G. P. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 53 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1851.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, City and Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Wednesday Morning, June 4, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all claims and receipt all bills or accounts, either for me or for the office of the Bee.
G. P. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MR. WEBSTER AGAIN.

We have, more than once, referred to the harmony of feeling and coincidence of thought existing between the Abolitionists and Disunionists. The former are strong Secessionists; so are the latter. The Abolition Convention held the other day at Syracuse, passed unanimous one of formal compliment to South Carolina for her inflexible adherence to disunion principles. We are only surprised that the Palmetto State does not manifest a becoming sense of the high honor.

Mr. WEBSTER'S Buffalo speech offers another admirable illustration of this identity of sentiment. It displeases alike the fanatics of the North, and the ultraists of the South. The first proclaim Mr. WEBSTER a shameless renegade from the cause of freedom. The second denounce him as a hypocritical panderer to abolitionism. The New York *Tribune*, which is unquestionably the ablest of the advocates of Free Soil, devotes three or four columns to a scathing attack upon the Secretary of State, and begins its assault by eyeing his speech at Buffalo "an elaborate defence of his apostasy on the slavery question." The ultra Southern journals, here and elsewhere, condemn the same effort, on the precise ground that it is essentially Northern in tone, and filled with Northern sympathy and sectional bias. Mr. WEBSTER is most unfortunate. He fails to conciliate Free Soil or Disunion. He awakens caviling on the one, and provokes censure on the other. His only consolation left is the assurance that he satisfies and gratifies moderate men of all parties, whether they hail from New England or Georgia. We presume, however, that this is all he requires, and that such a result precisely what he aimed to effect.

The comments of the most influential journals of the South bear us out in this remark. The Washington *Union*, which though a mode rate paper, is occasionally hostile to Mr. WEBSTER and the leading organ of the party opposed to him, says, in speaking of his second speech at Buffalo:

"The first has evidently been prepared with great severity, and may be considered somewhat in the light of a presidential message. After a careful perusal of it, we are free to say that we have risen from our seat with more favorable impressions of the character of Mr. WEBSTER than we have ever had before. For candor, fairness of statement, and the enthusiasm of honest conviction, we have seen no document, from the leaders of any party in the country, to commendation."

The liberal *American*, (Whig) expresses open and more cordial with those which we quote in the following extract from the leading editorial of yesterday. That moderate and patriotic speech is to us:

"Even the very great speech of Mr. WEBSTER at Buffalo does not exhaust the subject in question, in which he presents the true point at issue, in saying that the slavery question is entirely subordinate to the paramount question of the Union, which all themselves advocates of the Union must admit. For, if the General Government is the creature of a sectional majority, are we not reduced to the following alternatives?—first, in assuming the power to do wrong in violation of the Constitution, are we to submit to the Union, and by implication, to swear that our pretensions will be granted?

"Or, is there that a full understanding between the two parties on this point. Mr. WEBSTER declares that he will concede nothing to the South. We think there is no occasion to talk of concession. The South asks no favors; but simply demands her rights, and points to the Constitution which guarantees them. To that guarantee we must rely, gentlemen of the north. Now, every consideration of devotion to the Union, and the necessity of enforcing the provisions of the Constitution. If there ever was a time in which dealing might be profitable, at a sacrifice of honor, the time is not now."

We echo the language of the *American*. "There is no occasion to talk of concessions." We want nothing but our rights under the Constitution, and these Mr. WEBSTER pledges himself in the most solemn of adjurations, to secure. It has given in his full adhesion to every and manly outline of principles, which, if strenuously sustained and enforced by the whole North, would leave the South without the shadow of a pretext for complaint. He is frank, honest and open—avoids all compromising and mystification—avows his devotion to liberty, and will grant nothing beyond the requirements of the organic law; but he resists that instrument, and finds therein the recognition of slavery, and the plainly expressed acknowledgment of the master's right to recover his slave, wherever the fugitive may have secured a shelter. There is no going beyond or around this mandate, and Mr. WEBSTER will give all his energies to the maintenance of the legislation enacted in pursuance of it. Those privileges and powers vested in him by the Constitution he is ready at all times to exercise, and we of the South neither ask for nor can reasonably expect more.

