The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.——NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1849.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday morning, March 24, 1849.

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

Mr. Polk's visit to New Orleans.

The reception tendered to Mr. Polk by the people of New Orleans, must have been one of the most deeply gratifying events that has occurred to the Ex-President for many years. In this testimonial of esteem for the private character of Mr. Polk, and of reverence for the exalted station from which he has just retired, the citizens united cordially, merging all distinctions of politics and party in the common purpose to offer a hospitable welcome to the late occupant of the Presidential office. There is no city where these things are better understood and more completely carried out, than New Orleans. We never proffer a minted courtesy, or perform it grudgingly. That which we do, comes from the fullness and frankness of a nature essentially Southern—or in other words, ardent, sincere and disinterested. In this spirit was Mr. Polk made the guest of our city during his brief sojourn, and we believe that in the same spirit did he accept the warm hospitalities of which he was the subject.

We refer to this matter with an emotion of pride and pleasure. In no city in the Union does party animosity rage with more overwhelming vehemence, during seasons of political strife; and yet in none, were the broadly marked distinctions which divide Whig and Democrat, more completely annihilated while the ex-President remained amongst us. Prior to his visit the Whig press stood foremost in urging upon our civic authorities the propriety of receiving him with fitting honor. On his arrival the Whig press vied with the Democratic and neutral, in the fullness with which the ceremonies of his reception and entertainment were chronicled. With characteristic liberality, at a season to Mr. Polk's political sentiments or public conduct, was suppressed. It was forgotten that he had been the head of a great party, and had maintained opinions at variance with those of another party equally numerous and powerful. It was sufficient for the people of New Orleans to know that he had just laid down the baton of authority, and that after holding for four years the proudest dignity that man can enjoy, he had come amongst us in his capacity as a private citizen, journeying homeward, to rest in the domestic circle some respite from the harrassing cares and tribulations of office. The occasion called for an express on of public regard, wholly unmingled with the narrowness and selfishness of party; and it was eagerly embraced by our citizens. This Whig community, whiny, but a few months ago, was again led by an ex-President into short of frenzy, and which, under the influence of political feeling, gave to an avowed opponent of Mr. Polk nearly eleven hundred majority, hesitated not an instant in greeting Mr. Polk himself, with all the ardor, the kindness and the respectful attention which he might have looked for from a city composed exclusively of his most devoted personal friends and political adherents.

This is honorable to New Orleans. Our people have demonstrated their capacity to discriminate between office and its trappings, between public conduct and private worth, between the policy of a party chief and the inherent dignity that surrounds the Presidential station. They honored not James K. Polk for his political tenets, since among those who welcomed him with the greatest cordiality were many who had inflexibly opposed his policy, his principles and his acts. They honored him for the late chief magistrate of the American people—as the former head and front of the nation—as the impersonation of the fundamental republican principle which recognizes no other ruler than the recipient of the popular suffrage. Thus, and thus only, did they honor Mr. Polk; and thus, we are persuaded, did he welcome the tokens of public respect by which he was environed.

We have it from unquestionable authority that Mr. Polk appreciated to its full extent the generous courtesy with which he was received, and that he has expressed his profound and abiding gratification, at a visit which will leave hereafter nothing but pleasant and grateful recollections. The spontaneous kindness of an entire city must sink deep into the heart of the politician—for him, it is a tribute in striking contrast to the interested adulation of his partisans, and the exaggerated invective of his foes.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival from Vera Cruz of the bark *Guermont*, we have received our files of papers to the latest dates.

The press seems greatly disturbed at the apprehended return of Santa Anna and urges upon the government the passage of some positive enactment to prevent his entrance into the republic of Mexico. The Ex-President appears nevertheless to have a strong body of partizans in his favor.

A detachment of troops, under Bustamente, commanded by Colonel Cravel, some ninety in number, were surprised and routed on the 5th inst., by the insurgents of Sierra Gordo. Colonel Cravel was made prisoner. The Mexican papers are greatly mortified at this untoward result.

Two assassins have been condemned to death in Oajaca, for the murder of the wife of one of twins.

News from Yucatan to the 23d ult., has been received at Vera Cruz. The Indians had been defeated in many skirmishes with the Yucatecos, but the latter are beginning to suffer for want of provisions.

Congress is busily engaged in the effort to organize a National Guard. It had voted to the Government the entire use and control of one million and a half of the indemnity payable by the United States.

