The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1848.

MAGNE & WEBBER, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday Morning, May 8, 1848.

Great Britain.

Well, the news by the *America* has been received and digested, and whatever may be thought of the position and prospects of other powers, it must be acknowledged that the Government of England seems exempt from the danger of an overthrow. Chartism, which appeared for a season to menace it with difficulty, has grown innocuous as the ravings of a Bedlamite in a straight jacket. The monster demonstration led to nothing, the five hundred thousand operatives who were to have assembled on Kennington Common, have melted away to one-twentieth the number. The mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse.

Whether the abortive efforts of the Chartists be due to their real inferiority in strength, and their timidity in action, or to the vigorous precautionary measures adopted by the British Government, it is equally certain that the failure of these innovators has greatly impaired the prospect of any immediate practical reform, and wonderfully increased the assurance, and, probably, the real power of the Government. In movements which have in view such radical changes in the form of Great Britain as are contemplated by the Chartists, indecision and delay are fatal to success. A sagacious ministry was chased first tremor, and is prepared to profit by the slightest hesitation. The resolution of the Chartists dissolved at the spectacle of an armed constabulary force, and their threats, when reduced to practice, were, "like a tale told by an idiot—full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." This is not the way to overthrow abuses and achieve reforms. We fear that the Chartists have only retarded the triumph of the cause which they sought to advance.

We have long thought—and the opinion is unchanged—that if Great Britain is to be assailed at all—if her institutions are to be modified and an enlarged principle of freedom infused into her polity—the blow must come from Ireland, and it is accordingly to that country that our attention is chiefly directed. There are a gun and potents there which might appal an ir-resolute or feeble government, and which may alarm a strong one. There are evidences of an union between the political and religious factions which have hitherto divided and distracted Ireland. When that union shall be complete—when the Catholic and Protestant shall band in hand claim for poor Ireland the right to govern herself—then, and not till then, will the world look forward to the Independence of Ireland as an event of inevitable occurrence.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 28th ult., Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the quantity of sugar imported into the United States during the three preceding years, the places from whence imported, the quantity of the several qualities, and the prices respectively at the places of export.

The same gentleman presented several resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, relative to the erection of Light Houses, removal of obstructions in rivers, &c.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, offered a resolution, which has since, calling on the President to inform the Senate whether any officers are in the military or civil service of the United States, under appointments from the President, which have not been submitted to the Senate, and if so, to state the date of such appointments, and why they have not been so submitted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the ascertainment and payment of the California claims.

After considerable discussion, the question was taken on Mr Mason's amendment, giving the appointment of the Commissioner to the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and it was rejected, 13 to 20.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business—that gentleman stating that the object was to terminate the imprisonment of the person confined by order of the Senate, (Mr. Nugent, one of the correspondents of the New York Herald) upon the condition of whose health the opinion of a physician had been taken.

In the HOUSE, private bills occupied the entire sitting.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The "Thunderer of Buena Vista" has been a sojourner in our city for a day or two. He looks in fine health and walks about the streets with his customary air of unobtrusive simplicity. The people, in the meanwhile, are taking effectual means to reward the Hero for his glorious services.

LOUIS PHILIPPE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *Picayune* of yesterday, on the strength of a Telegraphic despatch from Mobile, announces that Louis Philippe with his family came over to the United States, on the Steamship *America*. The list of passengers published by the *Herald*, does not include the name of the ex-King of France, but there are in the list the names of a Mr Louis and lady—and these may be no less personages than the deposed Monarch and his wife. But *nous verrons*. There would be nothing very extraordinary or very portentous in such an event.

FROM CHINA.—The ship Samuel Russell Capt. Palmer, arrived at New York on the 28th ult., from Whampoa, Feb. 5th, and Macao 6th. Our previous dates via England were to the 1st. There had been no important occurrences between that date and the departure of the Samuel Russell. Among her passengers is the widow of the late Alex. H. Everett, U. S. Commissioner to China.

MEXICO.—The U. S. steamship *New Orleans*, Capt E. Auld, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 3d May, inst.

