The New-Orleans Daily Bee

No. 397. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3686.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1848.

MAGNE & WEBER, PROPRIETORS, No. 91 Chartres and 15 Camp street

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi weekly; (one year in advance).....5 00

Its 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, in the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement charged 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.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, May 26, 1848.

The Northern MAIL failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

South Carolina.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 20th inst., contains an elaborate article in relation to the position which that State should assume upon the subject of the Presidency. The article is of some consequence, because the nine votes cast by South Carolina may be essentially necessary to the success of the Democratic party, and because the views of the *Mercury* may be fairly regarded as the echo of Mr. CALHOUN'S sentiments, and *ex consequentia*, as the indication of the settled resolve of the Palmetto State. The manifesto in the *Mercury* was drawn forth by a splenetic attack upon South Carolina in the Milledgeville *Federal Union*—the organ of the Democratic party in Georgia. The reply is certainly not wanting in force, perspicuity and frankness.

The gist of the article in the *Mercury* is to the following effect: If South Carolina is represented in the Baltimore Convention, her delegates must pledge the support of the State to the nominee. The Convention may select a candidate for the Presidency as unsound on Southern questions as WEBSTER himself, and this is rendered the more probable from the fact that more than one-half the States which are to be in that Convention, have in their State Legislatures and political assemblages, declared and enacted a Wilmot Proviso, utterly subversive of the equality and safety of Southern institutions, property and equal rights.—Hence, we the Democracy, "we choose to do as we did in 1840 and 1844—stand by and see who is to be the man, and what are his principles, before we give our adhesion to his support."

This is pretty, plain, but the *Mercury* is determined that its democratic brethren shall not have a loop left to hang a doubt on, for it goes on repiying to the *Federal Union* in the following "downright-dunstable" style.

"We refuse to yield ourselves up, bound hand and foot, registered for use, and to be disposed of by those who conduct themselves contribute a single vote to the election of the man they nominate: to those who may select DANIEL WEBSTER, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, MARCUS MORTON, JOHN A. DIX, or some other Barnburner, as their standard bearer, with "Abolition" on its folds, or Lewis Cass, or some other equivocating Democrat of our rights, and call upon us to vote for him. It is an unequal game, where we stake eagles, and they coppers, where we give them real votes, and they give us nothing but lean shadows, that may like the *ignis fatus*, lead us only into difficulty and ruin.

The conclusion from this is, that South Carolina will support no man for the Presidency who does not openly and unequivocally endorse the Virginia resolutions on the subject of slavery—resolutions which, it may be remembered, place the question on broad Constitutional ground, and deny the right of Congress and of the people of the Territories to prohibit its introduction. We take it for granted, that she will support neither CASS nor BUCHANAN, but may possibly sustain WOODBURY, DALLAS, or some Southern man. We feel well assured, however, that South Carolina will not cast her vote in favor of any Candidate, unless previously well advised of his soundness on Southern questions.

The article from which we have quoted, like a scorpion, carries its sting in its tail. The following hint to Locofocoism looks marvellously as if South Carolina was prepared, in certain contingencies, to stand by ZACHARY TAYLOR:

And now one word in all frankness to the *Federal Union* and its conductors. Self-interest is the supreme law of economics, and of patriotism. The South has a deep stake in the game now playing. Her honor, self-respect, property, personal and political rights, are hanging on the cast of the die. On the great master question, the key of all these—the rights of the Slave States—there is some soundness in some Whigs than some Democrats, and let them beware that their *self-preservation*, as well as nature, *self-preservation*, they do not drive the Republicans of the South to look for shelter from Northern Abolitionism under the lead of some one who, though differing from them on the party questions of the day, is with them and of them upon this vital and paramount question.

Let those who have the management of this matter beware that they place no such necessity before the South as choosing between an unsound Democrat and a sound Whig upon this question. There is danger in it."

The Democracy had better be cautious. They are evidently in a glorious dilemma. Should they stick to the constitutional platform and uphold the rights of the South, New York rebels. Should they sacrifice their principles at the behest of the Barnburners, they drive South Carolina from the democratic fold. Should they strive to steer a middle course and satisfy both wings, the chances are ten to one, that they disgust and alienate them both. But let the Democrats settle their own feuds as they best may. "*Il faut toujours laver son line sale en famille.*"

TENNESSEE—Doubts having been expressed whether Tennessee would vote for Taylor in the Whig National Convention, the Nashville Whig devotes an article to the consideration of the individual preferences of every delegate. As far as heard from, eleven districts have appointed delegates; three fourths have instructed their representatives to sustain General Taylor, and the remainder have selected gentlemen who are known to be in favor of the nomination of Old Rough and Ready. The only Chay Whig appointed is Gov. Jones, in the seventh district, and his vote will be controlled by Messrs. Bell & Gentry, his associates, who are ardent Taylor men.

