G. F. WEIMER, Proprietor,
NO. 85 QUARTER-RESTREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. ..... NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1852.

No. 3062, Vol. 10.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XIX.—Whole No. 6853.

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.

Saturday Morning, May 29, 1852.

FOR DELEGATES TO CONVENTION
SEE EDITORIAL TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TICKET
See Editorial Ticket.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 21st, a bill for the improvement of the Savannah river was taken up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A large number of memorials, on various subjects, were presented, among them several asking for the passage of the homestead bill, and one presented by Mr. Borland, praying for the establishment of a line of mail steamers to run between Louisville, Kentucky, and New Orleans, and one by Mr. Brodhead, for the increase of duties on iron.

Mr. Felch, from the committee on public lands, reported back the bill granting a donation of the public lands to Louisiana and Mississippi, to aid in the construction of certain railroads.

The Senate ordered to be engrossed the bill to regulate the compensation of the District Judge of the United States for the district of Massachusetts.

Mr Hunter moved that the deficiency bill be taken up, but the motion did not prevail, and the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, passed a large number of them, and then adjourned until Monday.

In the HOUSE, a bill to run and establish the boundary between the State of Texas and the territories of the United States, was then taken up, and the House resumed for the purpose of passing a resolution limiting the debate to five minutes.

The bill was passed after an explanation by Mr Richardson, and the reading of certain reports. The amount to be expended under the bill is $25,000, but the gross amount required to run and establish the boundary is $211,000—embracing an extent of nine hundred miles.

A bill making further appropriations for the construction of certain roads in Minnesota, reported by the committee on roads and canals, was passed, after a discussion of little public interest.

A bill relinquishing the right, title and interest of the United States to certain real estate, in the city of Santa Fe, in New Mexico, was then taken up, and ordered to be reported to the House, with a recommendation that it be referred back to the committee on territories.

After disposing of one or two other bills, relative to the territories, the committee rose, the chairman reported, and the House adjourned.

FROM SANTA LA GRANDE.—Captain Clark of brig *Joseph Albion*, arrived at New York on the 21st instant, reports as follows:

The Lucy Watts, Captain Watts, of Waldoboro, Maine, while loading at the port of Sagua La Grande, was visited, by order of the Spanish Government, and one of her seamen taken out of her, on the grounds that he was a deserter from a Spanish man-of-war.

The day following the captain was ordered to present himself at the town, with two more of his crew, which he did, and these two men were also taken from him and put in prison along with the first man taken, while the captain could get no answer to his inquiries why this was done.

Captain Watts applied to the American Consular agent residing in Sagua, and he addressed a letter to the authorities, asking that the men should be restored to the vessel, and stating that the Captain was prevented from loading his vessel, and that he should make a protest against the act. The answer the Consul received was, that the authority which took the men from the vessel was competent to take men from the vessel of any nation, and that the men would not be sent on board again, and that if Captain Watts made any protest, he would render himself liable to be taken from his vessel, put under arrest and sent to Havana.

Captain Watts did make his protest, but when the Lucy Watts left, he was not aware what the result would be, though it was certain that the vessel would not be allowed to cross unless she paid all the expenses of the imprisonment of her men, as well as those detained in taking them from the vessel to the town, which is some twenty miles from the bay.

These facts can be proved by all the masters of vessels then lying in the port of Sagua La Grande, and the protest of Captain Watts was signed by some twenty of them.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Washington *Union* repudiates the supposition that the retirement of Mr. Dowdings from the Editorship of that paper, was induced by any purpose of changing its ground in relerence to the Compromise. It says

The Washington Union, under the editorship of Mr Donelson, took the ground that the Compromise ought to be acquiesced in, and that all steps to unsettle it should be discountenanced. That ground was steadily maintained, and it is not doubted that it is the ground which the Democratic party will adhere to as the legitimate and necessary result of its ancient and honored principle, if, as a legislative party, it is not intended that votes for or against it should be referred to as party tests, but as a law intended to settle vast and important interests, and which has been the strong of politics the agitation of the slavery question, obedience to it was insisted upon and claimed as the duty of every good Democrat.

