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

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

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

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1852.

No. 1777, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXX.—Whole No. 6086.

THE DAILY BEE.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.
FOR PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN
Subject to the nomination of the Whig National Convention.

Thursday Morning, April 29, 1852.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from Baltimore.

THE WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS

We find in the *Republic* the subjoined official report of the proceedings of the Whig caucus at Washington, at the two meetings held in that city:

Whig National Convention.—At a meeting of those white members of Congress, held in the house of representatives on Friday evening, April 9 [illegible] Willie P. Mangum, Senator from North Carolina, was called to the chair, and [illegible] Chandler, of Pennsylvania, and Alfred Dockery, of North Carolina, were appointed secretaries. After some preliminary discussion, it was resolved that when the meeting shall adjourn to meet on Friday evening [illegible] instant.

Tuesday evening, April 20, the Whig members of Congress assembled according to [illegible] and the subjoined resolution, relating the time and place for holding the National Convention, was adopted, and the order made:

That the chairman of this meeting [illegible] a resolution this evening adopted, relating the time and place for holding the National Convention, to be inserted in the Whig newspapers of this District, signed by himself and countersigned by the Secretaries [illegible]

That it be recommended that the National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, be held in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next.

WILLIE P. MANGUM, Chairman.
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, } Secretaries.
ALFRED DOCKERY, }

This is all that is positively and publicly known in reference to the caucus, but as the old adage of Washington have eyes keener than to pierce through brick and mortar, and ears sharper than to catch the echo of a whisper from what transpired within the closed doors of the Senate Chambers, appears to have prolonged. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *American* furnishes a letter with the annexed report of the proceedings at the second meeting, in relation to compromise—after the original resolution Mr. MOREHEAD of Ky. had been ruled out of order, and he had declared the caucus to be for a Whig to remain.

After the withdrawal of Mr. Marshall, Mr. Cobb, with much feeling, said he would make one more effort to save the unity of the Whig party, and offered a resolution, which unanimously declared that in fixing the time and place for holding the National Convention, the Whigs of the Union should not thereby be understood as committing themselves unless the compromise resolutions.

A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Cobb, Campbell, Brooke, of Mississippi, Stanton, of Tennessee, Venable, Toucey, Cabell and Clingman participated.

Mr. Outlaw said he wished it to be understood that the Compromise Resolutions were not the Whig platform, and that the Whigs whom he represented in no way ratified Mr. Clay's withdrawal.

Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, said he was one of the Southern Whigs out of the caucus, and his colleague, Mr. Bright, of the Whigs of Mississippi, and he would think for himself. He was not the Whig Nationals, and he suffered anger to get the better of him, and he induced a dozen of his colleagues without known wrath, matters little on a point which he considered a principle involved. Mr. MANGUM, in our opinion, took a just view of the limited functions of this preliminary assemblage, in declaring the proceedings no authority to establish any compromise platform for the Whig party. Its duties were simple and specific. It was convoked, in conformity to usage, to fix a time and place for holding the Whig National Convention. I [illegible] that it did all that ought to have been expected from it. What it hit have the Whig members of Congress to meddle with pro[illegible] and declarations of principle? Who instructed them with such a mission? Whence do they derive the power, which Mr. MARSHALL claimed them to exercise? We cannot regard the decision of Senator MANGUM, as otherwise than correct and patriotic, and if the Compromise issue come up in its proper place it will come up beyond all doubt, in the National Convention. We will venture the assertion, that Mr. MANGUM himself be a delegate to that body, will sustain with ardor and ability the very proposition which, in accordance with his assertions, he declared out of order in the caucus.

