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No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duvergier, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaneu Willis, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 24 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.
O. P. JACKSON.
SECOND DISTRICT.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday morning, Aug. 13, 1849.

☞ The mail failed yesterday from beyond Philadelphia.

My Ox and your Bull.

It is a common saying that the wounded pigeon is known by its fluttering. The truth of the adage is exemplified in the squirming of the Locofocos at the charge made by a correspondent of this paper, that Gen. WALKER was an Adams man in 1825, and that he subsequently supported an Adams man for Congress in his district. To both these charges, be it remarked, the Locofoco Press and Gen. WALKER himself plead guilty; and the latter seems to have thought the allegations so grave as to require a formal notice under his own signature. The acknowledgement of the substantial truth of the charges is all that the Whigs could desire—the excuses, extenuations and explanations which accompany it, neither add to nor detract from the value of the confession. We really think it not a very heinous sin that Gen. WALKER was a partisan of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1825. It is certainly to his credit that for once he sustained a pure and upright statesman, whose administration was as nearly faultless as any which preceded or has followed it. But in the eyes of Locofocism there is infinite guilt in this act. It makes an awful hiatus in the democracy of 40 years standing, which they were wont to boast of, as distinguishing their candidate, and Gen. WALKER himself seems to attach much gravamen to the charge, inasmuch as he devotes by a long explanatory letter to its explanation or palliation. But let that pass.

Gen. WALKER's friends uphold the doctrine that a man may conscientiously change his opinions. This is unquestionable. Yet how happens it that while Locofocism claims for its exponent the benefit of this principle in politics, it denies to every other person its application to itself? Gen. WALKER may be pardoned for receiving Adams against JACKSON, why are Democrats to be denounced for receiving Adams years ago, with a very large proportion of the people and the State, that the experiment of a civil judiciary was a dangerous one. Why was not this argument alleged by the conscientious Locofoco against General Downs, when he ran for United States Senator, and against PIERRE SOULÉ, when he was chosen to the same exalted station? We heard nothing of these gentlemen being repudiated by the integrity Democracy, because they had agreed with ALEXANDER DUCLOTE in opposing an elective judiciary; neither were there any Democratic processes launched against Gov. JOHNSON for opposing GEORGE EUSTIS—another opponent of the election of judges by the people—to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

When JACKSON, ADAMS, and CRAWFORD, ran in 1824, an Adams man was looked upon in the South as an incorrigible federalist; and the politician who braved public opinion in support of that ill-regarded citizen, might be regarded as a terrible specimen of moral hardihood. Gen. WALKER did so however, and as he has expiated the original sin of Adams federalism by twenty odd years of fealty to the so called democracy, we presume he is entitled to forgiveness, like his fellow sinners, JAMES BUCHANAN, GEORGE BANCROFT, ROGER B. TANEY, and a host of others. We have yet, however, to learn that a general Louisiana, who in 1843, '44 and '48, was for and against an elective Judiciary, in opposition to an unshakable majority of the people, Office Seeker, and a large majority of the members of the Convention that framed the new Constitution, merits ostracism for sharing the opinions of the most enlightened and influential Whigs and Democrats in the State, and vetoing the sum and substance of all that is charged against our Candidates. They were once before in an Elective Magistracy—they were once rather fearful of universal suffrage—they once thought with YOUNGS, SEGARS, WISDOM, EUSTIS, DOWNS, SOULÉ, and nearly every Democrat in the State, that these innovations were improper. They have modified their views, even as Gen. WALKER has done. The latter deserves pardon for having been an Adams man, but DUCLOTE and KENNER deserve detestation for having formerly agreed with the majority of the suffragans of Louisiana on the question of electing the Judges by the people. Such is the argument of Locofocoism, and a more shallow and ungenuine one it has rarely been our lot to meet with. It hasn't strength enough to stand alone.

The Rey Case.

