G. P. WEBBER, Proprietor,
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER with weekly (one year in advance) 5 00
No subscriber must give one week's notice of his intention to stop his paper, or be held liable for the subscription of the next week.

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 within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1852.

No. 1794, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXI.—Whole No. 6042.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

FOR PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN
Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

Wednesday Morning, May 19, 1852.

FOR DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

For Representative District—Daniel Byrne.
For Sheriff—M. Hahn.
For Representative District—N. R. Jennings, A. Breaux, Charles L. Leeds.
For Recorder of Mortgages—Randell Hunt.
For Assessor—W. H. Avery, H. T. Hayes, A. Barrett and Sandy Risk.
For Representative District—M. C. Eustis, J. W. Washington and H. B. Eggleston.
For Representative District—J. M. Lapeyre, C. A. Boisgerard, Robert Preaux.
For Representative District—T. W. Collens, Louis St. Paul.
For Representative District—Eugene Forstall, Henry C. Castellanos.

TO ASSESSORS.

Assessors are hereby notified that the Blank Assessment are now ready for use at the Office, either on their own, or on application from any authorized agents.

Laws of 1852.

Copies of the Senate and House Journals, Revised Ordinances of Plaquemine, Revised Ordinances of Jefferson, are hereby offered for sale. Each Parish having authorized Secretary of State is ready to deliver them, at the rates of 12½ cts. on their receipt for the money.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

☞ Our thanks are due the officers of the steamer Louisiana for late Louisville papers by the last steamer.

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☞ Our friends are requested to remember that this EVENING, at half past seven, at the Whig Central Committee Room, in Exchange Place and Commercial streets, the Whig Ward Committees, and Senatorial candidates for the Legislature from the city are to be chosen.

THE BALTIMORE RESOLUTIONS.

We hear a great deal now a days about the Baltimore Resolutions of 1844 and 1848. Those who are now trying to press the Compromise on the Convention, talk glibly about the Baltimore Platform. Democratic papers and editors are affirm that their adoption by that Convention is all that is required.

Many persons who venture these assertions do so confidently, doubt absolutely know the Baltimore Platform is. We were, at least some few stations yesterday, we unfortunately found them republished in the Washington *Southern Press*. Here is the text of slavery and which is the only one we have to deal with for the moment.

Resolved, that Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the *domestic institutions of the several States*, and such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists and others made to Congress on the subject of domestic slavery are calculated to disturb the peace and endanger the stability of our political institutions, and ought to be discountenanced by every friend of our political institutions.

Now, if the resolution displayed at which Clarendon cites so much philosophy was exactly drafted and put together as it is, and highly effective and truly in its application, it has been for years dead as mutton. This honest resolution declares in plain and emphatically that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States. There is a division for you! Why, it is one of the most positive and unequivocal Free Soilers in the land, that will not deny that Congress has ever been authorized in the States to touch the question of slavery. Free soilers and principles—the idea is as old as the hills, and as unpopular as old Nick. It is not a bad idea, but it is a bad one, and it has been made a bugbear to make a Knight of Liberty of a Democrat. And this is the story, in the nutshell, and a good one, which the Democratic party has to tell.

The next two or six lines of the resolution are very the restatement of the same view in other words—and then follows a timid, half-apologetic appeal to the abolitionists not to go to Congress with their heresies, assuring them that such evils are dangerous, and may lead to alarming consequences, and tend to disturb the attachment of the people for the Union. It constitutes all of the Baltimore resolution having reference to slavery. The Whig platform, which we have so loudly and so often quoted, is the resolution. The Congress and intervention in slavery as a territorial object to become States, and in fact as soon as connected with the domestic institutions of the States, are condemned, in order that the party might be preserved. The resolution adopted did not entirely content the Free Soilers. The State was exceedingly hot, but not enough to induce to vote.

Now, it is proposed in certain quarters that Democratic National Convention should repeal this cold wry resolution, and blank the Free Soil Abolitionists. We apprehend that in the principles of Southern democracy—humble, lowly, satisfied as it has ever been—the Free Soil mischief project will encounter a resistance. Since 1848, new questions have arisen, both agitated to the extent of convulsing the whole country, and been settled by the Democrats known to the adjustment of such questions, perfectly, regards this Compromise as sacrilege, and looks upon it as such, is not, and will not support. The Compromise establishes a principle of non intervention in the Territories, and the action of the imperative. The Constitution requiring the delegation of powers. The South will never consent to surrender these vital elements of her security. She has learned something from the lessons of experience—even her sad experience—she has profited by the lessons, and will never, we think, be brought to the wretched position of the Free Soil and 48, for the substantial intelligible issue of the Compromise.

