The Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Davergne, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaneo Vaux, our collectors. MAGNE & WEISSE.

New Orleans 31 April, 1849.

Monday morning, May 7, 1849.

☞ At a meeting of the WHIG CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, held last evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Delegates of the Parish of Orleans, to the WHIG STATE CONVENTION, to be held at Baton Rouge on MONDAY, the 14th inst., be requested to assemble at 10 o'clock, at the Louis Exchange on Tuesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements for their conveyance.

CLEO C. LAWRASON } Secretaries.
C. DUFOUR }

New Orleans, May 5, 1849.

Canada.

We subjoin from various telegraphic despatches a connected account of the serious outbreaks at Montreal. The excitement existing in that city reached a crisis on the afternoon of the 25th ult., when the Governor-General repaired to the Legislature and signed the Indemnity Bill. An immense mob in the meantime had assembled on the outside, and as soon as the action of the Governor became known, the populace manifested uncontrollable indignation. On leaving the Legislative Hall the Governor was pelted with rotten eggs and dirt. The excitement rapidly increased, and by eight in the evening a crowd of four thousand persons or more assembled, and after strong resolutions had been passed, the cry was raised—To the Parliament buildings!" The enraged multitude immediately rushed at a run through the streets, and by nine o'clock the first stone was thrown through a window in the front of the Legislative Assembly, at the time in session.

A second shower was kept up into the windows, until everything was smashed. In the meantime the members assembled in the lobby.

A band of twenty-five of the leaders of the mob rushed into the Chambers, and one having placed himself in the Speaker's chair, announced —"Gentlemen, the French Parliament is dissolved." They then hoited with the mace, to pieces that to Sir Allen McNab, at Donnegana's Hotel.

The fury of fire was now raised, and it was soon found that the Parliament Houses were in flames in a hundred places. The fire spread with great rapidity, and in half an hour the buildings were one sheet of flame.

The crowd had now augmented to seven thousand, and the burning buildings were surveyed with great indifference on the part of the spectators. At first, the firemen refused to play, and only attempted to save the buildings close by.

Every thing was lost—all the archives and records of the counties for several hundred years. Not $100 worth of property has been saved.

The military were called out, and were received with loud cheers on the part of the mob.

During the night a Council was held, and one hundred and thirty-eight orders for arrests were issued. Some of the leading men among the rioters were taken to prison, escorted and cheered by an immense multitude.

On the 26th inst. disturbances were perpetrated by the rioters. A large mob collected in front of Mr. LaFontaine's premises and set fire to his dwelling, which was totally destroyed. The mansions of Dr. Nelson and Mr. Hyde's were also mobbed. Other buildings were assailed with stones and missiles, and the windows destroyed. On the 27th, a mass meeting was held at the Champ de Mars, and a series of resolutions were passed praying for the recall of Lord Elgin. The language of the speakers was moderate, and their exhortations to the populace to observe the laws produced considerable effect. The latest despatch is that received by the *Princess*, and dated Baltimore, 2d May. It says:

The excitement in Canada is still increasing. The Governor General and members of Parliament were pelted with eggs and mud as they passed through the streets on Tuesday.

A deputation was announced as coming from Quebec to Montreal to present an address to the Governor. The mob, to the number of seven thousand, assembled to prevent their landing at Montreal.

Wm. Boulton has declared his intention of favoring a dissolution of the Union in Assembly. Meetings have been held all over the country to request the recall of Lord Elgin.

In all these lawless and violent proceedings, we cannot perceive a symptom to indicate any disposition on the part of the Canadians to separate themselves from the mother country. The excitement is confined exclusively to that portion of the population which has heretofore been avowedly hostile to the British yoke. The intemperate conduct of these men will result in nothing serious, except to a few of their ringleaders. They will be chastised into submission, while the kindness exhibited towards the French population by the British Government, will have the effect of extinguishing in a great measure their disaffection. The policy of the Home Government in this matter strikes us as profoundly magacious, and as tending eventually to cure, instead of dissolving the union.