In Durango the Indians still continue troublesome, but the public journals are not as much filled as formerly with horrible narratives of the excesses committed by these savages.

A project is before the Mexican Congress for the construction of a railroad from Vera Cruz to Acapulco.

Electro Magnetic Clock—The Baltimore *American* says—Ten thousand dollars have been appropriated by Congress to Professor Locke, of Cincinnati, to pay him for the use of his late invention by the Government of the U. States, (not, however, to make it free to individuals,) and for a Clock upon his plan, to be erected by him at the National Observatory at Washington. This remarks the Newark Daily Advertiser) would seem to be a large sum for such purposes, but when it is considered that according to the report of scientific men, Dr. Locke's invention had reduced the difficulties of the great problem of Longitude from 100 to 1, by enabling the astronomer to accomplish his object in one-tenth of the time, and with ten times the accuracy, and when it is considered that the Government of the U. States are expending not less than ten thousand dollars annually in the determination of Longitude, the salary of one officer alone per year being three thousand dollars, it would appear that the measure has been to the Government really an economical one, while it has partially compensated the inventor for years of intense study and experiment in those branches of knowledge upon which his invention depended.

Prof Locke is now on his way to the Atlantic cities, to engage such artizans as may have excelled in their profession, to execute the Clock for the National Observatory, having determined that it shall be a specimen of American ingenuity and skill.

Election of Governor in Arkansas.—An election took place in the State of Arkansas on the 15th inst., for Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Drew.—The candidates are Roane, (Dem.) and Wilson, (W.) In the county of Pulaski, the only one heard from, Wilson has about 80 majority. We presume there is little doubt of the success of the Locofoco candidate.

By the Western Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 16—8 P. M.

In the Senate, Mr. Atchison was elected President pro tem.

The Senate has confirmed Chas. W. Boswell as Commissioner of Customs, and Allen A. Hall, of Tennessee, as Register of the Treasury.

Several promotions have been made in the Rifle Regiment.

New Hampshire Elections.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16—8 P. M.

The returns from New Hampshire show that the Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor and two Congressmen. The Whigs have also one Congressman, and one Independent is elected.

CINCINNATI, March 16.

The weather is pleasant. The river has fallen since last report 20 inches.

PITTSBURG, March 16—8 P. M.

There are 13 feet water in the channel and falling. The weather is pleasant.

Leach & Co. were the first to send boats out to Philadelphia; others are to follow.

BALTIMORE, March 16—8 P. M.

The market here is unchanged in any particular from last report. Stocks are dull and tend downward.

NEW YORK, March 16—8 P. M.

The market from last report is unchanged in any particular. Sales of Treasury notes at 9 1-4, and U. S. sixes at 12 1-4. The weather is pleasant.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16—8 P. M.

Flour—Flour is unchanged from yesterday, but the market is, if anything, duller; holders are asking $4 75.

Grain.—Wheat has a downward tendency. Red 100c., Ohio do 104c.; Corn is steady, Yellow 53c.55c.

Provisions—Pork and other hog products tend downward. Mess pork $11. Ham dry salted 6 1-2a7c., Sides do 5c., Shoulders 4 1-2c.

CINCINNATI, March 16—8 P. M.

Flour—Is nominal as last quoted, there are no sales to report.

Whiskey—Sales 400 bbls at 15 1-4c.

Coffee—Sales fair Rio at 7c.

Molasses—Sales from the levee at 23 1-2 and from store 24c.

Sugar—Fair Orleans 4 1-2a4 3-4.

Provisions are quiet and prices unchanged.

By Telegraph.

SUSPENDING OPERATIONS IN THE COAL MINES.

POTTSVILLE, March 14.

At a meeting of the coal operators held this afternoon, it was resolved to suspend mining coal for three weeks, or until all the purchasers in the city agree to pay $2 25 for red ash, and $2 for white ash, at Mount Carbon. All the operators were present, embracing the heaviest portion of the trade. They all signed the agreement.

PITTSBURG, March 14.

There is 8 feet of water in the channel.

BOSTON, March 14.

One of the owners of the ship Franklin, lately wrecked near Provincetown, has been arrested in this city on the complaint of the underwriters, who charge him with writing letters to the captain of the said ship to run her ashore. Letters to this effect have been found in the captain's value. The owner denies the charge. He was held in $10,000 to appear for examination, but is now out to be found.

