The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

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☞ 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.

Friday Morning, Dec. 31, 1847.

☞ To-morrow being NEW YEAR'S DAY, no paper will be issued from our office until Monday.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.—To-morrow being New Year's day, which we, as all other people do, are willing to enjoy, together with the unusual press of advertisements, impels us to issue an extra half sheet—to which we refer our readers for many advertisements of importance.

Latest from Washington.

By way of Petersburg we have received a Telegraphic summary of the sittings of both Houses of Congress on the 20th and 21st inst. The proceedings are of some interest:

In the SENATE on the 20th, Mr. Dix presented a memorial from officers of the U. S. Army at Perbia, praying the establishment of a retired list for the army, and making provisions for orphans and widows. The memorial was signed by Generals Scott, Worth and others. In presenting the memorial, Mr. Dix addressed the Senate in an eloquent and forcible manner, in behalf of the objects prayed for.

Mr. Hannegan presented a resolution praying for the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Felch asked and obtained leave to bring in a joint resolution, which was read the first and second times, by unanimous consent, and referred to the committee on Public Lands. It related to errors and defective returns in certain surveys.

Mr. Breese, agreeably to previous notice, asked and obtained leave to bring in a joint resolution, which was read the first and second times, and referred to the committee on Indian Affairs. The resolution relates to homesteads certain lands under Indian reservations, alienating them in fee.

Mr. Hale presented resolutions of instructions adopted by the Legislature of New Hampshire, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Niles presented similar resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

The resolutions offered some days since by Mr. Calhoun, coming up, he moved to postpone them until the 1st Tuesday in January.

Mr. Allen desired to know whether Mr. Calhoun meant to go against all acquisition of territory!

Mr. Calhoun replied that it was not his intention to involve any other question than that contained in his resolutions. The question of the conquest of Mexico was the real one before the country, and that he should discuss.

☞ Debate ensued in which Mr. Allen moved to refer the resolutions to the committee on Foreign Relations.

After further debate, the resolutions were postponed, and made the special order for to-morrow fortnight.

Mr. Dickinson's resolutions, relative to the acquisition of territory, were taken up, and an interesting debate ensued, in which Messrs Dickinson, Cass, Calhoun and others took part—when they were passed over for the present.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing proceedings relative to the death of the Hon George C. Dromgoole.

Mr. Mason delivered an eulogy on the deceased member, and after the adoption of the usual resolutions in such cases, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE Mr. Grinnell offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if officers have been appointed to explore the Dead Sea, and if there be power to appoint similar Commissioners to explore rivers and harbors in the United States.

Mr. Schenck moved resolutions of enquiry respecting all orders for the conquest of California and New Mexico.

Mr. Isaac E. Holmes offered a resolution calling on the States to refund the surplus fund of $28,000,000 loaned them, before Congress authorized more loans. Referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. King, of Georgia, offered a resolution to dispense with desks in the hall of the House—Laid on the table.

Mr. Petit offered a series of resolutions favoring Internal Improvements.

Mr. Simms moved to lay the resolutions on the table—lost, yeas 70, nays 121.

Mr. Richardson offered resolutions asserting the justness of the war now waging with Mexico—that indemnification was necessary to satisfy our rights; and that the rejection by Mexico of the overtures for peace on our part, leaves us no alternative but to fight it out.

These resolutions gave rise to several motions when the Previous Question was demanded on them, but before it was put, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.

In the SENATE on the 21st, Mr Dix gave notice to notice before given, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill relating to the repeal of the Pilot Laws. It was read the first and second times, by consent, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Several Senators gave notice of their intention to bring in bills, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, presented a petition for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr George W. Jones moved to lay it upon the table.

Mr. Jacob Thompson called for a reading of the paper.

Mr. Geo. W. Jones demanded the yeas and nays on his motion, and the call was sustained. The vote was declared to be—yeas 97, nays 97, and the speaker voted in the negative.

The members continued to present petitions.

Mr Richardson's resolutions on the Mexican war were then taken up for consideration. Substitutes were offered by Messrs. Stephens, Botts, R. W. Thompson and Van Dyke. The previous question was refused, and the House passed from the subject for the present, without any further action. So the resolutions lie over.

Mr. Wentworth's resolution in favor of internal Improvements by the General Government was called up. The previous question was demanded and sustained, and the resolution was passed.

