The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 636. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3715.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
No. 42 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance.....$10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, Semi-weekly, One year.....5 00
in advance.
In all cases the subscription must give one week's notice in advance before it can be allowed to the post.

ADVERTISING, One dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion on the third insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be Published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to 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.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
SECOND DISTRICT.....J. C. BENJAMIN.
THIRD DISTRICT.....MANUEL J. GARCIA.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....J. ADAMS, Jr.
FIFTH DISTRICT.....JOHN MOORE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.....JOHN N. CAMPBELL.

WHILE WE STAND FOR LIFE, WE CANNOT BE SILENT.—*General Taylor.*

[I] WILL SUPPORT NO CANDIDATE, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIGN OF WHOSE PART IS TO LIMIT OR INFRINGE THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TENDED FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

Friday Morning, August 4, 1848.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

There is the imposing title of a pamphlet which has been secretly concocted in this city, and circulated in every part of the State by the leaders of the Locofoco party. Its object is to prejudice the minds of the voters against the Whig ticket, not as Locofocoism, with all its recklessness and hard-hood, can fasten no slander upon Gen. TAYLOR that would bear the semblance of truth; or that would not fail to be scorned and despised by the people, the reflected or unbiassed, are directed, with intense and angry and invincible determination, to the dissemination of the honest and talent on record, upon the character and conduct of MILLARD FILLMORE. The pamphlet in question, a copy of which has fortunately fallen into our hands, furnishes irrefragable evidence of the fact. It is a batch of garbled statements, culled from the Congressional records, selected with special reference to the object in view, and accompanied by a running commentary of glosses and explanations, all intended to exclude the minds of the voters of Louisiana, and to cheat them into the belief that MILLARD FILLMORE is an Abolitionist. A bolder, more barefaced and brazen experiment upon popular credulity we have never witnessed.

The specious document, at first a brief pamphlet, goes at once into the Congressional records. The first and part of the second page contain extracts from the proceedings of the House of Representatives in 1837, which show that MILLARD FILLMORE voted in favor of the resolution that petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. CLAY and Mr. JOHNSON, many Southern members, and the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION of 1844 was composed of Abolitionists. The opinion of the slaveholding portion of the people in relation to Congress on any subject is not to be determined by these votes of the members of the United States, any more than the opinion of the people of Louisiana is to be determined by the votes of the members of the Legislature, a majority of which have been known to vote for resolutions declaring that they have no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. Every Northern member of Congress, every Northern Legislature, every Northern Convention, has declared, by large majorities, that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. Resolutions to that effect have been passed by large majorities of Southern Representatives. Nay more, the Convention of Virginia, the Convention of Mississippi, and the Convention of Alabama, have declared that the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, ought to be REPEALED BY A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS. This was the very first session of the Twenty-Seventh Congress which assembled at Washington after the election of JAMES K. POLK, and if there is the slightest reliance to be attached to Mr. FILLMORE, for voting against the right of petition, it must be abated by the whole Democratic party. But the motive, not the charge is an intense and unmitigated humbug, for, whether it be true or false, it proves nothing.

The second count in the fraudulent indictment against Mr. FILLMORE is a rehash of the celebrated Abortion resolutions and is equally inconclusive as the case stood that is contemplated by the document. It is sufficient to state that the authorized this appeal, was voting the votes of Mr FILLMORE on the Abortion resolutions, declaring falsely for record, by voting the first of the series in favor of which he voted and which reads as follows:

Resolved, That this government is a government of limited powers, and that by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no power or authority to interfere in any way in the institution of SLAVERY IN THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Language could not more clearly express our detestation of duplicity like this. Here is on record, clear and incontrovertible of Mr. FILLMORE'S soundness on the Slavery question, and yet Locofocoism, while professing with audacious impudence to be most anxious for the welfare and safety of the South, coolly sets to work to misstate the journals of Congress, and endeavors to prove Mr FILLMORE an abolitionist by the very document, which, if even entire, would have proved the reverse.

We have so frequently published the hackneyed Abortion resolutions that a recapitulation would be as tedious as it is entirely needless. Suffice it to say, that they were framed by a Democratic caucus of Northern Men, that they were opposed and denounced by the South as a trap to entangle her, that they are wielded with peculiar and deceptive phraseology, that they were branded with the fiercest obloquy, by HENRY A. WISE, Democratic elector for the State of Virginia, and that of the whole series, the only one which received the unanimous vote of the South, and likewise the support of Mr FILLMORE in the first, and that this is the only one which is germane or connected in this issue, is most palpable from Mr FILLMORE, was therefore in company with the South in sustaining the first resolution, and was with WISE and other Southern Statesmen, in opposing the others. And this distorted and garbled document, distorted from the mood and colour of time, has been brought forward to the voters of Mr. FILLMORE as abolitionists! What monstrous effrontery and contempt for a mass of intelligence!

