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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 5, 1848.

☞ The extreme length of the proceedings of the Third Municipality Council compels us to omit much matter prepared for to-day's paper.

Our Washington correspondent's letter will be found extremely interesting. It furnishes intelligence of the latest date.

The import of official despatches being received in Washington, announcing that Mexico was ready to accept Mr. Trist's propositions for peace, proves false. A messenger arrived at Washington, but brought no such intelligence.

Appointment by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John B. Fithul, receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Ouachita, Louisiana, vice S. McC. Fenner, resigned.

Suspension of Gen. Scott.

A general sentiment of indignation has been aroused in our community by the intelligence that the Commander-in-chief of the American Army in Mexico has been suspended; and the indignity offered to the noble and gallant Scott is the more keenly felt, when it is remembered that his suspension is coupled with the reinstatement of a junior, who had previously been arrested for acts of insubordination, and with the appointment as the General-in-chief of our forces, of an officer who does not even belong to the regular army.

There is no imaginable cause that the ingenuity of partizan friends of the administration can assign, in extenuation of an outrage like this, and we are compelled, reluctantly, to admit the conclusion, that it was prompted purely, by a base, sordid and selfish political jealousy of the heroic election, whose exploits have filled the measure of his country's glory, and parts in the miserable hope that by diverting the attention of the Whig party from Gen. Taylor, and concentrating it upon Gen. Scott, schism and discord might divide and defeat the opponents of Mr. Polk. But this crafty and mousing policy—this notable scheme, alike worthy the calibre and the moral perceptions of the author of the Kane letter, will prove just as clumsy and abortive as similar tricks usually are. It will not avert the eyes of the nation from the veteran of Buena Vista, but it will cause many an honest Democrat to abandon, in disgust, a party that could hope successfully to execute a political manœuvre, by heaping wrong and outrage on the head of the hero of Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec.

We trust that Congress will not tamely submit in silence and in ignorance to this high handed abuse of Executive power; and that immediate steps will be taken to ascertain the reasons which the President may be enabled to offer, in vindication of an act, humiliating to the country, insulting to the army, and deeply injurious to the heroic warrior whose splendid military talents have once and again, achieved victories where the halting imbecility of the administration could have anticipated nothing but defeat.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 26th ult. Mr. Turney, from the committee on Patents and the Patent Office, reported a bill extending Jethro Wood's plough patent, and urged its immediate passage.

Several Senators participated in the incidental discussion which sprang up.

The Senate passed to the order of the day, viz: The Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Dix addressed the Senate, in reference to the best means of securing a peace, which, he contended, would be found to be a powerful military demonstration, until Mexico is compelled to sue for peace.

Mr. Phelps rose to address the Senate; but, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr Donnell's motion to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to stop the debate on the President's Message at 2 o'clock, was adopted, yeas 102, nays 93. The resolution limiting the debate on the President's message, was then laid on the table by the following vote, yeas 105, nays 95.

The Speaker laid before the House, sundry communications on various subjects, which were ordered to be printed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the President's Message.

Mr. Palfrey being entitled to the floor, entered into a discussion of the subject of slavery, and replied to what he designated as a "set" speech of Mr. Clingman. He said that Mr. C. was the first to introduce the subject of slavery into this Congress. Mr. Palfrey spoke fluently, and commanded the attention of members, who listened through curiosity. His speech was remarkable for statistical information.

Mr. Brodhead next took the floor; but he had spoken on the subject before.

Mr. Hunley followed in a speech remarkable for its vehemence, if not for elegance and elevated sentiment. He replied to Mr. Tompkins, defended the President's course, and abused the Whigs roundly.

Mr. R. W. Thompson next took the floor, when the committee rose.

And the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 27th, Mr. Yulee, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and crew of the brig Somers.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Benton asked and obtained leave to bring in a joint resolution, which was read a first and second time, and by unanimous consent, was referred to the committee on Military Affairs. It proposed to amend the articles of war, relating to the practice before Courts Martial.

Mr. Benton presented the petition of Lieut. Col. Fremont, asking the appointment of a commission in relation to liabilities incurred by him in California.

The Senate, without transacting further business, adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Rockwell, from the committee of Claims, reported a joint resolution providing for the preparation of an index of all claims upon the Government since the 14th Congress.

A debate followed upon the resolution, in which several members took part.

Finally, after amending the resolution, it was adopted by the House.