*The Petersburgh Intelligencer says. "Our despatch is not entirely intelligible as to this vote, and it is very probable we have mistaken its meaning.

GENERAL TAYLOR IN GEORGIA.—The Whigs of the Georgia Legislature assembled in the Senate chamber on the 22d inst, for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the next Presidency. Hon. Seaton Grantland was called to the chair. A committee of thirteen was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.—The following were reported and adopted with but one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That this meeting, *held without distinction of parties*, only gives expression to the public sentiment of Georgia, in nominating as date for the next Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the said nomination, the people of the respective counties of this State, be requested to appoint delegates to meet in Convention at Milledgeville on the first Monday in June next for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Ticket, and that each county have the same number of delegates that it had members in the General Assembly before the reduction of 1843.

GENERAL QUITMAN and SHIELDS left Charleston on the 24th inst., on their way to Washington. The Courier says

"The ladies of Charleston, with their accustomed kindness, have taken care that General Shields shall suffer as little as possible from his wounded arm. They have presented him with a sling for its support. It is made of deep blue satin, from which a pendulum of the same material is suspended, on which is embroidered in gold cord a Palmetto tree, surrounded with a golden wreath of Shamrock, and surmounted with the motto—"JASPER sustained the Palmetto—the Palmetto will sustain a SHIELDS."

THE NEUTRAL.—We have received the first number of a new paper published at Pensacola, in the English and French languages, and entitled "the Neutral." It appears to be very well edited and makes quite a handsome appearance.

The Presidency.

We call attention to the subjoined article from the Richmond *Republican*, of the 21st inst. It embodies the sentiments of the friends of Gen. TAYLOR, and we believe throughout the Union:

We are not at all surprised to find it now generally acknowledged that Gen. Taylor is the choice of the Whigs of Virginia and of the South, for the Presidency. In first giving his flag to the breeze, we, for one, had not the remotest wish to lead or dictate to the Whig party. We felt then, and I feel still, that instead of *leading*, even at that time, we were but *following* public sentiment, which pointed with the most extraordinary unanimity to Gen. Taylor, as the man for the Presidency. We well knew him to be a Whig, and so pronounced him at the outset, yet we felt sure that he had about him none of the bigotry of party, and would administer the government in a liberal spirit, and distribute its patronage without reference to party. Such a man, of fixed principles, and yet free from all entangling connections with political cliques, and all pledges, *expressed* or implied, to partizan associations, we believed demanded by the state of the times, and acceptable to a large portion of the liberal and moderate men of every political creed. Great numbers of the people of all parties are wearied with the tyranny and dictation of political wire-workers, and anxious that the supremacy of the popular will in the selection of a President should be, occasionally at least, practically assigned. They have seen in repeated instances the choice of the majority defeated, and sometimes men thrust into the canvass and forced upon the country, who were never even thought of by a single voter of the United States in connection with the Presidency and Vice Presidency, until they received the nomination of a Convention! Such a system, except as a necessary evil, like war, or the creation of a Dictatorship, can never receive unqualified approval from Republicans. We contend now, as we have ever contended, that in the case of Gen. Taylor no such instrumentality is necessary or desirable. The movement in his favor may be called a national one. Although sustained by the great majority of the Whigs, it is so combined to that party, and the means which it employs should not be mere party machinery. Gen. Taylor's reluctance to accept the Presidency is well known, and the only condition upon which he permits his name to be connected with that office, is as a candidate of the people, and not of party.

Such is the ground occupied from first to last by Gen. Taylor and his friends; and we do not hesitate to say, seeing it yet recommend itself even to those who, independently of all considerations of policy and the good of the cause which they profess to endeavor to advance," have been so backward in recognizing the choice of their party and of the people for the Presidency. In the meantime, it is scarcely reasonable to expect that the friends of Gen. Taylor will look for direction to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, a paper which sneaks the ultra-sms of Tom Corwin, follows in bitter flings at Southern men and Southern institutions, and probably prefers any other Whig who could be named in the United States to Gen. Taylor, for the Presidency.