The effect we read the magnificent speech, the more intense is our admiration of the honesty, the independence and the sturdy, unshaken firmness of the mighty orator. For the purpose that animates it; for the glow of patriotism burning with which it is inspired; for completeness of structure; for the eloquence of thought and motive, as well as imagery and diction, we deem it unsurpassed by the loftiest productions of the master-spirits of our country. A close we say, without endorsing more of its sentiments than the emphatic assertion of the necessity of finching adhesion to the Constitution and the inflexible determination to stand by it through weal or woe.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION meets this morning. We hope much from the wisdom, sagacity and experience of the delegates. This is the crowned time. The people are ripe for every enterprize directed to the enhancement of the prosperity and commerce of the State. Let the Convention act with energy and decision and the result must be auspicious.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.—The Telegraph brings advices of the arrival at New York, on Monday, of the steamship *Washington*, with Liverpool dates of the 21st ult. The Cotton market had experienced a favorable change. The sales on the 19th were 7,000 bales; and on the 20th, 5,000. The political intelligence is not important.

☞ The *Delta* asks if we are willing to accept as Mr. WEBSTER'S doctrine, that no more Slave Territory shall be admitted into the Union. This question is an idle one, for the *Delta* knows we sanction nothing of the sort. What we did approve in Mr. WEBSTER'S speech was clearly enough indicated in the passage we quoted yesterday, and it was of that passage that we said, no Southern man could ask an tone more than was therein boldly and distinctly enunciated. If the *Delta* read our article to the end, it must have seen that we did not fail to approve of every sentiment uttered by Mr. WEBSTER.

TEXAS.—By an arrival from Galveston we have received our files of Texas papers to the 20th ult., inclusive. They contain little of interest. The canvass for Governor and members of Congress continues to elicit much violence of feeling.

One hundred and sixty-two Germans lately arrived in Galveston, from Bremen, on their way to the German settlements at New Braunfels and Fredericksburg, &c.

The late tornado did an immense injury in Wharton, Victoria, Calhoun and other counties—destroying sugar-houses, blowing down fences kitchens and rooting up vegetation.—Very large quantities of timber were prostrated.

APPOINTMENTS.—J. B. Irwin, of North Carolina, has been promoted to a $1,200 clerkship in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, vice J. Skidmore, promoted chief clerk.

M. H. Reip, of North Carolina, has been appointed chief clerk in the Navy Department, vice Irwin.

A special agent of the Post-Office Department has been sent to Macon, Geo., in place of the late defaulter, until another postmaster shall be appointed.

The Canada's News.

The steamship *Canada*, Arrived at Halifax on the evening of the 26th ult., with three day's later intelligence. She experienced very rough weather on the first three days of her passage. The news generally is unimportant.

ENGLAND.—Crowds continued to flock to the Crystal Palace. The Queen makes a daily private visit. The receipts of one day had been as high as £3,000. Season tickets still sell at first prices.

In the House of Commons, after some discussion, the further consideration of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was postponed to the 10th.

The Liverpool Journal says: "We believe we are in a condition to state that in a week or two, the ministry will resign, and Lord Stanley will accept office. We are at all events quite certain that this occurrence is expected by all the Government officials to follow immediately on Mr. Bayliss' Caution motion, upon which it is calculated the ministry will be left in a minority. Lord Stanley is now prepared to form an administration."

FRANCE.—Gen. Cavaignac is prominently put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and receives the support of Mr. Emile Girardin. The leading journal seem to favor his views. Great preparations are being made by parties for the approaching election.

Gen. Durrier, the Government candidate, is elected from the department of the Saunes.

The Journal de Messages has been seized for announcing that fourteen Regiments have been ordered to Paris, and reiterating the statement as correct.