The Vera Cruz and Mazatlan Route to California.—The N. Y. *Tribune* publishes the following note from the Mexican Vice-Consul in correction of certain misstatements heretofore promulgated:

The friends of California adventurers that have gone through Mexico are hereby notified that all statements lately published in the *Sun* newspaper, as to difficulties having occurred to them from the Mexican authorities, are entirely unfounded; on the contrary, every courtesy and hospitality has been extended to them, and by observing continual good conduct they will continue to receive kindnesses. The undersigned considers it a duty, no less than a pleasure, to state these facts to allay as far as possible the mischievous consequences the articles above alluded to are calculated to produce between the people of both countries, and address the friends of those that have gone, as well as those who desire to avail themselves of this shortest, healthiest and cheapest route, to place no reliance in any statements unless duly authenticated.

WILLIAM GEORGE STEWART,
Vice-Consul of Mexico.

New York, March 13, 1849.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John Gayle, of Alabama, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the northern and southern districts of Alabama, in the place of Wm. Crawford, deceased.

Archibald Williams, of Illinois, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Illinois, in the place of David L. Gregg, whose commission is about to expire.

Palmer V. Kellogg, of N. Y. to be Marshal of the United States for the northern district of New York, in the place of Jacob Gould, whose commission is about to expire.

John Pettes, of Vermont, to be Marshal of the U. States for the district of Vermont, in the place of Jacob Kent, whose commission is about to expire.

Samuel D. King and William Thompson, of Washington, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Collectors of the Customs.—Joseph T. Nye, of Saco, Maine, vice Ichabod Jordon, whose commission expired. Thomas Hedge, Plymouth, Mass, vice Wm. Morton Jackson, whose commission expired. James Donaghe, New Haven, Conn, vice Norris Wilcox, whose commission expired.

Naval Officer—Chas. Hudson, Boston, Massachusetts, vice Wm. Parmenter, whose commission expired.

Surveyors of the Customs—George Howland, Tiverton, R. I. vice Asa Gray, whose commission expired. Wm. P. Greene, Providence, R. I., vice D. F. Seamans, whose commission expired.

☞ Interesting conspiracy case at Philadelphia—There is a case now being tried in Philadelphia, which is the all-absorbing topic, and causes the court room to be crowded to excess. The *Pennsylvanian* says:

This case of conspiracy, Morgan Hinchman vs. Samuel Richie and others, is one that has created a vast deal of excitement and interest, and has occupied the attention of the court of Nisi Prius, before Judge Burnside, since Friday, and in which damages are claimed against the defendants for an alleged conspiracy to place the plaintiff, a *sane* man, in a lunatic asylum, so as to deprive him of his property. The whole of the evidence given in the case clearly shows that he gave no signs of insanity up to the very moment of his confinement. One of the witnesses testified that one of the defendants, Samuel Richie, had met his brother, Edward Richie, who informed him that they were going to place Mr. Hinchman in the lunatic asylum, and that they had sent a man to him (Samuel) to tell Hinchman to remain until 8 o'clock the following morning, and they would meet him at his house in Marshall st. The time came, and they arrived at the house, and with him five or six substantial friends, when they got Hinchman into a private room, and told him he was to be put in the lunatic asylum. He strongly resisted, but he was informed that resistance was useless, as they would force him, and accordingly he was conveyed to the door, put into his own wagon, and driven to the asylum by Samuel Richie, when it was remarked that things had to be done as if Morgan's horses had run off and killed him. Several other witnesses stated that they had never observed any signs of insanity, whatever, in any of his business transactions, or in his daily intercourse; but on the contrary, he had always proven himself quite a shrewd and sensible man. When it will be completed, is not for us to say, as the evidence for the plaintiff has not yet concluded. The court held a session last evening.

Anecdote of Old Zach, the Senate, and Col. Bliss—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* relates the following:—

To show that General Taylor, however, is a man of business, no sooner had the Senate met on Tuesday, the 6th March, than he sent up Col. Bliss with the catalogues of the cabinet. The Senate, after they had been an hour or more in session, appointed Mr. Miller and Mr. Atchison to wait on the President, to inform him that the Senate were ready to hear from him. The committee of two went up to the White House, where the following scene occurred—

Mr. Atchison—Mr. President, the Senate have appointed Mr. Miller and myself a committee to wait upon you, to inform you that the Senate are now in session, and are ready to receive any communication which you may have to make.

Now it may be that the old General supposed that the Senate had got tired of waiting for the expected message, and that the committee had sent up to jog the memory of his Excellency; hence, we suppose, his reply to the formal announcement of the committee.