We have devoted a considerable portion of our available space to the speeches of Messrs. COURAND and LARUE, delivered on Saturday evening. Both were masterly. The remarks of the former gentleman are given in a condensed shape, whilst those of the latter are reported in full, from *Berdoin* notes that we took on court. To a correct understanding of the case, it became necessary for us to embody the arguments of counsel on both sides, and though in doing so, we have been compelled to apportion a larger space of our paper than we can well afford, yet we are satisfied that the importance of the matter rendered it incumbent on us to do justice to both sides of the question. Without asking our readers to appreciate a sacrifice which scarcely merits that appellation, we will invite them, nevertheless, to peruse these reports, as they convey in a succinct form all the material points of the testimony elicited during the trial.

This morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. LARUE will resume his argument, and on the opening of the court this afternoon, Mr. HUNTON, the District Attorney of the United States, and Mr. REYNOLDS, the State District Attorney, will close for the prosecution. It will be equally our duty to report the arguments of these gentlemen.

Gen. TAYLOR'S visit to PENNSYLVANIA.—The editors of the Pittsburg *Gazette* have received the following telegraphic despatch from Gov. Johnson:

HARRISBURG, Aug. 1, 1849.

Editors of the Pittsburg Gazette:

President Taylor and myself will be happy to meet the citizens of Allegheny county, on Saturday evening, the 18th of August.

W. F. JOHNSTON.

The *Gazette* says, "appropriate arrangements, worthy of the dignity of the occasion, will of course be immediately made."

A despatch from Washington, states that General Taylor leaves on the 10th for Lancaster, Pa.

Canadian Affairs.

MONTREAL, August 2.

Some considerable excitement was created here yesterday by a report that the Horse Police were to make their appearance here to-day. The political trials seemingly neglected, in consequence of the Cholera, which prevents the Grand Jury from assembling.

The report of interments for the past 24 hours is 17, 8 of which were from Cholera.

We have no report to-day from Quebec.

EUROPE.

Although the mail failed yesterday, and the papers by the *Cambria* did not arrive, we have been enabled to gather a few additional items of intelligence from Wilmer & Smith's *Times*, received by the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. Among the deaths in England we see that of Horace Smith, Esq., one of the authors of "Rejected Addresses." He died on the 12th ult. at Tunbridge Wells.

Hungary and Austria.

Military Movements.

We have accounts from Vienna to the 12th inst., but they bring little news of interest, save that of the occupation of Debreczin, on the 3d inst., by the Russian corps of Gen. Chodajeff, previously detached against that place by Marshal Paskiewitch, whose head quarters were at Miskolcz at the date of the latest certain accounts.

The Russian corps which entered Hungary by the Jablunka pass had occupied Chemolis and Kremnitz. Rumors had been circulated that Marshal Paskiewitch's troops had entered Pesth or Waitzen, but they appear to have rested on no certain authority. The Austrian troops on the left bank of the Danube had advanced some distance towards Comorn, and was within three hours march of the place.

A bridge is stated to have been thrown across the Danube, at a place called *Fursta Lowarsd*, so as to secure a communication with the Austrians on the right bank, where Haynau's head quarters were at Nagy Igmand. Some German accounts speak of considerable advantage gained by the Magyars in an attack or attacks on Acs; but these accounts seem to be merely Hungarian versions of the reconnoissance previously described in the imperial accounts. The latest accounts from Transylvania state that Bem was at Hermannstadt.

Advices from Vienna of the 13th inst., state that Buda and Pesth surrendered to the Austro-Russian troops on the 11th inst., without resistance. The Austrians immediately took possession of the former, and the Russians the latter.

The Battle near Comorn.

In the battle before Comorn on the 11th, 180 pieces of cannon were brought into the field by the Hungarians, and 170 by the Austrians. The severe loss sustained by the latter in artillery men may be estimated from the circumstance that several of the guns had to be served latterly by the Deutchmeister infantry.

Gen. Benedek, in the *melee*, was dragged from his horse by the wild bolting of an artillery team, and he had scarcely recovered his seat before his charger was shot under him. The Hungarians fought with furious impetuosity. A battalion charged the Austrian grenadiers repeatedly with the bayonet, but was repulsed with great effect. The 16-pounders of the Russians told with great effect.

