G. F. WEIDNER, Proprietor.
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1851. No. 1499 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6548.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, May 30, 1851.

NOTICE.

I NVITE to Scrutinize the transaction of my business, as I have never given a general power of attorney to [illegible] PEYERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 1st February last. Mr. Peyerger is authorized to pay all debts, collect all [illegible] and receipt all bills or accounts, either for [illegible] for the office of the Bee. G. F. WEIDNER.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE WEATHER MAY [illegible] yesterday from [illegible] Mobile.

JUDGE BRAGG [illegible] SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

We mentioned [illegible] the nomination by the Southern Rights Convention of the Mobile Congressional District, of Judge BRAGG, in opposition to CHARLES C. LEWIS, the nominee of the Union party. The Mobile papers contain Judge BRAGG's letter accepting the nomination. The Committee propounded to him the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you approve of the acts of Congress, commonly known as the *compromise measures*—or do you regard the measures as unjust to the South, and aggressive on their rights.

2d. Do you believe a State has the right to secede from the Union.

3d. If the convention a State in the exercise of its sovereign power, secedes from the Union, do you believe that the Federal Government has a right to coerce the seceding State back into the Confederacy? In the event of an affirmative effort should be made, what, in your opinion, will be the duty of the other States.

The answers are rather a curiosity in its way.—Judge Bragg evidently has a platform of his own, and he takes no half way house between the Cotton Democracy and the Disunionists. We quote the thoroughly pro-slavery Disunionist would stand by a straight-out election in the Mobile district, rather than a Congressional district in Alabama, and that Judge Bragg felt the necessity of submitting his views to a Procrustean operation, by which they might suffer elongation or curtailment, to suit the opinion of his constituents. At all events, his ideas are very different from those of the ultraists of that State. They are in substance as follows:

Judge Bragg thinks that the South obtained nothing from the Compromise, to which she was not clearly entitled, and was deprived of much to which she had a just claim. Hence he concludes that the Compromise is unjust.

He thinks that a State has a right to secede from the Union, but that it is not a right arising out of the Constitution, but paramount to the Constitution—that it is the not a virtual acknowledgment of the secession as revolutionary, we are [illegible] (Disunionists.) At the same time, Judge Bragg is himself bound in conscience, that the Compromise measures did not afford adequate cause for a resort to the right of secession.

He says secession may be means of redress, and is a remedy which [illegible] to resort to, upon the contingency—and in the contingency of [illegible] These means have not been resorted to. They are strictly within the powers which were vested in the Provisional Convention, and we hope that if [illegible] the Disunionists [illegible] decisive action, they will adopt [illegible] course which [illegible] the Disunionists. But we cannot tell. The peaceful course is a logical [illegible] and, by supposing it to be [illegible] that they pass to the [illegible] secession, and we fear [illegible] must be deemed inherently [illegible]

Bragg has evidently sought to conciliate [illegible] but the effort is a failure. There is no middle ground between the Unionists [illegible] of Alabama on this question, [illegible] they start from opposite points and diverge [illegible] they proceed, instead of approaching [illegible] other. We trust that the honorable gentleman will have no opportunity of distinguishing [illegible] the doctrines on the floor of Congress.

[illegible] Mr. Lowenthal, the celebrated Hungarian [illegible] of London, he gives an entertainment to [illegible] Mr. Lowenthal is a very great chess player, and [illegible] the game is to be played by a new [illegible] The plan is for the two [illegible] to begin sixteen games simultaneously, [illegible] of which the single game [illegible] from the correspondence [illegible] played, at the close of which [illegible] single players who have [illegible] Three play four more games [illegible] the remaining two players. The [illegible] of victoriousness in the game, [illegible] and crowned the king of [illegible] the world. Who knows but that the [illegible] may soon be worn by a citizen of the Queen of the West—Mr. Lowenthal? He has [illegible] to try for it, and we hope he will win the game.—*Cin. Com.*