Pages 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the 4 pages are principally occupied in making more than short extracts from the Journals of the House of Representatives, even to show that MILLARD FILLMORE voted correctly on the affirmative on every proposition connected the 21st rule, and to affirm the reception of Abolition petitions. Of course, he did. Nobody denies that. Mr FILLMORE voted with CALEB CUSHING and PARMENTER and FOSTER, and a host of other good and true Democrats, and the DEMOCRACY ought to thank him for it, inasmuch as the first act of the Democratic party which assembled in December, 1844, with a majority of SIXTY-FIVE in the House of Representatives, was to RESCIND the 21st rule, and sanction the reception of Abolition petitions. And this is the party which presumes to brand FILLMORE as an Abolitionist, and to arrogate to itself the exclusive right of defending and protecting the South. These are the Northern men with Southern principles who placed MARTIN VAN BUREN in the Presidency, and who recommended him as the Special Champion of the South. How much confidence would Southern citizens repose in the assertions and professions of such political agents?

We have not confined our dissection of the calumnious issue of falsification, but must reserve for to-morrow the examination of the three last pages. They are the richest decidedly, and well worth evidences of the honesty, zeal and the watchful care for Southern interests exhibited by the enemies of TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

A CHURCH.—Parson Brownlow, one of the "disaffected," fights manfully, nevertheless, against Cass. From a list of strong facts which he collects for the people, we take the following, which all must agree to be a "clincher:"

"*Keep it before the people.* That Gen CASS'S from is say, he was one of the aid-de-camps of Harrison in the war of 1812 and was always by his side—that these same Locofoco friends, in 1840, declared that Harrison was a coward, and not within one mile of any battle—and that, as a matter of course, his aid-de-camp was in no engagement.

☞ The *Commonwealth* is a new and lively Whig weekly at Washington, Penn. It supports Taylor and Fillmore.

AN ITEM.—The Vermont *Gazette*, Bennington, has hauled down the flag of Cass and Better, and raised the Van Buren standard.

The News by the United States.

The detailed accounts by the steamship *United States* were received yesterday by mail.—She arrived at New York on the morning of the 25th ult.

In consequence of the firm attitude of the government, mercantile matters in France appeared disposed to improve. The funds had risen considerably.

Gen. Bedeau has accepted the ministry of foreign affairs, in the place of M. Jules Bastide This was considered favorable to the course of moderate republicanism.

Rear-Admiral Hamelin has been promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral, in the room of Rear-Admiral Monges, who is gone upon the retired list. Captain Dubourdieu is made a rear-admiral.

Business on the Havre Bourse had much improved. Cotton had advanced, and a little more confidence was perceptible.

Mgr. Sibour, bishop of Digne, is nominated archbishop of Paris. This prelate was born at Saint-Paul-Trois-Chateau (Drome) in April, 1792, was nominated in 1830, and consecrated the 24th February. He was previously a canon at Nimes, and a distinguished preacher.

The following decree has been issued by Gen. Cavaignac, President of the Council, Chief of the Executive power:

"In the name of the French people, the President of the Council, charged with the Executive power, in virtue of the rights conferred upon him by the decree of June 21, which places Paris in a state of siege;—considering the decree of June 27, which provides that the individuals who have taken part in the insurrection shall be transported to the French possessions beyond sea, and that the proceedings commenced before the courts-martial shall follow their course as far as concerns those who shall be designed as the abettors, chiefs, or instigators of insurrection, or who shall have furnished or distributed money, arms, or ammunition, exercised command or authority, or committed any act to aggravate rebellion;—considering the decree which instituted the commission of inquiry into the events of June, of which Colonel Ferrand is President—decrees as follows:—Art. 1 There shall be constituted four courts-martial, of each of which there shall be three military men members, and of which a superior officer shall be President. Art. 2. These courts-martial, after examining all the warrants, and other evidences laid before them, shall decide—First, as to the discharge of the accused; this right of discharge being nevertheless reserved to Colonel Bertrand in case of urgency; secondly, as to the individuals liable to transportation; thirdly, as to sending parties for trial before the permanent courts-martial of the first division."

In the National Assembly on the 14th, the Minister of the Interior proposed a bill for the regulation of clubs, and prohibiting the members to go armed to their meetings, also, a bill demanding 50,000fr., to be distributed among the theatres of Paris, and 1,200,000fr. for the French Opera.