Denys Pazmandy, formerly President of the Hungarian National Assembly, was brought prisoner into Presburg at three on the afternoon of the 11th under a strong escort. He sat in his own handsome equipage, while the people gazed mutely at the statesman whose eloquence had so often called down thunders of applause.

Ten beautiful horses of his stud, led after the carriage, drew scarcely less attention from the crowd than their captive master, and the little procession was followed eagerly by the curious until it disappeared within the doors of the river barracks.

Distant cannon was heard at the same time in the direction of Turnau. It was explained by the circumstance of the Austrian corps stationed there advancing towards Szored to effect a communication with the advance guard of the Russians, under General Grabbe. All along the road from Presburg and Vienna, field hospitals are established, the churches lying in many places used for this purpose. The wounded Austrians is severely felt.

Gen. Haynau's head quarters on the 15th, there was circulated a report that a fresh battle had occurred before Comorn on the 13th, and another that the Russians had joined the corps of Gen. Ramberg in Pesth; both of which appear highly improbable.

Italy.

Latest from Rome.

General Oudinot has dismissed all the persons in office under the Republican government, and even under Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE, and put in their places all persons whom he could find that had held office under Gregory XVI.

The governor of Rome has established his residence at the Palace Torlonia. Lieut Col. Chapuis is appointed Prefect of Police, and will reside at the Palace Madama. Michel Accursi has been arrested.

Garibaldi was at Civita Castellana. 3000 Austrians were at Foligno, and 4000 more at Macerata. The French were also at Viterbo. Some Spanish detachments are scattered around Frascati. The Neapolitans were at Frosinone. On the 11th a grand review was to be held, and a solemn Te Deum at St. Peter's.

Denmark and Prussia.

The ratification of the protocol and armistice were exchanged at Berlin on the 17th according, as soon as the troops shall take up the position assigned to them in Schleswig, the blockade of the German and Russian ports.

The orders will be communicated to land and sea forces in one day. The exchange took place at the British embassy.

An agent of Schleswig had arrived at Berlin, to protest against the armistice.

Germany.

A decree of the Grand Duke prolongs the state of siege for a month. Severe measures have been taken by the Prussian commanders to prevent the disorder in the Duchy, and their soldiers have been authorized to make use of their arms.

M. Hecker, who emigrated to America last year, had arrived at Baden. No additional news from Rastadt.

OVERFLOW OF RED RIVER.—The Caddo papers state that a portion of that Parish has been inundated by the waters of Red River. The steamer *J. T. Donnell*, Capt. Kimbull, from Shreveport, the 8th, reports that the water there was falling fast—that it was at a stand at Natchitoches—that the crops on the river are totally destroyed by the overflow—that the water is from four to eight feet deep on all the plantations between Shreveport and Natchitoches—that below, on the Bondieu, the stock is nearly all destroyed. That there has been great destruction of property at Grand Ecore, caused by the caving in of the Front street, together with some of the warehouses—that Col. De Ruessey's gin-house fell in the river with about an acre of ground, on Wednesday morning last—that Alexandria still continues dry, protected by the levee, which is only a few inches above the surface of the water—that the levee broke in three places below Alexandria; and the river is two feet higher than it was during the overflow of 1844.

BOLD ROBBERY.—The Concord (N. H.) *Democrat* states that on Saturday last, the value of Dr. Willard, of that town, was broken open in the baggage car of the Northern Railroad, between this place and Franklin. The value contained $600 mostly in gold, about $6,000 worth of notes, bills, &c., besides articles of clothing. All the money and notes were taken, together with a change of apparel. On the following day, an Irishman named Telley was arrested at Andover for the theft, and upon diligent search, the greater part of the money and all the stolen property were found upon his premises.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—By a telegraphic despatch from Fayetteville, we learn that the recent contest for members of Congress has terminated in the election of Clingman, J. P. Caldwell, Deberry, Sheppard and Outlaw, Whigs; and Venable, Daniel and Ashe, Democrats. In the 9th district the contest between Stanley (W.) and Lane (D.) is close, and the result doubtful. In the last Congress the delegation stood 6 Whigs and 3 Democrats.

