The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

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MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 31 April, 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.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, Aug. 3, 1849.

☞ This being the Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer recommended by the Legislature, no paper will be issued from our office to-morrow.

☞ The Mail failed from beyond Baltimore. With the exception of the foreign intelligence, the papers are exceedingly barren of news.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE"

Of the vote of the Legislatures of the New England States, and notably, New Hampshire and Maine, and one or two Locofoco conventions, we recently undertaken to abuse Gen. Taylor, in common resolution. From the position taken in these bodies, their disciples argue that the Whig Administration have resolved, as they hoped, The Washington Union, "in the exercise of its sickness, calls these resolutions, the voice of the people," and bids Gen. Taylor hold and obey them. Now we take it, that legislators in the most contracted sphere of action, must mean a majority; and as the party which passed the abusive resolutions, is the party which appeals to the minority, we have decided at the President's election, possesses no small first claim to be considered the people. Whatever those who elected Gen. Taylor, might wish him, it will be time enough to attend to their complaints.

But, for the sake of argument, we will grant the Union, right in terming the resolutions of the Locofoco Legislatures of Maine and New Hampshire, "the voice of the people", and inquire what we unpleasantly require that Gen. Taylor should listen to it, that is uttered by that portion of the voice. It so happens that the Democratic convention of Maine, which adopted the first of the well sounding resolutions, is, in the second, likewise, "The Union quarrels the first, and calls it the" voice of the people. Not suppose the second, thereby giving Union the revelations of the voice—a sort of voice, inference or inarticulate and incoherent sound. Here is what the "voice" says:

Resolved, That when the President shall submit the nominations to the Senate for confirmation, it will become the duty of that body to inquire of the nominees, whether reputations and principles are such as to redeem the pledges of the President to the people.

Resolved, That the assertion of human slavery is a violation of the theory of our government, and that the agitation of sectional feelings and taught with danger to all who would wish the spirit of its influence and perpetuity. Government possesses adequate power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and to convert it into a contemporaneous exposition, and to urge the Legislature, and that we will use our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make every exertion and employ every authority to procure the passage of an act for excluding Slavery from the Territories of Utah and New Mexico.

We would like to ascertain whether the Union, or Gen. Taylor, to listen to the voice of the people or only half the voice, and whether the veritable editor is the "voice of the Resolution No. 1 are the genuine "voice," and resolution No. 2 as a base counterfeit—as the voices heard by Taylor, to from beneath Gen. Jackson's sabre? Both these resolutions are from the same source, and were adopted in the same body. If the first be the "voice of the people," the second must impugn totally be spurious. If from Union, Taylor is bound to obey the second, and to act in the spirit of the first. If the Union wishing to accept the second, it is a sharp horrid one for a Democratic paper. We covered that both impugn the offspring of a discontented, disappointed, or jealous Gen. Taylor, should be regarded from. But the Union thinks otherwise. They are the "voice of the people," according to that journal. Very well. Let the Union read these originings of Maine Locofocoism and see how it relishes the doctrine so confidently assumed as the popular voice.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(TELEGRAPHED TO THE BEE.)

BALTIMORE, July 27.

NEW YORK.—Fair Upland commands 9¼. Flour is an advance of about 25c since the news. Flour sales reach 20,000 bbls. Four days of the large arrivals. Southern 4 34@4 38. Corn is in demand, yellow 84@86c. Stocks are depressed. There have been 203 cases of cholera and 56 deaths in the last 24 hours.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Latest Foreign Markets—Arrival of the Crescent City—California.

BALTIMORE, July 28.

Flour is in Liverpool on the 14th, state of the cotton for the week were 26,000 bales, the stock on hand is 785,000, of which 200,000 are Fair Upland, commanding 4½d. Fair Upland cotton has been caused by the Liverpool market.

Advices from California, the transactions have been of the small stock.—

A Havre price commission firm at an advance of 2½ on American provisions are active.

Corn is in prime white is quoted at 34c, yellow at 32c. Sugar and coffee have fallen.

The Crescent City has arrived at New York, having left Chagres on the 16th July. She brings 84 passengers and 500,000 in gold dust. The latest intelligence from California states that every thing was quiet. The vessels in the ports of the Isthmus are unhealthy.