United States Mails.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 30th ult. says: A person offered for exchange at one of our broker's offices yesterday, three one hundred dollar bills of the Canal Bank of Louisiana, which proved to be counterfeit. He was arrested and taken before a magistrate for examination, nothing, however, that could prove him to be a suspicious character, could be elicited. He accounts for having possession of this money as follows: While he was in Georgia, a short time since, he received a remittance from Mr Jessey M'Ray, of Louisiana, of twelve hundred dollars of the same description which he delivered over to the magistrate, in trust, until he could return with proof of his innocence. He was accordingly discharged from arrest. The money was deposited in bank, to await further developments. The individual is supposed to be innocent of intentional crime. We mention this occurrence however, to put the public on their guard against the counterfeit bills, as there may be many in circulation.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* contains the annexed frightful narrative:

Mutiny at sea.—On Friday or Saturday a man named Newkirk, living twelve or fifteen miles from this city, between the Bardstown and Flat Rock roads, shot his own mother, literally a fine-aired years old. After the perpetration of the deed he reloaded his gun, and, with fierce threats, ordered a negro boy about twelve years old to shoot him. The boy fired the gun but purposely missed him. Newkirk whipped the boy terribly and then sent for a neighbor to whom he remarked: "I have shot my mother—do you think they will hang me?" He soon afterwards disappeared, and, at the last accounts, in the efforts of the officers of justice to find him had been unsuccessful. We believe his neighbors generally think that he is insane.

Ship Wreck Captured by the Pirates.—The Bermuda Gazette, of the 17th instant, contains a letter announcing that a bottle had been picked up at the Fort near the entrance of St. George's harbor, on the 13th inst., which contained a note of which the following is a copy:

Ship Wilberfo—

Lat. 32 6 N., Lon. 23 15 W.

"Taken by Moorish pirates, we are to walk the plank, so they say. The Captain just overboard; they are coming for me; no time to write.

"January 17th, 1849." John Smith, 2d Mate."

It is stated by the correspondent of the *Gazette*, who takes it for granted that there must be some truth in the appalling deed, that "the place at which the piracy appears to have been perpetrated," is "within the trades 25 days since."

We publish the above for what it is worth, with little confidence, however, in the statement of John Smith.

Departure of Gen. Brooke.—This distinguished soldier left last on Saturday evening, for St. Louis, on his way to assume the command of the Department of New Mexico.

The Cumberland Mails.

Most provokingly the mail failed yesterday beyond Philadelphia, so that the papers and letters by the *Cambria* did not come through. Fortunately, however, the Philadelphia *Morning Bulletin* of the 30th ult., contains copious details of the news, extracted from English journals, and we are thus enabled to complete our summary.

Italy.

Siege of Genoa.

On the 3d, after a murderous contest, which lasted for several hours the Piedmontese General de Asarta, who had the command of the garrison, was obliged to capitulate. The combat commenced on the morning of the 1st, and continued without intermission during the whole of the night; the infantry, artillery, and even forced by the insurgents to illuminate their houses, in order to enable them to carry on their operations. Both sides seem to have fought with great energy; and no inconsiderable portion of the strong positions held by the troops, the result was for a long time doubtful; but at length, on the 2d in the morning, General de Asarta, finding that the approach of the insurgents was rather increasing than diminishing, while he himself was cut off from all hope of reinforcements, was obliged to capitulate. The lives of the troops were spared, and the whole of the most wealthy followed to quit the place with their arms, and with all the honors of war.

Lord Hardwicke is spoken of with praise by the Genoa papers, as having contributed in obtaining favorable terms for the troops, and having prevented the horrors and excesses which might be expected as the consequence of the popular triumph. A royal ordinance dated the 3d, declared Genoa in a state of siege, and appointed General La Marmora to the command of the place, with all authority, civil and military.

