The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1[illegible] NOS. N.—NEW SERIES. } OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. —— NEW-ORLEANS MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1849. { MAGNE [illegible] Crozat No. 93 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] $12.00 [illegible] 5.00 [illegible] TEN lines, [illegible] half [illegible] Advertisements [illegible] square every [illegible] day.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
[illegible] O. P. JACKSON,
[illegible] ARTHUR M. CONRAD.

For State Senate,
[illegible] BIRD,
[illegible] VOGEN DE FOUR,
[illegible] CENAS CAPUT.

For House of Representatives.
[illegible] W. W. MATTHEWS,
[illegible] FERGUSON FARRAR.
[illegible] FAYRE,
[illegible] W. HARVEY,
[illegible] W. BURTON,
[illegible] S. HAWKINS,
[illegible] WILLIAMS,
[illegible] ISRAEL,
[illegible] CURRY,
[illegible] WOOD,
[illegible] A. CARMEN,
[illegible] XAVIER,
[illegible] W. MILLEMING,
[illegible] DUVERGES,
[illegible] CASTELLANO,
[illegible] DUVERGES.

My reasoning was this: A man not habitually engaged in the tobacco trade, but who entered into it once only when seduced by opportunity, may very fairly be supposed to be ignorant of the special operations of that business, which tobacco dealers alone are interested in learning; but, even if M. Port were a tobacco dealer, does it necessarily follow, as Col. Childs concludes, that he must have engaged in a criminal understanding with M. Wingierski, and have rendered himself guilty of collusion? Really sir, if there is an all-pervading *unqualified* assertion, it is not mine, but that of Col. Childs, which you have not hesitated to endorse.

Finally, Mr. Secretary of State, I read, in my note of the 26th, that M. Port quitted Paris on the 10th of September, and did not return until the [illegible] of October, 1847. You answer, that this [illegible] of mine is not supported by any evidence, and you therefore consider yourself justified in regarding it entirely. I shall, therefore, annex to this letter some documents, the mere reading of which should convince you of the reality of the statement made by me; and to which also see that the Legation of France, which would never consent to become the organ of a criminal accusation without proofs, does not venture, without proofs, to advance an assertion of a fact of the most innocent nature.

Allow me to hope, Mr. Secretary of State, that this letter may be the last of a correspondence which has been already too long, on an all-[illegible] subject. [The Government of the United States must be convinced that it is more honorable to acquit fairly a debt contracted during war, under the pressure of necessity, than to avoid its payment by endeavoring to brand the character of an honest man?]

Accept, I pray you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

GUILLAUME TELL POUSSIN.

The passage in the above letter included within brackets is that which was subsequently withdrawn by Mr. Poussin.

On the 21st April, Mr. CLAYTON writes to Mr. POUSSIN, who was at New York, requesting him to repair immediately to Washington, in consequence of the last letter addressed by that functionary to the Government. The history of what followed is well known. Mr. POUSSIN returned to Washington, was made sensible of the offensive style of his letter, and was permitted to withdraw the objectionable passages. The Government treated the French Minister with moderation and kindness; and had he profited by the lesson, no further difficulty would have ensued. Almost any other Government would have given Mr. POUSSIN his walking papers at once. Mr. CLAYTON simply requests him to repair to Washington without unnecessary delay—and this request, the offspring of a desire on the part of our Government, to give Mr. POUSSIN an opportunity of retracting his insolence, is regarded by a cotemporary as "quite too premonitory." We look upon it not only as wholly unobjectionable, but as dictated by a kind anxiety to enable the French Minister to correct his indiscreet and offensive expressions—and as therefore commendable.

We come now to the Carpender affair. On the 12th May, Mr. POUSSIN calls the attention of the Government to Com. CARPENDER's detention at the Havre, in the *Eugenie*; the history of which has been already truly given. His letter concludes as follows:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs requests me to address to the Cabinet at Washington the most serious observations on the abuse of authority committed by this officer, in illegally detaining the ship Eugenie.