We say we are not without hope that those Whig papers who "profess to endeavor to advance the cause of the union" and yet are willing to deliver the Southern and the Whigs into the hands of the Partisans of a Caucus, will ultimately change their ground. Time works wonders. There was a period when the journals which bore General Taylor's flag were denounced day after day as "premature." At first, it was declared by organs of both parties, that Gen. Taylor would not consent to become a candidate, and that in this respect his friends were "premature." Soon, however, this falsity was blown up by a bombshell from the old Democratic camp. Then it was asserted that the journals in question were "premature," because Gen. Taylor's politics were doubtful. But in a little time this fallacy met the fate of the former, and has now, I hear, been generally relinquished. Doubts were then expressed whether Gen. Taylor was the choice of a majority of the Whigs. These doubts are also dissipated; and now, we hear of the astonishment of these skeptics, the New York Express shifting its ground. The representatives of the people have met at Washington, and at the different State capitals, and the choice of Gen. Taylor is being made that Old Zach IS THE PEOPLE'S MAN. The Express is beginning to open its eyes. It will soon follow the crowd, it will move team with great pleasure from the Richmond Whig and Times, that Rough and Ready is the favorite of the Southern Whigs. Those papers having never committed themselves to the contrary, though always being wrong to support him if nominated by a National Convention, occupy the position of witnesses entirely undeprejudiced in his favor.

We are not surprised that the Cincinnati Gazette should advocate a convention. Nor do we pretend to act in judgement upon those who choose to take its advice. We are fully convinced, as then we were, of the beauties of harmony and conciliation—objects which they can accomplish by coming over to our opinions as readily as we can by going over to theirs. Should a convention be chosen to respond to the popular acclamation for Gen. General Taylor—and "recognize" his nomination as existing by the act of the people, no doubt he would be grateful for the manifestation of good will. But his friends who have urged his name, subject to the decision of the people, cannot consent to have any part or lot in nominating delegates to a body the binding character of whose proceedings and nominations they do not acknowledge. There is no this resolve, no spirit of defiance, no desire to dictate to others. They only claim for themselves the privilege which they readily accede to others, of acting according to their own conviction of right and expediency.

HERALD DEMOCRAT.—The New York *Evening Post*, the leading organ of modern Democracy in the city of New York, referring to Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, talks about the propositions to subjugate Mexico as follows:

THE QUESTION OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—We see nothing, for our part, in the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, offered on Wednesday, in the United States Senate, and print in our sheet of yesterday, to which it is possible to object. Long ago Mr. Jefferson said, in emphatic words, which no friend of his country should forget.

"If there be one principle which deserves to be more deeply rooted than another in the mind of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do with the conquest."

That day will be pregnant with fatal consequence to the liberty and welfare of the United States, and of the world, which finds the American people infected with the passion of military conquest—which finds them forsaking their proper vocation of showing how little force is necessary to carry on the functions of government, and with how slight an apparatus of repression laws are obeyed, good order preserved, and individual rights respected; which finds them laying aside the great reliance of Democratic Government, public opinion, and resorting to the dreadful means by which the absolute governments of Europe keep their subjects quiet. If we, also, protest against the principle of a government of force, as the policy of adopting it on our dealings with a neighboring nation, we may as well ask to be admitted at once into the Holy Alliance, and pass resolutions in both Houses of Congress approving of the extinction of the Republic of Cracow. It is no matter what may be the opinion of the officers of the army on this point, though we see them quoted with tokens of approbation in some of the newspapers. The army is not the school in which to learn the duties of the policy of a Republican government. The government of an army is necessarily one of the intensest despotism; its rule is unquestioned authority, unreasoning, implicit obedience, or a bullet through the head; and hence it is, we suppose, that long continued wars have been so often the grave of liberty. That men who have been trained in this school should be in favor of applying a government of force to Mexico does not surprise us—but we confess we are surprised at seeing their opinions quoted with assent in the journals of a Republic like ours.

We have already presented, though in a summary manner, the argument against both the holding of Mexico as a dependent province, and its incorporation into our confederacy, even if her States could be incorporated by their own free consent. We see no necessity of repeating or attempting to enforce them at present.

These sentiments sound strange, coming from a Locofoco print, but though their author may be unchurched by his party, his views are worth pondering upon.

Appointments and Promotions.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 20th contains a long list of Army Appointments and Promotions. We do not notice the advance of many of our gallant Virginia officers, who so distinguished themselves in the late battles, for whose names we have looked with interest. We only observe the following:

Second Lieut. Hamilton L. Shields (2d Art.) to be First Lieutenant, vice Burton, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieut. Henry Heth, of the 1st Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Ernst, deceased of wounds in battle.