We extract the following items from Paris letters to the New York papers:—

Paris remained, up to Sunday night, the 9th instant, perfectly tranquil. The *siege* has not been raised, and is not to be raised for some time, General Cavaignac declaring it to be yet unsafe to withdraw the troops who were called to Paris during the late insurrection. Lamartine is about to leave France—so say the French Journals—and is denied by that gentleman in a long letter.

England.

The French Mail Steamer America, from Boston June 25th, arrived at Liverpool July 9th.

The attended visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland has been suspended for a more favorable opportunity. The reason assigned is alleged by the Times, of the disease made "perfectly so inquisitive" her Majesty and her advisers with seditious and calumnious cries."

The house of Overend, Gurney and Co., have published a circular to determine with them at 2 per cent. interest, requesting them to withdraw their funds, as they cannot employ them advantageously on these conditions. They are now discounting commercial paper at one per cent less—at the Bank of England and upwards.

We announce an important failure in the Irish town trade, Stewart & McClelland, of Banbridge and Belfast, whose liabilities are stated to be very large amount. The firm of R. S. Guinness & Co., landagents in Dublin, who are stated to have large connections in that line of business, are announced to have suspended payment.—*London Standard.*

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The Gardener's *Chronicle*, of July 8th, publishes reports received from various parts of the country, which prove the very unwelcome fact that the potato disease had appeared unmistakably in England, Ireland and Scotland, and that it has already done much mischief.

MORE CHARITY CONVICTIONS.—An Irish Catholic named Lawrey, was committed on the 8th for attending an illegal meeting, and on the 10th, Mr Charles Ernest Jones was found guilty of making a seditious speech at a meeting which ended in tumult.

The Collingwood, from Valparaiso, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, the 8th, with $4,000,000 specie on freight, for merchants' account.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Letters from the Grapeler, Br. steamer, Lieut Lysaught, commander, dated April 24, on the West Coast of Africa, state that she had just captured, off Lagoe, a schooner with 500 slaves on board, and sent the prize to Sierra Leone. The Grappler had previously captured, March 25, off Cape Three Points, a little to the eastward of 75 slaves, fitted for, but had no slaves in, and sent her to St. Helena for condemnation.

Ireland.

The Repeal Association has finally proclaimed against the Clubs, and the rupture between it and the Confederates is now complete. On the 10th, the Association decided that the answer to the circular proposing a union with the Confederates should declare that their understanding is that the League should confine itself to legal, pacific and constitutional action to attain its end, and that modifications should be demanded having in view that object.

MORE ARRESTS IN IRELAND.—Our Dublin correspondent, under date of July 8th, writes:

"This evening the editor of the *Nation* was arrested and taken to College-green police office, charged, under the recent act, with felony. The informations were not objected to by Mr. Duffy, and he was committed for trial at the next commission, which will be held on the 8th of August. Bail was offered but refused. The police seized all documents in writing, books, and papers in the house, which remained in their custody. This morning Mr. Martin, the proprietor of the Irish Felon, for whose apprehension a warrant had been issued on Monday last, voluntarily surrendered to the police authorities. He was committed to Newgate to take his trial on a charge of felony, at the commission, which stands adjourned to the 8th of August next. It is said that Mr. Martin imagined when he gave himself into the custody of the police, to the month of October next. The Government are acting with energy, so far as the nature of the law will permit. Previous to Mr. Martin's surrender, the police had seized all papers, etc., at the office of the Felon, yesterday evening, and this day they seized upon all the members of the Felon they could lay their hands upon, and in the office of that paper or amongst the news-venders in the streets. But the treason journals are still increasing in violence, and the club organization proceeds at railroad speed."—*London Times, July 10.*

We learn from Dublin, by letter, dated July 9th, that two more of the ultra Repealers have been arrested, Mr O'Doherty and Mr. R. Williams, proprietors of the *Tribune*, a new seditious journal.—*London Standard.*

Mission of Mr. Meagher to the U. S.

The confederates and their clubs have been working in secret since the passing of the Treason Felony Act. One portion of the plans of the Executive Directory, however, has transpired, namely, the mission of Mr. T. F. Meagher to the United States. There are various rumors as to the object of this move.—Some are credulous enough to believe that Mr. Meagher is to join an expedition of sympathizers, from some American port, to rescue John Mitchell from the British authorities at Bermuda; others state that M. Meagher is to make a tour to the United States to organize clubs similar to those in Ireland, in order that the Irish confederates may be able to calculate the extent of their resources."

Martin's Examination.

When taken before the magistrate this morning, the following was what took place:—Mr. Martin was asked him whether he was aware that information had been laid against him, and that a warrant had been issued several days ago for his apprehension.

