The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Notice.

[illegible] MAGNE & WEISSE [illegible]

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR FIRST LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

[illegible] E. KENNER,

[illegible] of Public Accounts,

[illegible] S. BUDELON.

[illegible] Congress,

[illegible] C. P. JACKSON,

[illegible] CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Friday Morning, June 8, 1849.

Whig Mass Meeting.

The Whigs of the city of New Orleans will [illegible] BANKS' ARCADE, on SATURDAY [illegible] at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] of ratifying the nominations [illegible] Convention at Baton Rouge, and well [illegible] expressions from our candidate [illegible] ALEXANDER DECLOUET, [illegible] KENNER, now in our city [illegible] of the Central Whig Executive [illegible]

Funeral honors to Gen. Gaines.

[illegible] in view of the public sorrow felt for the [illegible] of General Gaines, the shipping in the [illegible] displayed their colors at half-mast, and [illegible] other things which decorate our public [illegible] were likewise lowered. At intervals [illegible] the boom of cannon resounded [illegible] the Place d'Armes and Lafayette Square. [illegible] day the usual dress of the deceased, [illegible] of spectators gathered to be [illegible] the dead warrior.

[illegible] were arrangements, shortly [illegible] o'clock, the funeral cortege commenced [illegible]. The body was preceded by a de[illegible] of Major Gally's artillery battalion, [illegible] and guns shrouded in mourning. [illegible] was followed with black velvet, on [illegible] his insignia had been richly emblazoned, was placed on a gun carriage [illegible] bearers we noticed the Hon. [illegible] Eustis, Gen. Lewis, and [illegible] officers. A detachment [illegible] United States troops followed the coffin. [illegible] detachments from the various volunteer companies of the city, in the procession, was [illegible] a large number of carriages [illegible] the friends of the deceased and the [illegible] generally.

[illegible] the funeral cortege left Town Royal street [illegible] the Lafayette, from whence the coffin was [illegible] on board the usual steamer for Mobile. [illegible] the demands of trade, frequent and important, would force her into [illegible] an accommodation to every difficulty, and make her victorious over every obstacle. As steadily as the floodtide waters of the Mississippi pour down, with an irresistible current, to her direct, centrally and irresistably will the streams of commerce discharge themselves into her bay.

In other respects, however, New Orleans was always an unfavorable location for a city.—When Bienville, one hundred and twenty-eight years ago, determined to erect a trading post upon the spot, he had to cut away the thick grove of cypress and tangled brakes of cane, springing up amidst a marshy swamp, covered, in the whole, with water, and to erect embankments and piles for the foundations of the houses. In the midst of innumerable alligators, snakes and frogs, and buzzing millions of mosquitoes, the adventurous French pioneers erected their amphibious huts. All the aspects and appurtenances of the place were most unfavorable to occupation, and betokened the constant vicissitudes of disease to which it must be liable. A more promising hotbed for fever, and the thousands of its thirteen is here" to, could not have been found. The history of the place has fulfilled this, and make New Orleans, through all its growth and prosperity, a very Gogotha for its inhabitants.

But the energies of man, in observance of the dictates of interest, have triumphed over every obstacle, and made New Orleans the great city she is, with her splendid edifices, her thousand steamboats, her extensive shipping, and her merchant-princes like Tegna, and Liverpool. The foundations of the city have been overspread by firm pavements, causeways and dykes; have drained away the superfluous waters; and a magnificent Levee has shut off the inundating waves of the Mississippi. It is through this Levee, that the swollen tide has now broken, and spread over all the adjacent country, with one half of the city under. Vast injury has already been done to property; thousands have been driven from their homes; and still greater disasters are threatened in the future. All efforts to stop the crevasse have been in vain, and as there is a prospect of the continuance, if not increase, of the freshets, which annually occur in the summer, for the meeting of the waters in the upper tributaries of the Mississippi, and Missouri, it is impossible to tell what will be the extent of the inundation, and the ruin of property. We may exaggerate the dangers, but it seems to us, that the interest of New Orleans is reckless inadequate in the extreme.