ITALY.—Italy gives signs of discontent. The evacuation of the Danubian provinces was to be completed by Russia on the 19th inst.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 4th of April, have been received. The intelligence is most unsatisfactory.

Sir Henry Smith had been compelled to fall back upon King Williamstown, his force being inadequate to undertake anything like a comprehensive military scheme. The defeat of the Kaffirs by Col. Somerset, only incited the various tribes to fresh hostilities.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—On the 19th, the demand was very large and the quantity offering restricted, prices recovered 1/4 to 1/2d per lb. The following quotations is considered partial and fancy sales will doubtless remain irregular quotations:—Sales of Cotton for the week were 48,000 bales.

Flour is offered on easier terms, and a decline of 50 per bbl has, in some instances, been submitted to. Indian Corn is in good demand. Wheat is quiet but steady, with a downward tendency. Provisions easier.

Sugar maintains last week's demand, at steady rates.

Tobacco quiet. Coffees were sold at prices indicating no change. Other kinds are unchanged.

Money.—Money is easy at 2 to 3 per cent. Exchange on London 9 1/2 to 9 3/4. Bank shares have improved slightly, and prices generally were better. Money was in more request.

The Produce market, with a downward tendency. Prices nominal.

The Sandwich Island Difficulties.

The subjoined letter from C. BUNKER, Esq., the United States Consul at Lahaina, addressed to the Editor of the New Bedford *Mercury*, furnishes the latest intelligence relating to the difficulties between the French and Hawaiian Governments. The original demands of the French, according to the news from us previously received, were as follows:

1. The reduction of duties on French wines and brandies to five per cent., and the refunding of the excess of duties collected.

2. The appointment of a Frenchman in the cabinet of the King, on the ground that one of the Ministers is a Scotchman, and another is from the United States;

3. That the diplomatic correspondence shall be conducted in French;

4. That the French missionaries shall divide with the Americans the funds allowed by the Government to the support of religion.

It would seem from Mr. BUNKER'S letter that only one of the above propositions remained to be adjusted, though he does not state how the others were disposed of. It is not improbable, however, judging from the liberal views evinced by the Hawaiian Government in resisting the encroachment upon her sovereignty, that they had been withdrawn.—We trust, at least, for the credit of the French Government, that such was the case, and that further reflection may also induce the withdrawal of the pending proposition:

"LAHAINA, March 8, 1851.

"The negotiations which, during several weeks past, have been carried on between Mr. Perrin, the French Commissioner, and this Government, have been brought to an unsatisfactory conclusion. All the matters occurring during the last ten years, upon which the French have founded their complaints against the authorities of these Islands, have been calmly considered by the negotiators; and it is the opinion of that the only substantial and incurable difficulty grows out of the demand of the French Commissioner that a portion of the funds applied to the purposes of education shall be appropriated to the Catholic worship here, and that a Catholic Minister of Public Instruction shall be associated with the present incumbent of that office, to the end that the fund may be duly watched for the Catholic benefit, and it is understood that the Government has declined according to this requirement, and Mr. Perrin will accordingly retire to the Coast, and await the further orders of his Government."

☞ The papers by the *Baltic* furnish very few items in addition to those we have already given.

The health of Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, is a great deal better, and his friends in Washington and Virginia will learn with much pleasure that he will soon be able to resume his worthy representation of the United States in Paris.

Aerial Navigation.—The mystery of aerial navigation, according to a report made by a body of competent men, is now solved, and will soon be rendered public. A Mr. Yates Andre, an engineer well known in Paris, has found out a means to direct balloons, and his intention is to give an early exhibition of his process. This gentleman has taken out a patent, and his secret will therefore be soon rendered public.

Spain.—Accounts from Lisbon to the 3d inst. convey a hope that the military insurrection in the country was about subsiding, in consequence of the Duke of Terceira's resignation, and the appointment of Marshal Saldanha as Prime Minister, with the Baron De Muru, De Francos, and Mercanchina, for the War, Navy, and Finance departments. The ministry was not deemed likely to be of long duration, and public opinion was in favor of the administration of which Count Savadio, Viscount Vanderia, and M. Carvalio should form a part, on account of the respectability of these men.