We have no doubt that President King, Hayne, and the best of Democratic Freemen of the North, would be delighted, were the South exposed to accept the old Baltimore platform. But we not would not only cause their consternation, but give them ample scope and verge enough for renewed and incessant agitation—that Southern democracy will do no such thing. Even in the paltry and narrow view of party gains, the democrats of the South know that will cause adherence to the Compromise is a Democratic victory in the slave holding States, and when party and interest both harmonize, it hardly to be presumed that any course will be pursued. We think it is probable that the Democratic National Convention will endorse the Compromise. It has placed it and therein, and the Whigs are wise to do so what their opponent have undone. Twenty active political tobacco for the choice of the Democracy in the South, at the presidential election.

☞ *Democrat*—We have received the first number of a new digest paper, under the publication of the revelations of the disembodied dwellers of the Universe. We may know what to make of this sheet, with all sorts of curious articles on the spiritual rappings and the like, and is rather a most villainous sham and a record of matters and things far from spiritual. And awful than any thing ever issued in the philosophy. One thing is certain—the "Rappers" have been laughed at and denounced, and their phenomena have been explained in a dozen different ways and modes, which however, seems satisfactory. But still they stand their ground and defy the converts. We have had our share in attempting both invective and ridicule at these manifestations of grave mysteries—we have attempted to point but really the array of testimony in favor of the rappers begins to shake our scepticism. We are in an interesting state of doubt upon the subject, and await further developments before committing ourselves.

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GEN. SCOTT AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The New York *Express*, presents that if General Scott is run for the Presidency, without a distinct declaration in favor of the compromise, Vermont will be the only electoral vote he will obtain. The *Express* adds, however, that it will support him if nominated, as it believes him to be sound on the compromise but it fears it will be impossible to make the people believe it.

FILLMORE DEMONSTRATION—NEW YORK.

The Fillmore meeting in the City of New York, was a spirited and strong manifestation of the popularity of the President in that quarter. After the meeting was called to order, an address and series of resolutions were read, strongly urging the nomination of Millard Fillmore for the next Presidency. They were warmly received and unanimously adopted. Hon. Jas. Brooks introduced to the meeting the first speaker, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, who spoke three quarters of an hour. He was followed by Hon. Mr Gentry, of Tennessee, in an able and eloquent speech of half an hour, and the Hon. James Brooks closed in a speech of about the same length.

The address is an eloquent document, and sets forth warmly and pointedly the admirable, dignified and able manner in which Mr. Fillmore has fulfilled the grave responsibilities devolving upon him, especially his attachment to the Constitution and Union. The resolutions are as follows:

1. *Therefore, resolved*, That as Millard Fillmore commenced life a poor boy, following up to early manhood a mechanical trade, educating himself practically and thoroughly by his own industry, and commencing then the practice of a profession in which he was honorable for his virtue, called by the people among whom he lived to represent them in both branches of the legislature, and there exhibiting that integrity and ability which have since characterized his career—by the same people elected to the National Councils, where he has continued by their unqualified approval; and, in the ever memorable 32d Congress, made by the general voice of his Representatives, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he there, by his unwearied devotion during the most arduous session on record, by his firmness, discretion and ability, mainly contributed to the passage of that bill which rescued down trodden industry and bleeding interests of the country, and in the place of wrecks, laid the new and sure foundation of national greatness and prosperity—thence by a majority of nearly 40,000 elected Comptroller of our own State, he discharged his duties with such marked distinction, and so brought order out of confusion as to win from all classes unqualified praise. Without the solicitation of himself or his friends he was unanimously nominated for the Vice Presidency—thus afforded as a peace maker between the contending elements of his own party—the force of his character, and his unimpeachable position reconciled antagonists, and worthily united with Gen. Taylor, he shared in the success of the principles of 1848.

2. *Resolved*, That when called by Providence to enter upon the duties of President, we find him relying on the Almighty, and with an unalterring trust in the patriotism of his country men, invoking his fellow citizens to sustain him, pressing onwards in the discharge of his high vocation, and under circumstances of danger and peril to the Republic, almost without parallel, "with signal ability and success," restoring peace to the land, maintaining and further improved in the Union, upholding, preserving and defending the Constitution and the laws, throwing everywhere the aegis of protection over the rights of our country and its citizens abroad, winning from all men and from all classes the meed of having so acted in his great office as to redound to the interest, the honor and the glory of the nation—placing his administration side by side with Washington's, Jefferson's and Madison's, and in his own personal purity teaching an inestimable lesson in behalf of the people of this city, we thus invite Millard Fillmore to be our candidate for our country men as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States, pledging to our brethren everywhere throughout the Union our hearty co operation to secure his triumphant election.