☞ The Forsyth, (Ga.) Bee of the 25th instant, says: "The splendid Merchant Mill at the Long Shoals, on the Ocmulgee river, in this county, owned by Messrs. Harman, Corey & Chambless, was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The fire is supposed to have caught from the friction of machinery. The loss to the owners is between three and four thousand dollars—no insurance.

TYPOGRAPHICAL BLUNDER.—Types when not carefully watched, sometimes play fantastic and mischievous tricks. An exchange paper compliments an article which should have been entitled "A Tale of Terror Founded on Fact," was by some locus pocus of the tyes, metamorphosed into "A Tale of a Terrier Founded on Fact."

☞ Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, late Secretary of War, has been appointed from the Third Congressional District of New York as a Delegate to the "Union Convention," which is expected to heal the difficulties between the two branches of the Democracy in that State.

☞ The Union has at length worked itself into a violent passion with Truman Smith, and abuses him without stint. Truman's epistle has wrought the finishing blow to the equanimity of the Union. "Will," asks the Union, "the Senate permit M. Truman Smith to hold a seat in that body?" Well, having been elected by the sovereign State of Connecticut, we rather guess they will. At any rate, we suppose Truman Smith will ask no favors. Probably he thinks he has about the same right to his seat in the Senate as the publishers of the Union have to print their newspaper.—Alex. Gazette.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Aivalrr of the Europa.

Important Intelligence.

IMPROVED COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—ADVANCE IN COTTON—THE CHOLERA IN LONDON—FRENCH ELECTIONS—THE FRENCH IN ROME—DESPERATE FIGHTING IN HUNGARY—DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS, &c.

The Royal mail steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th ultimo. The following copious summary of her intelligence has been telegraphed to the Baltimore papers. It ought to have reached us five or six days ago, but has been retarded by the interruption of telegraphic communications:

ST. JOHNS, July 25—11 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa arrived at Halifax last evening, bringing one hundred and twenty three passengers. Your overland express immediately left, and arrived here this afternoon, at 1 P. M.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.—The tone of business has continued active and vigorous. The accounts from the manufacturing districts give assurance of a healthy state of affairs, with a gradual extension of business and restoration of confidence.

MONEY MARKET.—The Money market continues remarkably easy. English funds have steadily advanced during the week. Yesterday, Consols ranged at 91 3-4 a 93 on transfer. Bank stock, 193 1-2; Exchequer bills, 48 a 51 premium.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.

COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 82,530 bales, at a further average advance of 1-8d. per lb. The quotations at the close yesterday were, for fair Upland and Mobile, 5d.; fair Orleans, 5 1-4d.—There were 27,000 bales by speculators, and 49,000 bales for export; Of American descriptions, there were sold 21,000 Upland at 4 a 5 1-2d; 32,000 Orleans at 4 a 5 1-4d.; 12,000 Alabama and Mobile at 4 a 5 1-8d. There was not so much offering yesterday, but the advice was firmly maintained.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market was generally dull, and last week's prices hardly maintained. Indian Corn has further declined 6d. to 1s., per quarter, and is nominal at 31 a 32s. per quarter. Sales to arrive at 28 a 29s. There has been no change in the prices of Wheat from those quoted last week. Flour—Ohio, 25 a 25s. 6d.; Western Canal, 24 a 25s.; Philadelphia, 23s. 6d. a 24s. 6d.; Baltimore, 24s. a 24s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—There has been no alteration in Beef. Western Pork meets with fair enquiry Bacon is in request, and at a reduction of 2s. per cwt. Western brands have been sold freely.

The iron trade is dull—dealers insisting on lower rates.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It has been excessively hot in London and Liverpool.

The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. Last week there were one hundred and fifty-two deaths in London, and two hundred and one in Liverpool. The epidemic has broken out in a very fatal form in Southampton, and seems to infest the entire southern coast.

The crops throughout England and Ireland were very promising. The potato disease has appeared in but a limited number of places.

IRELAND.—The Irish papers contain the most distressing accounts of the intense sufferings of the people, particularly in the southwestern districts. The workhouses are filled to repletion, and thousands of persons are daily dying destitute of means to keep the soul and body together.