[illegible] the situation of things, she will receive the sympathy of the entire country. But we her upon interest and solicitude on her account. Mobile owes New Orleans many debts of gratitude. She has always shown us a spirit of neighborly kindness and regard, in all our calamities. When this city, in 1833, was suffering, as she never has at any other time, from the combined ravages of yellow fever and fire, New Orleans, with a most generous and philanthropic spirit, sent over deputations of her citizens, to assist us in our distresses,—to minister to our sick,—and to aid us in the protection of our property from the reckless incendiaries who were nightly applying the torch to our dwellings. The Firemen of New Orleans, the Sisters of Charity, and other benevolent ministries, rendered the most efficient services, and liberal contributions were made for the relief of our indigent. Such noble and generous conduct can never be forgotten, and we, at least, must ever regard New Orleans as the Good Samaritan of cities, having the highest claim for a requital, whenever she herself shall be suffering. No feeling of envy, no rivalry of interests, no time, nor incidents, can ever remove our sympathy and our sense of such an obligation. Mobile will always sympathize in the misfortunes of the Crescent City, and stand ready to render any aid in her power. In this point of view, we should have been truly glad if our fellow-citizen, Capt. Grant, could have been successful in stopping the crevasse. In no shallow spirit of vanity, but in conscious pride at the reciprocation of a debt we owe, we should have hailed such a result. This is the feeling of Mobile towards New Orleans, and we trust it may never be misunderstood.

California stories.

Captain BEALE has got to New York, and astounds the marvel-loving citizens of Gotham with his accounts of the richness of the *placers*, and dazzled their eyes with the exhibition of a single lump of pure gold, worth $1500. The papers teem with details furnished by him, similar to those which he communicated to the Mobile editors, and which have been published here. But there is yet another way-larer from California, whose wondrous narratives have astonished the natives. We allude to Mr. PARROTT, our Consul at Mazatlan, who left that town on the 10th of April, and is now in New York.—Mr. PARROTT visited the *placers* for the purpose of informing himself, and his revelations are certainly more astonishing than any which have yet reached us. *Ecce Signum*:

The limits of the placers towards the south are constantly being extended by the new discoveries; the northern district, owing to the remoteness from civilization, have not yet been fully explored. The earth in some places has been dug to the depth of 9 feet, and the proportion of gold found to be quite as great as on the surface. The richness of the dry diggings is in some places almost incredible. Mr. Parrott estimates that the amount of gold which will be obtained the present year, at *thirty million dollars*.

But the riches of California do not consist in gold alone. All the precious metals are there found, in greater or less profusion, as well as the rarest and most valuable jewels. Two mines of silver have been lately discovered, one of which is known to but few persons, who jealously keep the secret. Platinum is also known to exist in considerable quantities.

A rough diamond, nearly the size of a hen's egg, has been found by one of the miners in the Sacramento valley. General Vallejo, who was Mr. Parrott's informant, says that it was brought to him by the finder, who demanded $100,000 for it. Emeralds of large size are frequently met with, but their value is scarcely known.—These or four new quicksilver mines have been discovered, one of which, a very rich deposit, lies between the valley of Santa Clara and San Joaquin. The Forbes mine, however, is the only one worked as yet. The extent and value of these quicksilver mines is not equalled by any other locality in the world.

Both of coal have also been found near the coast, but cannot of course be worked under the present state of things.

Mr. Parrott informs us that in the Sierra Navada, to the north-east of San Francisco, there is a volcano in active operation. On the 3d of March the heaviest snow-storms in the memory of the inhabitants took place.

There are but fifty women in the town of San Francisco, twenty of whom are Americans.