3. *Resolved*, That this community have but one voice in the expression of their affection and admiration for that peerless patriot, withdrawing near his immortality, "full of honors and full of glory." Our offering is our hearts and that has but the utterance of deep and grateful thanks. We look upon country, peace and blessed, and now when detractions are ceased, when slander ashamed seeks the shelter of obscurity, when neither ambition nor interest can more avail their malice, the nation turns to him as the best and best loved man.

We, the friends of Millard Fillmore, may well express our proud thanks to Henry Clay for the noble and eloquent letter, which, bold and unreserved approval, bestowed upon occasion, he says, "has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious."

Resolved, That we do now, as we have expressed the voice of this city, when more than forty thousand our citizens solemnly endorsed the compromise, and invoked the aid of our representatives then to perfect the passage, so now we reaffirm our devotion to the Constitution and National Whig party in principle, and declare our intention to guide by, and maintain to the best of our ability the Union, the Constitution, and the laws—and we, as Whigs, will do our duty, as we have done that through weal or woe, we will continue in that faith always which should know no differences of belief in any section of the Union.

CONGRESS

In the SENATE on the 10th, Mr. Mallory offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing an inquiry by the Committee on Foreign Relations into the expediency of providing for the satisfaction to the subjects of Spain residing in the United States for the injuries sustained by them in the late expedition against Cuba, forming out of the results of the late Cuban expedition.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the law requiring the exaction of twenty cents from the monthly wages of seamen in the merchant service, constituting what is called Hospital money.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the bill granting land to Florida to aid in the construction of a railroad from Pensacola bay to Montgomery, Ala., and for branch roads from Pensacola to Mobile Bay, and to Chattahoochee river, to Georgia, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

Also, a bill granting land to Illinois and Indiana, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lawrence, Ky., to St. Louis, Mo., and it was ordered to be engrossed.

The bills which on Friday were ordered to be engrossed, granting land to Florida and Alabama for railroads in those states, were taken up and passed.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the Homestead bill was debated.

In the SENATE, on the 11th, on motion of Mr Mallory, the resolution providing for the completion of a war steamer for harbor defence, according to the contract made with Mr R L Stevens of New York, and the motion was agreed to. Commodore Stockton addressed the Senate at length, in support of the measure. The subject was then postponed, and the Deficiency Bill was taken up.

Messrs Geyer and Brooke addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment giving additional aid to the Collins line of steamers.

Mr Rusk and Mr Badger replied.

An amendment transferring the contract for this service from the navy to the Post office department, was debated and rejected—yeas 18, nays 19, and then the subject was postponed.

After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was passed to adjourn from the 13th to the 17th May. The Homestead Bill was then taken up and debated throughout the remainder of the sitting.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Cunard steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax on the night of the 10th instant, bringing Liverpool dates to the last instant, and 50 passengers. On the 28th ult, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the steamer Atlantic ran aground in a dense fog inside the Salte, about a mile from the Piero Allenore. She was gotten off in six hours apparently uninjured and proceeded to Liverpool, where she arrived at noon on Thursday. The Canada sailed at 8 P. M. on the same day, with 150 passengers. The Canada passed the Africa at midnight going into Liverpool. She experienced head winds during most of the passage.

ENGLAND.—The Crystal Palace is to be pull off to make adherence to the Compromise is a Democratic victory in the slave holding States, and when party and interest both harmonize, it hardly to be presumed that any course will be pursued. We think it is probable that the Democratic National Convention will endorse the Compromise. It has placed it and therein, and the Whigs are wise to do so what their opponent have undone. Twenty active political tobacco for the choice of the Democracy in the South, at the presidential election.

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Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1852.

There is no perceptible change in Mr. Clay's condition to-day. He seems to be gradually sinking into eternity.

BOSTON, May 10.

The large Woolen Mill at Rock Bottom Village, owned by G. Gleason & Dale, was burnt on Sunday, together with the dying and drying house, and stock and machinery. The loss is about $30,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

BOSTON, May 10.

