The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS, No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper—$6 per year, or in advance, $5; Country Paper, Semi-weekly, one year in advance, $5.00.

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

Advertising—One dollar for every TEN lines, for each language, on the first insertion, and one dollar for each subsequent insertion. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

All communications, addressed to the Editors, will be published free of charge.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own business, strictly within the line of their profession, and to extend to no other events whatsoever.

Alexander Gardiner,
Clerk of the United States Circuit Court.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Exchange Office Commercial Exchange,
Commissioner for Tennessee, &c.
New-Orleans.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 84 Camp street, New-Orleans,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of Packets.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
DEALER IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET, NEW-ORLEANS.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

WILLIAM BRIDGES & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.

F. E. BOURDON, (BOURDON DAVILLIER, &c.) Commission Merchant, 86 Canal street.

W. M. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL, 10 Masonic Buildings, cor. Royal and Canal sts.

PATOIS RICHARDS—Superior French Gauze, French, English and German Linen, at 1 Carondelet C.H.

DUBREUIL & Co., Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Lots, Manufactured Goods, No. 29 Camp street.

J. R. STELLA, No. 31 Camp street, Importer of Second hand Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. All Goods bought or made to order.

C. HERCHER & Co., Commission Merchants, NEW-ORLEANS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand Hardware, Cutlery, Mines Implements, Glass, &c.

B. ANTOGNINI & Co.,
No. 40 Chartres Street,
MANUFACTURERS of French Furniture, keep constantly on hand a very extensive Assortment of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Tables, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Mirrors, Gilt Frames, Cornices, Rosettes, Lustres, Chandeliers, Mahogany Lumber, &c. Orders from the country, accompanied by the cash, will be punctually attended to.

SPRAG VARGUS or VETCH
Seed, Cow Vetches, Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top, Lucerne, Clover, &c. For sale by the Agent, W. HENN, 12 Commercial Exchange.

FRESH MUSTARD SEED,
Sold by the Agent, W. HENN, 12 Commercial Exchange.

SUBSTITUTE UMBRELLAS,
Warranted to last one year, for sale by W. HENN, 12 Commercial Exchange.

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Louisiana Clothing Manufactory,
No. 134 Chartres street, near Conti.
THE Subscriber has just established a Clothing Manufactory, and has now on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which he offers at prices far below the usual rates. Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style. Merchants and others will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN C. LEONARD.

HOLLIDAYSBURG REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
Real Estate Agency, Land Warrant Office, Pension Office, Claim Office, Collecting Office, and Office for the purchase and sale of Negroes, Plantations, Stocks, Bonds, &c. Office No. 1 Carondelet street, Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Land Warrants, Pensions, Claims, Negroes, Plantations, Stocks, Bonds, &c. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 6 P. M. Address, (post paid) HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa.

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P. F. DE GOURNAY, Collector,
No. 11 Exchange Place,
Between Conti & St Louis.

DEFEAT has the honor of informing the public that he continues to keep the Livery Stable, in Commercial Place, between Carondelet and Bourbon streets, where he will board horses and lodge stables and hire out horses, carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.

Mr Defeat will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No 140 Burgundy street.

JOHN McCARTY, PLUMBER,
No. 131 Camp street,
HAS just received a new assortment of French White Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints, Putty, Fluid Oil, Burning Fluid, &c., Bathing Tubs, Shower Bath, Tubs, and repairing Lead Pipes, Blocks for Pipes, Tools, Solder, Rosin, &c., cheaper, and more expeditiously than heretofore. Charges moderate. Orders promptly attended to.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Thursday Morning, April 29, 1847.

Mr. Calhoun's Position.

In the Halifax (N. C.) *Republican* we find the following letter from JOHN C. CALHOUN, addressed to the editor of that paper, called forth by a letter and editorial which appeared some time since, and which came to the view of Mr. Calhoun:—

FORT HILL, April 9, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—The letter I wrote to you, and which you desire permission to publish, was written with the feeling called forth by the letter from you, to which it is the answer. I have not kept a copy, and cannot say whether it is of a character, either from manner or matter, which would make it right to publish it. As a general rule I ever avoid appearing in the public press when I can well avoid it; but as I have never written a line containing a sentiment in my life that I would be unwilling the world should see, I leave you to act as you please in relation to it.

With respect, I am, &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

C. N. WEBB, Esq.

FORT HILL, March 20, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—I have received with your letter the paper you were so kind as to send me.