Whether or not the Baltimore Convention, now about to assemble, will feel itself called upon to respond in appropriate resolutions to the sentiment of the Democratic masses on the subject of the Compromise, and to the action of the jurisdiction of the Washington Union, and on which it has never attempted to decide. All that this journal has maintained on this subject is the sentiment of the Democratic party, and its promptness to rally, as it has rallied, upon the platform of its old principles—among which is the inflexible support of the compromises adopted and ratified by the nomination of all the rights which are guaranteed to the States and the people. Fidelity to this obligation is self-sustaining, what is meant by the faithful observance and obedience to existing laws, as a bar against a renewal of sectional agitation. Obeying, these measures would imply that the Compromise is to be as sacred than those of other sections of the Union.

The Baltimore *American* commenting on this declaration, shrewdly remarks, "The faithful execution and observance of existing laws" as a *sine qua non*, may not be at all incompatible with active and incessant agitation to procure their repeal. Some of the most impulsive opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law declared it has. They do not advocate rebellion, but as or illegal to that negative virtue they proclaim their fixed intention to provoke a sectional issue, for the purpose of repealing the obnoxious law, and so nullifying its force as to make it of no effect.

The time, however, is so near at hand when both Conventions will have to determine their respective positions on this question that all controversy and discussion on the subject may well be postponed for the present. Certainties will soon speak for themselves—unless indeed the declarations from those nominating bodies shall prove to be such ambiguous evasions as to leave the matter still involved in doubt.

THE PROSPECT.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Express*, seems confident of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. He says:

Certain it is, in my mind, that Gen. Scott, cannot, under any circumstances, receive the nomination. Assuming that the southern or slave holding States will all be represented in the convention, I set down, (excluding the votes which I know is to be SCOTT, for Mr. Fillmore in these States, 119, from the New England States (2 from Maine, 2 from N. H., 2 from Ct., 1 from Vt., and 1 from R. I.) 35 from New York (minus 1 for Fillmore) 35 from the other States, (viz: New Jersey 7, Ind. 2, Ill. 3, Iowa 2, Wisconsin 1, Michigan 1, California 2, in all 13. Total, 187.

Looking over of the number necessary to a choice.

Besides these 187 Fillmore and Compromise votes, there are now elected 47 Webster delegates pledged—and the Massachusetts has yet to elect 5 more, who will be all for Webster. Thus it will be seen that, as regards the passage of Compromise resolutions in the Whig Convention, there is not a shadow of doubt. And it will be done, too, immediately after the settlement of contested seats, *and before the nomination is made*; of this, Greeley & Co., may rest assured.

It may be unnecessary to add anything in relation to the Vice Presidency. Yet I have as surance that the great West, the case of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, will have the Vice Presidency in the person of a long neglected and incorruptible statesman, Hon. Edward Bates of Missouri. Where is the Whig who would not be proud of such a ticket? Surely, no *true* Whig would oppose it.

General Case and the Spirits.

The *Republic* says. Our Baltimore correspondent, the other day, recorded the particulars of a solemn interview between Democratic seers, autisom for knowledge, and certain highly favored professors of Spiritual Rapping. At that occasion, it will be remembered, the spirits unequivocally pronounced Gen. Cass the favored candidate both of the Baltimore Convention and the people.

By a similar coincidence, the General's friends in Kentucky resorted to similar sources of inspiration for knowledge and comfort, but, unhappily, with a diametrically opposite result.—The Louisville *Journal* chronicles the fact:

"There has been some dispute among the newspapers as to whether General Cass is politically dead or not. We are able to announce authoritatively that he is. At a late visit to the Spirit Rappers we thought of General Cass, and inquired whether the spirit or ghost of the person in our mind was present. The response came, 'Yes.' We asked him what he died of, and he informed us that he died of Old Fogy ism. We inquired if he was happy, and he said that the 'noise and confusion' were so great that he could not answer."

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WASHINGTON, May 26.

Robert M. Scott, a distinguished member of the Democratic party from Virginia, has addressed letters to several leading Democratic candidates for the Presidency, asking them whether in the event of the election of any one of them he would sign or veto a bill passed by Congress, impairing or destroying the workings of the present fugitive slave law.