During the session of the Methodist, General Conference this morning, Bishop Hamlin, of N. York, sent in his resignation as one of the Bishops of the Church, on account of ill health and his consequent inability to perform the laborious itinerant duties of his office.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The testimony in the case of Brown, of Michigan, on trial for presenting false Treasury Vouchers, was closed this morning, and the arguments before the jury commenced by Mr. Fendall for the United States, and Key for the defence. Without concluding the Court adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

An important letter from John Forsyth, the editor of the Georgia Times, a leading southern rights politician, is published in the Southern Press this morning. He deprecates the proposed ratification of the Compromise measures by the National Democratic Convention, as tending to a disruption of the democratic party in the Southern States. This letter has been the subject of general discussion in political circles today.

NEW YORK, May 10.

The Fillmore meeting to-night, at the City Assembly Rooms, was filled to overflowing. Daniel Lord presided, with 200 Vice Presidents and 50 Secretaries. An address and resolutions in favor of Mr Fillmore were adopted. Speeches were read from Senators Clayton, Berrien, Brooks and Morehead. Addresses were delivered by Messrs Marshall, Lord, Brooks and Gentry. A large crowd also assembled on the outside, who were addressed from the Balcony.

BUFFALO, May 10.

Fillmore delegates were elected to-night in every ward of the city by large majorities. The District Convention will be largely for Fillmore.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

A bill in Chancery, which was some time since filled in the Circuit Court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania against James K. Moreheed, President of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, and against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Company, to restrain them from using the Morse telegraph patent on their lines, came up this morning in the Circuit Court before Judge Kane. The complainant claims that he was entitled to one-fourth of the stock and one-fourth of the profits in the above line, under what is generally known as the O'Reilly contract, and that having made an amicable settlement with O'Reilly in December last, he had demanded the stock and dividends, which were refused by the Company.

The defendants contended that the stockholders in those companies had subscribed their stock on the faith of the O'Reilly contract, and had for many years kept the company alive on its terms by setting aside the stock and dividends, but that Smith and the other owners of the patent, had combined to annul the contract and to cut the subscribers out of their share, instead of one fourth of the stock for the use of the patent, and that for this purpose they refused to convey the patent right when the line was completed. That O'Reilly had no interest in the company at the time he undertook to annul the contract, for doing which he was to receive one fifth of the stock and dividends that might be obtained by the complainants, from the company. Sundry charges of fraud were also made, but they were interrupted by the court declaring that it was not worth while to proceed any further. The account of the Cholera Hospital in this city, during the last week, to show that enough of an emigrant from Illinois, who were taking a bad situation in a camp near town. They were taken to the Cholera Hospital and died instants, and received every attention that could have been deemed. I do not think it will extend further.

Our correspondent also sends us a copy of a late letter from Fort Fillmore, dated the 14th of February. We extract the following paragraphs from it:

FORT FILLMORE, N. M., Feb. 14, 1852.

I am sure you but little business information Travels and adventures very dull, as the army is spending no money. There is an abundance of merchandise of all sorts below the Jornada, to supply the trade for the coming three months. Bill Smith has just left for San Antonio with some fourteen wagons, to return in May, of his sweetness, &c., &c., others, with merchandise, are expected out at the same time. The Cholera has not a little, as his individual preferences would be to publish his views at large, while he does not feel himself at liberty, in his present position, to take the bit between his teeth, in disregard of the advice of much the larger portion of his friends from both sections of the country. If he writes he obliges a small, and perhaps offends a larger number of those whose counsels he ought to listen to, while, if he remains passive, he gives no particular cause of offence to either.

Gen. Scott occupies no doubtful or equivocal position on the Compromise, nor does he desire to do so; and if he did I would not support him, even if nominated. His views are freely expressed to every man who approaches him, no matter to what party or section he may belong. He is accessible to every respectable person in the country, who chooses to approach him, and he has never hesitated to say that he is in favor of the compromise measures in all their parts, and opposed to any disturbance, agitation or alteration of the fugitive slave law, and he enjoins confidence and secrecy on no man to whom he makes this communication.

Under the circumstances mentioned, he has come to the conclusion (and I incline to think wisely) that the true course for him to pursue is to do nothing, unless he shall be the nominee, when, if the convention shall adopt a course that will make his acceptance necessary, or otherwise afford him the opportunity, he will speak out freely and fully, and this would place him, in my opinion, in a more elevated position than if he were to permit himself now to be *lulled* into writing to receive the nomination.