I see that notwithstanding your kind feelings towards me, you have greatly misjudged me in thinking I ever joined "the fallen fortune" of Mr. Van Buren. The truth is, that I have not been able, with my principles and policy, to act with either party, except occasionally, for the last 17 years. I differ from both on several important questions, and among others the proscriptive policy of turning opponents out of office, indiscriminately and bestowing their places as rewards for partisan services, on the least meritorious of the respective parties, and agree with each in some particulars. Mine has been an independent course throughout; and hence I have been compelled to separate from the party in power and act with those out of power, during the long period mentioned. I have never separated from the weak to join the strong, but from the strong to join the weak. I seek no office, and desire none, and only continue to retain a seat in the Senate because it is unwilling I should decline. I would not accept the presidency but from the people, and then from a sense of duty only. Nothing can induce me to sacrifice my independence, not even to retain favor of my native State. If I, in 1837, supported Mr Van Buren, it was because he was regarded to sustain the measures I had supported against him and General Jackson, and because the whigs took ground against them and not because I joined him or his fallen fortunes. I had no motive to do either, while I had strong ones to support the measures which I supposed Mr. Van Buren would follow in the next place him and his peculiar friends upon their side in their calculations of strength in the next Congress. Now Mr Calhoun is the best possible authority for his own opinions, and he himself says that he has not been one, with his principles and policy to act with either party, except occasionally, for the last 17 years. He, therefore, very evident that Locofocism has no earthly right to lay its church upon him; and if even it had ever possessed such a right, it would have forfeited it now. Mr. CALHOUN has crowned himself an opponent of the war; a champion of peace; he has taken ground against the administration and its measures, he has been alternately visited and derided by the Locofoco press. Is not then the climax and consummation of impudence for the *Union* coolly to register the names of himself and the South Carolina Representatives in Congress, as members of the Democratic party.

When a strong minded and fearless statesman like Mr Calhoun assumes a position of armed neutrality between the two contending parties, his influence may accomplish much. For himself he can expect nothing. He sacrifices parties in support, by his course, and without the cannon reach exalted station. No one can be more sensible of this than Mr CALHOUN. To impugn his conviction in this respect would be to disparage his sagacity. Hence, we fully believe in the sincerity of the declaration that he does not care to be President, and would not turn upon his heel to attain that dignity. His disinterestedness, however, will enhance the influence which he and his friends may exert, especially in the closely balanced state of parties, and in proportion to his exemption from the suspicion of seeking personal aggrandisement, will be the extent of power he may wield, in moulding legislation and impressing it with the results of wise, deliberate and impartial counsels. His friends, though few and humble, will probably be enabled to give a controlling preponderance in one branch of Congress, to the party with which they may side, and it is quite possible, that they may have strength enough to influence materially the fate of every prominent measure

THE ILLUMINATION in Philadelphia, on the night of the 19th in honor of our brilliant victories in Mexico, must have been a very splendid affair. The streets were crowded, and everything passed off orderly and happily. Among the most attractive displays the offices of the newspaper press were very conspicuous, as will be seen by the following notice of their decorations, copied from the Ledger:

The Ledger office made an effective display. Our six story building containing fifty eight windows was illuminated by seven hundred and fifty lights. Professor Grant displayed the Drummond light from a platform erected upon the extreme corner of the building. In the centre, a mast street lamp was placed a transparency, representing Scott and Taylor with the fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz in the background, the whole surmounted by the American Eagle. A transparency, measuring 20 feet by 17, and covering entirely the windows of the first and third stories of the building adjoining our office on Chestnut street, was much admired, not only for the excellence of the painting, but the prominence character of the design. The canvass represented the battle of Buena Vista, the Mexicans in the perspective, while in the foreground is seen Capt. Bragg, with his noble band, dealing death and destruction upon them, at the particular point of time when Gen. Taylor, in full uniform, and seated on his faithful white charger, whispered in the ear of the captain the memorable words. "A little more grape, Capt Bragg!"

The Chesbrun street front of the North American building, at Fourth and Chesnut streets, was covered with a large transparency, representing the terrible charge of our force upon the enemy's troops at Buena Vista. General Taylor appears on the canvass in the midst of his soldiers. On Fourth street was displayed a representation of the attack upon Vera Cruz, with General Scott mounted in the fore-ground, urging on his troops. Next to this was a smaller transparency, upon which was painted General Taylor, standing by some artillery pieces, while near him is seen the American flag waving in triumph over the arms. The words "Rough and Ready" were perceptible on the picture.

A Drummond light, prepared under the direction of Professor Hare, was displayed from the top of the North American building, and added much to the brilliancy of the scene.

The United States Gazette office had a large number of flags strung across Dock street which, made a gallant show. The front of the building was ornamented with a large transparency by Smith, representing General Taylor standing by the side of his war horse. On either side were smaller transparencies, with appropriate matter.