We are clearly in favor of compelling the Whigs of the North to show their hands on the question. In the National Convention there will be an opportunity of dodging. Either a known Compromise man must be nominated, or a man uncertain and doubtful be chosen, he must be recommended to the National Whigs by the endorsement of the Compromise. Then and there Messrs. MARSHALL, OUTLAW, MOORE and the rest of the recusant Whigs of the South will be intimately press the issue, which they so unwisely introduced in the Caucus.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—*Benefit of Mr. Jahn.*—The entertainments to-night, have been set apart for the benefit of Mr. Jahn, the talented leader of the orchestra. On this occasion Rossini's *Overture* to "William Tell," will be produced with powerful effect, together with a new oratorio composed by the celebrated German [illegible] Vogel, entitled 'The Day of Judgment.' The merits of the beneficiary and the attractiveness of the programme ought to procure a full attendance.

MISSOURI.—The Whigs of Missouri have nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, A. W. Doniphan; Lieutenant Governor, Jas Winston; Secretary of State, T. C. Grace; Treasurer, E. B. Cordell; Auditor, H. H. Baker; Register, B. Emmons; Attorney General, J. Hendricks.

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300 shares Union Bank of Louisiana; a four-story brick store, fronting on Tchoupitoulas; a four-story brick store fronting on New Levee; a block of brick stores, being the corner of Magazine and Gravier streets; a block of three story brick buildings, being the corner of Bienville and Old Levee streets, known as the Blue Stores; a brick store and dwelling on Old Levee street, opening on the Vegetable Market; two story brick dwellings, on Conde street.

The terms are very liberal. See advertisement.

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Terms. Liberal sale.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamer *Louisiana*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 23d inst.

The anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto was celebrated on the 21st, by the citizens of Galveston, in a highly appropriate and imposing manner. A grand procession was formed, and a splendid banquet was given in the evening.

Public meetings have been held in Victoria and Indianola, at which measures were adopted to aid in the construction of the San Antonio and Gulf Railroad. It was resolved at both meetings to present the R. R. Company, with donations of land, and if the route laid out for the road, should be satisfactory, there seems to be no doubt that the counties of Calhoun and Victoria will levy taxes, as they are authorized to do, and issue their bonds to large amounts for stock in the company.

The Houston *Telegraph* says:

A young man named Gordon M. Griffin, was killed on the Montgomery road, on Monday last. He was riding on the fore part of his wagon, when the forewheels suddenly fell into a deep hole in the road, and he was thrown directly under one of the wheels, which passed entirely over his body. He lingered until Tuesday morning and died. His afflicted father was with him in his last moments, and is seemingly inconsolable for his loss.

The Red Land *Herald* states that the steamer Gen. Rusk has left the Sabine river, in consequence of being refused a clearance at the mouth of the river, unless she would first repair to Galveston, and have her hull examined.

Randolph, charged with stealing from the Postoffice at Sabine Town, has been released from custody, the grand jury failing to find a bill against him on the testimony.

The Matagorda *Tribune* says that but little has been done towards the removal of the raft in the Colorado. The Kate Ward, hitherto engaged in the prosecution of the work, has been employed on the bay in lightering, in order to keep afloat and pay expenses. It seems that the only drawback to the prosecution of the task, is the want of means to carry it on.

A NEGRO THIEF by the name of J. P. Street, from Alabama, came to his death, and caused that of the rail-road slave he had kidnapped, in a singular manner, in Lavaca county, a short time since. Two men named Dowess and Hume attempted to arrest him near the house of Mr. Asall. He affected to submit, until he got an opportunity to get hold of his revolver, when he warned them that he would not be taken alive. He started from his pursuers and told the negro woman to follow or he would shoot her. He took her by the arm and led her along, Dowess and Hume following, and threatening to shoot him if he did not stop. He paid no attention to them apparently, but suddenly, whether by accident or design is not known, his pistol went off, wounding him fatally in the thigh. He immediately placed it against the breast of the woman, and fired three more shots, killing her and setting her clothes on fire. He died in about two hours, saying he was glad the affair has terminated as it had. It is stated that he once lived in Brazoria county.

CROPS.—The Indianola *Bulletin* says the planters of the country are retrieving the losses sustained by the late high waters to a great extent, and that there still will be good crops made.