In respect to the vote of Tennessee, the Memphis *Enquirer* of the 20th, says: Tennessee is generally set down as "doubtful," and we think correctly, because we do not yet know the leader under whom the great battle is to be fought. If Clay be the nominee, or McLean, or Scott, then we look upon the result of the approaching Presidential election in this State as extremely doubtful. But if Zachary Taylor be the nominee, or *apparently* the choice of the *American people*, and if he continue a candidate, then the result of the election in Tennessee is as *certain*, as *fixed* as *fate itself*. Taylor can carry this State against all odds, unless fools and the most besotted folly reign in the Whig ranks. It is unnecessary to state the premises upon which we build the foregoing conclusions—they are apparent to every candid man.

THE TELEGRAPH.—For two or three days past, says the Charleston *Courier*, messages have been readily and plainly received at the Charleston office from the North, while nothing could be transmitted from here. "There is no accounting for this freak of the metallic ponys. It has occurred frequently before. From this point South every thing works well, and the communication is perfectly free and unobstructed.

SUMMER is upon us in good earnest. The weather for the last few days has been intensely warm, though as usual, refreshing breezes render morning and evening delightful. Thus far, we have been, our city enjoys uninterrupted health, and we trust fervently that we may escape from all epidemic visitations so long as the cleanliness of the city and other hygienic measures are maintained.

LONG PAPERS.—The only notice of Louis Philippe which we find in the English papers, is the following from the London *Times*:

"We believe that the reports of the Comptes de Noailly's (Louis Philippe's) investments here are entirely fictitious. Her Hire at Cleeshoum, in a state of almost poverty, dreading himself even those other resources which have hitherto alone necessaries from long habit, at least of his time of life, even with the most strict economy, however, it is admitted his income is still immoderate for his distribution. And that in a year or two, if he survives so long, he will be completely destitute. It can, however, scarcely be the intention of the French government to appropriate the private property not only of the existing heir of his whole family. The Queen and his son's wives are said to be almost

The Mail Derangement.

The enterprise of the Postmaster-General's department, remarks the Charleston *Courier*, is now most strikingly developed. Begun in all quarters, North, South, East and West, although with railroads and steamboats threading and crossing the country at every point, affording facilities which, if taken advantage of, could not possibly be heralded, its slow machinery lumbers along with small-like progress; and in many cases even matters are worse than they were years ago, before there was such speedy communication throughout the country.

To add to the evil of sluggishness on the part of the head of the Department, we find, as well always be the case where remissness is discovered in the controlling power, the *Subs* in many parts of the country are grossly neglectful of their duties. Papers, letters and periodicals, week's behind their time, now reach their owners, and no redress can be had. No attention is paid to the frequent complaints which these abuses draw forth from the outraged public.

Mails are allowed to remain many hours at certain points, while conveyance after conveyance is passing on from one city to the other, with newspapers and letters, and packages, for which the Government receives no pay, far ahead of the "United States Mail," which the writers and publishers would be glad to make use of could it be got out of its slothful habits, and the agents MADE *to do the work for which, in many cases, they receive exorbitant pay.*

We transfer to our columns the following article from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* on this subject, as containing some home truths that should weigh with the public, even if they exercise no influence in stirring up the government officials. We give the article entire, without any endorsement of its political bearing, with which we have nothing to do, nor have we but little to care. Whether it is "Old Zack," Mr. Woodbury, Henry Clay, or any body else, that may stir up the sleepy officials is of no moment to us, so that the object is accomplished.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Mails.

Among the benefits of the country, which may be anticipated from the change of administration which will take place on the 4th of March next, no inconsiderable one will be in the improvement in the mail service. It is impossible to imagine any thing worse than it is at present, especially on the great Northern and Southern mail route, and the prospect seems to be hopeless as to any relief, at least, from the present administration. There is indeed to be a slight improvement between this and New York made after the first of July, by which our New York letters will receive their letters from this city, Baltimore, and Washington, about two hours earlier than at present, or by 12 M., instead of between 2 and 3 P. M.; but this improvement will not extend to points South of Washington, as the great Southern mail now arrives in Baltimore in the morning, instead of the evening, whilst going South matters seem to be retrograded even from the wretched arrangements of the past winter. Until recently, a letter mailed at the close of the business day here 2 P. M. went immediately forward, and usually arrived by a *fast steamer* on the Bay, or else reached Charleston, S. C., on the morning of the third day after its departure from Philadelphia; but now such a letter (though there is an afternoon train between this and Baltimore) does not go forward until the 3 P. M. train, and it arrives in Baltimore, less than twelve hours, or until 4 P. M. the next day, before going on its wandering way down the Bay, so that even when wind and weather are most favorable, it is nearly four days on its way to Charleston, instead of a little more than *two*, which was the time taken when the Hon. Cave Johnson commenced his improvements and reforms on this important route.