The one towards Walnut street had on it, Honor the Brave—Taylor—Wool, Ringgold—Clay—Hardin—Palo Alto—Monterey—Buena Vista—A Nation's Gratitude. The other had the words, "Honor the brave—Scott—Patterson—Worth—Conner—Perry. Vera Cruz—San Juan ulloa—Pennsylvania Volunteers."

The Pennsylvanian, Inquirer and Times, offices were appropriately ornamented with flags and brilliantly illuminated.

The transparency at the Inquirer office represented the battle field of Buena Vista, with the motto, "General Taylor never surrends." A beautiful transparency of the battle of Monterey was exhibited in front of the Times office The Saturday Courier office was elegantly illuminated and decorated with festooned flags, suspending a Chinese lantern, which was very effective in appearance

The Sun office was illuminated, and exhibited two transparencies, one represent ing General Taylor mounted, the fore-hoofs of the horse trampling the Mexican flag in the dust. The other was a full length portrait of Gen. Scott.

The office of the Evening Bulletin was illuminated by means of a star of gas light, arranged by means of copper tubes, punctured at certain distances, to allow the escape of gas.

PARDONS.—The President of the U. States has pardoned William Van Pfister and Lorin Larkin, who were convicted at the March Term of the Circuit Court for the U. States for this District, of being concerned in the piracy trials.

☞ We are indebted to [illegible] of the Memphis for late St. Louis papers.

A Letter from Mr. Clay.

On the 23d February, the Whig young men of Auburn, sent to Mr. CLAY, as a memento of their regard, a very complete, convenient, and beautiful office chair, wrought by American artists. The gift was accompanied by an appropriate letter, to which the Sage of Ashland responded as follows:

ASHLAND, 8th April, 1847.

My Dear Sir: During my absence from home, to which I lately returned from New Orleans, your official letter of the 23d Feb last, accompanied with the office chair, and chirographical appendages, presented to me by the Whigs of Auburn, arrived in safety.

As their selected organ, I beg leave to express to you and to them, from the chair itself, which they have done me the honor to present to me, my hearty thanks and respectful acknowledgments for a testimonial so very acceptable and valuable. It possesses exquisite beauty, and contains every possible convenience for reading and writing, down to the minutest object, and all finished with the greatest taste and elegance which one could imagine or desire. It is quite surprising how so much accommodation, and so many articles of utility and comfort could be combined in so small a space. Designed and executed by American artists, and on that account more highly valued by me, they are extremely creditable to their judgment and skill.

For the friendly motives of esteem, attachment and confidence toward me, entertained by the Whigs of Auburn, and which prompted the offer of this rich tribute of their affection, I request their acceptance, also, of my cordial thanks.

You express your regret on account of the unexpected issue of the last Presidential election. I ought to feel none for myself personally. Besides being relieved from a vast responsibility, it furnished the occasion of the exhibition of testimonials, and the outpouring of affection from the hearts of my friends, and countrymen, of which I had no previous conception that I ever could be the honored object. Their spontaneous and disinterested manifestations are worth far more than the Presidency itself.

For our common country I do regret the issue of the contest. Had it been otherwise, we should have preserved the Protective Policy, under which we have made such rapid and encouraging advances; the march of improvement in our rivers and harbors would not have been arrested—and, above all, we should have avoided the unnecessary war of aggression with a neighbor torn to pieces by internal dissensions. The brilliant achievements, and the glorious laurels acquired, during its prosecution, gratifying as they are to our national pride and character, can never compensate for the exceptionable manner in which it was begun, the brave and patriotic lives which have been sacrificed, and the fearful issues which, I trouble myself complaining, may grow out of its termination. But I have not a heart to dwell on this painful theme. I turn from it with hope and dutiful submission to Him, whose no doubt wise but inscrutable dispensation has permitted this awful calamity to visit our beloved country.

I pray you, my dear sir, to accept assurances of my gratitude for the kind manner in which you have executed the duty toward me, assigned to you by the Whigs of Auburn, and of my being with perfect esteem and regard,

Your friend and ob't serv't,
SYLVESTER SCHENCK, Esq. H. CLAY.

Peace Prospects.