Messrs Houston, Cass, Bush, Douglas, Lane and Dickinson have replied decisively in favor of maintaining the law as it now stands, even should it become necessary for that purpose to exercise the veto power.—*Pic. Express*.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1852.

The Japanese Expedition still continues a topic for comment, pro and con; but since the English make no objection to Uncle Sam's bull dogs showing their grinders on the coast of Japan, in order to *persuade* the Emperor into commercial relations, now monopolized by the Dutch, this enterprise extraordinary, (the first of the kind attempted by the United States,) will probably grow into more favor with Americans in general. We are peskily afeard to do anything of this sort to the Emperor of Russia, but who's afraid of the Emperor of *Japan*? Let him look to his drill practice, and swab out his old guns, preparatory to receiving a lesson from Washington's Farewell Address! Kossuth ought to be invited to attend this exhibition of national consistency.

Apropos of Kossuth—yesterday I had the pleasure of conversing with a brave countryman of his, who fought gallantly for Hungary, in her last unfortunate struggle. He informed me that a number of Hungarians residing here, had prepared and signed a statement, about to be published, in defense of the great Magyar, whom a few merely counter-men had suspected, with the hope, per aps, of being silenced with a share of the contributions which their late leader is easily receiving, to advance the cause which they have abandoned. The statement about to be published in this Kossuth's defence, from the attack of this little discontented clique, was written originally in the German language, by my informant, and is now in process of translation. It covers 10 manuscript pages, and is a brief review of the last 16 years of Kossuth's public life, in his own country. The writer is evident ly as much devoted to Kossuth, as any of Napoleon's old soldiers were to *le grand Empereur*. "*Cut a little deeper*," said an old veteran of the great general, to a surgeon who was probing a bullet wound near his heart,) "and you will *find the Emperor!*"

Jenny Lind will sing again at Metropolitan Hall this evening. In her advertisements she commits the sin of merging her own famous and well beloved name in that of her husband, *Madame Otto Goldschmidt!* How infinitely less euphonious than "Jenny Lind!" Well, she is worth her weight in gold, and who but a goldsmith should know her value best. We place no faith in the reports of the envious to his disadvantage.

A writer in one of the city papers, has the "coolness to call for explicit information" as to "the extent and object of her donations" in Sweden, since her arrival in this city, as if it were any of his business, or anybody else's. It is reported, however, that she sent many thousands to the public charities of her native land

On Monday, (and Tuesday, too, if it believed) she will sing at Castle Garden.

An unusual number of steamships are up for New Orleans. Adams, & Co., advertise to *express* thither by the William Penn on the 22nd, the Cherokee on the 24th, the West Wind (via Pensacola and Mobile) on the 26th inst., the Black Warrior on or about June 1st, and the Philadelphia on the 5th June. The most of these are new propellers, and they are like to run the mere sailing vessels off of this route, because they can be depended upon to make the passage always inside of ten days, and generally in seven or eight days, while the old style craft are all the way from 18 to 30 days. The coastwise trade is bound to fall to the propellers, the number of which is increasing constantly.

The Boston Anniversaries, to come off next week, will probably attract some of our citizens to the north, and thus contribute to swell the unusually thoughtfulness of the stagnation of business there. It is a ridiculous expedient, that of Mayor Seymour's to bring it up by establishing "a first class theatre."

A "Christian Union" of young men is about organizing here, with the object of looking after and caring for the social and moral enjoyments of the thousands of youthful strangers who come to this city and locate.

A NORTHERN DEMOCRAT.—Ex Gov. Cleveland, a famous Democrat from Connecticut, in a late speech in Congress, in opposition to Mr Jackson's Compromise resolution, held the following language:

But if no objections existed to this resolution, upon the ground of propriety, I have another which would effectually prevent me from giving it my assent. It proposes to consecrate the mean Fugitive Slave Law, *a purse Whig measure*, and that it is such I will demonstrate so that no man upon this floor can deny it.

Mr Jackson. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him another question?

