# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 7 O. VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIII. WHOLE No. 2880.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors, No. 92 CHARTRES STREET.


### TRUTHS OF THE BEE.

[illegible]

### The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 16, 1849.

[illegible]

We doubt the expediency of its present [illegible], and never publish articles of the [illegible] which we know nothing.

2 [illegible] contemporary of the *Bulletin* appears yesterday in an entire new typography [illegible] we trust, of the liberals [illegible] that able and courteous contemporary.

[illegible] NO MUNICIPALITY.—[illegible] notice to our subscribers [illegible] Tax Payers of the [illegible]

### The Washington's News.

[illegible]

### General Intelligence.

[illegible]

### Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1849.

The power of party has triumphed over every consideration of propriety and merit, and Lewis Cass, jun., has been confirmed by the senate for the mission to Rome—confirmed in spite of notorious incompetency—confirmed as he was appointed, merely for being the son of the defeated candidate for the Presidency. In this appointment, as in many others, qualification, character and experience have been utterly disregarded, to pension a favorite upon the treasury. In this community, where the recipient of the bounty is known, it is universally considered as an outrage, which none other than a reckless administration would commit, or a slavish majority would approve, and although Mr. Cass has been sustained with the form of confirmation, his appointment is attended with a general feeling of contempt.

Had the Senate been full, he would certainly have been rejected, as may be readily discovered from the following facts. The vote on the nomination stood 28 ayes against 21 nays. There were eight absentees, viz., Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Webster, Mr. Greene, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Hannegan and Mr. Jefferson Davis. The two last paired off. Of these eight, seven were understood to be opposed to confirmation, and one is favorable to it; hence on a full vote, the result would have been changed to rejection by 31 nays against 29 ayes. It there be honor in a distinction thus doubtfully obtained, Mr. Cass is welcome to enjoy it, but since profit was the object sought, he may well afford to dispense with the honor. He is accredited to a prince who has fled from his throne, and his mission is rather one of discovery than of diplomacy. A feeling of deep indignation at this arbitrary exercise of power is entertained in all the political circles, and in none more so than in those of the democratic party which yet feel some respect for the character of the Government, and know themselves to be disparaged by this gross indignity. It does not become me or any one in obedience to Gen. Taylor's right to do under such circumstances, but it he would consult public sentiment he would displace this unwarrantable gentleman as soon as the decencies of the public service would warrant his recall.

Great exertions are making in the court circles for the passage of territorial bills to cover California and New Mexico, and such is the influence to accomplish this object that Mr. Polk is believed, or those who think for him have said, that even the Wilmot Proviso would be preferable in the eyes of the Southern Democrats to a bill very guarded it down without many compromises on the Oregon bill, after declaring the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional, for taking out the identical propositions—which not only set up a constitutional barrier to the signature of the President. In truth, Mr. Polk is otherwise than a man disposed to be large subjects, and the Southern Democrats know that he is safe in trusting to every Gen. Taylor, which he regards as a manifest condemnation of the policy of his administration. The future is full of intrigue beyond obscurity and mingled with culture, and to see schemes tempted [illegible] upon the Southern friends, be administration [illegible]

[illegible]

### Culture of Tea in the U. States.

There is no earthly reason why we should not grow our own Tea, and sip our Bohea or Souchong from the fragrant products of American industry. The process by which the tea plant is cultivated and the leaf prepared for the market, is thoroughly understood, and surely in the endless variety of soil and climate which diversifies our vast extent of Territory, some region must be found as admirably adapted to the growth of the genial shrub as the most favored spots of the Celestial Empire. That the tea plant can be successfully cultivated elsewhere than in China, has been proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. To say nothing of Assam, and other countries in Asia, we have seen that in Brazil, a very superior variety of tea is raised, which connoisseurs in the article pronounce equal to the finest descriptions of Chinese tea.

Those who have investigated the subject, declare that considerably more than three-fourths of our territory lies within a climate adapted to the production of the tea-plant. The only wonder is that the experiment has not hitherto been tried, since it is positively certain that if we once succeed in raising tea, American ingenuity will soon discover more skilful and economical modes of preparing the leaf and preserving its delicate aroma, than those employed by a people who have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of the culture, and whose stand-still habits and policy probably induce them to continue the same rude and wasteful processes which were in use in the earlier periods of their history. Let the tea culture once be successfully introduced into the United States, and we will venture the assertion, that in a few years we shall underrell the nation whose peculiar property it has been for centuries.

We learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that a large number of tea plants have been ordered by gentlemen, who are determined to give a fair trial to the problem of its growth on our soil. A correspondent of that paper who appears to be well informed upon the subject, furnishes some interesting and useful facts in relation to the plant, and to the practicability of extending its culture. He states that Mr Stephen Bonsall, of Philadelphia, has been for some years engaged in superintending a very extensive range of tea plantations in Assam, having thousands of hands employed in the field and the factory. The success was perfect, and there is now a tea country. This gentleman has returned to Philadelphia, under the certain conviction that tea can be grown here without doubt or difficulty of any sort.

The annexed statements by the same writer prove that he speaks understandingly.

The tea plant is *remarkably hardy*, and flourishes on the high slopes of mountains, where frost and snow prevail three months in the year. Its favorite soil in China, and also in Assam, is the poorest kind of sandy loam, with a subsoil of iron in many places. Tea, 70 cents 10 cents, iron, 10; water, &c., 4—100. No rise.

A good tree is expected to yield

At 3 years 1 lb. 2 oz. 7dr. or 187 lbs per acre.
" 4 " 2 1-2 " 312 " "
" 5 " 4 " 500 " "

At 6 years, when it is in full bearing, 6 oz. or 750 lbs per acre.

2000 trees are allowed to the acre. The trees live to 20 years of age.

The process of manufacture consists chiefly in the operation of exposure of the leaves in well tempered iron vessel, with quick and accurate manipulations, to the pungent vapor raised from them, and in dexterously rolling them on the tables, to out the leaf as we see it. The local process is so rapid that it, for the east over towards, or the stinking of a stray man, suggests the flavor of the mass. Mr Bonsall contrived a machine to dispense with a deal of labor, but it proved to be using the leaves between the rollers, which made too long work of the matter, and was as well. He tells us that the expensive but hearth process can be done with far greater rapidity by steam heated metal plates, which would preserve the flavor of the most delicate tea and fit tea for sale several morning by steam power would sort the teas easily enough. Thus the whole manufacture is perfectly adapted to machinery, and Mr. Bonsall thinks that the tea plant can be produced in this country, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per lb.

Now we would earnestly recommend some of our agricultural friends to form an association for the cultivation and manufacture of tea, and to secure the aid of Mr. Bonsall, whose character is entirely free from sanguine enthusiasm, and who is the only person in existence thoroughly intimate with tea culture in a practical way. The seed is easily procured, and application to our consuls there cannot be a doubt. And of its growth there can scarcely be a doubt, for where the risk of loss would in any case be nothing.

Our agricultural societies throughout the land and the government of every State should be earnestly pressed to turn their attention to this matter, and to whatever is in their power to promote to useful a branch of home industry.

ANTIGRAS

We hope in less than twelve months to be enabled to chronicle some of the results which the above writer, upon plausible grounds, seems entirely sanguine of attaining.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE ELECTION.—The election for four members of Congress in Massachusetts has resulted as follows: Mr. Daniel P. King and Mr Fowler, Whigs; and Mr Allen, Free Soil, are chosen. In one district there is no choice, Putney, F.S. lacking 88 votes of an absolute majority.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot:

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW HAVEN, Jan 6, 1849.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Henry Warring was killed on the downward train of cars last night. It is not stated how the accident occurred.

MR. GALES, OF THE INTELLIGENCER.—The correspondent of the Charleston *News* pays the following high tribute to the talents of this gentleman:

"Speaking of guns, as the man said, reminds me of another anecdote respecting another of our countrymen—Mr. Gales of the Intelligencer. It was some years ago, and while an important debate was pending in the Senate. Some of the gentlemen engaged in the debate had become bewildered by a certain historical allusion made by one of their opponents, and, as a last resort, they concluded that if any man could clear up the matter, that man was Joseph Gales.

On the following morning, therefore, the Hon Daniel Webster and two other gentlemen called upon Mr. Gales and stated all the information they wanted in less than five minutes. As the party were leaving the office of the Intelligencer, Mr. Webster stopped his companions for a moment, and in his peculiar manner exclaimed, *"Mr. Gales! what a wonderful man! He is unquestionably better acquainted with the political history of this country than any other man."* In connection with this anecdote, I may mention as a fact that there are many people in this region who are talking of Mr. Gales as Secretary of State under Gen. Taylor.