WE EXTRACT the following passages from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston *Courier*:

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Much interest is, of course, felt in the result of the renewed overtures of peace which were dispatched to Mexico by this government on Saturday. By the 20th June, it is supposed, we shall have a definite reply from the Mexican government, and it will then be determined whether the war shall go on, perhaps for years, or not. There is nothing in the public advices or documents lately received from Mexico, that indicates any disposition on her part to accept of such terms as might be offered to her by the United States. It is not probable that the new overtures differ much from those sent last winter through Mr. Atocha. The precise terms of the overtures, of course, unknown, but one of the Cabinet has stated, in conversation, that they were less stringent upon Mexico than the terms before proposed. It was hence conjectured, by some, that our government would consent to take as a boundary the Rio Grande to the 26th degree, and thence across to the Pacific.

But I have ascertained that this is far from being correct. The river is not to be the boundary, but the Sierra Madre and the great desert south of Saltillo. Thus the line will run from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Victoria, and thence along the mountains to the Lakes near Parras—giving us Monterey and the battle ground of Buena Vista, and also Agua Nueva—invaluable for wood and water, to the troops there to be stationed. The line will then run North to the Southern boundary of Upper California, and thence to the Pacific. The chief difference between the offer and that of the 26th parallel, heretofore made and rejected, is that it leaves to Mexico the whole of Sonora, and the greater part of Chihuahua, and all of Lower California and its Gulf. It is not known that this is the boundary proposed, but it is computed from various circumstances, and especially what is known to have been the views of some of the advisers of the administration.

No part of the territory thus proposed to be acquired will be very valuable to the South, for the employment of slave labor—none, at least, unless slaves can be employed in the copper and silver mines of New Mexico.

DUNCAN F. KENNER.—The Baton Rouge *Conservator* speaks as follows of this able legislator and staunch republican. Its eulogy contains no particle of exaggeration:

D. F. Kenner, Esq., from Ascension, has evidently placed himself in the front rank as a man of sound judgement, practical views, and has justified those who insisted on his course in the convention, in their prophecy, that he is destined, if he chooses, to reach the highest honors in the gift of our Commonwealth. Mr. Kenner makes no pretensions, he never troubled the Convention with a set speech; he spoke, however, to the point, the great leading feature of his mind being sterling common sense, displayed so eminently in his remarks preceeding the voting for the Constitution. In the Senate, Mr. Kenner has pursued the same simple, straight-forward manner, and perhaps no member of that body, could have his vote and his remarks in debate, analyzed with the certainty of finding the same consistency, the same practical common sense. We admire Mr Kenner's mind; it has a kind of "Rough and Ready" character about it, suited to these times, and one which will elevate its owner to high places. In the course of events, we predict for Mr. Kenner a permanent place in the political history of our State.

☞ We cannot, remarks the *United States Gazette*, sufficiently express our disgust at the affectation of regard which the Polk papers make now towards Gen. Taylor; and they claim, also, a right to the glory that results from the victory at Buena Vista. Will such persons just give heed to the following paragraph from the Washington *Union*, the avowed organ of Mr. Polk? It was written and published during the time when there was an uncertainty about the fate of the gallant Taylor—when, indeed, there was a rumor that Mr. Polk's partner General had succeeded in cutting him off:

"It will be seen from the documents, that General Taylor was not only not ordered to advance so far into the enemy's country, as he has done, but was advised by the department that he might go to think of holding a permanent position beyond Monterey. It will be seen also, by General Taylor's letter of the 7th February, (published yesterday,) that he admits that General Scott advised him to evacuate Saltillo; so far from following which, as well as that from the Department, he advanced some twenty miles beyond that place, and one hundred miles beyond the position which the War Department indicated as the proper one for him to occupy."

Was there ever a more evident attempt at washing the hands of an affair than the above is, to wash the hands of the administration of all participation in the act of Gen. Taylor, that resulted in the victory of Buena Vista? That was an awful victory for the Polk—and—Santa Anna party.

ARREST OF MADAM WEISS.—This lady, the guardian of the Viennoise dancers, was recently arrested at Wilmington, Del., at the suit of Mr. Burton, for a breach of contract. The warrant of the law was carried into effect under circumstances of great brutality. The railroad car was broken open at midnight, and Madam Weiss was seized and dragged out without her bonnet, and not understanding the language, she was, of course, much terrified. Her terror was communicated to the children, and their screams rendered the scene one of great excitement. Mr. Marshall was beat and bruised, although no resistance had been offered, and two other gentlemen who were with Madam Weiss, (her nephew and private Secretary,) were similarly treated. Some idea of the violent manner in which Madam Weiss was dragged to the watch-house, may be imagined from the facts that her arms and neck were rendered black and blue from the effects of her treatment. We are glad to learn, that legal redress will be sought, and doubtless obtained, for such outrageous conduct.

