance the interest of the occasion by his magnificent performance. Not a word is needed to ensure the attendance of all who delight in the "concord of sweet sounds."

MURDER OF STEAMBOATMAN.—The Baltimore Sun, Sunday, says that a man named Pitchforce, who engaged at New Haven on the morning of the 22d April, was murdered and robbed in Shoemaker's Run, near Perryville, Cecil county, Md., on the night of the 23d.

Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BEE:—In your paper of Tuesday, in which was published my communication in relation to Mr. CLAY's letter, you say that you "will give the writer and others who may think with him, ample room and verge enough for the expression of their views." Will you permit me to avail myself of this kind offer, while I resume the consideration of the circular, in connection with the opinions and suggestions thrown out in your leading article of this morning?

It should be the object of the Whigs to forget all minor differences and personal preferences in endeavoring to arrive at a just appreciation of the opinions and wishes of the party. This end can be attained only by a calm and attentive examination of all the localities of the field upon which our forces are to be arrayed, and of the qualifications of the leaders, to one of whom the management of command will be assigned.—For my part, I am ready to follow the person who shall be designated by the National Convention, whoever he may be, after a fair consultation and survey of the principles and chances of success of the respective candidates. But I have no fear of the result either with Mr. Clay or Gen. Taylor. I believe that the Whigs of Louisiana are of the same opinion, and that the State will be carried for one as well as the other; but I believe, at the same time, that a large majority of the party would prefer the nomination of Mr. Clay, unless it were clearly demonstrated that he could not be elected.

Has this been done? Has it been possible to convince us that such is the case, even in this city, where there is not a single paper representing the opinions of the large class which one of your contemporaries has been pleased to denominate as the "peculiar" friends of Mr. Clay? Or, is it not the case, that numerous readers of the Bee, the ablest and most influential journal in the State, lay it down daily with sentiments of the most profound sorrow that it should so perseveringly attempt to show the unavailability of that distinguished statesman, when they are satisfied that he is not only *available*, but that he will, in all probability, be the nominee of the Convention. Now let us see by what criterion we are to test his availability, of which so much has been said of late.

The Northern Whig States, without a single exception, have expressed their preference for Mr. Clay. It has been supposed, with some reason, that Ohio will not vote for Gen. Taylor, and that the withdrawal of Mr. Clay's name might lead to a dissolution of the Whig party in that State. It is conceded by all, except the more enthusiastic friends of that glorious old soldier, that his chances of carrying New York are infinitely less than those of Mr. Clay; and that the latter is, in fact, certain of the vote of the Empire State.

Now what other States can be named, upon which the friends of Gen. Taylor count, which cannot be equally claimed for Mr. Clay? It is asserted, upon authority on which I implicitly rely, that Gen. Taylor cannot, by any possibility, obtain the vote of Pennsylvania. All the world knows that Mr. Clay lost it, at the last election, by the treachery practised upon the people of that State, in the misrepresentations of the Kane letter. But another most powerful influence was already at work, of sufficient force to counteract the loss of that vote, as well as of New York, in the almost unanimous array of naturalized voters against Mr. Clay, caused by the supposed connexion of the Whigs with the rioters of Philadelphia, and the Native American Democratic Associations. This state of feeling, in that respect, has undergone a wonderful change since 1844. Men have become satisfied that the Whig party had no connexion with these secretaries, and that it cannot be held to account for the sanguinary excesses which disgraced the city of Philadelphia; and I have reason to know that there are thousands of citizens, anxious and eager to atone, by voting for Mr. Clay in the approximable consequence of the error into which they were seduced at the last election. Upon this subject, I cannot be mistaken. I have abundant means of becoming acquainted with the views of that class of the population to which I refer, and the facts will prove the accuracy of my information.

But the war—I confess that it is difficult and almost ungracious, now that we have nearly conquered a peace, and after having, as authority, conquered, and after having, as authority, covered ourselves with imperishable glory, to call in question the justice of this war. Madame de Staël has said that genius is of no sex; so, surely, Christian justice, cannot be confined to any particular time or place, and immutable and enduring principles may not be violated with impunity. It is not a miracle of inconsistency and shame, that, at the very time that it is signalizing the triumphs of the old world in breaking the chains forged during centuries of oppression, and fraternizing with each other in the holy cause of liberty and justice, the government of that people whose example has wrought this wonderful revolution, should be engaged in a scheme of spoliation and conquest of a weak, distracted and republican neighbor? Time will demonstrate the impolicy of this war, however much the spread of freedom, in the exciting phrase of the day, may have been extended, or our fame as a military power, may have been exalted; and sooner or later, I fear, the ingredients of our poisoned chalice shall be commended to our own lips.