On Monday, O'Brien, Meagher, McManus and Donohue were embarked on board the schr. Swift, which sailed immediately for Van Diemen's Land. Previous to their departure they placed in the hands of mutual friends an address, of which the London Times says it must be admitted is tone is of an unobjectionable character—nay, even more moderate than could be expected from men, the whole tenor of whose previous conduct favored the supposition that they were acting not as free agents, but as the victims of some unknown species of downright lunacy.

FRANCE.—The elections to fill 35 vacancies in the Assembly are going forward quietly and the results favor the moderate candidates. In the Provinces Lamartine and some of the Socialists have secured their election.

On Thursday week there was a rumor in Paris of a difference in the Cabinet on Algiers affairs, and it is said that Barrot and Dufaure were for retire. A doubt is expressed whether England, as previously reported, remonstrated with France on the subject of Rome.

Monsieur Bellaya has been despatched as Ambassador extraordinary to the Court of St. James, with much apparent haste, with the object, as has been conjectured, to neutralize Lord Palmerston's apprehended intervention and unconditional reservation of the Pope, but the correspondent of the Times, upon reliable information, says that no such holy is intended by the French Government.

Several Commissers of the Assembly have suggested that that body might be prorogued from the 15th August to the 1st October without detriment to the public business, and a commission will forthwith take the proposition into consideration.

The difficulties which continue to beset the French government, particularly in regard to the Italian question, occasion the bonds greatly to fluctuate at every turn of fortune.

The Moniteur contains a despatch from Gen Oudinot, which gives an elaborate description of the final assault made upon Rome on the 29th. The Romans fought desperately, leaving 500 dead and 122 prisoners with the French, including 19 officers of all ranks, none of whom are American as foreigners. The French admit only the loss of nine killed and 110 wounded.

In consequence of the surrender of Rome, the order received at Toulon for embarking reinforcements of all kinds has been countermanded, and steamers already at sea with troops have been recalled.

The movements of Ledru Rollin have been at length traced out. He has until recently been secreted in Paris, and on Wednesday reached London in the Ostend steamer from Belgium, in company with Martin, Bernard, Etienne, Arago and Sergt. Boichot.

The French accounts of the Cholera are favorable.—The deaths have fallen to less than 30 per day, and are daily decreasing. The total number of deaths from cholera in Paris and in the suburbs since it first broke out, in Jan. last, is said to be more than 20,000.

A council of revision has confirmed the sentence of death pronounced on Capt. Kieber, who immediately appealed to the Court of Cassation.

ITALY.—*Rome*—The Assembly in its last sitting unanimously voted the Constitution of the Republic, and ordered it to be deposited in the Capitol as the expression of the unanimous wish of the Roman people. The Constitution is, by a vote of the Assembly, to be engraved on marble. They also ordered funeral services to be celebrated in St. Stephen's church for those who have fallen in defence of the Republic.

The entrance of the French troops *en masse* into Rome, did not take place until the 7th inst. On the 3d, a proclamation was issued by the National Assembly recommending an abstinence from all attempts at vengeance as being useless and unworthy the dignity of Roman citizens.

General Oudinot and staff were disgusted by the National Guard on his entrance into the city, they not rising or paying him the military salute due to his rank. The French soldiers had to pull down the barricades themselves in the absence of Roman laborers, and at dawn the troops were conveyed to their quarters.—Garibaldi succeeded in escaping from Rome with ten thousand men, and was loudly cheered as he passed out of the city. He had gone in the direction of Garsima, and it is probable would give trouble to any detachments of Neapolitans or Spaniards he might meet with.—His reported intention is to invade the kingdom of Naples. A detachment of the French army was sent in pursuit of him on the 4th.

The Corriere Mercantil of Genoa, of the 7th states that a Government had been established at Rome consisting of one Roman and two Frenchmen.

The regular Roman troops will be stationed hereafter at Leone and Taratina. At present they are in barracks at Rome.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, I have good reason to believe that the Roman Government are satisfied with the last accounts they have received from Gaeta, which would show that the French Minister there has concluded an arrangement not only with the Pope, but with the Austrian Minister, to the effect that the Pope is to return to Rome—that the French are to evacuate the city, leaving only a garrison of 500 men; and that the Austrian troops shall evacuate Bologna and Ancona, leaving only a small garrison in the Forts. Owing to this arrangement the army of the Alps was dissolved.