The House then resolved itself into a Committe of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the President's message.

Mr. J. W. Thompson being entitled to the floor, he rose and delivered one of the finest speeches, the question has yet elicited. He replied, in the course of his remarks, to the speech of Mr. McLane.

Mr. Rhett followed, in defence, as he remarked, not of the President, but of the constitution.

Mr. Goggin took the floor after Mr. Rhett had concluded; but he gave way to a motion that the committee rise, which was carried,

And the House adjourned.

THE FRENCH COURT MARTIAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Clipper*, writing under date of the 27th ult., says: "The Court Martial has come to an end, and we are glad of it. The Judge Advocate said that the charges in substance, on which Lieut. Col. Fremont was arraigned, were furnished by Gen. Kearny. The budget of evidence, &c., has been sent to the President, and it is for him to approve or disapprove the finding of the Court."

Query! What is the finding of the Court?

FIRE IN WASHINGTON.—A fire broke out in Washington, on the morning of the 24th ult., which destroyed the upper parts of two large dwelling houses and several smaller buildings adjoining. The property belonged to the heirs of the Cook estate.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A boy named John Gwynner, living in Boone street, died

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27th, 1848.

The Whig Conference of both Houses of Congress, which was to have assembled last night, to take into consideration the time and place for the meeting of a National Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, was postponed until this evening, when there will be a full attendance. No day passes without impressing more forcibly the necessity of a Convention, to complete our political organization. We have very much to gain by it, and nothing to lose. It will induce harmony throughout the ranks of the party, and will promote success after the nominations are made.

The rumors concerning peace have subsided as suddenly as they originated, and we have nothing left to console ourselves with but hope and anxiety. No despatches have been received that warrant any foundation for the reports which have had so extensive a circulation.

At the west end of the Avenue, there is much concern expressed by the President and his people regarding Mr. Trist and his mission, which I intimated in my last letter. Although the three millions are still in the vault of the Treasury, they are not without apprehension that a treaty of some sort may have been conjured up, and drafts disposed of against the amount. Cass, Sevier, and others, high in the confidence of the Executive, are by no means nealy-mouthed in their comments upon the *Commissioner*.

As yet, no intimation has been received from the Treasury Department proposing to reduce the Loan reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to the extent of the error of six or seven millions, which has recently been so much rejoiced at by the organs of the Administration. This shyness is a little mysterious, and is the subject of much comment. Perhaps it will be explained when Mr. McKay reports the bill which is now understood to be preparing at the Department for the issue of Treasury notes.

Col. Belknap started yesterday for Mexico, to substitute Col. Butler, of Louisiana, in the Court of Inquiry, which is to convene at Perote.

It is confidently stated, that Gen. Scott applied for leave to return to the United States, in November last, under the belief that the campaign in Mexico, had entirely terminated. From the same source, I learn, that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry will not affect his application, and that he may be expected home, unless the President should direct him to resume the command.

Mr. Clay is sitting to Harding, of Boston, for a full length likeness, which is to adorn the walls of the City Hall of that City. The artist and the subject are worthy of each other.

The Supreme Court was the great centre of attraction to-day. Mr. Webster made his argument in the Rhode Island case, involving the whole question of Dorrism. Perhaps no theme could have been more appropriate to the peculiar ability of the distinguished Statesman than the embracing as it does, the foundation of the Constitution, the relations of the Federal Government to the States, and a proper understanding of what really constitutes popular Government. On all these various branches of this great subject, he was himself—I might say, superior to himself, for he spoke with the confidence of one, who felt his power over the question and as if he was treading ground, that might be called peculiarly his own. There is nothing left of that Jacobinical spirit against law and order, which the Rhode Island controversy engendered, this speech should be circulated, as its most potential antidote, for Dorrism and it, cannot both breathe the same atmosphere and survive.

Mr. Phelps continued the debate on the Ten Regiment Bill, in the Senate, in an impressive and logical effort, such as is strikingly characteristic of his mind.

In the House, the discussion of the reference of the President's message, went on as usual. Without attracting much interest, save by the speech of Mr. Thompson, of Ind., who is known as one of the best debaters in the body.

There are some indications favorable to the opinion that Mr. Butler's amendement to the Ten Regiment Bill may yet pass, which provides for increasing the number of company officers of the regiments now in the field, and of extending the regiments to 1,200 men.