The day and no doubt come when we must come to the bath will be down together, but not until after the issue when the bankrupt drank on the stream below the well without being devoured for his pains.

Well, this unjust, illpolitic and unnecessary war has now, it is hoped, reached its termination, but the administration which caused it, owes the nation a long account of the expenditure of its blood and treasure, which will be exacted to the uttermost farthing. The illusion of glory is fast fading, and the people have paid the debt which they owed to the Republic which engaged in war, as many a foreign field, strewed with the bones of its citizens, abundantly shows. The hearts of thousands who hoped Mr Polk into the Presidential chair, have been won to Mr Clay, and in him only, by his patriotic and unanswerable exposition of the bungling and iniquitous means by which our people were forced into a war with a nation who were as impotent to harm us as would be a child to thwart a giant.

But be these things as they may, it is our duty, as good citizens and good Whigs to await patiently the day of the party political regeneration, and, in order to accomplish it, to remain united and determined to stand by the nominee, whoever he may be, of the Whig National Convention. If I believe that Mr Clay is now the most popular, he is the most prepossessed and ablest Statesman in the Whig ranks, I hope I have stated my reasons with fairness and candor. But I would take shame to myself were I to resort upon those "peculiar" friends of Gen. Taylor, who are continually harping upon the "unavailability" of Mr. Clay, by asserting that Gen. Taylor cannot be elected. No, let Mr. Clay or Gen. Taylor be the nominee of the Whig Convention, I am certain that he will succeed, and that no Whig will be found to shrink from his support. B. B.

A letter from Washington, says of Mr Polk's *scheming*—

"The President, it is known, denies that he wishes to be re-elected; his particular and intimate friends reiterate his denial; but no disclosure has been made within the last twenty-four hours which destroys the credence which ordinarily might be given to this denial. A letter has been received in this city from one of the most distinguished democrats of Nashville, Tennessee, formerly high in the confidence of Mr Polk, and who has held high stations in the councils of the nation, by which it appears that some of Mr. Polk's confidential friends in high station here, have recently, by preconcert, written to Nashville, that the democratic party could not rally with any prospect of good success upon either Mr. Case, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Buchanan, or Mr. Woodbury; and that the only salvation of the party was the renomination of Mr. Polk, and that arrangements had been made to make such nomination appear to be the spontaneous expression of the wishes of the people by having a simultaneous announcement of such intention in different leading democratic papers in the Union. That the leading article on the subject would first appear in the Huntsville democratic paper, and suggesting that the Tennessee papers in favor of Mr. Polk should be careful and neither go before nor lag behind the indications given in that editorial."

* * * * *

"A convention of office holders, and office seekers, may attempt to carry out this purpose, but a renomination of Mr. Polk will result, as did the nomination of his accidency, John Tyler, and he will be elected. Nothing on the 4th of March, 1849, with very much the same odium as his illustrious predecessor. The course of Mr. Polk since the first day he assumed the Presidential chair has been artfully concealed from the American people—while he has not hesitated to make the most profuse declarations of his determination not to be re-nominated. His whole line of policy with reference to the succession, has been such as to make that renomination inevitable or the defeat of the Democratic party certain, and to make the fear of the latter produce the former."

THE CANAL BANK AND THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The New York *Herald* of the 22d says:

We are happy to announce that about 60,0001. of bills drawn by the Canal Bank of New Orleans on the Rothschilds have been accepted, leaving only about 10,0001. approaching maturity, which had not been presented. This will give great relief to parties here, and will prevent shipments of specie to this extent, as it must have gone forward in the event of these bills being returned. The Canal Bank has acted very promptly in this business, and it is our impression that it will keep clear of all future dealings with the Rothschilds. As soon as the Bank received information that its bills had been issued for proper, collateral security was immediately dropped of the agent of that house for drafts held against the proceeds of one hundred thousand francs. The only draft thirty days to offer was their letter of credit, which he declined to meddle with the Bank. At once the Canal Bank called in the bills and drafts abroad, arranged matters with and up to date in every bill that had been drawn. The credit of the Rothschilds is perfect, which fully the express opinion of the agent referred to. Europe would have been deluged with specie, which would have produced a panic, but for the prompt action of the Canal Bank, which is well entitled to the confidence of the public.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the New Orleans Bee.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
MOBILE, May 1,—7 P. M.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday, amounted to 1,500 bales—Middling's at 5 7-8c. To-day, about 1000 bales were sold after the arrival of the mail, at a decline 1-8c on previous prices.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge McHenry was yesterday occupied with the hearing of civil cases. Some few prisoners were arraigned on charges of assault and battery and plead not guilty.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Sarah Cohen, the dancer, vs. P. Davis, the manager of the Orleans Theatre, was yesterday, decided in favor of plaintiff. In the year 1846, an engagement was entered into with plaintiff by defendant, as dancuse of the Orleans Theatre, at the rate of $80 per month, to commence from the date of her first appearance. Under that contract, she claimed from P. Davis, the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, the full amount of her engagement. There was also, besides this, a claim of $250 for damages. The defendant, in his answer, pleaded a general denial, breach of contract, and incapacity on the part of plaintiff. The court, after considering the point, gave judgment in favor of plaintiff, allowing her $196; but did not grant any damages.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The new Board of the General Council met last evening, according to law, and selected for its President, Mr. Rosellius. All the members were present.

A message from the Mayor was read, transmitting the list of the councilmen recently elected for this body. On motion of Mr. Benit, a committee was appointed to examine into the qualifications of the members. Shortly after, the committee reported that all the members have all the qualifications required by law, to act in this Council. Said report was unanimously adopted.

The Council proceeded afterwards to the election of a Secretary. Mr. Benit nominated Richard Hagan, Esq., Mr. Wilder nominated Charles Cuvillier, Esq., the present incumbent. On the first ballot, Mr. Hagan rec'd 8 votes, and Mr. Charles Cuvillier 4. Consequently Mr. Hagan was declared duly elected. Mr. Wilder here offered a long protest against the election of Mr. Hagan, upon the ground that the gentleman was an alderman of the First Municipality Council, and would be called in that body to vote upon the very matter in question. This protest being read, on motion of Mr. Day, it was returned to the member who presented it—the vote on that motion stood 6 yeas; 4 nays. Mr. Surgi was excused from voting upon this question, his name being mentioned in said report.

Mr. E. A. Mitchell was next unanimously elected Sargent-at-arms of the Council.

The Council proceeded afterwards to the election of its Attorney. Messrs. T. W. Wrafield and W. King were the candidates. On the first ballot, Mr. Wrafield obtained 8 votes, and Mr. King 4. Consequently Mr. Warfield was declared duly elected.

Mr. Decoster Sancier was next unanimously elected Keeper of the Powder Magazine.

The Council next proceeded to the election of its Treasurer. On the first ballot, Messrs. Magne & Weisse, the proprietors of the Bee, obtained 8 votes, and Mr. Jerome Bayon, of the Louisiana Courier, 4 votes. Consequently Messrs. Magne & Weisse were declared duly elected.

Mr. Decoster Sancier was next unanimously elected Keeper of the Powder Magazine.

The Council next proceeded to the election of the Commissioners for the New Orleans Commercial Water-Works Messrs. Smith and Louis Surgi were duly elected.

The Council being now organized, the Secretary read a message from the Mayor. It is in reference to subjects which claim the earliest attention of the General Council, among which was the subject of the Board of Health. His Honor, Capte Crossman, expressed his confidence in the new body.

Mr. Day offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for four standing Committees, as follows: Committee on Finance, Claims, Courts and Prisons, and the affairs of the late Police Jury. The President accordingly appointed the following Committees: Finance—Smith, Day and Beebee. Claims—Benit, Morgan and Surgi. Courts and Houses and Prisons—Surgi, Allen and Wilder. On the affairs of the late Police Jury—Bernard, Rosellius and Rice.

A letter was received from the late Attorney of the Council, Mr. King, transmitting his accounts. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Smith presented an ordinance regulating the duties of the Secretary of this Council, and fixing his salary at $1,500 per annum. The Secretary is to furnish security to the amount of $5,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. This ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution fixing the salary of the Mayor for the first two years at $5,000 per annum, and the sum of $4,200 was allowed him for clerk. Adopted.