Our merchants and the public generally will have to make out as they can for their correspondence, by means of bundle steamers, express lines and *ad-hoc* schemes, and *Zachary Taylor shall take the helm*; when we may hope than a little of that strong *common sense*, which has distinguished his private as well as his public career, may be exercised to be brought to bear upon the Post Office Department. He certainly would have a right to expect in trust to one, who either from weakness or obstinacy, would so construe the law as to deem himself warranted in paying more for bad service than good, and who in attempting to save some $2700 on a previous contract, would incur an increased expense of several thousand, besides driving much of the correspondence from the mails, and adding the inappreciable inconvenience and annoyance to the whole community.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM OREGON.

The St. Louis papers, of the 19th inst., contain important intelligence from Oregon. We take the following from the *Reveille*.

Jos. L. Meek, Esq., the celebrated Oregon guide, arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Washington city, with despatches for the United States Government. He informs us that himself and a party of seven men, headed by Lieut. Rowan, left Walla Walla on the 5th of March, and travelled over nineteen hundred miles, with the same number of horses, in twelve days—a part of the way, in crossing the mountains, the snow was four feet deep. He is a special messenger from the Government of Oregon to the President of the United States, asking for immediate assistance from this Government, to defend the citizens of that territory from the depredations of the Indians—Four of the most powerful tribes have already commenced a horrid and bloody war.

Mr. Meek represents the state of affairs in Oregon as most alarming and distressing—Four battles had already been fought, in all of which, except one, (an attack upon an advance guard which fell back upon the main body,) the whites maintained their ground. The last and most desperate battle previous to his departure, was fought in February, on Big Plains, near Walla Walla. Five hundred whites, commanded by Col. Gillam, maintained their position manfully against two thousand or more Indian warriors, of four tribes, for seven hours, till night, when the Indians gave back a little, and both parties camped on the field. During the night, the Indians retreated. No whites were killed, but a great number wounded.—Eighteen persons had been killed by the Indians previous to the last battle. All the Indians on the Columbia, below Fort Hall, appear to be preparing for war. By passing himself and party as English, they had no difficulty with the Indians, but as an American, or a "Boston man," he would, probably, have had to fight his way through.

A horrid massacre was perpetrated on the 29th of November last, by the Cayuse Indians, at the Presbyterian Mission, at Waiilatpu, in Walla Walla Valley. Dr. Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, and nine others were killed, and sixty or seventy persons, men, women, and children were taken prisoners. By the courageous and energetic efforts of Peter Skeen Ogden, Esq., Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, at Fort Vancouver, the surviving prisoners were ransomed and restored to their friends.

Mr. M. says the settlers want help, and help they must have, immediately.

The gentleman and his company have had a fatiguing and hazardous journey. They have been exposed to severe storms, and suffered great privations; they were obliged to kill several mules for food to prevent starvation. The latest date from Oregon City is January 29; the mail carrier, who left there since, for Walla Walla, was killed and the mail lost.

They met about 200 wagons of Oregon and California emigrants—the first about 200 miles distant; all getting along well.

Governor's Proclamation.

In consequence of the low state of the finances of this country, and the general impression being that the Indians in the upper country were not treated, a small force was thought sufficient to proceed to Walla Walla to punish the Cayuse Indians, and a proclamation was issued by me for one hundred men; since which, information has been received here, which leads to the belief that the Indians have united, and the force ordered out, in that case, being insufficient, I therefore, call on the citizens of this territory to furnish five hundred men, and appoint the following persons brevet Captains, to enroll such citizens as may wish to enlist, viz:

Wesley Shannon, John Ford, Thos. M'Kay—Champeer county. John Owens, Wm. Williams, J. Stewart—Polk county; Phil. Thompson, George Nelson, Felix Scott—Yam Hill county; Isaac W. Smith, Benj. Q. Tucker—Tualatin county; James Officer, Clackmas county.

The enlistments to be for six months, unless sooner discharged by proclamation.