Mr. Martin—I am not yet aware of the exact nature of these informations, but I do not wish to waste the time of the Court, in having them read to me, and will be quite satisfied to be informed whether or not I am under the recent "Gagging Act," and for what particular writings or speaking.

Mr Tyndall—You are indicted under that act of Parliament, and for several distinct articles published in your paper.

Mr. Martin—Will you be good enough to favor me with the names or titles of the indicted articles?

Mr. Williams, one of the office clerks, then read the titles of the prosecuted articles from the indictment.

Mr. Martin—Can I have a copy of that information?

Mr. Tyndall—Certainly. That is all I have to say to you, Mr. Martin, I need not tell you that it will now be my duty to commit you to prison, to stand your trial at the next commission for this offence.

Mr. Martin then, addressing the Bench, said: Perhaps your worship will allow me to offer an explanation here which I have now no other means of communicating the facts of to the public. I wish to state, that I have purposely evaded the execution of warrant (which I was aware had been issued for my apprehension) from Monday until this day, for the following reasons, which I have stated at length in a letter in this day's number of the Felon, and which, I understand, has been seized upon by the police authorities in a manner which I conceive to amount to nothing short of a public robbery. In consequence of this procedure, I am anxious to mention here, in order that the public may learn the fact, that my object in keeping out of the way was merely to get time to secure something like a fair trial; for I apprehend that I should have had no chance at all of a fair trial, if I had been tried before the commission which sat last Tuesday, and was closed on that day. I therefore, resolved, if possible, not to deliver myself up to be arrested, until that commission was adjourned in the usual way. I wish the public to believe what is the truth—that I am not in the least afraid to meet the consequences of my own deliberate act, I now fully assert and want that I have to meet a prosecution under the treason-felony act, for certain articles published in a newspaper of which I am the responsible proprietor. For all those articles, I hold myself alone legally and morally responsible; and I am now ready to be conducted wherever you please to send me.

Mr. Martin was then conveyed to Newgate.

The State of Ireland.

The writer of the following letter is said to have resided some years in Ireland in an official capacity, which affords him the best means of information, and to be a military man of high rank and of great experience, as well as great intelligence:

"This country, since Mitchell's transportation, has been apparently quiet, but that very quiet leads me to suppose that it extends only as far as experience goes, and that the disaffected are only waiting for what they may consider a favorable opportunity. The clubs have within the last month not only increased in number, both in Dublin and in the provinces, but are daily becoming more cautious in their proceedings, and perfecting themselves as much as possible in details, so as to become efficient as one body. Crowds who, a few months ago were frequent all over the country, are now almost unheard of—merely because the repealers are waiting to make an attempt on an extended scale, and all Ireland will take its tone from Dublin. It is known that 50,000 men and upwards, are at present armed, and well armed too, and almost the whole of that number have been practised to use their arms. An immense quantity of ammunition has found its way into Ireland during the last six months."

"The number of avowed repealers is great; the number of repealers not avowed, is also great; and in these others whom the smallest chance of success would surely turn from selfish motives and say how many brave men are true are left. Some strong and decisive measure should be at once taken to put down the clubs, and disarm the disaffected as much as possible. Till this is done, all other measures must be fruitless.

"Our soldiers are as true as steel, and, should there be a few black sheep among them, they dare not show themselves, as they would be shot by their comrades. The pensioners may also be calculated on as a most efficient force. The Dublin police and the constabulary in the country are a most useful force, and to be trusted as a body; but still, when we reflect that they are all Irish, with very few exceptions, that most of Roman Catholics, it cannot be supposed that there are not some disaffected men amongst them; and, I think, were there any symptom of the Repealers gaining the upper hand for any short time, both police and constabulary would in part sympathise with them. The events which have no doubt known the Repealers what discipline and true soldiers, and now is the time to act with energy, when we have a danger expression, they are down in the mouth, and not to wait till they have gained increased strength and confidence. I have no doubt they have leaders in different parts who could easily raise, in a very short time, a desperate and formidable rebellion; that, when once up in arms, these leaders have not the power of repressing their followers, and though in the long run they would be defeated, it would be at all after much bloodshed. Remember, the battle is fast approaching. The clubs are hourly increasing—the priests are ripe for repeal—and upwards of 40,000 more are known to be well armed. The cubs must be put down at once, as the first great step to improvement.

Spain.

The Mynternolinist insurrection was spreading.

We read in the *Gazette* of the 6th:—We have just learned that Cabrera, at the head of his troops, which have tripled since his entry in Catalonia, has had a serious encounter with the Queen's troops, the Leagues from Barcelonas, and that he has completely routed them.—The *Memorial des Pyrenees* states, on the 30th ult., Cabrera was on the heights of Monserny, about 60 leagues from Barcelona. It is, therefore, probable that he may have advanced to within three leagues of the city, and the engagement mentioned by the *Gaceta* may have taken place.