MONKEYS AT LARGE.—We have been much amused by the sports of the monkeys in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, but the whimsical effect of the unrestrained frolics of thousands of the smaller kinds, when in the full enjoyment of the freedom of their native woods, may be guessed at from the *description* given us by the author of *The Menagerie* of the gymnastics performed by three monkeys belonging to a gentleman at Limehouse. These creatures were some high trees into an orchard, in which there were some high trees and spreading elms. Their gambols were the most diverting that could be imagined. They pursued each other to the top of the highest branch, where they sat fearlessly chattering, and in an instant they would throw themselves down, with unerring aim, some twenty feet, and, resting upon the bough which they had selected to leap at, would swing to and fro with manifest delight. We knew a large monkey to escape from his chain, and was abroad in Moryshire for some eight or ten days. Wherever he appeared he spread terror among the peasantry. A poor fisherman, on the banks of the Findhorn, was sitting with his wife and family at their frugal meal, when a little hairy man, as they in their ignorance conceived him to be, appeared on the window sill, and grinned and chattered through the casement what seemed to them to be the most horrid incantations. Horror struck, the poor people crowded together on their knees on the floor, and began to exorcise him with prayers most vehemently until some external cause of alarm made their persecutor vanish. The neighbors found the family half dead with fear, and could with difficulty extract from them the cause. "Oh, worthy neebours!" at last exclaimed the good man, with a groan, "we hae seen the *Enemy* glowin' at us through that vera wundow there. Lord help us!"

THE PITTSBURGH FIRE.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing under date of the 6th, furnishes the annexed particulars of this calamity:

We have been visited with another destructive fire. Early this morning, fire was discovered issuing from a house in Second street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before they could be subdued, consumed twenty buildings situate in Water and Ferry streets and Evans alley. Nine dwelling houses were burned to the ground, and among other buildings, was Messrs McKee & Griswold's foundery. Mr. Evan's steam engine manufactory, Messrs. Irwin & Son's rope making establishment, and the store of Messrs Dudley & Davis. The loss is estimated at $75,000; to $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of $30,000 in the offices of this city and $3,000 in some of the Philadelphia offices. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

### City Intelligence.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We subjoin the report of the Board of Health for the last twenty-four hours:

**Board of Health.**

List of Interments in the city of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Jan. 15, at 12 M.

Apoplexy, 3; Debility, 1; Consumption, 9; Cholera, 16; Diarrhœa, 1; Dysentery, 1; Cholera Morbus, 1; Fever, Typhoid 1; Croup, 1; Meningeitis, 1; Delirium Tremens, 1; Total, 36.

Of these, 23 were white and 4 under 10 years of age.

Where Born New Orleans, 4, Ireland, 19; Cincinnati, 1; Sweden, 4; Germany, 1; Virginia, 1.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Secretary.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—Our readers will perceive by an advertisement in another column, that the Misses Fournier, from Paris, have opened a store in Royal street, for the sale and manufacture of Artificial Flowers. From the specimens we have seen, these ladies display great taste in their line.

A LARGE RASE.—Wm. Kehoe, a police officer of the First Municipality, made an affidavit yesterday, that about a week since, Wm. T. Peyle, who is a resident of the parish of De Soto, gave information to the police of having been taken to a certain house in the rear of the city, and there swindled out of $600. The deponent arrested a man named Asa Morris on the charge, believing from the description given by Peyle, that he is the guilty party. He was locked up for further examination. This same Morris was committed by Recorder Genous a few weeks ago on a charge of roping in a countryman, but was let loose again the next day on a writ of habeas corpus.

ENTERING A VESSEL.—Thos. Mullen, alias Paddy Mullen, was discovered yesterday morning at about half-past 4 o'clock, by Capt Berry, of the ship Vicksburg, concealed in the forecastle, where he had doubtless stowed himself away for the purpose of committing a theft. Paddy, when examined on the charge, could give no satisfactory account of himself, and he was accordingly sent before the First District Court.

SWINDLING.—M. R. Haggerty, who keeps a dry goods store in Canal street, made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genous, charging Charles Bayon with swindling him out of a piece of linen worth $8, about a month ago. The accused gave bail to appear.

THE MISSPOKE COUPLE.—We stated yesterday, that a gentleman named Michael Lundy, had been arrested on Patrick City, aged 41 years, with inflicting a mortal wound with a knife on the person of Patrick Coyle, his brother-in-law. We now learn that man died on Sunday night, and the Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the remains, which resulted in a verdict that the deceased had come to his death from the effects of a penetrating wound in the breast.

The accused was brought up before Recorder Genous yesterday morning and simply stated that he had no recollection whatever of the matter, as he was so very drunk. To use his own expression, on Saturday. He was committed for further examination.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—A man named Cha Wanous was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality, charged with an attempt at burglary, by entering the store of Mr Lavelle, on the Levee. He was examined this morning.

