The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

No. 5[illegible] VOL. XXI[illegible] No. 30[illegible]

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.....NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. No. 91 Chartres, and 41 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COURTEY 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.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for 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 not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

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

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, May 23, 1848.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The New York papers of Sunday morning the 14th inst which doubtless contain full accounts by the *Cambria*, failed to arrive by yesterday's mail. Fortunately, however, the Baltimore papers came through, bringing a tolerably ample Telegraphic summary of the news. The following dessatches are from the *Sun* of the 15th. It appears that the *Cambria* arrived at an early hour on the morning of the 14th, and not on the evening of the 13th, as previously reported:

NEW YORK, May 14th, 10 P. M.

The steamer *Cambria* arrived at an early hour this morning, at her wharf at Jersey City.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult., and brings seven days later intelligence from Europe, than that brought by the Britannia.

The news is important and interesting, and I forward you a summary of the intelligence by her.

The Hermann had not sailed on the 26th, as was previously announced, having been delayed by an injury to her machinery until the 15th of May.

Among the passengers by the Cambria is Mr. William M. Swaim, of the Philadelphia Ledger, who has for the last seven months been making a tour of Europe.

The French election passed off quietly, the moderate party being in the ascendant.

The English money market, although fluctuating, was generally firm. The consols were selling at 86 for money.

A letter from Talbot Shrewsbury states that the Pope, on receiving the Envoy from the United States accredited to Rome, said:—

"I shall be extremely happy to enter into a treaty with so great a nation, especially with one in which the church has nothing to fear from the government, nor the government from the church."

Political affairs on the Continent continue the same.

Commercial matters appear to be generally though gradually improving, notwithstanding the ticklish state of affairs throughout Europe, and the political agitation in England and Ireland.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE DANES AND HOLSTEINERS.

ALTONA, April 21.—Intelligence has been received of taking of the towers of Schleswig by troops of the Confederation, after an engagement which lasted from 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Easter Sunday, until 11 o'clock at night.

The fortification on which the Danish artillery was placed, was taken by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. After the battery had been silenced by field pieces, Schleswig fell into the hands of the Confederation. The conflict was most bloody.

The Danes, having a strong position, done great execution with their artillery. The Danes had from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The force of the Confederation army was greatest, but they were not all engaged. The loss of the Prussians, as far as ascertained, from unauthenticated accounts, is about 3,000 in killed and wounded. The loss of the Danes is not known, but probably, having fought comparatively under cover, is not very great.

In Lombardy, the state of affairs is not materially changed. The army of Charles Albert, after having been repulsed before Peschiera, which, on the last accounts, had not been taken, continues to maintain its position on the banks of Mario. There is evidently a pause in the courage of Charles Albert.

The Milan Gazette, not bad authority on such points, although very little relied upon respecting real incidents of war, hints that Minio in the time separating Lombardy from the Venetian provinces, and having driven the Austrians out of Lombardy, the mission of the Sardinians and the King would terminate when Parma and Mantua had fallen.

On the 19th, an attempt was made to surprise the advanced forces of the latter fortress—The King advanced to the ditches, but the garrison kept itself vigorously within the walls, and four of the besiegers were killed. By official accounts of Radetsky, received through Vienna on the 15th, his position was unaltered, and he seemed but little to apprehend any success of the Piedmontese.

At Pschiera, on the 18th, skirmishes took place, in which the Austrians were victorious, and had taken possession of Trifvano, Valvacrence and Codrogno. Reinforcements were coming from the pass towards Udina, and steamers of the Austrian allies were armed and placed at the disposal of Count Nugent.

The fortunes of Charles Albert appear to have received a check, which only an effort of great courage can repair. Inactivity will be almost as fatal to his army as defeat. A critical moment for his family has also arisen in Sicily. The House of Commons met on the 13th. After a preliminary discussion as to whether it was expedient to call to the throne an Italian Prince of the family of Tuscany or Saxony, it was at length decided amidst most enthusiastic applause, that Ferdinand Bourbon and dynasty be forever driven from the throne of Sicily, and that Sicily shall govern herself.

Spain.

In Spain matters are steadily progressing towards an outbreak. The utter absence of all constitutional government must soon provoke the people to a rebellion, however attached to their present form of government.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a letter thro' Mr. Bulwer to the Spanish ministry, and his advice gives such umbrage to Narvaez's cabinet, that Duke Sotomanon sent a letter back to Mr. Bulwer, with strong expressions of rudeness and contempt.