Each man will furnish his own horse, arms, clothing and blankets. The companies will bring all the ammunition percussion caps, and camp equipage they can, for which they will receive a receipt from the Commissary General.

Here follows an enumeration of the places of rendezvous. Companies are to elect their own officers, and proceed as soon as organized to Walla Walla.

The Commissary General will not be able to furnish a sufficient quantity of provisions for the army, the citizens of the territory are called upon to deliver to his agents all the provisions they can, that the operations of the troops may not be impeded for want of provisions. Agents will be appointed by him, at Salem, Yam Hill *Retry*, Champeer, *Buse* and Portland.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto my [L. S.] name, and affixed the Seal of the Territory, at Oregon City, this 29th day of December, 1847. Geo. Abernethy.

The St. Louis Union of the 19th inst., says:

"From all we can gather, it seems that a great battle has probably been fought between the Indians of Oregon and the whites, in which the latter have been defeated with great slaughter. The Indians have been emboldened by their success, and are now threatening the whole country. We have heard, and believe, that the Indians have killed all the whites in the country, except those who have fled to the fort, and are now besieged by the Indians. If this be true, the country is in a most deplorable condition, and the Government should at once take steps to afford the people there the protection they need."

DISTRESSED IN CHINA.—At the head of one of the streets in the burial ground, at Canton, there is a large pile of human bones, which are the unclaimed remains of persons who have died in the hospitals, or have been found dead in the streets. Every morning, a cart goes round to the various hospitals, and receives the bodies of those who have died during the night, and deposits them in the place above mentioned. The number of bodies thus deposited, is from 1000 to 1200 per month.

By Telegraph.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

CINCINNATI, May 19—3 P. M.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—A Southerner yesterday, purchased a negro woman and child, at Covington, and placed them in jail for safe keeping. Last night the woman cut her child's throat. The owner performed the same diabolical act upon the woman, and then cut his own throat. The man to-day was yet living but his recovery is doubtful. The woman and child both died of the wounds inflicted.

Mr. Hill, the tobacconist of this city, was struck by lightning to-day. His recovery is doubtful. Several houses were struck by the lightning during the thunder storm we experienced to-day.

The river has fallen 16 inches since my last despatch. It has been raining hard all day.

NEW YORK, May 19—8 1-2 P. M.

A fire occurred last night which destroyed the buildings where the *Spirit of the Times* was published. The forms, presses, types and books, were all saved. The fire originated from accident.

PITTSBURGH, May 19—9 P. M.

There is 10 1-2 feet water in the channel and falling.

Flour—There is no marked change in Flour from yesterday, but the market is if anything duller.

Wheat—Sales of Wheat are 90a92c.

Provisions—Sales of Lard 5a5 1-4c. Hams 5c; market dull.

Flaxseed—Sales of Flaxseed at 95c.

CINCINNATI, May 19—8 P. M.

Flour—The sales of Flour are moderate at previous prices.

Provisions—I hear of no sales in Provisions to-day worthy of report. The market is very dull for all descriptions.

Butter—Sales of Butter at 11a15c, with a downward tendency

Cheese—Sales of Cheese at 5 1-2a6c.

Lead—Sales of Lead at $3 80.

Whiskey—Sales of Whiskey at 13 3-4c.

There is no change in other articles worth speaking of in the market.

To the officers of the splendid steamer *Alex. Scott*, Capt. Sturgeon, for Louisville papers to the 20th inst., containing Telegraphic despatches from New York to the 19th.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was yesterday occupied with the trial of civil cases.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Kennedy rendered yesterday a judgment in the celebrated case of Martin & Stockwell vs Peter Chrystal, in which the latter was charged by plaintiffs with some fraudulent transactions. The court, considering that the plaintiffs have conclusively proved all the facts set forth in their petition, gave judgment against defendant. It is ordered, that the plaintiffs recover from the defendant, Peter Chrystal, the sum of $965 94-100; it is further ordered, that the said Peter Chrystal be imprisoned in the parish prison, for the period of two years from the rendition of this judgment."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—P. S. Biron and Paul Lanatand, were yesterday, sent to the Parish Prison for six hours, by judge Derbes, Fourth Justice of the Peace, for having committed, while the Court was in session, an affray and breach of the peace, in which they were engaged in a civil suit which was then pending before the Court. Besides the punishment for the contempt of Court, Judge Derbes made an affidavit before Recorder Genois, charging them with a breach of the peace with intent to fight a duel. They were bound over to keep the peace.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—On the 17th inst. one William Edward, having met on the Levee, between St. Louis and Conti streets, John Taylor, a free man of color, came from behind him, and without any cause or provocation whatever, assaulted and knocked him down.—Edward further attempted to stick him with a knife. The accused was yesterday brought up before Recorder Genois, examined and sent to the First District Court.