We learn that Gen Scott and his suite, immediately on their arrival at Vera Cruz on the thirtieth of April, stepped on board the brig St. Petersburg for New York. The General was received upon by the Commodore of the fleet, and received, on his embarking a salute from Fort Conception, and from the flag ship Cumberland. As the St. Petersburg, in tow of the Propeller Thompson, stood out to sea and passed by the store ship Relief and Cumberland, the rigging was filled with men, who gave three cheers for General Scott.

There is every reason to think that the Treaty of Peace will soon be ratified, as the General Government has issued a proclamation reducing the number required for a quorum in Congress, by striking out the delegation which the States of New Mexico, California, and Yucatan, are entitled to send, but which they are not in a position to do. It is stated that Mr. Sevier will return by the end of May, but that Mr. Clifford may remain until the final action of the treaty and the exchange of ratifications has taken place.

Passengers per Steamship *New Orleans*, from Vera Cruz.—Maj. Gen. Pillow and Staff; Gen. Towson, Gen. Cushing and Staff; Col. Childs, Col. Belknap, Randal, Duncan, Withers, Walton; Maj. Crutchfield; Capt's Huger, Swasey, Toulmin, Brown, Sibley, Aquish; Lieut's Mayne, W. B. Gray, A. J. McCallum, McElroy, G W May, S C Ridgely, Auger, Ripley, Twing, Sweiner, Hall; Messrs. Jno. Bridgeland, J Dubroco, W G Jackson, H Hunter, H J Perry, Van Fleck, Jas. Jewell, L C Cichud & Son, J F Bershier, Chas. Mayo, De Haven; 2 Companies, Texas Rangers, 75 sick and discharged soldiers, and teamsters.

THE BRITISH REVIEW AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We are requested to state that Wm. Ward, agent for these publications, has for hand for January, for delivery to those persons who are desirous of subscribing, and who will leave their names at the publication store of Messrs. Weld, 72 Camp street; there will also

The America's News.

The steamship *America*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at New York on the morning of the 29th ult., having made the passage from Liverpool in 14 days. The news is one week later, and is of great interest and importance. It will be seen that England has passed the crisis—that the great chartist movement has ended in smoke, and that England is still a monarchy.

In Ireland the completion of things has not been much altered. The people maintain the same attitude, and so does the government, which they held at the previous accounts.

From the continent the news is interesting. A sanguinary battle has taken place between the Danes and the insurgents of Holstein, for the particulars of which, we refer our readers to the extracts below.

In a commercial point of view, the news is so-so. Cotton has declined and Corn has improved.

The American steamship *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the 11th instant, from Halifax.

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General Hartig left Vienna on the 5th instant for Milan, bearing terms of pacification to the Lombards, whose independence Austria is willing to acknowledge on moderate terms. This is almost the first step taken by Austria, the Cabinet of Vienna having become stupefied and inert by the suddenness and rapidity of the recent revolution.

In Germany the distress seems on the increase on account of the failures of several eminent banking houses, which, creating great distress among the operatives, renders the security of the various potentates of Germany highly precarious. In Prussia, the great movement for a Germanic Confederation is politically suspended from these causes, and by the alarming dispute between Prussia and Denmark respecting the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

We proceed to furnish a summary of the events which transpired in Europe since the departure of the *Acadia*.

England.

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The Delegates assembled on Monday morning the 10th. Fergus O'Connor addressed them, saying that he was prepared for the most energetic steps. The following proclamation was issued:—

Addresses were then delivered and it was resolved to *abandon the procession*. The petition was sent to the House of Commons.

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"Fellow-countrymen! The time of your enfranchisement is at hand! Nothing but the folly of yourselves can prevent it! If you would be successful you must be peaceable.

The sacred cause of freedom must not be tarnished by the hand of violence. The convention declares that she is no enemy who commits a violation of the peace.

The convention will be at Kennington Common, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, April 10, and will proceed with the National Petition along the line of route already published, and will observe, in all its proceedings, the most sacred regard for life and property, and the peace of the metropolis.

The convention assures the special constables and other authorities, that they may rely upon the aid of the convention in enforcing PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

By order of the Convention,
PHILIP M'GRATH, President."

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The bill for the security of the Crown and Government has been adopted by a vote of 452 to 35.