Letters from Genoa of the 4th inst., announce that on that day General La Marmora arrived before the city with a force of 30,000 men, and that he had established a blockade of the place. On the 5th, the city was bombarded, and after a sanguinary conflict, the fortress capitulated.—Private letters add that a compromise or capitulation had been previously agreed upon between the provisional government of Genoa and the general. It is said, however, that the terms two hours to surrender. At the expiration of that time he commenced a bombardment of the most desperate character. The town was covered with barricades raised to the second story of the houses. These barricades were successively carried by the bayonet after a sanguinary contest. Every inch of ground was disputed with fury.

The massacre on both sides was enormous. The inhabitants who survived entrenched themselves in their own houses. Those houses were set fire to and the inhabitants were barbed alive. Brescia has not suffered so severely since the year 1512, when it was carried by assault by the French under the command of Gaston de Foix.

The *Opinione* of, Turin, of the 6th inst., says that the Austrians have taken thirty of the most distinguished inhabitants of Brescia as hostages. Casazza, chief of the insurrection, has retired into the mountains with a few of his fellow citizens, carrying with him the Austrian commandant of the fort as a prisoner. The inhabitants of Cosne, on hearing of the disasters of Brescia had pulled down their arms. Bergamo, after a resistance of some days, had capitulated. The inhabitants had been condemned to pay a fine of two millions of dollars.

Rome.

The last accounts from Rome, of the 30th ult., state that all communication was interrupted between the Roman dominion and Naples. The transvivare intended at one moment to transfer the seat of their government to Ancona, as Rome would be totally decline against them it abandoned to itself, they had renounced that intention.

Tuscany.

Accounts from Leghorn to the 2d inst. have been brought by the English steamer *Medusa*, which has arrived at Marseilles. The whole of Tuscany was in a state of confusion. On the 2d, Guerazzi, the Dictator, ordered the arrest of 200 persons accused of *moderatism*, and it was feared that the troops of the line would oppose the arrests, they were sent to the frontiers of the Roman States. Similar excesses were said to be going on at Florence.

The War in Sicily.

The *Liberia*, of Naples, states from Palermo that great preparations for war are going on there. The Sicilian army is to amount to 40,000 men; an ordnance manufactory is established at Palermo, which furnishes ten twelve-pounders per month. Large French ordnance is placed to defend the port. Gen. Pepoli-wold commands the valley Catania. Gen. Tukory has been named Marshal of Sicily. The fortifications around Palermo are actively carried on—ditches, parapets, mines and barricades are constructed under the direction of the military engineers. Forty thousand persons of all ranks, peasants as well as nobles, men as well as women, are at work there.

The German Empire.

The King of Prussia's Rejection of the Crown.

The King of Prussia received the Frankfort deputation on the 3d, and replied to the address of the assembly in Frankfort, in a long confidential reply. The paper is remarkable for its knowledging with eloquent warmth the confidence the Assembly had reposed in him, he proceeded:

But I should not justify that confidence—I should not answer to the expectations of the German people, I should not strengthen the unity of Germany—if I, violating sacred rights and breaking former explicit and solemn promises were, without the voluntary assent of the crowned Princes and free States of Germany, to take a resolution which is of the most decided importance to them and to the States which they rule. It will now be with the several governments of the German States to examine the declaration which the National Assembly has drawn up, and declare whether it will be of advantage to all—whether the rights it confers on me will place me in the position to guide the destinies of Germany and realize the expectations of the people."

The King's last resolution is attributed to the influence of the Prince of Prussia.

The debate on the subject of the refusal by the King to accept the imperial crown was of so strong a character in both Chambers at Berlin, that the Presidents were obliged to suspend the respective sittings. In the first Chamber the members indulged in a personal conflict.

The proceedings of the Frankfort Parliament followed up by the resignation of the Archduke John, have led to the withdrawing the Austrian Deputies from the Assembly. No writs for elections to that body have been issued, and Scmerling is said to have been re-called.

The Chevalier Bunsen, Minister of Prussia at the Court of St. James, has resigned his post as Ambassador of the German Empire.