Advices from Madrid indicate that a month will not expire before a serious outbreak. Business is at a stand.

Portugal.

Portugal seems on the eve of some serious movement. Publications are extensively circulated, in which are canvassed the abdication of the Queen in favor of her son, a new dynasty, and even a Republic. The latter form of Government, after discussing the question in very inflammatory language, is declared best, and it is asserted that the nation desires it.

Germany.

Deplorable accounts from Baden have been received. The insurgents intimated that they wished to capitulate to the force sent against them, but would treat with none but the general in command, unless General Gagern advanced from Schliengen, which insurgents had evacuated, to Gandern, which they occupied. The General stepped from the ranks to parley with the rebels. The chivalrous warrior exhorted the rebels to obey the voice of the law, but they refused to listen to his counsels, and, as he retired, was most treacherously shot and mortally wounded by three balls.

The troops, exasperated to see their Chief basely slaughtered, fell upon the insurgents and completely routed them, leaving a great number dead upon the field. The troops kept up the pursuit, and encountered another party, headed by Strogne, which they also attacked and routed, when [illegible] put a stop to the engagement.—The rebels suffered greatly.

In Prussia, public attention is absorbed in the Schleswig and Holstein war, and the approaching elections were not expected to pass peacably.

Vienna was tranquil at the latest dates.

The Schleswig territory has been the scene of another action. The bands of Prussian and other volunteers which passed the river, came in collision with the Danes between Kirel and Eckenford, in the wood of Schnellmarker, on the morning of the 21st; and after a battle of five hours, the free corps were driven back with a loss of three wounded and twenty killed. To what extent the Danes suffered is not known correctly. The Danes have exercised their rights as belligerents, and laid an embargo on Prussian, Mecklenberg and Hanoverian ships in the port of Copenhagen. Vessels of Hamburg and Lubeck are only respected as long as they abstain from joining in the attack on Denmark.

The Markets.

At Mark lane on Monday, the 24th inst., wheat rose 1s. American was sold at 49s to 51s per qr. Flour is unchanged. Corn is with limited sales at 25s to 26s per qr. Subsequently, the market was steady, with an improved demand and upward tendency. Cotton was quiet. Low and middling qualities were about 1-8d below last quotations, but fair uplands continue at about 4 1-4; fair Orleans, 4 3-8; fair Mobile, 4 3 8. Sales for the week, 30,940 bales.

A fair business was done in cured provisions. Beef, 75s 6d. to 90s. Bacon active at 40s to 72s 6d. For middlings, 39s to 39s. Shoulders and hams are in fair inquiry, at from 30s to 35s. Dry salted, 28s to 30s. Cheese has advanced 4s to 6d to 51s. Lard has declined 6d per cwt, and is quoted 38s 6d to 39s 6d, for ordinary, to 45s for extra. Sugar, from 6d to [illegible] Molasses quiet and steady. Rice is firmer on account of unfavorable weather. Sales of Carolina at 15s to 17s 6d.

Prices of metals have receded. Spelter 7s. Tobacco is in fair demand.

At Manchester and Yorkshire the general feeling continues in cottons, woollens and other staples.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14th, P. M.

The intention of the King of Sardinia, to abandon the war of independence rather than consent to the establishment of a republic in Lombardy, is confirmed.

A dispatch arrived at Milan on the 20th of April, from the headquarters of the Piedmontese army, bringing the news of an attack directed by the King of Sardinia in person, against the Austrians stationed in the neighborhood of Mantua. The Duke of Savoy was also present at this affair. After a very warm engagement, the Austrians were obliged to retire and shut themselves up in the fortress. Another attack was to be made on the fortress of Pschiera. The Piedmont army was busily engaged in fortifying the bridges of Goito Valegio and Monzambano.

An engagement has also taken place between the Italian corps of General Zucchi and the Austrians, at Vischo, a village situated on the frontiers of Illyria. The contest lasted four hours, and the Italians succeeded in gaining possession of the village.

Ireland.

Nolle prosequis have been entered on the bills of indictment against O'Brien, Mitchell, and others, on account of informalities. Other indictments are to be made out.