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In Kilkenny and Galway counties the people are all arming.

In Limerick all the gun makers of the city are actively engaged making "rifles to order."

The Limerick Chronicle says that "the manufacture of pikes is carried on to a most frightful extent. Not only the smithies of this city, but the workmen employed as private forges in the blacksmiths' factories, are busily engaged in the making of pikes, vieing as to who can produce the most formidable, portable but deadly weapon.

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The dissatisfaction in the military, unfortunately for the Government, is alarmingly on the increase, and has been so undisguisedly manifested, that even the Orange journals can no longer conceal it.

The Government still persevere in their precautionary measures. Additions are daily made to the army and navy. Premises are being taken in several localities for troops, and the public buildings in the metropolis are being more strongly garrisoned. Including the constabulary—an armed force, and the local pensioners, the real Government fighting strength in Ireland is just now about 45,000 men.

Prussia.

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A letter of the 4th, Vienna, addressed to the *Zeitungshalle* of Berlin, says that letters have been sent to Marshal Radetzky to remain on the defensive in Italy until propositions can be made for the pacification of Lombardy. The government will abandon Italy, but only after the most profound indemnities in money, and settled important commercial treaties for the future.

The committees charged to revise the new laws of the press have decided that newspapers may appear without authorisation or caution money, but that any one publishing or having an Austrian for collaborateur in the press shall be tried in the same manner as political individuals.

Denmark and the Duchies.

The Provisional Government of Slesvig-Holstein has prohibited all Slesvig-Holstein vessels from entering Danish harbors.

The Danish Minister at Berlin has been dismissed in consequence, as is alleged, of having taken a hostile attitude, and so does the government, which they held at the previous accounts.

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The Committee of Fifty, sitting at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, are actively pursuing their duties. They have published several regulations for the approaching elections.

Some disturbances took place on the 11th, at Cologne, which caused the calling out of the National Guard.

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City Intelligence.

THE NEW RECORDERS.—The several Recorder's of the different Municipalities, recently elected, will take their seats to day. Recorder Genin of the 1st Municipality will be the only change. We profit by this opportunity to tender in the name of the several reporters of the city press, our warmest thanks and gratitude to the able, upright and indefatigable late chief magistrate of the first Municipality, Mr. Clement Rames, for his courtesy towards the press.

MAJOR GALT'S BATTALION.—The splendid Artillery Battalion, under the command of Major Gally, after spending the night on Saturday last, on Mr. Hopkins' plantation, on the Gentilly road, for the purpose of target shooting, returned yesterday at noon to the City. They made a splendid show, and the target was well riddled with balls. We have not learned the name of the Canonier who won the prize medal.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge McHenry passed, on Saturday last, the following sentences: Antonio Dango, for stabbing with intent to murder, to four years' hard labor in the penitentiary; Henry Somers, alias Herrigan, for robbery, to seven years' hard labor in the penitentiary; George Shearer, tried for assault with intent to kill, but found guilty of assault only, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, $5 fine and costs; Martin Blanchard, who was tried for stabbing with intent to kill, but was found guilty of assault, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, $10 fine and costs.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—There was a most interesting case brought up on Saturday last before Judge Strawbridge. It has caused quite an excitement in the community, on account of the character and standing of the parties interested. The prayer of the petitioner, Mary Ann W. Brown, sets forth, by stating, that he is a citizen of the State of Tennessee, residing in Nashville; that William McNeil, formerly of the same place, died in March 1841, leaving two minor children, a boy about ten years of age and a daughter, about thirteen years of age. The said McNeil appointed the petitioner testamentary guardian of his children, to whom he bequeathed all of his property, amounting to upwards of $100,000. After the death of the father, the plaintiff took charge of the children, superintended their education and introduced them into his family, where they were contented and happy. On the 14th April, 1843, Mary, the daughter, was fraudulently and clandestinely taken from the custody of the plaintiff in Nashville, and brought to this city by Dr. John S. Crocker and Lucinda Crocker. The petitioner prayed for a writ of habeas corpus, to compel Dr. Crocker and Edward Duplantier to produce the body of the young lady in court on Wednesday last, which prayer was complied with and a writ issued. On Wednesday the young lady was not forthcoming, but after some delay, owing to her absence in the country, was brought up into court on Saturday last. Judge Strawbridge, after giving his decision in length, ordered that the minor, Mary McNeil, be delivered to the agent of her guardian, M. W. Brown, and that Edward Chapman, present in court, be discharged from his imprisonment on payment of the costs thereof. That there be judgment against said Edward Chapman and John S. Crocker, in solido, for the remaining costs of these proceedings. Bayne Peyton, Esq., for the plaintiff; John C. Larue, for defendants.

