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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday morning, April 26, 1848.

Gen. Taylor's Position.

The following letter from Gen. TAYLOR to his brother-in-law, Capt. ALLISON, will attract universal attention. The old patriot and hero takes occasion to express his sentiments on political topics without reserve, concealment or equivocation. It is a document that smacks of the noble frankness and singleness of character which distinguish its author. Nothing can be more explicit, more candid, or more modest and disinterested. It is worthy of Gen. TAYLOR, worthy of a sound and sensible Republican, worthy of a sterling patriot of enlightened views and comprehensive intellect.

Gen. TAYLOR's position is now defined, and it will perplex his enemies to make him anything but what he proclaims himself to be. He stands in affiant all respects upon a Constitutional Republican platform. He declares himself a Whig, and professes to hold great cardinal principles which will regulate his political life. He refers to the issues now dividing the Whig and Democratic parties—such as the Tariff question, the doctrine of internal improvements and the Mexican war. In regard to the two first, he considers it the duty of the Executive to respect and carry out the will of the people as expressed through their Representatives in Congress. Touching the last, he emphatically declares himself an advocate of peace. Himself a soldier, bred in the camp, and to whom the "flinty and steel couch of war" has been "a thrice-driven bed of down," he looks upon the strong arbitrament of the sword as the forefront of national calamities, to be avoided as long as is consistent with honor; to be ended as soon as honor is satisfied. Thus thinking Gen. TAYLOR is in favor of an early peace with Mexico.

But, it is in relation to the veto power, that the sturdy old patriot utters opinions which will find an echo in every honest and reflecting mind. The tendency of the government during the last twenty years, has been steadily towards the concentration of power in the Executive, and the degradation of the national Congress to the function of a mere humble registrar and confirmer of the Presidential will. Armed with the tremendous authority of the Veto, the Executive has wielded an influence as absolute as a King's. The will of Congress, reflecting that of the nation, has been time and again withwarted by the interposition of this mischievous agent; while, on the other hand, through the increasing patronage of party, the extensive application of Presidential patronage, and the constantly augmenting disposition of Congress to surrender independence of thought at the behests of the Executive, one of the co-ordinate departments of the government, co-equal in influence, station, [illegible] and authority with both the Executive and Judiciary, has been converted into something little higher than an assemblage of persons collected together to yield passive and prompt obedience to the edicts that issue from the Palace. To so slavish a prostitution of Congressional power, Gen. TAYLOR is uncompromisingly opposed. The veto is an instrument which he believes should never be employed, save in cases of gross and palpable disregard of the Constitution, or to correct manifest base of legislation. Upon this point, Gen. TAYLOR is particularly perspicuous and emphatic, and his opinions—the fruits of a well balanced understanding and a patriotic heart—will sink deep into the convictions of the country.

We trust, that after this exposition of the political faith of General TAYLOR, we shall hear no more complaints of his obscurity or indirectness. He has spoken the words of wisdom and of truth, and has expressed them with candor and manly resolution, that none can hereafter doubt his views or misconceive his intentions.

BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

Dear Sir—My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed the object of my frame for this high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my fellow-citizens, to whom I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, which I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give adequate pledges to every my influence, if I were President, to carry out whatever I may expound. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of detail, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best qualifications for office. One who cannot be moved without pledges cannot be confided in to exercise a discretion in office.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries.

First—I believe what I have often said—that a veto is not usurpation. I believed I would not be the more Presidential party I would find favor in act, independent of party denunciation. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party influence.

Second—The veto power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but, in my opinion, should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have too often exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause, I have thought our system was in danger of departing a great distance from its true theory—*The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his directions to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government and acquiesced in by the people.*

Third—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war, at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if comparable with national honor. The *principles* of our Government, as well as its true *policy*, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quitour own to stand on foreign ground." In this Mexican war, our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous in our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, is unauthorised and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me, they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

Z. TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Democratic Convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 12th inst., and Hon. W. N. Edwards was called on to preside. Hon. David S. Reid was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Hon. Robert Strange and Hon. W. N. Edwards, appointed Delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention.

ST. LOUIS, April 16—Ap. 21.

Thomas H. Benton, jun., (Locofoco) has been elected superintendent of public instruction in Iowa by a majority of 300.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—We have received Matamoros papers late as the 19th, but they do not contain a syllable of news [illegible]

Further from Europe.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Young of the Merchants' Exchange, we have been permitted to copy the following startling intelligence, affixed to his Bulletin Board by a gentleman who received it yesterday by Telegraph from Mobile:

MOBILE, April 25th 1848.