Venice still holds out against the Austrians, and continues to make a vigorous resistance. The city carries on its principal defence from two small forts, about 1000 yards from the first houses of Venice. One is situated on the small island of San Leonardo, and the other on the Railroad bridge. The Austrian shells do not reach farther than 400 yards within the city.—Provisions are very scarce, and nothing but black bread half baked can be had, and meat and wine have been long out of the stories. There is still a calm determination prevailing among the Venetians.

TURIN.—A correspondence from Turin of the 8th, states that Prandi, Secretary of the Sardinian Legation to London, arrived at Turin with despatches of great importance. It is said that in them Lord Palmerston expresses the wish that Sardinia should not at present resume negotiations with Austria, as England desires to save Italy from the abyss in which she appears ready to fall.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The Danes have gained a great victory over the Holsteiners in North Jutland, which the Danish Commander announces to the Minister of Copenhagen in the following despatch:

"The Commandant at Fredonia has demanded transport vessels for upwards of 800 prisoners, thirty of whom are officers. I expect they will arrive at Copenhagen to-morrow morning. The enemy is totally defeated and our victorious army is pursuing them. All the enemy's battering guns are taken, and several pieces of field artillery.

The Danes are said to have retaken Kolong.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Hungarians continue to carry on the unequal struggle with indomitable energy. Advices from Vienna to the 7th state that the reported victory of the Ban Jellachich, at St. Thomas, proved to be altogether unfounded. The Ban is still in the back country, and has had but one unimportant engagement with the Magyars.

The Imperial troops on the right bank of the Danube, after leaving the Raab, followed the retreating Hungarians, and appeared to have obtained some advantage at Acs, where, it is said, 500 Hungarians were captured. The Austrian headquarters were then removed to Barbaiona, where the Emperor was. The Hungarians appeared to have retired to an entrenched camp. Works were thrown up from the right bank of the Danube to Comorn, from which point the Hungarians manoeuvred with 20 squadrons of horse, and kept up a fire, with fifty guns, for eight hours; but their infantry remained in their entrenchments. One field battery ventured beyond the protection of the guns, and was captured by a regiment of Austrian light horse; not, however, until the greater number of the men were cut down at the guns. The Russian corps, having entered Transylvania, has succeeded, after an obstinate resistance, in taking Tornawe Pass, which was strongly fortified. The Russian troops forced their way through with the bayonet, and entered Cronstadt, the same day, the 20th of June. Eleven cannons and standards were the trophies of the day.

The Cossacks succeeded in capturing Gen. Kip, who was wounded, and had been handed over to the Austrians. Other accounts state that the Russians have entered Bestrie.

The Hungarians have captured Raab, after a sharp resistance from the Austrians.

A letter from Vienna, in a Brussels paper, states that the Hungarians have re-taken Szigetin, and that the Diet was to be opened on 1st.

Intelligence had been received by a Belgian journal to the effect that on the 1st and 5th of July Dembinski, with his own corps and all the reserve of the Venetian troops, drawn from the army of operations, now acting in different parts of Hungary, amounting to 80,000 men, attacked the Russian army, consisting of 110,000, commanded by Prince Paskiewisch, in the defiles between Miskolez and Olan. The attack took place in flank, so as to drive the corps, commanded by the Prince in person, into the marshes of the Theiss. We have not yet been able to receive the details of this important battle, but the success seems to have been so complete, that the same Hungarian reserve, numbering 40,000 men, marched the next day for Comorn, to reinforce the army of Gorgey, who, since the 4th of July, has been able to resume the offensive against the Austrian armies.

Dembinski, with 55,000 men, was in pursuit of the army of Paskiewitch, and it is probable that as soon as the news of Dembinski's victory becomes known, the warlike population of the defiles, in which the Russian prince has entangled himself, will rise *en masse* to cut off his retreat.

Kossuth issued on the 26th ult, at Buda and Pesth, a proclamation calling upon the people in the most emphatic manner, to rise against the invaders. The campaign against the Austro-Russian armies commenced a month ago, it is intended to work on the religious feelings of the people, and its style is said to be most eloquent and impassioned. Kossuth left Pesth on the 2d, for Szeigedin.