SICK OF THIS PARTY LEADERS.—The Reading, (Pa.) Journal states, on Monday morning, the proprietor of the "Locofoco Head-Quarters," in that city, was having a fit fear of an indignant and outraged community before his eyes, run up the old party flag, bearing on its ground stripes the names of "Polk, Dallas and Slavery," but the indignation of the honest Democrats of those old party leaders compelled him to take it down and replace it with another, on the spot, gutted. This act proves conclusively, that the name of the party leaders, Polk, Dallas, Bright, Niles, Nicholson, and Hope administrations, with the measures they dance.

City Intelligence.

☞ This evening at seven o'clock, Mr. PIERRE SOULE will be heard, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in defence of Judge Boyle.

☞ Mr. Smith's substitute to the bill to protect the State from any loss arising from its bonds issued in favor of the property banks, passed through its third reading, in the evening session of the House, on Tuesday last.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Joseph Lubet was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, for assaulting a lady, at the corner of Treme and Orleans street, with a dangerous weapon. Lubet was committed for trial before the 1st District Court.

Timothy Kelly was also sent before the 1st District Court, to answer a charge of larceny brought against him.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—A young man charged with committing violence on the person of a female, in a cab, during the night of the 27th inst, appeared yesterday for examination before Recorder Baldwin. The investigation lasted until 3 o'clock P. M., but the evidence is of such a nature that it cannot be made public. Other witnesses will be heard this morning.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was occupied yesterday with the trial of several petty cases of assault and battery. One individual only was found guilty.

JAIL BREAKING.—Joseph Francois Legendre, alias vicomte De Letty Breul, committed for debt to the Parish Prison, succeeded in effecting his escape on Tuesday night by cutting the iron gratings of the window and letting himself down into the street, by means of a rope. Sheriff Lewin has offered a reward of $100 for the arrest and delivery of Legendre.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bascom has returned to the city, and will preach in the Poydras street church this (Thursday) evening, at half past seven o'clock.

MR. PREVOST'S BENEFIT.—The entertainments this evening at the Orleans Theatre are for the benefit of the excellent *Chef Tragedien*. The grand opera of the Huguenots ought of itself to prove attraction enough; but in addition, will be performed an original morceau dedicated to Gen. Taylor, and intended to illustrate the victories achieved by him.

CHARTERED.—The steamship Mary Kingsland Capt Davis, has been taken up by Government, to carry Capt. Walker's company of Dragoons, and their horses to Vera Cruz, and will leave in a few days

LIEUT GEN. TAYLOR.—Gregg, Elliott, & Co of Philadelphia, announce as in press, the life of this distinguished General from the eloquent pen of Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia. The subject, the author, the times and the circumstances, all combine to render such a work eminently proper.

BRITISH STEAMERS.—Neither the *Sarah Sands* nor the *Cambria* had arrived at the last accounts. It was suspected at New York, however, in consequence of certain transactions in the Provision Market, that the news by the *Cambria* had been received by Express from Halifax This is by no means an impossibility

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE WEST INDIES.—We understand, says the Charleston *Courier*, that a company has recently been formed, in our City, with a capital of some $50,000, the whole of which has been taken, for the purpose of establishing a communication with Havana. It is in contemplation to build a suitable boat for the purpose, which will touch at Key-West. She is to be placed under the command of Captain BARKMAN, who has been long known as the commander of the ship *Anson*, belonging to one of the N. York Packet Lines

HEALTH OF NEW YORK—The New York *Courier and Enquirer* states that several cases of malignant ship fever had occurred in one house in Cherry street, from which nearly twenty sufferers were taken to the Bellevue Hospital in three days.

THE OVERFLOW.—The Bayou Sara *Chronicle* of 24th says All our fears as to the threatened overflow of the Mississippi, it would seem are being realized. Already the town of Bayou Sara is encompassed by the backwater, and several of its streets impassable on foot. In fact, eighteen inches more rise will cause an inundation equal to that of 1844. Several families have moved on the hill, and more are seeking places of refuge in our town and in the country. The destruction to planters above, is said to be immense—many plantations, if not entirely overflowed, being rendered equally useless by transportation water. The river continues to rise at this point.

THE CUT WORM.—We take the following from the St. Landry *Whig*:

THE CUT WORM.—Many of our planters anticipated at the opening of the present season that they would reap the reward of the losses sustained by the ravages of the army worm, last year. The seasons have been favored, showers, caused the Cotton, Corn and Cane to shoot up rapidly, which led the planters to believe that they would have a bountiful supply of the products of the soil much.

But alas! how soon were their fond anticipations of a good crop blasted, when the CUT WORM made their appearance, destroying the corn and cotton at the stalk with frequent