Mr Cleveland. I have no time to spare, but I will accommodate the gentleman

Mr Jackson. The gentleman says that it is purely a Whig measure. Now, I want to know whether the gentleman has reference to my resolution or to the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr Cleveland. Oh, the Fugitive Slave Law, certainly. I did not mean, when speaking of the conduct of the Whigs, to reflect upon the gentleman's resolution.

M. White friends around me seem delighted that I should give them the credit of this measure, which is so obnoxious to right minded men, because of its inhumanity and wanton violation of the rights of the citizen, *particularly* as it denies to the persons claimed as a fugitive from labor, the right of trial by a jury in the State where arrested.

STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA.—This is the name of a new, spacious and elegant steamship which has been recently placed on the line between Philadelphia and Savannah. Her speed, size and accommodations are spoken of in high terms by the Savannah papers. The *Republican* says:

We have heretofore alluded to her, and we now add our testimony to the unanimous opinion of the thousands of the Democratic masses on the occasion of the late Democratic Convention, in the jurisdiction of the Washington Union, and on which it has never attempted to decide. All that this journal has maintained on this subject is the sentiment of the Democratic party, and its promptness to rally, as it has rallied, upon the platform of its old principles—among which is the inflexible support of the compromises adopted and ratified by the nomination of all the rights which are guaranteed to the States and the people. Fidelity to this obligation is self-sustaining, what is meant by the faithful observance and obedience to existing laws, as a bar against a renewal of sectional agitation. Obeying these measures would imply that the Compromise is to be as sacred than those of other sections of the Union.

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Telegraphic Items.

NORFOLK, May 21.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP POWHATTAN.—The U. States ship Powhatan made an excursion to the Capes to-day, with the Hon. W. A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodores Morris and Shubrick on board, who have visited Norfolk for the purpose. Her machinery is pronounced to have worked admirably and given entire satisfaction.

The Secretary and his suite were yesterday received aboard the frigate Pennsylvania, with a salute due their rank.

Corn is in better request and has advanced, with sales of yellow at 56, and white and mixed at 53½ & 54 cts. Cotton continues in good demand at previous rates—the supply is light and consequently but little is doing. Tar is active at $1 62½, and staves unchanged.

PETERSBURG, May 21.

Miss Jenny Busk, of Baltimore, gave a Concert here last night to a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

BOSTON, May 21.

The House of Representatives to day, by 15 majority, refused to recede from its amendment to the Liquor Bill, and the Senate subsequently concurred by 17 majority. The bill has been sent to the Governor, who will probably veto it and insist on its reference to the people.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Lord and lady Wharncliffe, with their daughter, Miss Stuart Wortley, and servant, from England, arrived to day and took lodgings at the National Hotel.

[From the New York Express.]

DISRAELI IN OFFICE.—The author of "Vivian Grey," the champion of Jewry, the leader of the Protectionist opposition to two or three administratives, has astonished every body by the anything but Protectionist "Budget," which, as new Chancellor of Exchequer, he has just laid before the House of Commons. The Times praises it, *par se*, but alludes to the author of it with unmerciful irony. It is said by one of the opposition papers that while he was developing it to the House, the Premier, (Earl of Derby,) sitting under the gallery, said to a friend, "it may be wrong, but I cannot help saying in Balak's words to Balaam, "I called thee of course mine enemies; and lo! thou hast blessed them altogether." Another anecdote is in this tune: A member listened to the "Budget" as marked, "Mr. Wilson must have supplied the figures and reasonings, Sir Charles Wood the framework of the budget, and Mr. Disraeli has grouped them together and varnished them." And here is another "Somebody remarked to old Sir G. Clerk "that the mountain had brought forth a *mouse*," meaning that the budget contained no *bonus*—" A *large rat*, you mean, was the re'ort ader."