This proves what we said the other day, viz that Gen. Scott and his friends only read one act of papers. If Old Chapultepec would turn his eyes Southward, he would perceive that every Whig paper in that region asks him to make known publicly his views on the compromise. Few doubt his opinions—but many distrust his associates and conceive he is under bad advisement. Let him shake them off, and utter his sentiments freely, and he will gain friends every where.

FROM NEW MEXICO—We extract the following from the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 14th instant.

Our faithful correspondent at Independence writes us on the 10th, as follows: "For fear exaggerated reports may reach you respecting sickness here, I think it proper to state, that we have had little or no cholera in the Jornada, and already appeared, to show that enough of an emigrant from Illinois, who were taking a bad situation in a camp near town. They were taken to the Cholera Hospital and died instants, and received every attention that could have been deemed. I do not think it will extend further.

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POSTSCRIPT

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE B. O. BEE.]

[By the People's O'Reilly Line.]

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, May 18.

The following boats have passed here today bound to New Orleans: The Hiram Powers, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.; Matchez, No. 2, 12 M.; Duchess, 12 M.; Winfield Scott, 12½ P. M.; and R. H. Winslow, at 12½ P. M.

City Intelligence

OBTAINING MONEY.—Before Recorder Winter, Henry Brooks stands charged with having collected money and appropriated the same to his own use, which money of right belongs to the grand children of Henry Hurst.

THE KENO.—The six men, who against the laws, as charged, have been playing the game of Keno in the First District, were yesterday handed over to the tender mercies of Judge Larue. Bail $1000 each.

OVERPAID.—John Brady, a few days ago, received through mistake, a check for $279 75, instead of $219 75, from the clerk of A. Lanfear & Co. Brady, who got the $60 overpaid, now refuses to return it. Touching this he is to be examined on the 20th inst. before Recorder Winter.

COMMITTED.—Mathew Killeen was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Winter, on a charge of having pulled the hair and torn the raiment of Ann Killeen.

INTEMPERATE.—There were 161 interments in this city during the week ending the 15th inst. Of these 87 were under 10 years of age and 26 were colored.

INQUEST.—An inquest was yesterday held on the body of a white man, name unknown, found in an advanced state of decomposition in the river at the foot of Main street. Verdict: "Died of drowning." The deceased had on a blue cloth vest and laborer's apparel.

LARCENY.—Jean Montegut yesterday made affidavit before Recorder Genois, charging his house keeper, named Adele, with having stolen from his premises various articles of clothing, $7 50 in silver and a note for $75. Warrant issued.

Besides the above, two affidavits for breaches of the peace were made to the same effect before the Recorder of the Second District.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body met last evening, pursuant to a Department, Alderman Claiborne in the chair, and seven members present.

A message from the Mayor was received, calling the attention of the Council to the necessity of changing the location of the Watchhouse of the First District. It is at present situated in the Workhouse at the lower Levee street, and apart from being overcrowded, the Mayor considers the position too remote, and inconvenient for watchmen who make arrests in the night time. The Mayor recommends the building of a new Watchhouse on the property belonging to the city on Baronne street.

Referred to the Police Committee.

Several other matters in the Mayor's message were appropriately referred.

The Mayor was authorized to appoint a Commissioner and Inspector for the election of Delegates to the Convention, to be held on the 14th June.

A memorial from Professor C G Forshey, relative to his invention of a "Time and Fire Telegraph," was referred to the Fire Commission.

A communication from the Comptroller was received, advising the adjudication of the contracts to Delhi Hall and to Cash, Young & Co., of certain contracts for job printing. The contracts were approved of and the securities referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Converse, from the Insane Committee, reported in favor of paying sundry bills and accounts.

The same gentleman, on behalf of the same committee, presented an ordinance providing for the reduction of fees of the Coroner, which are to receive 2½ per cent commission on their collections. The ordinance provides for two collectors, each, in the Second and Third Districts, and one for the First and one in the Fourth. The ordinance was adopted.

Mr Clarke presented a resolution that the Common Council authorize the Mayor to appoint a clerk of the Assistant Aldermen, for the purpose of keeping a notary, physicians, wharfingers and such other officers as are required by law. Adopted.

Mr Lugenbuhl moved to amend by inserting, at the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and the resolution as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Lugenbuhl offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Streets and Landings to inquire into the complaints, from the owners of the front and rear, of Sundry charges of fraud were also made, but they were interrupted by the court declaring that it was not worth while to proceed any further. The account of a Mr Fendall, who died in this city during the week ending the 15th inst. Of these 87 were under 10 years of age and 26 were colored.

INQUESTS