Mr. Smith also offered an ordinance entitled an ordinance authorizing his Honor, the Mayor, to appropriate the sum received from emigrants from abroad for the use of hospital purposes. After various amendments being proposed and rejected, Mr. Smith's ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution for the appointment of a special Committee of three, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements relative to the reception of Major General Winfield Scott. It was unanimously adopted, and the Chair appointed on that Committee Messrs. Smith, McGuire and Benit.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Smith, and unanimously adopted, congratulating the people of France upon the recent event of that country, and authorizing the Mayor of New Orleans to transmit a copy of that resolution to the Mayor of Paris. The Council adjourned until next Wednesday.

☞ The Council of the Third Municipality had a meeting last evening, and transacted a good deal of business. The proceedings of that body will appear shortly in our paper.

RECORDER RAMOS.—The case of Dutton Dorsel, charged with assault and battery on the person of a little orphan boy, was yesterday investigated before Recorder Ramos, who committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

Mrs Josephine Borelle made an affidavit against a certain slave, whose name she does not know and who she charges with having stolen from her a gold chain valued at about twenty dollars. A warrant was issued against said slave.

James Connelly was arrested on a charge of stealing from the boarding house of Bryan Brinkhart, a bag containing some wearing apparel and about $25 in gold and $20 in bank notes.

THE BOULLIGS COMMITTED.—Louis Francis alias James Edington, f. m. c. and Peter the slave of Mr. Pierre Cazeau, charged with breaking open several jewelry storeson Chartres street were both committed for trial by Recorder Ramos, before the First District Court.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Manuel Munis, charged with receiving from the slave Scipio, belonging to Mr. Joseph Solita, three barrels of lard, knowing the same to have been stolen, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, who committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

Henry Bolduc, charged with stealing a silver watch, worth about $22, from the pantry of the steamer Bells of Arkansas, the property of Mr. James Brady, was also examined, and sent to the First District Court.

Manuel Helan, for being drunk and disturbing the peace, was fined five dollars.

Several vagrants, picked up in the streets, were sent to the workhouse for a limited period.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Captain Mazeau arrested, on Sunday night last, four individuals, Pierre Monsenez, James Nelson, Jerome Ferret and Edward Lindolph; together with four negro women, Hannah, Sophie, Antoinette and Lucie. They were congregated in a disorderly house, known as the Rue-au-Ciel, on Esplanade street, between Morgan and Casa-calvo streets. They were all brought up yesterday morning before Recorder Seuzeneau, who released the four above individuals of the steamer's crew, but sent to jail the females. The Recorder intends to enforce the police ordinances by inflicting a fine of twenty-five dollars on the chief culprit, Monte-au-Ciel.

MONEY FOUND.—Watchman Whitemore, of the First Municipality police, found, yesterday morning, at two o'clock, a box containing a quantity of lace and $100 in bank notes, which was lying on the side-walk in Conti street, between Chartres and Exchange Alley. This box was stolen from Mrs. Payant.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday afternoon last, the house of Mr. Vincent Mocahd, situated at the corner of St. Louis and Villere streets, was entered by some robbers, and the sum of thirty dollars in silver was taken and carried away therefrom. A portion of this money was found in the possession of one Lucien White, a free woman of color, who resides in the same premises. Vinette was arrested and committed to the parish prison for further examination.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24—7 P. M.

The markets everywhere are unsettled. Cotton and Corn are nominal. In other respects it is not supposed that the foreign news will produce much change.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

GRAND CELEBRATION.—There was a meeting last evening, composed of members of the Democratic party from all parts of the District, for the purpose of making preparations to celebrate the Capture of Mexico. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Bowlin, Hamilton, Stanton, Bedinger, Hubbard, Cullom, Hall, Dickinson, Gaither, Bayly, Hunter, Wentworth, Phelps, Brodhead, Collamer, Hilliard, Dixon, Hamlin, Dayton, Wick, Sawtelle, Wilmot, Thurman, Giddings, Root, Ashmun, Vinton, Schenck, Ewing, Stewart, Johnson, Ficklin, Sheppard, Ashley, Hoge, Wilson, Hunt, Sweetzer, Fisher, Ingersoll, Brinkerhoff, Wallace