Second Lieut. Powhatan R. Page, 13th Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Howell promoted.

Second Lieutenant George E. Pickett, 2d Infantry, transferred to 8th Infantry. [The gallant young officer bore a conspicuous part in the battles under Gen. Scott.]

John R. Wallace, of Virginia, to be Paymaster, August 28th, 1847, vice Randall, appointed Deputy Paymaster General.

Henry Hill, of Virginia, to be Paymaster, Nov. 6th, 1847, vice Wallace, resigned.

Wm. A. Street, of Virginia, to be Assistant Commissary, with the rank of Captain, Nov. 10th, 1847, vice Erskine, deceased.

PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENTS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Kennedy & Lillie. These gentlemen deliver a lecture, this and to-morrow evening, at the Armory Hall, in the course of which, the entire *rationale* of the Magnetic Telegraph will be explained, and a number of brilliant and beautiful experiments exhibited. They bring with them high testimonials of their merits and capacity, and we, no doubt not, thoughtfully able to instruct and amuse their audience.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Diadem* for late Cincinnati papers. One of which, the *Atlas*, furnishes us with two or three days later intelligence from the North than Mr. Cave Johnson's *improved mail route*.

We copy from the Atlas, verbatim, its TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22d—P. M.

In the Senate, a bill relative to the appellant jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, with read the third time and passed.

Mr Cass reported a bill to raise additional troops.

In the House, a resolution authorizing a Committee on Printing, was adopted.

Mr. Winton's resolutions were under discussion when the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22d—8 P. M.

The ship Louis Philippe has arrived at Edgarton.

BOSTON, Dec. 22d—4 P. M.

The steamer has not yet been telegraphed.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22d—6 P. M.

Moderate sales of Flour at $5.25 a 5.62 1-2 for Genesee, and $5.06 1-4 a 5.18 3-4 for Western. There is a demand for shipment, but at lower rates.

Holders of Wheat are firm, but buyers do not meet them.

There is a large shipping inquiry for Corn, and prices have further advanced. Sales of 15,000 bushels of white and yellow at 78c. for the former, and 83c. for the latter. Oats are worth 50c.

The market has a downward tendency for Pork, and other hog products. Sales of prime Pork at $8, and of mess do at $12. Pickled Hamgate worth 8c.

Sales of lard in bbls at 7 1-4c, and of prime Ohio in kegs at 8c.

There is and active demand for Teas, and prices have slightly advanced.

Rice is in fair demand at improved rates.

There is more activity in Stocks, and prices tend upwards. Sales of Ohio Sevens at 1 1-4 per cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22d—7 P. M.

Business is almost entirely suspended, waiting for the foreign news.

The markets for Flour and Grains are unchanged.

There is no change in any article of Provisions—quotations are steady.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22d—6 P. M.

The river is about at a stand, with six feet water in the channel. Weather very cold.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22d—6 P. M.

The markets are stagnant, waiting for the steamer.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH FROM ST. LOUIS.—It will be seen by the following note from Mr. H. O'Reiley, that he speaks from St. Louis direct! We congratulate him upon the accomplishment of his line through to that city:

ST. LOUIS TEL. OFFICE, Dec. 20th, 1847.

Henry O'Reilley sends his respects by lightning to the Louisville Democrat.

St. Louis, Dec. 20th.

COL. DUNCAN.—An opinion seems to pre-vail here that this officer was arrested by Gen SCOTT, for writing a letter detailing the operations of WORTH's division during the battles at Churubusco. This is a mis-conception of the facts. A short time after the publication of his letter, and when the Commander-in-chief of the American Army had observed that such effusions were not only injurious to the character of the whole army abroad, but likely to create personal difficulties in the Camp, he caused to be re-published the Order against letter writing, which had emanated from the War Department, and in an order of his own connected therewith, he called special attention to the former. After the promulgation of this order, Col. DUNCAN came out in one of the papers of the Capital, and in an article over his own signature, violated the order by giving an account of various military operations, at the same time alluding to the order in question, in no very becoming terms. Gen SCOTT upon witnessing this complete infringement of his orders, arrested the offender without stopping to consider whether it was a full Colonel, or a brevet Second Lieutenant.