STEALING A NEGRO.—The slave Louis, belonging to Mr. Cunningham, was arrested on Saturday last, by officer Meagher, of the Second Municipality police, for stealing a negro belonging to Capt. F. M. Streek, were brought up on Saturday last, to the Second Municipality police office, by the clerk of the steamer Marshall Washington, having discovered secreted on board of that boat on her last trip from this port to Cincinnati, on the 9th April

COMMERCIAL.

Foreign Markets.

[From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, April 15.]

PER THE STEAMSHIP *AMERICA*.

LIVERPOOL, COTTON MARKET.

April 14.—Since Friday evening [11th] did not exceed 7000 bales. The week's sales of cotton have been good, the total sales of the week have amounted to 37,500 bales. To day the trade are barely freely attended, and the sales are 5000 bales, including 1000 American taken for export. American descriptions are now in very good demand, both for export and consumption, and they are offered very freely. On Monday the 31st ult. a duty was generally submitted to, but since that day the market has declined and has varied but restored the quotations to the level of last week. The authorized quotations of this quarter are Fluctuating, in which the Danes had a decided superiority in numbers as well as in their cavalry and artillery. The Schleswig-Holstein army was defeated and compelled to retreat towards Rennsburg. The loss of life has been very great on both sides. The Danes entered the city of Schleswig.

The Prussians have received orders to drive the Danes out of Schigswig, in order to the re-establishment of the *status quo ante*. This being done, the King of Denmark is to be informed that should he, to retaliation for this step in the part of the German powers, stop the passage of the Sound, the Prussian forces would immediately enter the Danish territories, and vigorously prosecute the war.

Letters from Koniesberg of the 2d, confirm the intelligence that Danish vessels are lying in front of Pillau, and that 12 Danish ships of war are cruising between Memel and Pillau. Ships are afraid to venture out to sea. A Polish committee has also been formed in Konigsberg.

The Danish minister, Orla Lehmann, has left this capital for Hanover, in order to hold a conference there respecting the Slesvig-Holstein question. Hanover has already forwarded troops to the frontiers, under the command of General Halkett. From Hanover, Herr Lehmann proceeded to England. It is now somewhat generally expected that the question will be amicably settled.

Italy.

The Austrian forces on the Adige and Mincio are divided into two *corps d'armee*. The first corps under the immediate orders of Field-Marshal Radetzki, occupies the line of the Mincio. The second corps under the command of Lieutenant-Marshal d'Aspre, is posted in reserve, having its right at Peschiera, its centre at Verona and its left at Mantua.

It is said that the number of troops forming the centre of the army commanded by Charles Albert, and the left wing, which at first after a siege of eight days, the *Villa de Rosales* was taken by assault, and Governor Truss was taken prisoner by the American forces. We have stated this before unofficially. Major Mitchell in consequence he is obliged to assume the Executive power of the State, according to the Constitution. He concludes by complimenting the "fine poor and abandoned State of Louisiana," for fighting for the national honor, and defending itself from its present invaders.

The same paper says that private letters state that four hundred of the American forces in the capital of Chihuahua had been taken prisoners, were advancing with four pieces of artillery, to take up a position at Rio Florido, and that a battalion of five hundred Texans had left Saltillo, in the direction of Nelson de Mapin, and nine hundred more towards the frontier of Coahuila. On the 27th ult., an order was published by the American Major General, stating that both Americans and Mexicans would be protected in their persons and property—that private houses would be taken only for the General and Quartermaster—that public and religious buildings would remain under the protection of the United States Government—that a Mexican police be established, and that the municipal and judicial authorities continue in the exercise of their functions until further orders. The Vice Governor of the State sent a note to Gen. Price on the 26th ult., requesting him to withdraw his forces to a line within the city occupied before the 1st of March last, according to the stipulation of the articles of the armistice. The editor adds: "We do not know the General's reply, but private letters state that he has said that he is not subject to Mr. Butler, but to his Government at home, from which alone he will receive orders." The *Progreso* has a similar statement, on the authority of a private letter, substituting the name of General Scott instead of General Butler.