The following address has been issued to the friends of Ireland in America, dated Dublin, April 22d:

"TO IRISHMEN IN AMERICA.—You have recently resolved to convene a convention of the Irishmen of the United States and the two Canadas, to be held at Albany on the 3d Monday in the month of July. I approve entirely of that convention, and I look to it for results the most important to this nation; but I consider the time fixed for its convocation too late, and the plan proposed at New Orleans, as defective.

Events in Ireland will not allow us to wait forgour aid until late in August, as wait we must, till then, if you do not meet before the end of July.

The government with which we are cursed and destroyed, are using every art and artifice to drive us into a premature revolt whilst we do not yield them the vantage ground by readiness. Neither must we lose it by retreating. Every event apparently goes to prove that they will not yield peaceably the demands of this kingdom for self-legislation and self-taxation.

Ireland cannot, must not, yield. This is our real position, which I expose to you thus plainly, because I desire you to be equal to the occasion now presented to Ireland. Summon, then, your Convention. Summon it quickly. Organize the contributions you propose to levy for Ireland. Lose not a day in this good work,—Remember, for every hour you lose, Ireland may lose a generation."

We do not want you to fight our battles. We have men enough still for that, but I unhesitatingly ask you to place whatever share of your worldly goods that are superfluous to you at the service of Ireland.

(Signed) THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE

P. S.—The council of three hundred, which will assemble here before many weeks elapse, will constitute power with which you can properly correspond."

Republic of the Sierra Madre.

A gentleman of this city, who has very lately been at Tampico, and who came passenger in the *Tay*, informs us that reliable persons living in that place, stated to him, that if peace was declared between the United States and Mexico, they would get up a revolution against the latter country, and declare themselves independent. Their scheme is to unite with the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Zacatecas and San Louis, and declare a Republic—and to enlist and Americans to join in with them, and by blocking up the mouth of the Rio, beat off the foe at all points, and compel Mexico to acknowledge her as an independent nation. Their plan, though a wild one, has a host of supporters, and have even gone so far as to form a national flag (a fancy affair, with the letters R. S. M., Republic Sierra Madre), and to nominate Gen. Shields as President.

[*Bulletin.*

We can assure our cotemporary that there is a great deal more truth than poetry in the statement of the gentleman from Tampico.—The scheme of uniting two or three of the Mexican States lying east of the Sierra Madre into an independent Republic, has been for some time in agitation, and is the settled purpose of a large number of bold and adventurous spirits, who have associated together under the figurative cognomen of the "Guys," and who declare that they will not go to roost until their object is accomplished.

The contemplated movement embraces the departments of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and New Leon, though there are manifestations from persons of influence in Chihuahua and Sonora, which give cause for opinion that these States would cooperate with the others in the effort to establish an independent government. In the three first, particularly, there is a large number of Americans who have resided there ever since old TAYLOR'S army occupied the country; who have established themselves in business, and feel convinced that if once separated from the insecure and capricious control of the Mexican Government, and subjected to the energetic influence of the American intellect, the elements of wealth and prosperity contained within these States would become rapidly developed, while their individual interests would be materially benefited. These gentlemen are in constant correspondence with persons of respectability in Louisiana and other Southern States, and the scheme, we are well informed, is almost ripe for execution.

Nor is the project as chimerical as might be imagined. The position of the Mexican provinces in question, is such, that if there be no sources of intestine discord, little danger is to be feared from any attempt of the Central Government to subjugate them. We are told, upon tolerably good authority, that a considerable number of Mexicans themselves are privy to, and warmly in favor of the proposed Republic. They consist of the better classes who, during the occupation of parts of the country, by the American forces, exhibited friendly feelings towards them, and who dread the animosity and persecution of the Mexican Government, in case peace should be proclaimed. It is evident that if the native population of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and New Leon should give countenance to the scheme, its feasibility can scarcely be gainsayed. At all events such a movement is seriously in contemplation, and at no distant day, we may expect to hear that "*the owls are out.*"

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamer *Union*, Commander Magruder, sailed from Norfork for Philadelphia on the morning of the 13th. She is to be used as a receiving ship.

☞ The steamship *Southerner* arrived at Charleston on the morning of the 16th, having left New York on the evening of the 13th.

Thomas M. Burgess has been chosen Mayor of Providence by a vote of 632 to 50 scattering.