Switzerland.

The rock known by the name of the Dent de Naive, which was 7000 feet high, fell on the 21st instant, into the valley of the Montreuse, Vaud, Switzerland, and destroyed seven houses and all the persons in them. It is said that upwards of 2000 head of cattle have been killed in the fields.

Italy.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* of the 5th announces positively that the Union of Venice with Piedmont was publicly proclaimed in Venice on the 3d by the Electrique Assembly. The Austrians were still bleckading the town.

The *Constitutionale Subalpino* of Turin, of the 5th, had advices from Bologna of the 1st, confirming the report of the passage of the Adige at Ponton by the Piedmontese. It also appears that the Duke of Savoy attacked the Austrians in the plain of the Tyrol, between the Julian and Rhætian Alps; but there is no official news of the encounter. There are 100,000 Austrians at Verona, 12,000 at Vicenza, 4000 at Mantua, 3000 at Peschiera, and garrisons at Trevise, Rovigo, and Legnago. Advices from Venice announce that public opinion there was generally in favor of the annexation to Piedmont.

Naples.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* of the 5th, publishes a letter from Naples of the 30th, announcing as certain the defeat of the Government General, Nunziante, in Calabria. No particulars have transpired, except that the conflict was a desperate one, and that the Calabrians fought hand in hand with the military. The artillery had fallen in the hands of the Calabrians; a single column of eight hundred soldiers who had been cut off from the main body, had taken refuge in the *Archimedes* steamer. Major Labazano is killed. Nothing is known of the fate of General Nunziante. The Neapolitan parliament was opened on the 4th inst.

Germany and Denmark.

Letters from Hamburg of the 8th, say that the King of Prussia had refused to ratify the treaty concluded with Denmark, by the intervention of Russia and England; and had referred it to the Assembly at Frankfort, which manifested no disposition to give it its sanction.

Notwithstanding the armistice, a mutual irruption prevailed both parties. Two thousand men in particular, through Hamburg on the 7th, to unite with the Prussians at Schleswig; and another reinforcement of 3,000 was expected. The Danes, on the other side, appeared equally disposed to resume hostilities.

The deputation of the National Assembly of Frankfort, charged to communicate to the Archduke John, of Austria, the vote by which he has been appointed Lieutenant General, or Governor of the German Empire, had an audience of the Archduke at Vienna, on the 5th. His Imperial Highness thanked the Assembly for the high mark of confidence bestowed upon him, and said that he would endeavor to respond to it by zeal and devotedness to the interests of Germany; but he could not say at what precise period he could enter upon the duties of his office, as he must first communicate with the Emperor of Austria, and conciliate his new duties with those which he owes to his sovereign.

Disturbances took place on the 1st, at Cassel, in Electoral Hesse. Almost all the houses were illuminated in honor of the Archduke John, and numerous bands paraded the streets, crying: "Long live the Archduke!" however, cried: "Long live the Republic!" The noise increasing, and some shots having been fired, the armed police cleared the streets, in doing which one individual was killed, and an employe of the police was grevously wounded. An attempt was made to form a barricade, but without success. Tranquility was restored at 2 o'clock in the morning. A letter from Cassel, of July 4th, says: "The Republicans are watched narrowly here; they only want an opportunity to rise. The gates of the town and of the churches have been shut. The members of the free corps have been obliged to give up their arms; those who resisted were arrested; their leader is also in prison. The civic guard has been called out."

A letter from Cologne, of July 6, states that several arrests had been effected the day before

We learn from Prague, that in consequence of some shots having been fired on the soldiers of a guard-house, during the night of the 28th ult., the Governor had again proclaimed martial law.

Russia.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of July 1st, gives the following report of the cholera in that city: In the morning of the 30th ult., there existed 1029 cases; in the course of the same day 719 new cases were declared. The number of deaths was 41, and the number of deaths 256. On the morning of the 30th the total number of cases reported was 1685.

Turkey.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 26th ult., states that the cholera was on the decrease in that city, but was raging terribly at Gniara.

A Constantinople letter, of the 23d ult., states that 3,000 houses in the suburb of Pera have been destroyed by fire. The damages is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. The fire broke out in the quarter inhabited by the rich American merchants.

RIOT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—A Telegraphic despatch to the N. Y. *Express* dated July 25th ult., says:

About one hundred men are committing outrages upon the inhabitants of New Hamburgh. Requisition has been sent to the Governor requesting him to call out troops.