But the unusual account of "Disraeli in office" we get by the last arrival in that which the papers give of a tilt for tat passage between him and his old friend Lord John Russell, at the annual dinner at the Royal Academy. Disraeli, among other things said:

"Any appeal to me, in my official capacity, to advance the arts, will always find a ready sympathy in my breast. I cannot forget that, if the House of Common be applied to for the great object, there are little chances of its being crushed for ability, and who is—what I have no claim to—an eminent and successful statesman (cheers.) It would be assisted by the noble lord the member for Lambeth (cheers and laughter)—if he would but exert his authority in that house on whatever side he may sit, I ought, indeed, indulge in the hope that I would succeed in fulfilling your expectations, and in having a grant result which has been too long delayed. It is not to me—whom accident has placed in a position for which he is not qualified—but to those, whose long service and the evidences of whose great abilities have gained the confidence of the country, you must look, and if assisted by the noble lord, the member for the city of London, then, indeed, the Royal Academy and this company may expect the accomplishment of that which they have so long desired and in hope that the noble lord will so assist us, I will break the ice this evening, and, with your permission, I will venture to propose the health of the noble lord the member for the city of London, great laughter cheering and applause."

To which Lord John Russell replied.—"I ventured last year to observe that it was remarkable how many persons eminent in the arts had succeeded in politics. I fear that we have no better works than those written by painters about the same time were at the head of their profession, and I stated that I had not a remark of that kind to make to-day. Next to everyone had shown similar proficiency in the art of painting (cheers and laughter.) Mr. Burke and Mr Malcolm were both famous painters—but I fear it is hardly that either of them could produce a picture equal to any in this room. Now, this is an area which yet remains open for the exercise of the noble Chancellor (cheers and laughter,) and, as he has succeeded in so many things already, I hope he will try to succeed in the line arts as he has done in literature, and, as I think, he has done in political science. Great laughter and cheering.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—On Sunday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an accident occurred from the incautious use of a spirit lamp, which, in reporting it, we regret to say, has a fatal result. It appears that at about that time, a white boy, in the employ of Mr Quinn, 71 Liberty st., was in the act of filling a spirit lamp, with spirit gas, and was cautioned to extinguish the light prior to doing so. This order he, however, disregarded, and the consequence was that the spirit, which had been inadvertently poured over the floor Mrs Quinn attempted to transpire it out, but, in doing so, the fire caught her dress, and in an instant she was enveloped with the flames and burned in a fearful manner. In the time in her arms, into the street. Here as assistance was promptly rendered—the child in her lap, and the flames extinguished, not, however, before she was completely blistered from head to foot. Dr Peter Porcher was immediately sent for, and although he administered all that medical science could suggest, and paid the unfortunate sufferer every attention, she expired between twelve and one o'clock yesterday afternoon, having undergone the most excruciating agony. We trust that this painful occurrence may be a lesson to parents, who may have anything to do with spirit lamps. Every day's experience teaches us that too much caution cannot be exercised in the use of *Charleston Courier, 19th*

A BLOODY MURDER—*Indian Vengeance*.—We learn, says the Mobile *Register*, that with a few days past, a most savage and sanguinary occurrence has taken place among a branch of the remnant of Choctaw Indians, who still linger in the upper part of this county, near the route of the railroad, and between Beaver Meadow and Grindstone Creek. It is stated that some two days since, a young Indian, the son of a somewhat noted character, known as "Old Bill," was severely stabbed or cut by another Indian, in a fight. He was carried off, and placed under the care of a physician. "Old Bill," upon hearing of the occurrence, threatened that he would shoot and *skin* the assailant of his son. Some days after, a citizen, in passing through the woods, came upon the body of an Indian, who had been shot, and which had literally been stripped of its skin, and this had been stretched and suspended upon the limbs of a tree.

It is believed that this dead body is that of the object of "Old Bill's" revenge, and that the latter, in pursuance of the usages of his tribe, and the instincts of his savage nature, had perpetrated this diabolical murder.

We state these facts merely on the authority of a gentleman from that part of the country, who had heard them as a rumor. But they are of such a character as to demand that they should be investigated by our civil authorities, and if a murder, such as stated, has been committed, that the savage perpetrator should be shown, that for such acts, he is amenable to our laws.

City Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—The supreme Court rendered yesterday, the following decisions:

Rugeley, Blair & Co., appellants, vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company, of N. Y., defendant—Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans—Judgment affirmed, but without prejudice to the right of the plaintiffs to sue for par. of loss.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, appellees, vs. W. C. C. Claiborne and Co. appellants—Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans—Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Kemp, appellee, vs. New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, et al., defendants