You will easily comprehend, Mr. Secretary of State, how important it is that such occurrences should not be repeated; and that severe blame, at least, should be laid on those who, thus considered themselves empowered to substitute arbitrary measures for justice; and I doubt not that you will, without delay, give your attention to the just complaints of the French Republic.

Mr. CLAYTON replies, that a copy of Com. CARPENDER's explanation of the circumstances accompanying the seizure of the *Eugenie*; and notwithstanding your apprehension on the part of your Government, that the conduct of the commander of the Eugenie was prompted by a spirit of hostility to the Government of the United States, yet, on the receipt of your representations, Mr. CLAYTON's answer [illegible] Webster, who had [illegible] the Secretary of the Navy, to institute a full inquiry into the conduct of Com. CARPENDER. The result of this inquiry was, that the officer was ordered home, and his conduct disapproved. On the 23d March, Mr. CLAYTON writes to Mr. POUSSIN, that the President, in view of these papers, and of the explanations and courtesy, contained in your last note, [illegible] the hope that these papers will learn that, in October of last year, Commander Carpender, of the United States navy, commanding the United States war steamer "Iris," had the good fortune to rescue the "French bark 'Eugenie,' of Havre, which had sunk on the rocks of Riao, near the anchorage of Anton Lizardo, on the coast of Mexico. Under the belief that the case was one which merited his officers and men, he had, on board the vessel, commander caused the rescued vessel to be moored in safety in the Iris, and sent a communication with the consignee, Victor Gomez, at Vera Cruz; but, after waiting for a fortnight and receiving no answer from the consignee, he determined to deliver, and did deliver, the bark over to the charge of her Captain. Under opinion he entertained respecting the right to salvage, Commander Carpender wrote to Mr. Mc. C. Bond, Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico, and his whole conduct was approved by that Minister.

On the 12th ultimo, M. POUSSIN, under instructions from his Government, addressed a representation of this subject in a note to this Department, complaining, in strong terms, of what he considers to be arbitrary and illegal conduct on the part of the commander of the Iris; suggesting that other officers had been severely blamed, and asking that speedy satisfaction should be given to the just complaints of the French Republic.

The Department lost no time in placing in M. POUSSIN's possession the explanations of Commander Carpender, which had been obtained from the Navy Department; and, in communicating them, the hope was expressed that they would remove all misapprehension on the part of the French Government in regard to the conduct of the American officer. Commander Carpender, in his crew had actually saved the French bark and her crew from imminent peril, if not certain destruction; and for this service Commander Carpender has received, not merited thanks, but censure and indignant animadversion from the Minister of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

But M. POUSSIN is not satisfied with the explanations furnished, and without condescending to refer the matter to his Government, and await their instructions, he declared the explanations to be not of a nature calculated to dispel the discontent felt by his Government. Having also failed to bring upon Commander Carpender the severe reproof of this Government for an alleged error "committed," as M. POUSSIN rashly asserts, "on a point involving the dignity of your (our) national marine," the Minister taunts the Government of the United States with subscribing to the erroneous "doctrines" of the commander, against which doctrines he therefore proceeds to protest in the name of his Government.

The attention of this Government would not, perhaps, have been so strongly attracted to the tone and temper of M. POUSSIN, exceptionable as they are, had not that Minister, on a previous occasion, and that quite recently, made use of highly meaning language, in a note he addressed to this Government under date of the 18th April. We, the offensive portions of which he was at liberty to withdraw, if he thought fit to withdraw. In resolving to overlook this mark of disrespect the Department was guided by a sincere desire to omit nothing which would tend to promote the friendly and harmonious relations of the two Governments. But at the same time, not feeling disposed to countenance conduct on the part of a minister which question the honor and dignity of the American Government, the President has deemed it proper to direct me to transmit to you the accompanying correspondence, which he wishes you to submit to the French Government. You will read it, perceive that the language objected to, and the temper which M. POUSSIN has not been able to conceal, most necessarily tend to obstruct diplomatic intercourse, and are essentially calculated to embarrass rather than to promote a friendly discussion of questions that concern the honor and interests of the two Republics.