ALABAMA.—There is nothing new from this State. ALSTON and HILLIARD (Whigs) are certainly elected to Congress. The third district is doubtful, and nothing has been heard from the fourth. In the other three districts the Whigs stand no chance whatever.

TENNESSEE.—The Tennessee papers confirm the intelligence of the election of Trousdale (D.) as Governor, but there is nothing thus far to verify the statement that the Whigs had lost three members of Congress. We don't believe it yet, though it is not impossible.

INDIANA.—In the counties of Marion, Bartholomew, Tippecanoe and Johnson, MARTIN, the Whig candidate for Governor, gains 102 votes over the vote for Taylor. In the Congressional district represented last year by DUNN, (W.) that gentleman has 329 majority in Jefferson county.

A BORE.—The trial or investigation about the abducted Rey, as it appears in the New Orleans papers, is a bore. Benton' speech about Kearney, President Polk's last message, and Sir Robert Walker's last Treasury report, came near being the death of those who attempted to read them. There is no knowing the effect of the Rey proceedings. Worse than the cholera we think.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

If our friend of the *Advertiser* had had to report the proceedings as well as to read them, he might with more justice complain of the affair being "a bore."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Winsboro (S. C.) *Herald* of the 3d says:—A most horrid murder and suicide occurred in the upper part of this district, near Feasterville, on Tuesday last. The circumstances of the case, as far as we have been able to ascertain, seems to be, that a Mr. GEORGE DYE, on the 31st ult., for cause unknown to the public, shot his wife, who was instantly killed, and then deliberately reloaded the gun, and put an end to his own miserable existence. We understand that the children of the parties were eye witnesses to this deep tragedy.

The Alleged Abduction.

BEFORE THE HON. GEO. Y. BRIGHT AND M. M. COHEN, Esq., U. S. COMMISSIONER.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At five o'clock on Saturday evening Mr. Collens rose for the defence and continued his argument. The gentleman proceeded to relate the circumstances towards the end of May and beginning of June, as connected with the testimony of Trescazes. This portion it is unnecessary to repeat in *extenso*, as the matter has already been gone over partially by other speakers for the defence. Mr. Collens alluded more especially to the unsatisfactory nature of Trescazes' evidence, and the insinuations it apparently tended to convey, without implying any direct charge. As bearing on the matter Mr. C. read from Grenaief, vol. 1. page 217. It is well considered that declarations made in private to a single witness are the weakest kind of evidence, unless corroborated by the strongest kind of circumstantial proof. The gentleman then went on to sift—and he did it in a most able manner—the testimony of Trescazes, as connected with the development of facts during the examination of the Chancellor, and showed what were the real intentions of the Consul in calling upon Trescazes. On the 15th May the Consul received the *exhorte*; a few days afterwards he went to the Mexican Consul, requesting information as soon as certain persons should apply for a passport—the names he gave were Garcia and Fernandez. Had the Consul known Garcia under the name of Rey, he would have told Mr. Dubisteen of it. It appears from Duquesney's testimony, that the Consul did not know Garcia under the name of Rey, until the beginning of June. For this reason Mr. C. considered the evidence of Trescazes contradicted in every possible shape. It is sufficient that a witness making a relation of this kind should be contradicted by another witness—if so the whole testimony falls to the ground (Greenleaf, vol. 1. Sec. 200). To show that the Consul had no information on the matter in question when he conversed with Trescazes, I will refer your Honors to his answer to the *exorte*, on the 1st June, in which he states that he has not been able to obtain any information. It seems that Llorente and Garcia were together almost from the time the former reached New Orleans; it seems also that Garcia was disgusted with his proposed friends and that a few days after wards probably Llorente or Ayala went to the Spanish Consul and spoke of the unfortunate situation of Rey. It appears also that about this time, at Llorente's instance, Rey obtained his asylum at Morante's. Now suppose that the Consul wanted to have Rey, would he have told Llorente to have led him to the house of a stranger—would it not have been better to have left him in his original position; or could Llorente not have taken him somewhere else, say to the premises of Marie or Eagle. The supposition is utterly inconsistent with the facts.