Old Zach—Good gracious! You don't tell me.—Thinking all this time. Why, gentlemen, I sent up Col. Bliss two hours ago to the Senate.

The committee were stumped. Mr. Atchison was in favor of reporting the fact, but they finally agreed to go back and make no report at all, the promptitude of Old Zach doing away with the necessity.—Meantime Col. Bliss had gone up to the Senate, and awaiting a pause in the proceedings, had put in his message in advance of the return of the committee. This little incident shows that old Zach, though always polite, is not the man to stand upon ceremony when business is to be done.

☞ The Literary *Gazette* gives from Hamlet a motto for emigrants to California:

"A pick-axe and a spade—a spade;
Aye, and a winding sheet."

Can this be true?—A New York correspondent of the Pittsburg *Gazette* writes that the $10,000, the proceeds of Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler's readings in New England, have been remitted to New York, to frustrate an attempt of her husband to obtain possession of the same.

Virginia—The Whig Convention in the Richmond Congressional District, held on the 15th inst., nominated Charles Carter Lee as the Whig candidate. Mr. Botts is out on his own hook, and unless the feud be settled, the district will be inevitably lost to the Whigs.

☞ Gen. Scott arrived in Washington on the 14th, and the next day paid his respects to the President. The National Whig says, the old hero appears to be in good health, and looks as though he were ready for another campaign.

Austrian Atrocities.—A party of one hundred and fifty Austrians broke into some wine vaults and got drunk, after which they seized a number of women and perpetrated the most infamous atrocities. In this state they were surprised by a body of Hungarians, who literally minced them. The war in Hungary is marked by the most fearful outrages.

Enormous Cheese.—The London papers mention the arrival there of an enormous cheese. The milk of seven hundred cows was used in making it, and it weighs 1,474 pounds. It is thirteen feet in circumference, four feet and a quarter in diameter, and eighteen inches in thickness. It was made by Messrs. Austin & Stone, farmers of Austinburgh, Ohio, U. States of America, and was offered for and obtained a prize in New York.

The river at Louisville.—The *Courier* of the 17th inst. says:

The river is slowly receding with 8 1-2 feet water on the falls, as we learn from the pilots. In the canal last evening there were 12 feet 2 inches water. During the previous 24 hours the river had fallen 10 inches.

The weather yesterday was very clear and pleasant, and it continued so until late in the evening.

At Pittsburg yesterday there were 14 feet water in the channel, and the river falling.

Remarkable Circumstance.—The Alexandria *Gazette* of the 15th, says:

Notwithstanding the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Hoye, of Md., all concurred in believing that the body of the murdered man recently found on the banks of the canal was his, it now appears that they were all mistaken. A telegraphic despatch received here yesterday, says: "The body is not Mr. Hoye's. Mr. Allen has just returned from Nottingham, and found Mr. Hoye safe at home and well. This is certainly a very remarkable case.

Confession of a Murderer—Andress Hall, who was recently convicted in Troy, of the murder of Noah Smith and his wife, has made a full confession of the crime, and of the murder of a young man who was travelling with him two years ago. The youth had money in his possession. Hall pretended that he left him at Buffalo. Hall confesses also that he had set fire to buildings in Troy. In short, he has confessed himself a villain of the deepest dye.—*Albany Journal.*

Enormous Salary—The New York *Express* says that the salary of the Health Officer of that city amounts to over thirty thousand dollars per annum—the richest, latest office now in the U. States. The *Express* goes on to say:

The Governor of the State, aware of the monstrous salary, has recommended a reduction, but a $3,000 salaried officer is not easy to be razed in any government; certainly not in a Legislature, when $15,000 can go for a lobby, and leave a rich salary behind.

Distressing Occurrence.—We are called upon to record the melancholy end of Mr. Paul Harriford, Stage Contractor through this place by the hands of Col A. M. Wallace of Dalton. By report, we understand that there had been a misunderstanding between the gentlemen for some time, when they met in Cleveland, and a slight occurrence between them there, perhaps arousing old animosities, resulted in a fight in which Mr. Harriford was shot four times with a revolver, by Col. Wallace, which resulted in his death in a few hours.—*Chattanooga Gaz.*

The British Protective System.

We invite attention to the subjoined admirable article from the Baltimore *American*:

The proposed modification, or repeal, as it virtually is, of the British navigation laws, is regarded as another step in the progress of free trade and a further departure from the protective policy. That it does look to a greater freedom in trade is undoubtedly true; but it is equally true that it is in spirit, and that it will be in effects, a measure of protection.