The news by the Duchess d'Orleans is confirmed in the Charleston papers.

Russia is marching large armies into Poland, on a pretext that there is an alliance of the Republican States.

Many failures in France—among them the Rothschilds!

Pressure is commencing in Mobile. No Cotton market to-day. No more failures—but many rumors. Run on the Bank ceased. Body of E. L. Andrews not found.

The failure of the Rothschilds is an event, which if literally true, will shake the commercial world to its very centre. It is, however, generally believed that they have only temporarily suspended payment, in view of the political agitation of Europe and of the uncertain state of financial affairs. Even this would occasion the most serious consequences to the mercantile community. We await with anxiety more definite advices.

Congressional.

In the SENATE on the 18th, after the presentation of numerous petitions, Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to increase the Medical Staff of the Navy.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish a line of steamers between New York and New Orleans, to touch at Havana, for the purpose of landing passengers and mail.

Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Midshipman Rodgers.

Mr. Niles, from the Committee on Commerce, introduced a resolution for the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of the coinage of quarter dollars, and discontinuing the coinage of cents.

Mr. Badger moved to take up the bill giving the Adjutant of the Military Academy the same pay as other officers of the army of like grade.

Mr. Case reported back the California claim bill with amendments.

On motion, the Senate took up, as in Committee of the Whole, the Supreme Court bill.

The discussion was continued on this question by Messrs. Allen, Butler, Badger, Ashley and Crittenden. The bill was then put upon its passage, and decided in the negative by yeas 17, nays 33.

Mr. Badger gave notice that he would move that the Senate go into Executive session on to-morrow.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Giddings moved to suspend the rules, in order to offer a motion for the appointment of a select committee of seven to investigate the subject why seventy persons were cast into prison in attempting to escape from bondage on the schooner *Pearl*, at the mouth of the Potomac. Objections were made to the motion.

The Speaker announced that reports from the regular standing committees were in order, which were made.

The contested election case was then taken up. Mr. Boyden being entitled to the floor, addressed the House. Mr. Starkweather followed, and after considerable discussion, the House adjourned.

MR J FENIMORE COOPER (the author,) has a series of articles in the Albany *Argus* upon the French Revolution and its probable consequences. Mr. Cooper pais no faith whatever in the opinion that a Republic will be permanently established in France. The idea that all classes in France unite in believing there is an end to the French monarchy, Mr. Cooper rejects. That they may seem thus to unite, he thinks probable, the object being to preserve order. The Carlists, he thinks, have now strong hopes of seeing Henry V. on the throne of his ancestors.

NAVAL.—The *Herald* of the 16th states that the U. S. ship *Saratoga*, under the command of Capt. W. C. Nicholson, is now lying off the Battery, and will sail in a day or two for the Gulf, via Norfolk. She has a full and effective crew on board.

The U. S. ship *Dolphin* is still at the Navy Yard awaiting sailing orders. The other vessels there are the following, viz: U. S. receiving ship *North Carolina*; frigates *Savannah* and *Macedonian*; steamship *Fulton*, and sloop-of-war *Vincennes*; all of which are laid up, besides the revenue-steamer *Polk*, and several other small vessels.

☞ The New York *Herald* of the 17th contains a telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of the United States steam frigate *Mississippi*, Commander A. S. McKenzie, at Boston on the 16th instant, from Vera Cruz, via Havana. She left Vera Cruz on the 2d instant, and Havana on the 8th. The remains of Lieut. Theodore B. Barrett, United States Navy, were taken home on the *Mississippi*.

DEATH OF A RACE HORSE.—The Fort Tobacco (Md.) Times, announces the death of Rowena, the celebrated race horse, belonging to Dr. Gustavus Brown, President of Bing Hall Club, in Prince George's county, Md. This animal was of the best imported stock, and enjoyed a reputation for speed and bottom equalled by few race horses in the United States.

RIOT AND MURDER IN NEW YORK.—On the evening of the 16th, a man named Patrick Coogan was most brutally murdered by a gang of scoundrels, because he would not allow them to enter his house for liquor. The murderers have not been apprehended.