Denmark & Holstein.

Renewal of the War.

On the 3d inst. Denes renewed the Schleswig-Holstein war, without any intimation to the mediating powers, but their first effort was disastrous. On the 3d inst. the Danish ships of war began to capture German vessels, whilst fleets of Danish troops advanced from Jutland, and crossed over from the island of Alsen, into Schleswig.

Land skirmishes.

The first body crossed from the Isle of Alsen by the bridge at Sonderburg, and drove back the Schleswig-Holstein out-posts, after some skarmishing, in which the Germans are said to have lost about 30 men, wounded. On the following day, however, the danes are said to have again retired into the Isle of Alsen. The other Danish troops advanced from Jutland in two bodies, and occupied Hadersleben and Apenrade, after some trifling skirmishing with the Schleswig-Holstein troops. Apenrade was entered by the Danes on the 4th, but was re-entered by the Schleswig-Holsteiners on the following day, apparently after some fighting in the streets. The Danish vessels of war were firing on the town.

Naval Battle.

The most important event that has occurred, however, is the destruction of a Danish ship-of-the-line, the Christian VIII, and the capture of a frigate, the Gefion, which vessel, in company with others, had engaged the fortress at Eckernforde on the 5th inst. In the course of the engagement the Christian VIII managed to get aground again, and to catch fire, and was at length compelled to strike to a Holstein battery of two guns, aided by some Nassau light artillerists. The surrender of the Christian VIII was effected by the Danish soldiers, who got to shore in the boats of the Christian; 400 men were saved, but at 8 o'clock, P. M., the vessel, which had been burning steadily all the while, blew up with the remaining 300 men. Of the crew of the Gefion 120 escaped without injury, but the number of killed and wounded was not less than 130. The Christian had 3 men killed and 12 wounded. The remaining vessels of the fleet got under weigh and stood out to sea. The Danish loss in the engagement is stated at 500 men, and no less than 9 officers of rank, including the Commander, the Duke of Glucksburg (brother of Prince Albert) for his intrepidity, coolness, and the humanity and zeal which he displayed in his attempts to save the unfortunate crew of the Christian VIII.

It is asserted from a Danish source that the object of the squadron was to capture the Prussian vessel up, rather than see her fall into the hands of the enemy. But it is affirmed that the ship and brig were well fought, and that owing to the most shocking blind on shore, and to high increased current in Eckernforde in the afternoon, it was impossible to get the vessels of the small Danish squadron out.

The Danish Blockade.

The privateer *Hansken* (Hansen), has arrived at Glasgow. Considering the Christian VIII as an 84 line-of-battle ship, and the Gefion as a 48 gun frigate, they gained their number in

Wines.—50 bbls white wine, Haut Barsac, 120 bbls do Sauterne, 1 cases red wine St Emilion, 5 do do Medoc, Margaux and St Julien Medoc, 2 do do Pontiac Medoc, 50 do do Pontiac Medoc, in 1st and 2d Vintages, 1844, 100 cases red wine St Estephe, 1846, 100 do red Chateau Lafite, 100 do red Chateau Larose, 100 do red Chateau Larose, 50 do do 1st and 2d vintage, 1844, 100 cases red wine St Estephe, 1846, for sale by E. TALAMON, 102 Royal st.

Brandies.—15 hhds pipes 4th proof, J J Dupuy; 20 do quarter pipes 4th proof, J Duchassing & Co; 20 do do 4th proof, Dupuy; 10 do 1st proof, J J Dupuy, 1805; 4 do do 1st proof, Ry Seguin, 1801; 10 quarter do do 1st proof, Dupuy, 1801; 3 quarter do do 1st proof, Seguin, 1801; 3 do do do, 1st proof, Dupuy, 1805; 6 do do do, 1st proof, Ry Seguin, 1801; 10 quarter do do 1st proof, Dupuy, 1805; 3 do do do, 1st proof, Seguin, 1801; 3 quarter do do