The manufacturing interest is now in the ascendancy in Great Britain. The repeal of the Corn Laws signalized its triumph over the landed interest. The cheaper the food of the operative becomes the lower his wages may be reduced. British manufacturers must hold their own in the markets of the world, or ruin ensues the empire in the face. This terrible necessity is felt in its utmost force, in all its inexorable rigor; and the strength of this necessity the manufacturing interest demands sacrifices from every other interest; and has its demands allowed.

Thus the Corn Laws fell. The agriculturist must give way. The day of landed supremacy is over, or its late at least is sealed. Along with the repeal of the Corn Laws there went also a general reduction of the British tariff—Not for the sake of free trade; not because protection was abandoned. No; but because the manufacturers required that all articles used, directly or indirectly, in their fabrics, should come to them as cheaply as possible. It was protection not abandoned, but protection in a new form.

The same principle is operative again in the proposed repeal of the navigation laws. The shipping interest must yield, even although the concession may seem to threaten the naval supremacy of England. There must be no obstruction in the way of the British manufacturer. The revenue had to look out for other sources of supply when he willed for the removal of duties from commodities imported for his consumption; the landlords, nobles, gentry and yeomen, were obliged to surrender their monopoly of the home market for their grain and provisions, when he demanded cheaper food for his operatives, who, in their turn, were compelled to a reduction of wages; and now when the manufacturer insists upon it that he must have his raw materials brought to him, and must have his own manufactured goods diffused over the world at the cheapest possible rates of freight, the commercial marine of England, behold its bulwarks of protection, sacred since the days of Cromwell, now crumbling and tottering to their fall, while the competition of all nations is invited to do the carrying trade of the British manufacturer.

These are ominous signs. And the end is not yet. When the manufacturing interest of Great Britain, like an omnivorous monster, devying upon every other interest, shall have made agriculture and commerce completely subject to its uses, the necessity of cheapening its products still more in order to retain the markets it possesses and to acquire a hold upon new ones, must exact other sacrifices in some quarter or another. The prosperity of this country alone in manufactures, to say nothing of the rapid advances made in the production of cottons, woolens and silks, in Germany, France and the Netherlands, within the last ten years, would be sufficient to show that England will have her claims contested more and more sharply wherever she encounters her active trans-Atlantic competitors. The occupation of the Pacific coast by our people, now rapidly becoming a significant reality, with improved means of overland communication and the railway transit across the Isthmus, until better avenues are opened, must give to our manufacturers immense advantages in supplying the markets of India and China and the whole East.

What new sacrifices, then, will the British manufacturing interest be likely to demand?—What further propositions? It is startling to contemplate. But there seems to be but one the laborer must be the victim. His pittance of wages, it seems probable, must be still further reduced. That is to say, the attempt at a further reduction may be made; but what the consequences may be—that is another matter.

But we began with considering how the same words may mean different things, according to the application of them. Protection, in England, implies the removal of commercial restrictions; because it is only in that way the manufacturing interest there can obtain benefit from legislation. In this country the infancy of our manufacturing system and the overshadowing growth of the British manufacturing monopoly, compel the imposition of duties, in order that we may not become mere colonies of England and tributaries to her wealth. Without such defenses of our nationality we should have been long ago in the maelstrom of British rapacity.

Every nation adapts its policy to its own interests, or to what it conceives to be such. It would be a perversion of words and a falsification of facts to say that England is a convert to free trade for its own sake, or out of an abstract conviction of the truth of its doctrine. She does not advocate one farthing of her eight hundred per cent. duties on our tobacco; but our cotton she admits free, because her manufacturers must have it without any increase of price from duties. The reason that the same system which suits her, with a distinct interest which seeks markets for its fabrics in every nation under the sun, must also suit us, when we have an interest to secure that may contend against her for the possession of our own market at home, is a very strange notion, indeed, and would imply a liberality of imitation even beyond that which is illustrated by a "well known fable of Æsop." The time may come when free trade will suit us. It is desirable to approximate to it as nearly as may be allowable in view of the preservation of important national interests. But we hope never to see this republic committed to free trade as England is by the influence of her overgrown interest, or compelled to any step by the requisitions of any interest at the sacrifice of other interests. There is room enough for all.

Bagging, Rope.—Bagging, Rope.—Bagging, Rope.—