The price of lots in the town is, as before stated, enormous. The sales take place, however, with little regard to the title of the property, and as there are two or three seperate claims upon a greater part of it, this may lead to great difficulty in the future. Sometimes the same land is sold to different parties by two Alcaldes.

The U. S. sloop of war Dale, which sailed from San Francisco for the United States on the 20th of March, has $200,000 in gold dust on board.

Nearly the whole of Captain Sutter's 40,000 bushels of grain rotted in the fields, for the want of some body to harvest it. The price of flour at the diggings when Mr. Parrott left, was three dollars per pound, though at San Francisco it was down to ten dollars per barrel. There was not much sickness at the diggings, excepting scurvy and a few cases of fever. There was likewise, some scurvy at San Francisco, owing to the great want of vegetable food, the cultivation of the soil being entirely neglected.

The rarest and most valuable jewels! Emerals of large size, and diamonds as big as a hen's egg! Whew! We are afraid that Mr. PARROTT, like the bird which bears his name, is only repeating some silly words which he has caught from others. A diamond the size of a hen's egg would be priceless in value. The wealthiest of living monarchs could not purchase it, were he to bankrupt his treasury. We "cotton" to the thirty millions of gold; we admit the story of precious stones being found in the valleys; we can readily believe in the quicksilver mines; but we can't swallow the the enormous diamond, without a wry face. It is almost too large for our credulity, ample as the cotton undoubtedly is in all that respects the wonders of California. But making every possible allowance for the exaggerated dimensions which Mr. PARROTT's narrative has probably assumed, and enough still remains to prove that California is a modern Ophir, and that the wealth of the mineral world has been scattered amongst its sands with boundless profusion. Leaving out of view everything but the gold, it is certain that that precious metal exists in quantities previously undreamed of, that it may be gathered with the simplest contrivances, and by the most rude and unskilful labor, and that any body who can manage to reach the placers and has resolution and courage to work, can by the toil of a year or two, acquire a competence for life. There is enough of the marvellous in this alone, to render superfluous any accumulation of amazement by accounts of quicksilver mines, beds of coal, rich and rare minerals, and diamonds the size of a hen's egg.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

WASHINGTON, May 24th, 1849.

Messrs Editors of the Bee:

The entrance of Edmund Burke, Esq., late Commissioner of the Patent Office, into the property and editorial management of the Washington *Union*, is full of meaning to the Whig party, and as nothing which can produce results escapes the attention of skilful leaders, it will be well to understand the movement.

The object is to re-unite the disorganized elements of the strictly and radically democratic party on such a platform as will be most likely to make at the same time a wedge of division between the Whigs of the North and the South.

The *Union*, as the standard-bearer of the reconciled democracy, will advocate—and with the hope and intention of making it an exclusive party measure—the reference of the slavery question to the territorial courts. Thus it will maintain that each territory shall decide for itself on the admission or exclusion of slavery—that to the District of Columbia shall be referred now, when, and whether, slavery shall be abolished in that district—and on the very delicacy of this delicate and exclusively Southern interest. It will aim so to steer as to make it party strong at the South, while, by the dignity and moderation of its words, it will seriously the sectional prejudices against the Whigs of the North. In effect, the union of the great dividing States of New York and Pennsylvania had already taken this ground, and the color of all its acts for the last three months indicate the correctness of the neutral position of those States.

Not only will the *Union* check boldly seize on their own, the advantageous ground,—which of right is not party property,—but they will endeavor to make of it an apple of discord in their adversaries, by enlarging the Wilmot Proviso to the circumscribed and unexceeding creed of the Northern Whigs. Those of the South must look to the honor and interests of their nation, with something more than their past zeal and watchfulness, or the South will be marshaled, if the party is not torn in fragments by sectional discords. Mr Burke is one of the ablest and best informed men in the country. Quick to see, prompt to combine, and ready to act—of the North by birth, education and sympathies, an honorable gentleman, Mr. Burke, is of the South, and above all profoundly earnest in all he does,—he knows well how to meet the views, without yielding to the mere prejudices, of his section of the confederation. A thorough student and enthusiastic lover of the constitution, from which—as he understands it—he allows no departure, he comes into the arena in complete armor, with an energetic and fixed determination to conquer or be buried right knightly with sword and cuirass on the field of battle.