About the time that Llorente brought Rey to Morante's house, we find the Consul writing letters to Havana, in behalf of Rey, and soliciting a pardon for him. This was a few days after the *exhorte* had been returned. Was Garcia making the same statements to Ayala and Duquesney. If so, was the conduct of a man who desires to abduct another, the proceedings of the Consul were certainly very queer. Are we to take every imaginable supposition of guilt in face of all the facts proved? Is not the other hypothesis more reasonable? On the 26th June the Consul writes that Rey is willing to make a declaration concerning Fernandez and his accomplices. The lawyer gives a sufficient idea of the contents of that letter, though the letter was not taken into evidence; as it contained matters that were not necessary to be laid before a Judge in Court. Mr. C. here read the answer referred to, and we are given the facts set forth in that letter, their natural representation of no guilt, or is it more fortune than into an admission of wrong? Which is again the correct hypothesis? We see Garcia giving information to the Spanish Consul's office, and the letter was received; we see Rey stating that he expected a pardon, and yet we are to go on supposing and supposing upon the favor of such improbable and illegitimate conclusions. Are supposings, and imaginations to carry the day against every hypothesis of innocence? Is Rey the abductor? men find that Ayala was a secret agent of the Cuban authorities? No wonder he put in the vast field of suppositions. We must stick to facts and see what is proven here.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and we will prove that every fact elicited shines in favor of the hypothesis of innocence. It is proved that the Spanish Consul had an interview with Rey at his office, subsequently at Morante's, and on the 30th May day again at his office. Did he go there with a dagger in his hand to force a declaration from Rey? It is proved, that on the 23d June Rey left the Consul. Is this inconsistent with the supposition that Rey had already promised to make a declaration? And yet these gentlemen suppose that evidence was used, and that some mysterious and horrible means were adopted in the Consul's office to force a confession from Rey. Had such been the case, would he not have told Morante about it? Would he have asked him what doctor had called to see him Garcia, being cornered by the direct question, answered that it was the Spanish consul, but he told nothing more, or, supposing the contrary, Morante has told us nothing about it. It appears that Garcia studiously concealed from Morante, everything that had occurred between him and the Spanish Consul. And what is not very natural? He was in constant dread of Fernandez and his friends. It is proved by the testimony of Dr. Maull, that when Garcia made that inquiry, he imagined that he had been poisoned. What poor, but native cunning Garcia have had in going to the Spanish Consul? It was to obtain the protection of that official. He could not have made the confession as a mere matter of fear. And it is directly declared that if he make this declaration, he could go to Havana without fear. What right have you to make suppositions that he was forced into doing so by threats?

Remember that on the 2d or 3d July, he go to the Consul alone, and tell him his own story. The best thing I have to allude to, are the conversations which took place on the 26th June, especially as connected with Dorsch. On that day Rey appears to be completely in the power of the Spanish Consul, and yet it appears that at this very moment Llorente and Ayala are in front of the Consul's office. Unfortunately, however, Carono has left us a circumstance that has been disproved by three witnesses. He was most positively declared, and therefore this alleged fact must go for nought. On the 27th, Ayala starts for Havana, under the name of Juan, but by this same opportunity, the Consul sends off letters through his Secretary. Mr. C. then recalled the incidents recounted by Ayala during his stay in Havana, which occurred some time as the Court frequently asked for an explanation of certain portions of Ayala's evidence. The Court having further intimated that counsel was introducing suppositions for facts, Mr. C. replied that the defence had an unquestionable right to make such presumptions in favor of innocence, whilst the prosecution was bound to prove the guilt of the accused. Dufour, idea, that the man referred to in Sandoval's communication was Ayala, and not Rey, is a mere supposition; and admitting it to be true and controvert it, it would stand on record as a mere imagination of the prosecution, and would consequently go for nothing. But apart from that, I contend that the whole chain of correspondence agrees in a perfect manner on Dufourcay.