CONVERTED.—Mr. Eubank and Mrs Eubank, of Natchez, formerly of the Spanish dollar bank notes, were committed to the First District Court, Henry Freeman, charged with stealing a pair of drawers from Mr. Eubank, was also sent before the Court.

VAGRANTS.—Bridget Reynolds and Mechal Kelly were arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, on a charge of vagrancy, and sent to prison for one month.

SAILOR DOWN.—John Dennis and John Lane, mates of the ship Ellingham, were examined yesterday before Recorder Genous, charged with having on board a man named Thomas Wallace, a sailor, in a state of insensibility, and sent to prison for one month.

ASSAULT.—Thomas Kendall, of Lamar, charged with a violent assault and battery on Thomas W. Walsh, on board of the Lamar, was committed for the First District Court.

ASSAULT.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Genous, that Octave Le Blanc, Jr. Grand, was shot at on the levee by a party who fired a gun. The affidavit was lodged over to keep the peace.

### Notice to the Public and Instructions to Postmasters.

I. A postal treaty has been entered into between Great Britain and the United States, by which the rates of postage between the two countries, and the postage charged upon letters, and the postage charged upon newspapers, are reduced.

II.—Letters weighing half an ounce or under, cost, as a general rule, 5 cents, if prepaid, and double that amount if not prepaid. Letters weighing more than half an ounce and not exceeding an ounce, cost double, prepaid and not prepaid, each half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, in excess of one ounce, cost one additional rate. In no case, however, shall the letter postage be less than 5 cents, if prepaid, or 10 cents if not prepaid. The rates of postage, in the United States, are being from 5 cents to 25 cents, and are charged, that is, the rate is charged on each half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, in excess of one ounce, and so on, each half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, in excess of one ounce, is charged, that is, two rates are imposed for each excess over an ounce.

III.—The single rate to be charged on each letter posted in the United States addressed to any place in Great Britain or Ireland, is 24 cents, the double rate is cents, the triple rate 72 cents, and so on, according to the number of times the weight, which is posted in Great Britain or Ireland without prepayment, and is received at any office in the United States for delivery.

IV.—Newspapers going to any place in Great Britain or Ireland may be prepaid, if the whole amount is tendered at the office in the United States, where mailed, at the option of the sender.

VI.—Newspapers may be mailed at any office in the United States to any place in the United Kingdom on the payment of two cents, and may, on receipt from any place in Great Britain or Ireland, be delivered at any office in the United States on payment of two cents. Note.—Each Government is to charge two cents on each newspaper. These are to be sent in bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, and to contain no manuscript whatever.

VII.—On each pamphlet to be sent to any place in the United Kingdom, and on each pamphlet received therefrom, there is to be prepaid in the first place, and charged and collected in the second, one cent for each ounce in weight, or a fractional excess of an ounce. These are to be sent in bands or covers, open at the ends or sides, so as to be easily examined, and to contain no manuscript whatever.

VIII.—On letters received from foreign countries or England, postmasters, through the London or any other post-office in Great Britain, to be delivered in the United States, the foreign and British postage is to be prepaid, and what remains to be collected on delivery here in such case is simply the United States postage—5 cents, single, if brought by a British packet, 21 cents if brought by an American packet, 10 cents if such letters are delivered at San Francisco, Astoria, Oregon, or other place in the territory of the United States on the Pacific, when brought to an Atlantic port by a British steamship, and 56 cents if brought by an American steamship.

XI.—On British or foreign letters received in the United States to be forwarded to the West Indies by American packets, or any place on the Gulf of Mexico, to Chagres or Panama, in the United States mails, the single postage charge will be (as the British postage and the postage arising in its transit to Great Britain must be prepaid) 12 1-2 cents if to Havana, 30 cents if to any place in the West Indies or on the Gulf of Mexico, or to Chagres; 30 cents if to Panama, with 16 cents added if brought to the United States from Great Britain in an American packet.

XII.—Care is to be taken to see that all American postage on letters from Havana, from other places in the Gulf of Mexico, from our Pacific possessions, and from the British North American Provinces, is paid in the United States before the same is despatched by mail to Great Britain.

XIII.—Newspapers for countries beyond Great Britain may be sent on the prepayment of two cents each—also pamphlets as stipulated under No. 7—and newspapers and pamphlets received from countries beyond Great Britain are to be delivered on payment of the two cents for each newspaper, and one cent per ounce in weight of each pamphlet.