These we apprehend to be the real facts of the case, and we derive them from the best authority. We do not ourselves admire the tone that inspired the tone of Order No. 349; but are inclined rather to approve than condemn the Commander-in-chief for the enforcement of a rigid system of military subordination and obedience.

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.—In addition to the resolution endorsing the Wilmot Proviso, which was adopted at the Democratic Caucus of the members of the New York Legislature, an address was reported and adopted by a large majority. Half of this address which is extremely long, is devoted to slavery, and takes the most decided ground against the opinions of the South. We have not seen the address, but the Mobile *Herald* says: It goes at large into a history of the judgments heretofore pronounced by the democracy of New York against slavery, citing extracts from Legislative resolutions, addresses by conventions, &c., and gives especially a history of the Missouri compromise, and of the active part taken by the Democrats of New York in reference thereto. We cite one passage, referring to the sanction given by the Legislature, at the last session, to the Wilmot Proviso, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses:

To the doctrine thus avowed by the Legislature of this State, and thus with commendable fidelity carried out by her Representatives, her people still firmly adhere. After having seen the power of Congress, in the first days of the Constitution, wielded to remove slavery from soil where it had already obtained a foothold, and at a later period recognizing it but resisting its progress, they will not consent that it shall now become the active or passive agent for the extension of this baneful institution over territories where it has now no existence, and throughout which it has once been abolished. In this attitude this State has been sustained by the voice of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, New Hampshire and Maine, expressed in their Legislatures and conventions, and by the universal sentiment of the North. This determination of the free States, accompanied by the more stern and effective reasoning of the ballot-box, may it is to be hoped reach and arrest the attention at least of our Southern brethren, if conquered as it is by no unkind feeling to them, but dictated from a sense of justice to the rights of the free laborers of the North, as well as of the North, with whose interests the co-existence of slavery is incompatible.

DEATH OF THE HON. R. S. GAMBLE.—We learn with great regret that this estimable citizen died on the 30th inst., at his residence, in Jefferson County, Ga. The Augusta *Chronicle* says of him:

Reared in humble circumstances, he had by his high integrity and untiring industry and perseverance, attained a commanding position in the State—having long represented the county of Jefferson in the Legislature. He subsequently occupied for several years a seat in Congress, and most recently on the bench of the Superior Court, which latter office he resigned in consequence of ill health. Universally beloved and respected wherever known, his death will be much regretted.

☞ At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, a few evenings since, Hon. Albert Gallatin read a paper—on California and New Mexico—in which a variety of information furnished in relation to those regions, by Col. Fremont and other army officers, was brought together and arranged in a very clear and instructive manner. The strip of land lying east of the range of the Sierra Nevada, in California, and twenty to two hundred miles wide, was described as the most fertile land in the world; while that lying west of it, as far as the basin of the Rio Colorado, is barren and worthless; in fact, only a sandy wilderness.

☞ A Scientific Congress assembled at Venice, during the present year, and fourteen hundred and seventy-two men of science, and about two thousand lovers of science, met in the Ducal Palace, commencing on the 15th of September, and continued three weeks. The assembly had under its consideration questions of physics, mathematics, mechanics, geology, mineralogy, geography, archaology, agriculture, technology, botany, vegetable physiology, chemistry, zoology, comparative anatomy and medicine.

NORMAN'S COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR.—Our thanks are due B. M. Norman, No. 16 Camp street, for a copy of this valable sheet. It contains a variety of useful information in regard to matters with which merchants should make themselves familiar.

The First Banking House.

The first banking-house belonged, by common consent, to Mr. Francois Child. This gentleman, who was the father of his profession, and possessed of large property, began business shortly after the conversion, in the year 1699, by apprentice to William Wharton, goldsmith and banker, whose shop was on the site of the present house. The first of the numerous troops from the gentry of Queen Anne's time, in the manner's daughter, Mr. Child married and succeeded to the business and fortune of his master. He was knighted by Queen Anne, and was one of the commissioners to treat with France for the Assiento contract. He was also a member of the Parliament for Plymouth, and Sheriff of London and Middlesex. He died in 1718, leaving a nephew, who was his heir and successor, and who was created a baronet in 1732. The business was continued by the family, and the firm of Child and Co. was known in the city of London as the most ancient firm of bankers, and the most aristocratic. The firm of Child and Co. was the first to introduce the system of receipt of money on deposit, and the payment of it by order, which is now so universally adopted by the bankers of London