The Poughkeepsie Guards have refused to act without an order from the Governor.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 26th ult., the Territorial Bill was discussed at great length by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, Mr. Badger, Mr. Dix, and others. The debate had not terminated at 10 o'clock, P. M

In the House, nearly the entire sitting was consumed in taking the yeas and nays in fruitless attempts to stop the debate on the Oregon bill. Several speeches were made, and the House adjourned at a late hour.

THE COMPROMISE BILL.—The Baltimore *Sun* of the 27th ult., says: The Senate was in session at 10 o'clock last night, when we were compelled to go to press with our Southern edition. It was the determination to take a vote on the Compromise Bill before the adjournment.

THE COMPROMISE BILL PASSED.—A Telegraphic despatch received by the *Evening Mercury*, announces the passage of the Compromise Bill in the Senate, by a vote of thirty-three in the affirmative to twenty-two in the negative.

GEN. BUTLER and Lady, and Col. R. M. Johnson arrived at Washington on the evening of the 24th ult.

☞ The *Saturday Clipper* is the name of a new paper recently started in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, and is devoted to the interest of the free soil of Democracy.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—By the upsetting of a small boat in the harbor of Portland, Maine, on the 22d ult., eight persons—one woman and seven children, were drowned.

City Intelligence.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER.—On Wednesday evening last, at about 8 o'clock, a serious affray took place on Bagatelle street, in the Third Municipality, between Frederick French and his wife. The unfortunate woman was outrageously and unmercifully beaten by her husband. The latter afterwards took a loaded pistol and attempted to shoot his wife; he would have unhesitatingly killed her, had it not been for the timely interference of several citizens in the neighborhood, who arrested him and conveyed him to the Third Municipality Watchhouse. Recorder Seuzeneau has not yet examined the case.

ASSAULT AND MAIMING.—On Sunday night last, while watchman Begnusky, of the First Municipality, was on duty, at the corner of Conti and Dauphine streets, he met the slave Bachus, belonging to Doctor Campbell, said to be attempting to arrest him, a scuffle took place, during which the negro assaulted and knocked him down, and bit him seriously on the left hand. The negro is now in jail, and will be sent before Justice Derbes to be tried according to the provisions of the black code. The penalty of the law, in such case, is death.

THE MURDER CASE.—James Baily, charged with the murder of his wife, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Genella, for examination. The circumstances of the case are already familiar to the readers of the Bee. After hearing the testimony of a single witness, he committed the prisoner for trial before the First District Court, on the full charge of murder.

CHILD FOUND.—A little white child, named Mary Ann Goodwin, aged about 5 years, was picked up in St Anthony street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, by the Second Municipality. The child says that she was left by Mr. McClane, but that she cannot find her way home. She is now in Mrs. Clark's house, where she can be claimed by her guardians or parents.

VOLUNTEER'S DISCHARGE FOUND.—Captain Youngen, of the First Municipality police, found yesterday in the streets, a Volunteer's discharge. It is dated, "New Orleans, 10th July, 1848," and signed by Lt. Churchill, mustering officer. The discharge belongs to Charles Mace, a private in Capt Mace's Company of Louisiana Volunteers. He may recover his property by applying to Captain Youngen, at the Constable's office of the First Municipality.

ACTING RECORDER GOLDING.—Ann McCarthy was yesterday brought up before acting Recorder Golding, charged with wounding her husband in the face with a bowl. She was bound over to keep the peace.

John Degnan was arrested for going into the house of Charles Ketzinghaus, and beating him on the head with a musical instrument. He will be examined on Friday week.

Captain E. Lewis is charged with drawing the wages of Charles McMahen, a volunteer, amounting to $61, and appropriating it to his own use. He has not yet been examined.

James Martin alias David Lutie, alias Boulard, was sent before the First District Court on two discharge charges of larceny. He is charged with entering, in the night time, a house on Phillippa street, and with stealing various articles and picking the pockets of the boarders of said house.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On the 16th of July last, an individual named Samuel Smith, entered, during the night, the premises of Philadelphie Commagere, situated at the corner of St. Anthony and Love streets, and was about carrying away a gold watch, which was hung on the chimney piece, when, finding a noise in the room, awoke and caught the thief. Smith was yesterday examined before Recorder Seuzeneau, and committed for trial before the First District Court.

BREACH OF TRUST.—An affidavit was filed before Recorder Seuzeneau, by Mr. Jean Puisegure, in which he states that he employed since the 1st of March last, one Armand Tapie, as collector of bills and milk, and that he collected a sum of about twenty-five dollars, which he now refuses to account for. The case will be examined this morning before Recorder Seuzeneau.