☞ LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP METEOR.—We received yesterday an extra from the Galveston News of the 20th, containing the annexed account of the loss of the steamship Meteor:

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, last evening, we have the following particulars of the loss of the steamship Meteor, which has been furnished to us by the officers of that unfortunate vessel:

The Meteor left Galveston on Sunday morning, the 8th instant, with Mr. Cummings, one of the pilots of Galveston Bay, on board, and arrived at Sabine Pass at a quarter before six which on Sunday evening. Capt. Sands being sent on the pilot boat, indicating a sufficiency of water on the bar, the Meteor crossed, and struck, bringing up in seven and a half feet water drawing at the time eight feet three inches of the bar. The water was smooth on the bar, but there was a strong breeze from the south east, and the night was closing in, they commenced heaving her off, and continued for an hour and a half, but in vain.

At 12 M. she commenced leaking badly, and about 10 minutes the steam pipe broke, disabling the engine. Shortly after she opened her water and floated when an anchor was let go, and she rode quietly with all the pumps going, and the water still gaining, the anchor was slipped, and all sail set, in order to run ashore, and as soon as the boats had been lowered in running out the anchor. At 2 a. M. Sunday, she filled and heeled off shore, when her masts and stacks broke over the side, to prevent her heeling over. About this time the other quarter boat was swept away. At daylight, signals of distress were made, and after waiting about an hour and a half in vain, the only remaining boat was sent ashore with the women and children, which arrived safe at Galveston Island.

The boat on returning was swamped and drifted ashore, with her oars and boat hooks.

At 2 P. M., Capt. Boehner, accompanied by Captain Griffin, Capt. Harrison, the pilot George Morgan and 16 men, left the island in a small boat, and succeeded in conveying the passengers ashore in three trips, no other boat offering any assistance though there were a number on the island. At 7 P. M. everything transferrable, including the mail, was conveyed ashore. The captain, officers and crew remained for days, during which time they saved furniture and some portions of the machinery, though the vessel is an entire loss.

The loss of the Meteor is wholly attributed to the non-neglect of Captain Sands, who, the moment he discovered the danger, ordered the pilot to the boat, and he would have left Galveston on the 8th, if the whole crew the crew of the Meteor remained on shore, no soundings of the bar were taken by the pilot, although the boat had been aground twice.

The freight on board the Meteor was equal to about 2000 bales. Of the passengers' baggage only trunks were lost.

The above statements have been fully confirmed in every particular by every man with whom we have spoken, who was present and witnessed the sad disaster. We must be permitted to add, that Capt. Forbes receives from all the most unqualified approbation, for having acted throughout with all possible skill in seamanship, and unwearied assistance, for which he holds so high a rank in his profession. Having a pilot on board, he of course felt bound to be governed by his directions.

The officers and crew of the Meteor, except the pilots, returned on the Louisiana.

We learn from Capt. Lawless that no pilot could be obtained, either going in or coming out of Matagorda Bay, for the Louisiana, although in coming out he pushed her quite smooth, and the weather then

[illegible] accounts be correct, of which we have no doubt, it would seem that the schism between the Northern and Southern Whigs is more and deeper than we were led to believe. Mr. MANGUM's example was followed by his colleague, that the caucus was reduced to a minority, and the number of Whigs in Congress. Of conclusions respecting the impropriety and policy of withdrawing from the Caucus [illegible] the Compromise was ruled out of order, [illegible] undergone no change, in consequence of new developments. Whether Mr. MANGUM and he suffered anger to get the better of [illegible] induced a dozen of his colleagues without known wrath, matters little on a point which he considered a principle involved. Mr. MANGUM, in our opinion, took a just view of the limited functions of this preliminary assemblage, in declaring the proceedings no authority to establish any compromise platform for the Whig party. Its duties were simple and specific. It was convoked, in conformity to usage, to fix a time and place for holding the Whig National Convention. I [illegible] that it did all that ought to have been expected from it. What right have the Whig members of Congress to meddle with pro[illegible] and declarations of principle? Who instructed them with such a mission? Whence do they derive the power, which Mr. MARSHALL claimed them to exercise? We cannot regard the decision of Senator MANGUM, as otherwise than correct and patriotic, and if the Compromise issue come up in its proper place it will come up beyond all doubt, in the National Convention. We will venture the assertion, that Mr. MANGUM himself be a delegate to that body, he will sustain with ardor and ability the very proposition which, in accordance with his assertions, he declared out of order in the caucus.