☞ The Boston *Journal says* "it is rumored that a steamship, of suitable model and capacity is to be built by some of our Boston capitalists and placed on the route between Halifax and Boston. We doubt not that the enterprise would be successful, as there is a large amount of freight and travel between the two cities, which at present finds no accommodation better than sailing vessels."

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The Whigs have been defeated in Wisconsin. Nelson Dewey, the democratic candidate for Governor, leads Tweedy about 4,000. The Legislature is largely democratic in both branches. In the First Congressional District, William Pitt Lynde, democratic, is elected by a large majority.—Also, M. C. Darling, democratic, in the 2nd District.

WRECKS.—By late advices from Key West, we learn that the ship *Euphrasia*, Simpson, from New Orleans to Liverpool, went ashore at Picker's Reef, on the 21st ult. She was laden mostly with cotton, 520 bales of which were got out by the wreckers. Salvage, $15,000.

The ship *Hope*, from New Orleans to Liverpool, got ashore at Alligator Reef, on the 25th ult. She was also mostly laden with cotton. She was got off without much damage, after being lightened.

PIGEONS.—We hear, says the Louisville *Journal*, that the whole fam of the country in Indiana, from Corydon to Evansville, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, is covered with pigeons. Every species of grain put in the ground by the farmers is destroyed forthwith.—The slaughter is, of course terrible. We have heard of wagon loads of pigeons sent in all directions.

A man lost his life in Cincinnati on the 13th inst., descending into a well containing foul air. He fell out of the bucket before reaching the water. A second person undertook to descend, but, at the depth of thirty feet, called to be drawn up, and was taken out more dead than alive.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. Emmon Lapham, for interesting public documents.

Congressional.

The Baltimore papers contain the proceedings of both Houses of Congress on the 13th, and by way of Louisville we have Telegraphic abstracts of the sitting of the 15th.

In the SENATE, on the 13th, Mr. Jefferson Davis presented a memorial from Messrs. King and Young, of New York, offering their service in raising a regiment of volunteers for the war, and asking the aid of the Government for that purpose.

Several petitions and memorials were submitted. Mr. Hannegan presented a resolution inquiring into the expediency of establishing the consulate of Muscat in the dominions of the Imaum, on the same footing as those at Tangier, Tripoli and Tunis, in the Barbary States.

Mr. Douglass offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the law approved 23d April, 1808, appropriating annually $200,000 for arming, the whole militia of the United States and territories, so as to increase the same to an amount equal to the present wants of the country.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to admit certain articles, the growth or production of Canada, free of duty, conditionally that similar articles shall also be admitted from this country into Canada free of duty.

The Postoffice bill, with amendments, as it yesterday passed the House, was taken up, and some of the amendments concurred in and others rejected.

The Yucatan bill was then taken up, and Mr. Miller addressed the Senate in opposition. As a measure of humanity he would have willingly given it his sanction. As one of expediency he was hostile to its adoption. The President had made the humanity question merely collateral to the question of taking possession of Yucatan.

This policy had been settled, by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to mean, that there was no danger that England will sieze Yucatan before we must take her—that it is a game between the Lion and the Eagle, watching for their victim, as to which shall seize her first—instead of alarming the humane feelings of our nature to rush at once to the assistance of the distressed and suffering, they had sat down here discussing questions of policy.

He denied that if we were at peace with Mexico we should have any shadow of pretence for taking possession in the manner proposed, that England would have just as good grounds for taking possession of a State of this Union—and that there is no government in Yucatan which possesses the power to sell the sovereignty of the people of that State to the U. States.

It had been said in the public prints that the President is not in favor of this measure, but enough had been seen, in the conduct of the debate, to show the contrary—that the object is acquisition.

Mr. M. further contended that if, under the armistice, we had a right to take possession, we had an equal right to drive out the Mexican troops which might be found in any quarter of the territory, and that such course would inevitably involve us in war with Great Britain. He was opposed, by seizing upon Yucatan, to doing the very thing of which we accuse England of an intention to do. If it is wrongin her it is wrong in us.

The application of Mr. Monroe's doctrine to this case, he considered a gross perversion of the principle. We propose to do the very thing which Mr. Monroe said England, France, and other European nations, should not do—to seize upon a portion of this continent. Mr. Monroe intended that the rule should not apply to the European nations but to ourselves. If England has no right to interfere, upon what principle have we the right? And yet the doing this, it is said, will be carrying out the principle of Mr. Monroe, that there shall be no interference.