INQUEST.—Coroner Sudden held yesterday, an inquest on the body of a white man, name unknown, found drowned in the river, between the two markets, First Municipality. The deceased had on when found, a colored cotton shirt, a pair of striped cotton pantaloons, and a pair of slippers. Verdict: "Found drowned."

MICHIGAN.—The independent Free-Soil movement in this State has already become formidable. We see that Ex-Governor Greenly, late acting Governor, heads a call for a Free-Soil County Meeting in Lenawee county. We have already given the names of other strong men who go the same way. The *Jackson Patriot* (Loco) gives the following:

A CASE AND BUTLER CLUB DISSOLVED.—The first Cass and Butler Club organized in this county, was in the town of Napoleon. Nearly all the "Democrats" in that town joined it. But owing to Cass' views of the Free-Soil question not being in accordance with those of Washington and Jefferson, upon mature consideration, at a special meeting, it was unanimously resolved to haul down the flag of Cass and Butler, and hoist in its stead that of Martin Van Buren.

The thing is not settled. The Barnburners in that town and throughout the county will cast their votes for a Northern man with Northern Principles. The work goes bravely on.

We think Gen. Cass' chance for the vote of his own State not more than an even one

☞ The editor of the Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, having obtained the permission of Gen. Taylor, to use a letter written to him in November last, publishes it in his last paper. This letter is a reply to one inquiring if Gen. Taylor, he his letter to the editor of the Cincinnati *Signal*, approved the sentiments of the editorial of that paper. Gen. Taylor says: "In reply to your remarks concerning a letter which I addressed sometime since to the editor of the Cincinnati *Signal*, I have no hesitation in stating that it was not my intention in that communication to express an opinion either in concurrence with, or in opposition to, any of the views embraced in the editorial article to which it refers. The letter itself, like most other letters of mine on unofficial matters, which have found their way into the newspapers, was not intended for publication, but simply written as a matter of courtesy, in answer to one which I had received from the gentleman in question.

It was simply my desire on that occasion, as has been my custom uniformly through life, to express my respect for opinions which I believed to be honestly entertained, and as long as they held, my approval of his maintaining them."

CAN'T GO CASS.—We learn from authority on which we place the utmost confidence that Messrs. R. K. Crolle, R. G. Morris and Judge Wilson of Lynchburg, W. F. Gordon of Bedford and a leading Democrat in Franklin whose name we have forgotten, have avowed their determination not to stand by the Baltimore nomination and that they will vote for Gen. Taylor. We learn further that some of these gentlemen have already taken the stump for old Zach. This is comfort for Mr. Ritchie!—*Danville Register.*

A TOUCH STORY.—The N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* publishes the following Telegraphic despatch from Albany, expressing its suspicions that it is a *humbug*:

ALBANY, 8 1-2 P. M.—July 24th.

A slip from the "Johnstown Republican" states that on Saturday night, while Waring & Raymond's Mena serie was at Galway, the elephant "Columbus" broke off some of the bars of the cage of the Rhinoceros, letting him loose. A fight took place between them. The Rhinoceros was felled to the earth, and gave the Elephant several upward thrusts with his prodigious horn, wounding him so he is not expected to live.

The Rhinoceros escaped to the woods, where he was pursued by about fifty persons: but up to 8pm evening had not been captured. A large reward was offered if captured alive.

Robert Adams, son of Dr. Henry Adams, of Cambridge, was dr owned while fishing off Cozmokie this P. M.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, August 26, 1848.

THE 35th section of an act entitled: "An act to establish and regulate the Treasury Department"—Approved January 25th, 1837, is in the following words:

"That it shall and may be lawful for the Auditor, when collectors of the revenue or holders of the public money shall fail to pay the amount due by them as ascertained by law, to publish the names of all such defaulters, within thirty days after such default, in four newspapers, printed in the most public places in the State, the duty, with the adequate remuneration by each, and the amount so due, together with the penalties and forfeitures herein prescribed, shall be a lien upon the real and personal estate of such defaulters, and his securities, from the time of such defalcation."