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THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at New York on the morning of the 21st instant, but in consequence of the failure of the mail, we have only the telegraphic summary in the Baltimore papers. The *Asia* brings Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.

ENGLAND.—Both houses of Parliament will re-assemble on the 16th instant. The Premier, it is said, intends to dissolve the House in the second week in July, but others fix the time of dissolution at an early period in May.

The Manchester Commercial Association have complained to government that the trade with Siam has been ruined by the operation of the American tariff, and have called on government to negotiate a more favorable treaty with that kingdom.

The death of Prince Schwarzenberg has excited considerable interest. The Austrian government has suddenly recalled Count Schwarzenberg from London, for the purpose, it is supposed, of succeeding the Prince as Premier.

Accounts from Mauritius, received at Liverpool, state that a severe hurricane visited that island on the 23d and 24th of January. Little damage was, however, done to the shipping and crops.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £219,000.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was checked, and spinners were willing to renew contracts on easier terms. Cloths and yarns were irregular in price, but not quoted lower.

FRANCE.—Letters from Paris state that the 5th of May, the anniversary of Napoleon's death, has been fixed upon as the time for the President's next *coup d'etat*. Workmen are busy cleaning and levelling the Place de Carousal for the review of all the military upon that day.

It is noted as significant that the noblesse are again spoken of by their titles.

The Paris correspondent of the Independent Belge says that patents of nobility had been issued within a few days past, and that a son of Senator Le Beuf had been created Count of Moot-Germain.

Contractors are purchasing horses extensively, for the French Army, in Holland, Belgium and Prussia.

Agents are also employed in making a register of persons who had served in the imperial armies.

Two hundred and forty more of the adventurers in the Liegot lottery were about embarking at Marseilles for California.

Government had granted 50,000 francs to Madame Lamoricière and Changarnier are understood to have had a meeting at Aix La Chapelle with the Duc D'Aumale, son of Louis Philippe. This circumstance had given great umbrage to the President.

ITALY.—A reciprocity of trade had been established between Tuscany and the Spanish ports.

The consul of Tuscany had peremptorily refused to admit the claim preferred by Lord Granville for an apology and compensation to Mr Mather for an outrage committed upon him.

GERMANY.—The news from Central Germany is unimportant. The Prussian Ministry had left Berlin for the holidays.

A chapel, on the mountain of Zobb, in Silesia, had been swallowed by the sudden opening of the earth, and twenty persons killed.

BELGIUM.—The Belgium papers state that it is the intention of the Cunard line to establish a line of steamers between Antwerp and Liverpool, to connect with the American line.

YACHTING—A CHALLENGE AND A REPLY—YOUNG AMERICA AND OLD ENGLAND.—The New York Herald published, on Monday week, a challenge from Mr. Mare, to Commodore Stevens, of the New York Yacht Club, to try the Yankee speed and bottom once again, in the British seas. The gallant Commodore of the Young America, like a modest man, cannot think of beating John Bull twice in his own waters, but politely invites Mr. Mare to visit the New York seas, where the Old England will be received with every degree of hospitality, and so done for in first rate style. Here is the reply:

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

SIR—Observing in your paper of Monday, as copied from the United Service Journal, an invitation said to have been addressed by Mr. Mare to the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, or to any gentleman in America," I have taken the liberty to supply what it seems, by some accident or omission, to want, viz: the answer of the proper person, which I enclose herewith. Yours, &c.

J. C. B.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1852.

Mr. Mare:

SIR—Your letter addressed to the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, has been handed to me, as the person to whom it should be addressed, as the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, or to any gentleman in America."