☞ The Providence Journal thus keenly criticises the State of New Hampshire, the Constitution of which excludes Catholics from office:

ROME AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Although the Pope has certainly made a great advance in granting a constitution to his people, we regret that he has insisted upon a religious test, after the example of New Hampshire, which confines its high offices to the professors of a particular creed. This is somewhat excusable, to be sure, in a sovereign who is a priest as well as a monarch, and whose temporal power is so intimately connected with the church of which he is the head that it is hardly possible to separate them. We are by no means disposed to place the Pope on a level with the Locofocos of New Hampshire in point of religious toleration. He may be thought, considering his position and the difficulties by which he is surrounded, to be almost as much in advance of his age as New Hampshire is behind it.

The constitution of Roman States, and that of Naples require a property qualification for office, but in neither is the amount so great as is required in New Hampshire, nor is it requisite, as in New Hampshire, that the property should be in land—or as our Dorrite friends say, "sand and gravel."

By the time that New Hampshire wakes up to religious liberty and free suffrage, should that time ever arrive, we suppose Rome and Naples will have made far greater advances in freedom.

THE RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who dates 17th instant, gives the following account of the running off of the slaves from Washington, which we noticed yesterday:

The great topic of conversation here to-day is the successful departure of a small vessel, some time during Saturday night, from the neighborhood of this city, having on board a cargo to the number of sixty or seventy slaves, who had a few hours previously absconded from several highly respectable families of Washington and Georgetown. The discovery was made in Georgetown, yesterday morning, and the steamer Salem was immediately put in requisition, with officers duly authorized, several pieces of cannon and a good stock of small arms, to pursue them. Telegraphic despatches were also transmitted to your city, to send a steamer from there on a similar expedition. The schooner is named the Pearl, of Philadelphia. A person by the name of Drayton freighted her with wood for this place. The Captain's name is Sears.

MURDER IN KNOXVILLE.—We copy the following from the Knoxville (Tenn.) Tribune of the 11th instant:

On Saturday evening last, Captain Henry B. Newman, an esteemed citizen of Knoxville, was shot down in the office of the county court clerk, in the court-house, by Thomas D. Murray, and lived but about fifteen minutes thereafter. The instrument of death was a large-barrelled pistol, heavily loaded, as appeared from the wound, that after its discharge it was found that there were forty-one buck shot deeply imbedded in the breast of the victim.

[illegible]

☞ The Treasurer's weekly report was read as follows:

By balance at last report, $2,845 99
Amount received since, 12,599 85
Total, $15,529 84
Disbursed during the week, 13,450 30
Balance on hand, $2,095 54

A letter from Gen. Pernifer F Smith, now in Mexico, was read, testifying his weapons thanks to the Council, in reference to his portrait, which that body had ordered to be taken. On motion of Mr. Peters, said letter was deposited in the archives.

A communication from the Surveyor, was read, transmitting diff-rent sealed proposals from sundry individuals for repairing the several engine houses of the Municipality. On motion of Mr. Renshaw, these proposals were referred to the Fire Committee.

A petition emanating from the German population of this Municipality, asking of the Council that its Ordinances be published in the German language, was read, and on motion of Mr. Peters, it was resolved that from and after the passage of this resolution, the Ordinances of the Municipality shall be printed in the "Die Glocke," in the German language, for the accommodation of the German population of this Municipality.

A petition from Fire Company No. 17, praying the erection of a new Fire Engine House, the present one being in a dilapidated condition, was read and referred to the Fire Committee.

Mr. Peters, from the Finance Committee, submitted a report, showing the financial affairs of the Municipality.

The report shows that in March 1847 the debt of the Municipality amounted to $2,871,499 29
And at a corresponding period of this year to 2,438,941 59
Being a reduction of $232,557 70

The estimated receipts for 1848 are $450,000; estimated expenditures for the same period $544,750; showing with $58,000 of bills payable a deficit of $152,855. This report was on motion ordered to be printed.

After some further unimportant business, the Council adjourned.

CONCERT.—The distinguished artiste, Messrs. Botesini, Arditi and Deverenne, give a grand instrumental Concert, this evening, at the Ladies' Dining Room of the St. Louis Hotel. Every lover of high musical talent will, of course, be there.

De Bow's Commercial Review.—We are indebted to the [illegible] number of [illegible] Review, for the following [illegible] Contents: [illegible] Sugar Cane, by [illegible] Sugar Cane, by [illegible] Sugar Cane, by