XIV.—Postmasters are cautioned to write on their post bills opposite each entry of a foreign letter, newspaper, or pamphlet, posted by them respectively, the word "foreign"—the better to enable the postmasters of New York and Boston, and any others that may be designated, to make a separate quarterly report of the amount of foreign postage.

XV.—The Postmasters of Boston and New York will be specially instructed as to the closed mails contemplated by the treaty, the mode of keeping their accounts of foreign postage, and of mailing and acknowledging receipt of foreign matter.

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster Gen.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 8, 1849.

CHEAP NEWSPAPERS IN LONDON.—This experiment seems to have failed. The price of the London Daily News is to be raised after the commencement of the next session of Parliament. The New Reform party have adopted this journal as their regular organ, and have placed a fund of £25,000 in its treasury.

MR. FORREST, the actor, is said to be lying dangerously ill in New York.

### Later from Europe.

A report prevailed last evening that the steamship America had arrived at Boston on the 12th inst., bringing dates from England to the 30 h ult.

We heard it stated that large sales of cotton had taken place in the Liverpool market, and that prices were very firm.

Breadstuffs, it is said, have declined.

We could not learn any political news.

FIREWORKS.—The exhibition of Fireworks on Sunday night in Congo Square, drew a large concourse of people, and went off with all possible brilliancy and eclat. We understand that a similar entertainment will be repeated next Sunday evening.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Hon. James Cooper, (W.) was on the 5th inst. elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for six years, from the 4th March next.

☞ "In my youth," says Walpole, "I thought of writing a satire upon mankind; but now, in my old age, I think I should write an apology for them."

"HORRIBLE, IF TRUE"—We are not responsible for the annexed extract. The reader's blood may well grow cold as it meets his eye. If such things are coming in 'fashion,' kissing will go out—that's certain.

We are almost inclined to believe the following an atrocious slander; but if it be such, let N. P. Willis answer for it to an outraged sex—let his 'Home Journal,' that oracle of the ladies from which we make the extract, bear the whole blame.—*Richmond Republican.*

"It has literally become a general fashion in Germany, for ladies to shave the upper lip, thereby promoting the growth of a sufficient down to produce the effect of a mustache. By the present taste, a shaded upper lip is considered a beauty, and it is openly advocated by foreign ladies as giving expression to the nostril, and vastly increasing the whiteness of the teeth. Shaving daily during the fervent of summer, turns out, by winter, a very presentable and silky mustache. The fashion is progressing westward, with the cholera.

### DIED.

This morning at 1 o'clock, A. M., MRS. JANE LILLY, Consort of Mr James Lilly, aged 41 years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Bayou and Bienvenue streets, at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon.

☞ It has pleased the G. A. of the Universe to call to his home on the 8th inst., Mr. RESIMON DAETGUES, R.C., member of the R. C. Lodge "Les Disciples de la Mère Adelaide." The members of that R. L. are requested to attend his funeral, which will take place this day, at 4 o'clock, precisely, from their lodge room, between Bagatelle and Lafon streets, Faubourg Marigny.

## COMMERCIAL.

### The Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15th, 1849.

Further details of the Washington's news are encouraging to our Cotton. The sales in the Liverpool market on the 12th inst. Tuesday, were 10,000 bales, with a decided upward tendency. The Hibernia market is reported to have advanced 1-8 with sales [illegible] The Sugar market was rather dull and prices have [illegible] The Sugar market was rather dull and prices have [illegible] Rice was quoted at [illegible] Flour is steady, little transactions are [illegible] Corn is steady, [illegible] Pork is [illegible] Prime $10. The stock of Beef is very heavy, in short of heavy operations and the same may be said of Lard.

Rates of Whiskey [illegible] Sterling Exchange [illegible] Francs [illegible] N. York, 60 day bills [illegible] Cent discount. Checks, [illegible] cent prem.

No change in Freights.

### Foreign Markets.

COTTON—Wilmer & Smith's Times estimate that on Saturday the [illegible] the Liverpool market [illegible] were [illegible] Monday following the sales exceeded [illegible] days during the week. The demand was uncertain [illegible] Fair Orleans [illegible] Middling [illegible] Fair Mobile [illegible] Middling [illegible] Fair Upland [illegible] Middling [illegible] Fair Alabama [illegible] Middling [illegible] The sales of Monday, the 8th, [illegible] Upland [illegible] Orleans [illegible] Mobile [illegible] Upland [illegible] Orleans [illegible] Mobile [illegible] Upland [illegible] Orleans [illegible] Mobile