I am, sir, respectfully,
your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

The opinion of the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON Attorney General of the U. States, fully sustaining the right of Commander Carpender to a claim of salvage follows next. This document we may publish hereafter.

Under date of August 30, Mr. RUSH writes to the Secretary of State, enclosing a reply from the French Minister of Foreign affairs, to the representations of Mr. CLAYTON. We extract from Mr. DE TOCQUEVILLE's letter the following passages:

These two affairs, having hitherto been discussed at Washington, where they are to be concluded, it is not my province to examine their merits. Besides, I am too certain of the integrity of the Government of the Union to doubt that it will ultimately acknowledge every claim founded in right; and, on its part, it cannot think that the French Government allows itself to be drawn by the desire of protecting its subjects to support pretensions the justice of which has not been demonstrated to it.

These sentiments of reciprocal confidence being of a nature to avert and prevent, in the discussions of private interests, those susceptibilities and misunderstandings which cannot fail to complicate them, we have seen with as much astonishment as regret the turn which the communications exchanged between our Envoy and Mr. Clayton have taken. Even before I had received the letter which you have written to me to call my attention to them, M. Poussin had transmitted copies of them to me. I had been painfully impressed to find in that correspondence a tone of acerbity and harshness very little conformable to the friendly relations between the two countries; but I ought to say, without entering into useless recriminations, without seeking for the side whence the first injuries proceeded, it had appeared to me that this observation was not alone applicable to the letters written by the Minister of France.

M. Poussin, doubtless misconstruing some expressions in those which have been addressed to him by the Secretary of State, believed he saw in them a want of respect, for which he may have manifested his resentment with much spirit; but if a passage of his letter of the — of April may hurt Mr. Clayton, it seems to me that there is no longer any ground to take advantage of it against him after he has consented to withdraw it; and he has given a pretty signal proof of his conciliatory spirit in abstaining from any manifestation upon an expression in the answer addressed to him by that Minister on the 21st of April, which, estimated with a certain degree of susceptibility, might have seemed to be rather an imperious summons than a diplomatic invitation.

Furthermore, sir, it is not necessary for me to tell you that I entirely concur in the opinion which you express upon not deviating in negotiation from the observances and forms of a benevolent courtesy.

I invite M. Poussin never to forget this rule in his intercourse with the Government of the United States, and I am sure that, if it be reciprocated, the observance of it will be rendered easy to him.

Mr. CLAYTON answers this very singular episode with admirable dignity and force. After telling Mr. De Tocqueville that the correspondence of the United States Government had been submitted to the French Government, simply that it might be enabled to decide upon the proper course to be taken with its own Minister, he continues thus:

You appear to have considered the occasion as one which called upon you to construct an apology for this Minister, by indiscriminately censuring both parties to the correspondence. You were not invited to decide as an arbiter upon the mode in which the American Government conducted that correspondence, which was not only courteous and respectful in terms, but entirely unexceptionable in spirit; and you could not have failed to observe that the Department had not, in any instance, descended to recrimination, whether useless or otherwise, with Mr. Poussin.

Should the correspondence of any Minister of this Republic prove insulting to the friendly Government of France, that Government is too confident of our desire to maintain kind relations with it to doubt that the President of the United States would feel it to be a high duty to examine the complaint, and to render a prompt and proper atonement for the injury. But the issue presented in the correspondence of Mr. Poussin cannot be evaded by any charge of recriminations. If that charge can be made with any shadow of truth, let it be separately presented, and it will be promptly and most respectfully considered.

The President instructs me to say to your Excellency that, as from the whole tone of your communication to Mr. Rush, which has struck him with much surprise, it would seem that the disrespectful language of the French Minister at Washington has been received with indulgence, and he is worthy of palliation by the distinguished Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, who has manifested no disposition to redress the wrong, he, as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, feels himself now at perfect liberty, and in fact constrained, with a view to prevent the opportunities which might be again abused, to perform, without any further delay, an unpleasant duty, from which he had hoped his friendly appeal to the French Government would have relieved him.