Mr. LOWENTHAL is a very great chess-player. He was in New Orleans about a year ago, and wrested the laurels from some of the finest players of the game. But strange to say, he was beaten by a youth of twelve years, who [illegible] a few months previous, had never played a game. The youth in question—Master [illegible]—is the son of a highly respectable citizen of New Orleans, himself an enthusiast in favor of the noble game of chess. The boy was [illegible] to look over the board while his [illegible] were playing. As soon as he comprehended the moves, he began to play. He first beat his uncle—a player of remarkable [illegible]—then, in a contest with Rousseau—the champion of the South—he gained [illegible] game, and finally he amazed Lowenthal himself by winning from him a game in a given series of games. He has [illegible] the most wonderful genius for chess ever [illegible] At his tender age, he may be considered a first rate player. His moves are [illegible] accurate, and the result [illegible] combination. He solves [illegible] with amazing facility. None of the numerous intricacies of these enigmas, however involved and numerous the moves, baffle his comprehension and patient attention. In [illegible] he grows older, [illegible] wonder of the age, ere he [illegible]

A HIGH-PRESSURE ABOLITIONIST.—A certain [illegible] Bishop, who got on a high [illegible] at the recent Convention at Syracuse, [illegible] himself in the following mild [illegible]

[illegible] must take a higher stand than [illegible] *but against the United States. The United States must be dashed in pieces*, [illegible] the American Revolution as [illegible] the events of eternity transcend the events of time. The present revolution [illegible] the revolution of our fathers. Their revolution failed; and our work must be well done, or ours will also fail. [illegible] Rochester American says that this raving and transcendental fanatic is one of those who regard the Constitution of the United States as "an atrocious bargain made by our fathers."

GOVERNMENT SCHOONER.—We invite attention to the [illegible] of two copper-fastened schooner, belonging to the United States, by F. B. Taylor, This Day.

The Africa's News.

The Louisville papers contain somewhat fuller accounts of the advices by the *Africa*, than have been hitherto received:

NEW YORK, May 21.

The Cunard steamer Africa, arrived at her dock at 9 o'clock this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 10th, at 4 P. M. Her dates are 3 days later from London, and the Continent, and 4 days later from Liverpool.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gaby has brought forward his motion for the repeal of the malt act. He said the effect of the act was to increase the price of beer to poor men who had to pay 500 per cent upon beer, and had the effect of diminishing the consumption. The house divided, when the vote on the motion stood 122, against 286—majority against the motion 136.

Mr Hughes moved for a select committee to inquire whether the mode of assessing and levying the income tax might not be made equitable.

A discussion then took place and the motion was agreed to.

FRANCE.—A plan for revolutionizing England from France (!) The statement made by Lacuse, on the authority of M. Girardin, has created some excitement.

It is stated that on March 28, 1848, General Changarnier proposed to Ledru Rollin, minister of the interior, that if 10,000 men were granted him he would land in England and proclaim a Republic. Girardin persists in his assertion, and states that the General sent a written proposition to Ledru Rollin to the same effect. Girardin positively says he has the same in his possession. The charge has not yet been denied.

Petitions in favor of an alteration of the constitution, and a prolongation of the President's powers are becoming general.

PORTUGAL—Madrid, May 7.—The Duke of Saldana has been named President of the Council of Ministers by the Queen.

We learn from Madrid that the Government on the 1st instant, despatched a courier to Lisbon with new instructions to the Spanish Minister in relation to the Saldana insurrection. One of the Madrid papers announces that the Count de Thomaz has been appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the Austrian Government.

ITALY.—Great agitation prevails in the Roman States and throughout the whole of Italy. The Government is expected to be removed to Genoa.

The Marquis d'Angelo, President of the Council, left Turin for Genoa in order to calm the Democrats, if possible.

Piedmont and England are against the commercial league of the Italian States.

PARIS.—It is the general opinion that the Cabinet would obtain a large majority in the Assembly. It is rumored that the Queen of Spain is engaged.

We learn from Madrid that the Spanish Government is actually negotiating with France for the adjustment or the line of boundaries between the two countries.

NAPLES.—We learn that the claim for the compensation for damage done various natives in consequence of the war in Sicily had been brought to a satisfactory adjustment.