The evidence of Com. Perry was quoted, to show that duplicity on the part of Governor Mendez had led to the hostility of the Indians, and even excited the indignation of a portion of the white population.

If we took possession of Yucatan, the next movement, in the present state of Europe, would be a similar application from Cuba. He should not like to see Great Britain take possession of Cuba, but he would not be willing for that reason that we should take possession of her ourselves.

The true course, in all such cases, was to say to Great Britain openly and decidedly, that we will not permit her to take possession.

At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's remarks, Mr. Calhoun expressed his intention to address the Senate, and moved an adjournment, but gave way to

Mr. Clarke, who offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to inform the Senate whether any order has been given to all or any of our squadron in the Gulf to proceed to Yucatan, for the protection of the white population; and if so, to communicate a copy of such order, and any other correspondence on the subject.

And then the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, a bill to pay to the legal representatives of Benj. Hodges, the value of a slave who was conveyed from the United States in the year 1814, on board the British fleet, and not recovered, gave rise to a debate, in the course of which some exciting words passed between Messrs. Giddings, of Ohio, and Holmes of S. C., but the affair finally passed off very pleasantly, and the House adjourned, without acting on the bill.

In the SENATE, on the 15th, the resolution relating to the withheld nominations of Pillow and Cushing, was taken up. Mr. Borland addressed the Senate, contending that the resolution was unconstitutional. After some debate, the subject was laid aside informally, and the Yucatan bill was taken up. Mr. Calhoun spoke at some length in opposition to the bill and all the amendments. The Senate then adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the bill providing for the ventilation of passenger vessels, was amended and passed.

A message was received from the President, transmitting the correspondence of the Navy Department with Com. Perry, from which, it appears that a detachment of marines had been ordered to proceed to Daguana, but not to march into the interior.

The House passed the bill refunding moneys advanced by volunteers.

Mr. Andrew Stewart submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury, for the amount of exports of breadstuffs and cotton to England for two specified periods, showing the further increase by the present tariff.

Upon this resolution an interesting debate sprung up, in which Messrs. Charles Ingersoll, Stewart and Bagby participated.

Mr. Bailey offered an amendment to the resolution to include the amount of specie and breadstuffs for the last twenty years, which was agreed to.

The resolution was then adopted.

The House then adjourned.

VILLAINOUS INCENDIARISM.—We learn from Washington, that early on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., some vile incendiary placed combustibles between the window and the window shutter, on the north front of the residence of the venerable Mrs. Madison, which consumed the entire window shutter, the window sash and box window frame. When discovered, the flames were ascending about three feet above the window. It was, fortunately, seen by Dr. Collins, Auditor of the Treasury, who lives nearly opposite, and with the assistance of Matthew St. Clair Clark, Esq., and other neighbors, the fire was soon extinguished.

THE FIRE IN DETROIT.—We have received an extra from the office of the Detroit *Advertiser*, which communicates some particulars of the late destructive conflagration in that city. The entire number of buildings destroyed, is between two and three hundred, and the loss is estimated at $300,000. One thousand persons were more or less injured in the general scramble, and it is said that one person was burned to death, being intoxicated and asleep in one of the buildings near the Berthelet Market. The fire broke out on the 9th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

[From the Phila. N. Am. of the 12th.]

NARROW ESCAPE OF MISTAKEN PARTIES.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, while a butcher was on his way, through Frankford to this city, he was hailed by one of the night patrols of that Borough, with the view of knowing his character and designs. The butcher being ingenuous of the cause of the proposed enquiry, and suspecting some intended harm, discharged a pistol at his challenger, the contents (being shot) taking effect in his forehead and eyes. The butcher it is said, hurried on immediately, highly gratified at having escaped from a person or persons intent upon the commission of some felonious act. It is feared that the patrol will loose one of his eyes.

MARINE.—The Legislature of the State of Maine nominated Ira Agassiz as Marshal of the District of Maine. Hon. Caleb B. Ayer, of the Eastern District, was elected Prosecuting Attorney. T. Pike, of Augusta, Representative, received 88 votes, the whole number cast. Rev. Amos M. Ingraham was elected Chaplain. In the House of Representatives, Hon. Hiram Cummings was elected Speaker. The Whigs have a majority of 10 on joint ballot. Hon. Hiram Cummings, who was re-elected, is a Whig. Hon. Caleb B. Ayer, who was elected Marshal