This Government is the guardian of its own honor, and, as on all occasions it seeks to avoid giving cause of offence, so will it never permit to be offered disrespect. By the time this letter reaches your Excellency, Mr. Poussin will have been informed that no fault, if correspondence will be laid to him by the Executive of the United States, and that every thing of a hostile or unfriendly character he should be desirous to return to France.

The President further instructs me to express to your Excellency the sentiments of honor and of this Government for the President, the Government, and the People of France. He does not doubt that those kind sentiments are reciprocated by them, and he anticipates, with lively satisfaction, the arrival of Mr. Poussin's successor, with whom it will be the study of this Government to cultivate agreeable and friendly intercourse, in the spirit and the spirit of peace in a country, which will be equally honorable to both the sister Republics.

In the mean time, prompt and respectful attention will be given to any communications touching the interests of our two Republics which may be made through any other diplomatic agent whom the French Government may see fit to select.

The correspondence is then closed by the following letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Poussin:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1849.

SIR—The President has deputed upon me the duty of announcing to you that the Government of the United States will hold no further correspondence with you as the Minister of France; and that the necessity which has impelled him to take this step in the present moment has been made known to your Government. In communicating the President's determination in regard to yourself personally, I avail myself of the occasion to add that due attention will be cheerfully given to any communications from the Government of France, affecting the interests of our respective Republics, which may reach this Department through any other channel. Your own Government will be able to explain to you the reasons which have influenced the American Executive in delaying the present communication until this period.

The President has intimated, me further to say, that every proper facility for quitting the United States will be promptly given, at any moment when you may be pleased to signify that it is your desire to return to France.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your most obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.
Mr. WILLIAM TELL POUSSIN, &c.

THE STEAMSHIP OHIO.—This splendid vessel commanded by Lieut. SCHENCK, U. S. N., arrived at our wharf yesterday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, having left New York on the 20th ult., at 12 o'clock P. M.

The Ohio touched at Charleston, Savannah, and landed at Havana for passengers and mails. The officers state that much time was lost at Havana in consequence of the enforcement of the quarantine laws, which subjects all vessels arriving from New York to eight days quarantine, while those from other ports of the United States are admitted free of quarantine duty.—All the letters and papers delivered from the *Ohio*, including the mails, were taken by a pair of tongs, attached to a long pole, and deposited in the bottom of a boat, and sprinkled with lime water. There were 24 passengers for Havana; among whom were a company of French *artistes* for the Tacon theatre.

The English mail steamship *Thomas* was met coming out of the harbor at Havana as the Ohio entered.

Deducting the time lost by the Ohio at Charleston, Savannah and Havana, she has accomplished the run from New York to this city in 8 1-2 days. All things considered, she has done remarkably well. Her engines were never tried but once prior to her departure, and that but imperfectly, having made but one experimental trip around the bay and harbor of New York.

The run was made with very little steam, she having at no time carried more than 13 pound pressure, and some times not more than four pounds. With a full crew of firemen, it is supposed, she will make at least fourteen miles an hour.

On leaving Sandy Hook she steered for the Gulf Stream, avoiding all proximity with the coast in case of storms. Had she followed the usual track of the Charleston and Havana steam packets, she would have reached Charleston early on Sunday morning, instead of evening. On Thursday night and all day Friday and Friday night, she encountered strong northeasterly winds, accompanied by a heavy cross sea. The ship performed admirably, proving, beyond doubt, her capabilities of withstanding the severest storms.

☞ We learn from Capt. Kimball, of the steamer J. T. Doswell, arrived last evening from Shreveport, that the steamer General Jessup, hence for St. Louis, came in contact with the J. T. Doswell on the morning of the 29th ult. about 8 o'clock, striking her on the larboard bow forward of the boilers, and cutting her down to the water's edge, when Capt. Kimball was compelled to run his boat ashore, where she sank to her main deck. They succeeded in stopping the leak by planking it up and got her pumped out, after losing overboard a few head of stock.

THE MAIL.—As a matter of course of Northern mail failed yesterday. On Sunday, the failure is equally from beyond Philadelphia, but this was as far south as Augusta, Ga.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29th.