SWINDLING.—Mr. John Burns filed yesterday, an affidavit before Recorder Genois, against one James Hudchinson, whom he charges with having swindled him out of seventeen dollars. The accused had requested the complainant to loan him the amount, on a bill, which allegation was false. Hudchinson was arrested, and gave bail for his further appearance before Recorder Seuzeneau.

ROBBERY.—J. McGlocken and wife, and David Brand, were arrested on Wednesday last, at the Lake, by officer Roth, of the Third Municipality, on a charge of stealing from the house occupied by Messrs. Ledger & Josephs, in St. Joseph street, will be examined to-morrow before Recorder Baldwin. In the mean time, the accused has given bail for his appearance on that day.

BURGLAR'S TOOLS.—Henry Charles was picked up night before last, by the Second Municipality, lurking in the streets, and on being searched, for having in his possession a lot of Burglar's tools. He was seen by order of Recorder Baldwin, to the First District Court, to be tried on a charge of vagrancy.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Henry Kelly *alias* McCable, charged with stealing $13 from the house of Mr. Mullins, on Poydras street, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin; and committed for trial before the First District Court.

ANN SMITH was also sent before the same tribunal, for beating Mrs. Delaney.

STEALING COTTON.—Two slaves, Henry and Sam, belonging to Mr. Benford, were yesterday arrested by the Second Municipality police, charged with stealing cotton on the Levee.—They were sent to jail by order of Recorder Baldwin.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday, at about eleven o'clock, a man named Robert Jones, while walking on the Levee, dropped suddenly dead opposite the Ursulines Convent, in the Third Municipality. An inquest was held on the body.

VAGRANTS.—Recorder Genois, yesterday sent to the First District Court, the following vagrants:—Timothy Kelly, Euphemia McDonald, Michael Kelly, Mary Conway, Catherine Mooney, Henriette Lewis and Maria Long. The two latter are free women of color.

☞ SOOTHING EXPEDITIONS OF THE TEXAS RANGERS.—ZIEBER & Co., Phila.—By SAMUEL C. REID, Jr.—We have received a copy of this spirited work from J. C. MORGAN, Exchange Place. It contains a full and animated account of the storming of Monterey, and scouts at Buena Vista, with many well told anecdotes and incidents. The encomiums bestowed upon this work by the Northern press, ranks it among the first books of the kind published on the war. We extract the following glowing paragraph, which, in a word, gives the history of the battle of Buena Vista:—

"The 23d of February, once only sacred for the birth of WASHINGTON, was this day hallowed by the commencement of the Mexican battle of Buena Vista, in which fell the noble CLAY, HARDIN, LINCOLN, MCKEE, YELL, and the gallant Texans, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana. Again the tempest of war rose at his bidding; the enemy's battalions were hurled down upon our lines, and our troops were driven backward borne. Now rolled the tide of victory in favor of the Mexicans, in turn, their columns shook with the frightful hail storm from our artillery and musketry, which swayed their masses to and fro,—then swept them with the whirlwind of bone, blood and death; and the battle field again lay covered with the dying and the dead. The little army of Gen. TAYLOR seemed to have been left alone as an offering and a sacrifice to the cause of our country. Nearly 500 miles in the interior, the regular troops withdrawn, without reinforcements, cut off from supplies, and surrounded by the enemy, it was left to meet with a sad fate, by encountering a force overwhelming in numbers. But it withstood the shock of the mighty host; bending to the storm of death, yet rising again and braving its fury, until the sale of combat ceased, and left the Spartan band victors of the field."

A TIMELY EXCHANGE.—We learn, with pleasure that the agent in this city of Mr. Vattemare, Mr. John C. Sprague, has received from him and Washington, a case containing one hundred copies, handsomely bound, of the Constitution of the United States, so annotated and illustrated by W. Hickey, which the Senate of the United States, at the last session, voted to Mr. Vattemare, to be by him offered to the French Government.

This gift, unassigned and timely present, Mr. Vattemare has made agent to forward to the nations of France, and it is probable to an extent enabled to find that Hickey's work, illustrated, will be the means of introducing the Constitution of the United States, and the Union, to the notice of the French people.

The commencement of the Mexican war, and the commencement of the Mexican war, and the commencement of the Mexican war, and the