Accounts from San Luis Potosi prove that new revolutionary movements are breaking out in that city, and that they are connected with the presence of Paredes. They only confirm the accounts of the social and political disorganization prevailing all over the Republic

WISCONSIN.—Gov. Dodge has issued a proclamation, declaring that the constitution has been adopted by a majority of 10,392 votes out of 23,590 votes cast. Wisconsin may now be regarded as one of the States.

MADAME BISHOP'S CONCERT.—Our readers will learn with great satisfaction that Mrs. ANNA BISHOP will give another concert this evening at the Agricy Hall. This is her final and farewell entertainment, and she will endeavor by the variety and richness of the programme, to render it worthy of her own reputation and of the musical taste and talent of our city. Among the morceaux selected for the occasion is the celebrated Scena and Aria from Tancredi *Di tanti palpiti*" which Mrs. Bishop will execute in the most magnificent costume of the character.

MRS. VAN NOSTRAND'S BENEFIT TONIGHT.—This gifted lady, who is the principal of the Female Academy in Carondelet street, has selected for her benefit to-night the beautiful comedy of "The Hunchback," in which she will sustain the character of Julia. Mrs. Van Nostrand is a lady of great merit, and we hope to see a full house to-night.

THE FARE on the Road is as follows:—
A single ticket to any place above Pleasant at.....20 cents.
" " " " " for children over 5 &
under 12 years.....10 cents.
Tickets (Red).....$7 00
Half the above rates, for any distance below Pleasant street.
Servants (Slaves) for any distance.....10 cents.
The Cars will start to and depart from the corner of Perdido and Baronne streets.

A cool and pleasant ride of half an hour, conveys the passengers to the celebrated Carrollton Gardens, where Boquet can be had at moderate rates—also, Ice Creams and other Refreshments.

The Cars will leave as follows:

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—TO COMMENCE ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Horse Cars	at 6½ o'clock,	A M
Locomotive	at 8 o'clock,	A M
"	at 11 o'clock,	A M
"	at 3½ o'clock,	P M
"	at 5 o'clock,	P M
"	at 5½ o'clock,	P M
"	at 7½ o'clock,	P M
Horse Car	at 9½ o'clock,	P M
"	at 11½ o'clock,	P M

FROM CARROLLTON.

Horse Car	at 5 o'clock,	A M
Locomotive	at 7½ o'clock,	A M
"	at 10 o'clock,	A M
"	at 12 o'clock,	P M
"	at 3 o'clock,	P M
"	at 5 o'clock,	P M
"	at 6½ o'clock,	P M
Horse Car, or Steam if necessary	at 8 o'clock,	P M
"	at 10 o'clock,	P M

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

In addition to the Week Day (Morning) Arrangement, a Train will leave each end, (commencing at 9 o'clock,) every hour, until 7 o'clock, P. M. from Carrollton, and 8 o'clock, P. M. from New Orleans; also, during Midsummer, say from the first May to the 15th August, a Train will leave Carrollton at 4 o'clock, P. M., and New Orleans at 5½ o'clock, P. M., taking the place of the Horse Car, excepting when the Steam Engine is under repair. Cars *expressly for Ladies, on each Train.*

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

THE FARE ON THE ROAD IS AS FOLLOWS:
Single Tickets, any distance.....10 cents.
50 Tickets.....$4 00

THE CARS DEPART AS FOLLOWS:
From Lafayette, in Summer.....at 6 A M.
From Lafayette, in Winter.....at 7 A M.
From Carrollton, in Summer.....at 6½ A M.
From Canal street, in Winter.....at 7½ A M.

After which they will leave each end every half hour until 7 o'clock,