CAPTAIN GOLD HOBY.—The steamer Telegraph arrived at Pensacola on the 8th, inst. She left Cuba on the 6th ult. There had been no fighting. Nothing very serious. Some of the Cuban refugees are said to have crossed to Kaffir.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Cotton has sold 1,8 to 1,4 on the ordinary and inferior qualities, and Middling. Sales during the week 43,200 of which 20,000 were taken on speculation. The quotations are fair brown Orleans 6 3-4, Uplands 6 7-8.

The Hemp cotton market has declined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 9—Money still cheaper. Consols all higher. Bullion has declined, but exchanges active. The market for American stocks [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Illinois 90.

LIVERPOOL FRIDAY, May 9—[illegible] The week's sales of cotton [illegible] Middling Orleans 6 3-4, Uplands 6 7-8.

[illegible]

A SINGULAR STORY.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes the following to that paper:

The recent decease of the Rev. John M. Duncan, in your city, revives an interesting incident in his early life. On her passage from Ireland, the vessel in which Young John and his family were passengers, was cast away. For some time all on board were threatened with death by famine. At length lots were cast for a human victim to appease the cravings of hunger. The lot fell upon the venerable grandmother of that noble boy—Mrs Margaret Duncan. Unwilling to resort to such a horrid remedy, the ship's company resolved to postpone the dreadful death for a few hours. The hopeless period again arrived, when lots were again cast for a sacrifice of life—again the lot fell on the same lady. By common consent another respite was granted and by perfect agreement a third time the same ordeal was to be passed. Strange to tell—the third tagged lady was doomed to die. A brief space of time being allowed for preparation the pious woman, perfectly resigned to her fate, made one vow unto the Lord, that if he would avert the pending blow, and in his mercy save the ship's company, she would consecrate herself more fully to his service—would, on their arrival at any port, erect a temple in honor of his name, and educate and qualify, so far as in her power, her grandson, John M. Duncan, for the ministry of the gospel.

EMIGRATION.—A long residence in the West, and an opportunity to judge of the increase of population in various sections of our own and adjoining States, has made us somewhat familiar with the subject of emigration. Our information from the various quarters of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and the State, assures us that at no period since 1840, has emigration to these States been so general. Large accessions are daily made to their population from other States of the Union, and scores of the country which have heretofore been passed by are rapidly filling up with population—and the lands, as their worth is developed, are becoming valuable. In addition to the tide from other States, greatly increased numbers of foreign emigrants are arriving. Nearly every boat from the South, and frequently boats from the Ohio, come crowded to excess with these emigrants. We regret that we have no means of ascertaining, with reliable certainty, their number. A portion of these foreigners—the Mormons—will be here but a short time, some of them have proceeded directly to their destination, the Salt Lake; but by far the greater portion of the emigrants come to settle and live in this or some of the States mentioned. Looking calmly on this immense flood of immigrants, with their wealth, enterprise and industry, it is almost impossible to fix a limit to the increase of numbers or the extension of business, if proper and immediate encouragement could be given to the construction of the various railroads now attracting the attention of the public.—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ We regret to learn that Mr. Horace Wells, of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, was accidentally shot, in Oxford, Miss., on the 19th inst., while he was about entering an omnibus. A student in the bar-room of the hotel had picked a rifle cartridge in the room and was "sighting" across the mantle-piece, when it was accidentally discharged. No hope was entertained of Mr. Wells's recovery.

That prayer was probably heard—for as the lady appointed on the deck to render up her life, a voice from aloft announced the welcome tidings—"Sail O!" A vessel hove in sight—came to our relief, and in safety they reached Philadelphia.

In that city the venerable grandmother promptly performed her vows. She became a more devoted Christian; she entered the hand some church edifice which there bears her name in view of—and her grandson, educated and qualified for the sacred office, opens long life to many usefulness, and then surround her last days in peace, surrounded by numerous affectionate friends.

Council of Municipality No. One.

[illegible] 23d May, 1851.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Messrs Bonneval, Barthe, Clark, Fabre, Hagan, Lanata, Perquet and Richardson.

Absent—Messrs Bouvier, Bouvier, Bernard, Bernard, Bernard