Three of the majority, Calhoun, Butler and Yulee are steady pretty certain, and it is believed that Niles and Lewis, and perhaps another, will unite against the bill as it now stands, and sustain the amendment referred to. If the Senate is full, the bill will, in all probability, be passed in its present shape, but this is extremely doubtful.

The discussion has completely riddled the project and left the administration without any ground to stand upon. Gen. Cass failed to defend it, by any other argument than the recommendation of the Executive, and his followers have even been weaker than their leader. Gen. Scott's letter, from which an extract only was read, but the contents of which are fully understood, has done much to excite hostility against the measure. It is not regarded as necessary, and that is enough to condemn it in the estimation of those who count the cost of the war.

Many appointments of one kind and another depend upon the contingency of the passage of this bill. That sort of management, the administration well understands. The President has been schooled in it, and his cabinet are not wanting in a full share of experience.

It is now stated upon reliable authority, that, in the event of its adoption, Col. Burnet, of New York, will succeed to the Brigadier Generalship vacated by the death of Gen. Hopping. This is the promise of the hour—how long it will be kept, no prophet can predict.

HOMO.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

In Senate.

FRIDAY, Friday 4th, 1848.

The Hon. Erasmus Landry, Lieutenant Governor, in the Chair. 25 Senators present.

The Assistant Secretary transmitted to the House, for its concurrence, the resolution expressing the Executive to inform officially Gen Joe. Walker of his election as State Treasurer.

Mr. Manuel Garcia presented a resolution, instructing the Committee on Contingent Expenses, to pay the funeral expenses of Charles Lemaitre, Sr., the late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.—Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Thibodeaux presented a joint resolution, directing the State Engineer to open a communication between Lake Boeuf and the Lake or Bayou des Allemands.—Said resolution underwent its third reading and was finally passed.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the Senate took up the resolution relative to the improvement of Bayou Teche. It was amended, read a third time and passed.

Mr. McWhorter, with leave, introduced a bill providing for the payment of school teachers for the years 1846 and 1847. It underwent all its readings and finally passed.

Mr. Swayze, according to previous notice, introduced a bill providing for the election of a town Constable of the town of Opelousas.—Read three times and passed.

The bill relative to Parish Recorders, was, on motion of Mr. Parham, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Parham offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to report on the expediency of making further appropriations to purchase boats, &c. for the use of the State Engineer.—Adopted.

Mr. Dauncy presented a memorial and a series of resolutions passed by the First Municipality Council, remonstrating against any change in the present organization of the General Council.

These documents were referred to the Special Committee to whom were referred the several memorials and resolutions of the several Councils of New Orleans.

The bill, reported by the Finance Committee, for the relief of the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company, underwent its third reading and passed.

Sundry other local business was transacted, after which the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.—Hon. Preston W. Farrar in the Chair.

Sundry memorials, petitions, and resolutions of enquiry were presented, and appropriately referred.

Several members gave notice of various bills of a local nature.

Some reports were afterwards made by the different standing Committees. They were of no interest whatever.

The House afterwards disposed of several Senate bills, among which was a bill granting leave of absence to the Judge of the Tenth Judicial District. It was adopted at its second reading, and ordered that it be engrossed for its third reading to-morrow.

The bill, emanating from the Senate, to create an additional notary public in the parish of St. Helena, was, on motion of Mr. Mather, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, from a special Committee, reported a bill appropriating $3,000 to the New Orleans Catholic Association for the relief of the male orphans of this city, and a similar amount to the Female Orphan Asylum of this city for ensuing year, and the same amount for the year 1849. Said bill was, on motion of Mr. Larue, referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill for the relief of H. L. Hunley, Eugene Sommerean and P. E. Wiltz, Assessors of State taxes in and for the city and parish of Orleans, was next taken up for its second reading; and on motion of Mr. S. Duncan, it was referred to the Finance Committee.

The House passed a resolution directing the State Engineer to give his reasons why he had not reported to this House relative to a resolution passed by the last Legislature for the cutting of a Canal from the Bayou Vermilion.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, introduced a bill relative to insolvent corporations, which, being read once, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Duncan, of Orleans, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report whether the Legislature had a right of assessing a tax for the apportionment in public schools.—A short debate followed, in which Messrs. Hubley, Hunt, Smith, Duncan, Mitchell and others took part, when the resolution was finally adopted, by a vote of 41 to 31.

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