In compliance with the requirements of the law above quoted, the following list of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, who have not paid the amounts due by them, into the Treasury of this State within the time prescribed by law, is now published:

F. De Wint, Sheriff, parish of Plaquemines, amount due on taxes of 1845.....$3,686 73
H. Decuir, Sheriff, parish of Pointe Coupee, amount due on taxes of 1845.....8,178 70
H. Decuir, Sheriff, parish of Pointe Coupee, amount due on taxes of 1846.....12,934 66
W. T. Patterson, Sheriff, parish of Rapides, amount due on taxes of 1845.....2,708 25
John J. Taylor, Sheriff, parish of St. Landry, amount due on taxes of 1845.....6,973 49
Nathan Perry, Sheriff, parish of Vermillion, amount due on taxes of 1845.....507 63
Fabre Ricard, Sheriff, parish of Avoyelles, amount due on taxes of 1845.....2,010 00
W. R. Lecluse, Sheriff, parish of Rapides, amount due on taxes of 1845.....5,079 66
Alex. J. Bell, Sheriff, parish of Morehouse, amount due on taxes of 1766.....2,102 28
W. C. Coats, Sheriff, parish of Ouachita, amount due on taxes of 1846.....1,170 66
W. C. Coats, Sheriff, parish of Ouachita, amount due on taxes of 1846.....1,570 94
Gen. W. Tarleton, Sheriff, parish of Madison, amount due on taxes of 1845.....1,049 75
Gen. W. Tarleton, Sheriff, parish of Madison, amount due on taxes of 1846.....2,104 65
John W. Wood, Sheriff, parish of Franklin, amount due on taxes of 1845.....194,24

☞ The 6th section of the above recited act, makes it the duty of the Auditor, when collectors of the revenue or holders of the public money shall fail to pay the amount due by them as aforesaid, to issue his warrant within the time prescribed by law, to publish the names of all such defaulters, within thirty days after such default, in four newspapers, printed in the most public places in the State, the duty, with the adequate remuneration by each, and the amount so due, together with the penalties and forfeitures herein prescribed, shall be a lien upon the real and personal estate of such defaulters, and his securities, from the time of such defalcation.

In compliance with the requirements of the law above quoted, the following list of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, who have not paid the amounts due by them, into the Treasury of this State within the time prescribed by law, is now published:

LOUIS BORDELON, Auditor.

Landry Wise, the Concordia Intelligencer, and Rapides Gazette, will publish one time, and send their bills to the office of the Auditor.

JOHN LANDRY, Register of the Treasury.

aug 4-3d

HEAD QUARTERS.

LOUISIANA LEGION.

New Orleans, 21st July 1848.

THE return to our Quarters from Mexico, of Brigadier General Persifer F. Smith, being daily expected, and their worthy officer and commander having by his bravery and military talent, largely contributed to the success of American arms in Mexico, it behooves the Louisiana Legion to join the mass of our fellow citizens, in paying in a suitable manner, to our old commander in arms, formerly Colonel of Infantry of the Legion, that just and honorable tribute which constitutes the highest reward of the American soldier, recognizing his unexceeded bravery, the public and spontaneous demonstrations of the heartfelt gratitude and admiration of his fellow citizens.

In designing as well of his country, General P. F. Smith shall find a lasting honor upon the name of Louisiana.

Therefore, it is recommended to the Louisiana Legion to keep ready upon the arrive which will be given, to assemble in force, on the Place d'Armes in Major Gally, immediately on the arrival of Gen. Smith, shall fire a salute of 21 guns from the Place d'Armes.

Commanders of Corps are charged within their respective commands with the execution of the present order.

D. AUBERTIN,
Brigadier General

aug 4

INSPECTION AND REVIEW.

HEAD QUARTERS.

LOUISIANA LEGION.

New Orleans, 21st July, 1848.

IN conformity to law, the Louisiana Legion will assemble in arms on the Place d'Armes, for the 3d Inspection and Review of the present year, on THURSDAY, the 31st of August proximo, at five o'clock P. M. precisely.

The commanding officers of Companies, shall furnish the Brigade Inspector, Major F. Cleary, with a correct list of the men present under arms at the said review.

The Company of Cazadores, Captain Quay resno, shall be stationed on the Place d'Armes, on the said days, previous to and time of review, in order to guard the piece.

Major Fenno, in the absence of the Col. and Lieut. Col. of Infantry, Lieut. Col. Tignio, commanding the Cavalry, and Major Gally, commanding the Artillery, are charged within their respective commands with the execution of the present order.

D. AUBERTIN,
Brig. General.

aug 4

To the Public.

A sense of the duties of the city have taken the undersigned to the Custom House, for the purpose of the weighing of their Bread, and have observed, by per to calculate a report that we had given up the Baking Business, and by such communication we have succeeded in obtaining many of our Customers. we beg to request our friends not to be deceived in this manner, it is true, they have succeeded in getting some of our Bread Drivers from us, which will give us some temporary inconvenience until our new Carriage becomes acquainted with their routine, but if they intend to put up shops for this kind of corpse-nance, they mistake as American public. We have the most confidence in the community, to suppose they can succeed; we feel our friends for support, and we assure it will be granted. We are putting up a fair and honorable Establishment, and intend to merit the encouragement it may receive.

Where may be had, at the Lowest Prices, per pound each, *sweetbi