This plan of taking a clear and well defined platform is the planting thereon the banner of Southern Rights under the Constitution" is not a sudden thought at Washington. It has been under heedful discussion during the whole winter. To take such a position as would place the Northern Whigs in a nonplussed in the requirements of the South, and compel Gen. Taylor's Cabinet to act with them instead of the chief of his own party, or lose the confidence of the people by assuming nullion of his pledges, has been and is the settled policy of the Union leaders. It is a profound and stunning calculation which the Whigs of the South in Congress must carry out by refusing to make their sectional rights a party question, and by voting loyalty in mass against every movement of aggressive interference.

The late abolitionism had sure information from Cuba, of a wide spread organization of the Creoles for revolution and independence. It is now accused of holding these plans for freedom in obeyance by allowing it to be supposed that our government would purchase the Island. Gen. Taylor's supposed opposition to this purchase, is enkindling the Cubans to renewed effort, and even the Spanish Ministers are forced to own that the "Pearl of the Antilles "trembles in the embrace of Spain. If, as it now seems probable to our southern statesmen, Cuba should be offered to the Union during this administration, would it be reduced to a strict party issue between Whigs and Democrats? Unquestionably the adhesion of such a state to the Southern representation, would be important to the equilibrium of the Federal compact, now so seriously deranged by the preponderance of non-slaveholding states in the House of Representatives, and an exact equality in the Senate. This equality in the Senate must, however, be destroyed in the course of a few years, as Delaware scarcely holds to the South by one hand, while with the other she earnestly grasps the North, and whatever new States come in—whether California, Minesota, New Mexico or Oregon—will be non-slaveholding. To meet this, the South should sink all minor considerations and urge the acquisition of Cuba, and the division of Texas into two States. This is not a theme for party schisms or political coquetry, but a measure of vital necessity. A just equilibrium at this crisis is the only guarantee for Southern independence and the stability of the Union.

MONTGOMERY.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.—The New York Journal of Commerce has now for its Paris correspondent our talented countryman, Robert Walsh, Esq. The Journal of Tuesday has a letter from him, from which we extract the following items:

PARIS, May 10th, 1849.

The Academy of Sciences has received from its committee, a very interesting report on Gambey's *great circle* of the astronomical observatory, and his method of division. Exactness of division is the primary merit of instruments destined for the sciences. It is to Gambey, who is dead, that France owes her marvellous instruments of a precision nearly mathematical. The *great circle* was his last and crowning work. The Committee of the Academy conclude that it is of importance for science that Gambey's peculiar method, or process, should be speedily made public and common, and that the Minister of Public Instruction be requested to indemnify his family for the divulgation.—A scientific reporter observes, "At this time, England can boast of no mechanician *artist*, that touches the heels of our Gambey and our Bruenner. Germany, in short, fortunate, as she has her Reposld and Ertel; and those artists—really inferior to Gambey—would welcome as a providential gift, the disclosures of the method of the master of masters."

The substitution, as proposed by Mr. Leclaire, of the white of zinc for cerusse or white lead, in oil painting, is pronounced a complete success, and may revolutionize the art. It saves health, and life, and expense. The Paris statistics of saturnine or lead disease and mortality, are indeed dreadful. And a close observation of the effects of cerusse upon the workmen, and on the coloring in pictures, pronounced him a benefactor, to study remedial ingredients and precautions. He is believed to have fully ascertained both the white of zinc, which two celebrated French chemists had suggested, but their experiments were confined to their laboratories. He has tried it in more than six thousand detailed effects of cerusse upon the workmen, and