The dispatches from London, were received up to the hour of the sailing of the America. Securities declined considerably with a downward tendency of most descriptions. Console closed at 92¾ for money, 91¾ to ⅞ for account. The Bank of France has loaned the Government three hundred millions francs. Paris money market firm. The Cardinals are about to yield to French authority in Rome. Havre Cotton market reported dull.

A fire at Oswego, New York, destroyed $77,000 worth of property in the business part of the town, including three printing offices, three hotels, the post office, bank, telegraph office, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Cotton, full prices. Flour and Corn firmer. Private letters not considered quite so favorable.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 29th, 1849.

Mr Editor—The position in which the favorable opinion of my fellow citizens has placed me as their candidate to represent the Fourth Representative District of this city in the next Legislature, requires me, in deference to that opinion, to notice, in this public manner, an editorial article contained in the "Louisiana Courier" of last evening.

The article alluded to sets forth a report, which has been circulated in some parts of the State, to the effect that Gen. Walker, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, "had a colored wife and family," which report is deemed by Gen. Walker's friends as prejudicial to his prospects at the approaching election. After giving this report, the article of the Courier charges me, in *unqualified* terms, with having *originated* the report and being its author, and upon the charge, proceeds to make a personal attack upon my private character and conduct, which for unmitigated, fiendish malignity, shameless moral cry, and gross, disgusting scurrility, is perhaps without a parallel in the dark and revolting history of Locofoco political warfare, since the country has been polluted and degraded by that "black vomit" of politics.

The Courier's charge, that this report respecting "*General Walker's having a colored wife and family*," *originated* with me and that *I am its author*—is an *unqualified falsehood*, and that portion of the Courier's article containing the dastardly assault upon my private character and conduct is *equally false and groundless* and is an *atrocious libel*, as base and ruthless as the heart that conceived and the head that indicted it is reckless, shameless and depraved. And I *defy* the Courier and all its *slow-hound* abettors and minions, to establish, by competent proof, any act or conduct of which I have been guilty, since I was cast upon the world a *friendless* and *penniless* boy, at the age of *twelve years*, to the present hour, derogatory to the character of a gentleman and man of honor, or that should subject me to the disfavor of my fellow citizens, unless the proof employed should be taken from the same *reckless* and *reckless* source, as that from which the atrocious libel and *Courier* statement, and such proof should be sustained by malicious and wanton perjury.

The article in question was evidently written for the *sole* purpose of creating and exciting sympathy and pity for Gen Walker, in order to counteract the apprehended effects of the alleged report respecting "his colored wife and family," and, instead of improving the report with a malicious effort made by Gen. Walker's own *editor*, or that of some member of the family, who is competent from personal knowledge, the conductors of the *Courier*, seek to divert the public attention from the true issue which is between Gen. Walker as a candidate for Governor, and the enlightened and virtuous freemen of the State, by assuming with astounding impudence and audacity my private character.

Of the 28 Whig candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives in this city, I have been deemed the most worthy of a place upon their ticket by the Whig Convention, and I, in return, only expected my fellow citizens, without any effort on my part, to give me the same support which they gave to my colleagues, and empower me to represent them in the Legislature. Upon the evidence given before this tribunal, I am charged with the crime of bad morals, and I am charged with the fact that I, in my private capacity, was a party to the report of Mr. Port to M. Dumont, and I am charged with the author. I am, in the case, Mr. Secretary of State, the mere messenger, each word of the report of Port to Dumont, and the answer to the same, was written by Mr. Port, and in the presence of Mr. Port, and that I was the person who, at the request of Mr. Port, took the letter to Dumont, and brought the answer back to Mr. Port. I am, in the case, Mr. Secretary of State, the mere messenger, each word of the report of Port to Dumont, and the answer to the same, was written by Mr. Port, and in the presence of Mr. Port, and that I was the person who, at the request of Mr. Port, took the letter to Dumont, and brought the answer back to Mr. Port. Such is the evidence given before this tribunal, upon which I am charged with the author of the report, and charged with the fact that I, in my private capacity, was a party to the report of Port to Dumont, and charged with the author