The next date I come to is the 1st or 2d of July, when Mr. Bertoni decides that he saw the Consul and Mr. Rey talking arm in arm together. Bertoni did not say—he said they were close together, and walking in the direction of Morante's shop. What interpretations do you wish to deduce from this? Supposed he was going to see Garcia, and not that Rey? Or, if it is a fact in favor of my hypothesis. The Consul may have gone there to make the arrangements for Garcia's departure; he may have said to Garcia, Rey, we will assist you; disguise yourself and obtain all possible secrecy. It is astonishing what deductions gentlemen will sometimes draw when their imaginations run away with him. Why, Dufour, I was once stopped in the street by Rey. Mr. *Dufour*—As regards the departure of the Mary Ellen, everything went on in regular order; the greater portion of the cargo was taken on board on the 3d July, and on the 4th the crew was engaged in taking in stores. Mr. Collens dwelt on the fact of Garcia having been at the Consul's office on the 3d July; it appeared in itself that everything connected with his departure was going on in a satisfactory manner. And now on the 5th July, Garcia is represented as having dined at Morante's and at Victor's nearly at the same moment. This singular fact is testified to by two witnesses. On the other hand, Mr. Ricardo says that Garcia stayed at Morante's all day, whilst Veoward swears that he came to his shop on that identical day to get fifty cents. How are we to reconcile this conflicting testimony? It he could get up to Fernandez's shop without Ricardo noticing it, surely he could have gone out with Llorente, without attracting the attention of that same person. On the 5th July, a certain pistol, loaned by Morante to Garcia, a month previous, and which he carried about his person, for the purpose of defending himself, is returned to Morante by Garcia leaving it on the shop. The fact means nothing but this, that Garcia wanted to go, and spread upon to carry off property belonging to Morante. This is all in conformity with the instructions given to Rey, to keep his departure secret.

And now we come to the vessel. What was the object of those persons who were seen to go down with Rey, and accompany him on board. The supposition that we make is that Garcia sent to the vessel for the purpose of going away. It agrees indeed with every circumstance. What other intention could he have had in going there. Is it probable that Llorente and Ayala, leaves him with Marie, who waits in the direction four? the vessel with Garcia. Why did he disguise himself with spectacles? Is it consistent with our hypothesis, that he wanted to go away secretly? Mr. Collens went on to sift the testimony connected with these proceedings of the 5th July, and contended throughout that the supposition assumed by the defence was surely a correctone, viz: that Garcia left of his own accord, but was induced by his movements with the necessary veil of secrecy that he was desired to observe. It is needless to say that Mr. C. displayed great tact in his searching analysis of the evidence.

We will endeavor, in a case for the prosecution, and endeavor to help them out in their suppositions.—We must presume that Llorente was in possession of some capricious chemical secret, which had the effect of rendering him insensible during the time the cigar had that it took to convey Garcia from the coffee house to the rail of the vessel—and arrived on board he instantaneously recovered his faculties and walks quietly into the cabin. For it stands evidenced, and is corroborated by numerous witnesses, that the moment Garcia got on board, he proceeded very leisurely into the cabin. This supposition is on a par with the assumptions developed by the fertile imagination of the prosecution. Turn which ever direction we turn, we encounter flights of fancy, instead of solid and substantial facts.—Much stress has been laid on the great haste with that Garcia wore at the time he was abducted by forcibly, your Honors, I wish you would try the experiment of walking in a great hurry with green goggles, and let me see whether you wouldn't be apt to stumble. No doubt that Rey asked his companions to lend him a hand by getting aboard. Does it appear in evidence that Rey struggled or made any resistance? No, not once. But we have no space to follow the gentleman in his lengthened argument, during which he contended that the prosecution had throughout based their case on a string of supposition.

Mr. C. then referred to the incidents of the voyage, and contrasted the behavior of Rey—his anxiety to see on deck whilst the pilot was taking the vessel across the bar—his treatment as a passenger, &c., with the supposition that he had been forcibly abducted. Why, if such had been the case, and McConnell were a confederate, the very time