BADEN.—Sadstadt was bombarded on the 7th ult., but by last accounts had not fallen, and the garrison had hoisted the black flag, in token that they had rather die than surrender.

☞ We copy the following despatch from the *Picayune*. Our own correspondent, through transmitting later dates, says nothing of the excitement referred to:

The abduction of Juan Francisco

Gen. Taylor has given orders for prompt action in the case of the New Orleans abduction.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Abduction Case.

BALTIMORE, July 27, A. M.—The Spanish abduction case at New Orleans is exciting much attention in New York. Mr. Villaverde, one of the persons whom Rey, *alias* Garcia, allowed to escape, is now in the latter city. His crime was that of patronizing *La Verdad*, a Spanish paper, published in New York, and advocating the independence of Cuba; also introducing it into that island.

The N. Y. *Post* publishes a letter from Machin, the agent of *La Verdad* in New Orleans, written a short time previously to his supposed suicide, and showing that Don Fulgencio Llorente had been endeavoring to entrap him, proposing to pay all his debts if he would go back to Cuba. Machin suspected him to be a Spanish spy, and declined the proposal. Llorente then left Machin, telling him, with a threat, that his (Machin's) life was in danger if he ventured to remain.

Machin wrote to the editor of the *Verdad* his opinions and his advice; his letter is dated the 7th of July, and on the 8th, the next day, he is found in his room with his brains blown out.

The *Post* concludes its article as follows: "The first thing to be done, and it is to be done with all possible despatch, is to send to Havana, there to demand the restoration of the person kidnapped from under the very shadow of our own dwellings, that a Spanish frigate, or other vessel of war, convey him back to New Orleans. Damages are also exacted for the benefit of the individuals, which punishment is to be inflicted on all ascertained to have been accomplices in this outrage, even though a Captain General should be one of the number."

Large Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 24, A. M.

A large fire occurred in this city, this morning, and consumed 30 buildings before it was subdued. The children is still on the increase.

DISTURBED LOVE AND SUICIDE.—Early yesterday, the body of John D. Morey, a young man about 19 years of age, son of Chas. Morey, of this city, was discovered in a deep ravine in the town of Waterford, about a mile and a half from this city. He left home on Saturday morning, apparently in usual health, but not returning home to his meals as usual, his parents became alarmed, when search was made and his body found. It appears from papers found in his possession, addressed to his father and a young lady in this city, that the act was premeditated, and caused by disappointed love.—*Albany Journal, Monday.*

City Intelligence.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Our record of crime is so brief, that in view of the crowded state of our columns, we are disposed to omit noticing any of the petty cases that came up in the police Courts yesterday.

The Alleged Abduction.

BEFORE THE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT AND M. M. COBURN, ESQ., U. S. COMMISSIONER.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the investigation of this exciting case was resumed. The Court Room of the Hon. Justice Bright was again densely crowded, and the appearance of the audience did not indicate that the interest which the public has hitherto taken in the proceedings had at all abated. All the accused attended by their Counsel were present, as were also Mr. Logan Hunton, U. S. District Attorney, and Mr. M. M. Reynolds, the District Attorney of the State. The first witness sworn was

Charles Duquesney sworn: I am the Chancellor of the Spanish Consul, and have been so since the 4th January, 1847. I have heard of the men named Garcia and Fernandez, and the first time I heard of them was on the 16th of last May, in connection with an *exhorto* transmitted to the Consul by the Captain General. The *exhorto* was from one of the judges of the tribunal in Havana. There was the *exhorto* with the letters and description of the man; the object of the *exhorto* being to inform the Consulate that a case was pending against the individuals mentioned in the *exhorto*, and asking of the Consul information and assistance in the matter. The document was returned to the Havana, and the letter accompanying it must be in the archives of the Consulate. (*Mr. Collens.* Look at the letter and say whether this is the paper? Witness.) The reason why the *exhorto* was returned to Havana is, that the custom prevails to send back the *exhorto* after the Consul has taken the information on the subject. Witness then read the following translation of the *exhorto*: "Enclosed you will find the *exhorto* that has been sent to me by the Alcalde Major of this