Parisian World's Fair.—A Mr. Horean, Architect, has proposed to the government to erect in the Champs Elysees, a gigantic structure, about like that of Hyde Park, in London, for the purpose, to take place next year. A national subscription is proposed for the purpose, which would cover the expenses. Two millions of francs are wanted for the achievement of the object. It is said that about half the sum is already subscribed.

The London Exhibition.—Intelligence by the Baltic, announces that the great Exhibition progresses favorably. The attendance was large on the 14th instant, and the receipts at the doors on the 14th, independently of the amount taken for season tickets, were £1,597. The total amount of foreign packages received was 10,055; Colonial, 1,317; Channel Islands 67. A letter from London, in alluding to the arrangements and display made by different nations, says:

"America, of all foreign nations, may boast of having fairly furnished within the time, the most complete branch of the exhibition. It is signalized for the perfect order and classification, which prevail, and is only open to one objection namely, that, with the abundant stores so profusely collected throughout the wide-spread regions of the republic, embracing every soil and clime, the specimens of art and nature were so limited. There is yet time to rectify the omission, and relieve the American department from the reproach.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE JACKSON MONUMENT.—The Mayor of Jefferson City, transmitted yesterday to the Mayor of New Orleans the sum of one hundred dollars, being the contribution towards the erection of the Jackson Monument. The gift was accompanied by a copy of the following preamble and resolution passed by Mr. Duzue, and seconded by Mr. Brinton, at the sitting of the Jefferson City Council on the 20th May:

Whereas, it is contemplated to erect a monument in the city of New Orleans, with the view of paying homage to the memory of Gen. Andrew Jackson; and,

Whereas, it is proper that all the citizens of Jefferson City without distinction of party, should join in this tribute of respect and gratitude for the illustrious defender of the soil of Louisiana.

Be it Resolved, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and inhabitants of the City of Jefferson, That the sum of one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated towards the erection of the Monument aforesaid; that the necessary warrant be issued to carry the resolution into effect, and that the same be forwarded by the Mayor to the proper committee in New Orleans.

THE KENT COUNTY MASSACRE.

DISCOVERY AND CONFESSION OF THE MURDERERS.

We received last evening, says the Baltimore *Sun* of the 29th ult., the following hasty letter from our correspondent at Chestertown, written yesterday morning, a half hour after the confession to which it alludes was made. It will be seen that a full developement of this bloody transaction has been made by one of the parties to the deed, and that all the accused participants are in jail:

CHESTERTOWN, May 27, 1851.

Gentlemen—We have now a confession of one of the parties under arrest for the Coeden massacre, which is thought to be worthy of credit. About the time of the murder, a man by the name of Hand, living near Blackbird, suddenly, and without assigning any reason, left his home and went to New Jersey. A few days after his wife also left. The movements of these people were of course regarded as suspicious, and efforts have for some time past been made to obtain a knowledge of their whereabouts. A few days since Mrs. Hand was brought to Chestertown, and made statements to the following effect: —That on the morning after the murder, at a very early hour, a man by the name o. Stephen Shaw, who boarded in the same house with herself and husband, came running into the house, with a musket in his hand, and very much under the influence of liquor—that he told her the Coeden family were murdered, and that himself, Taylor, Shelton and Murphy were the parties—that he had been solicited by Taylor to join the conspiracy, which he supposed was only for plunder, and not for murder—that he and Taylor proceeded, on the evening of the murder, to the Swantown mill, (about a half mile from Coeden's,) and were there joined by Shelton and Murphy; that he had a double-barreled gun; Taylor a musket; Shelton a double barreled gun and double-barreled pistol, and Murphy a double-barreled gun. He then proceeded to state that on arriving at the house, Taylor fired through the window and shot down Coeden, and then, snatching away Shaw's gun, shot Mrs. Coeden as she ran out. He also states that Shelton murdered Miss Coeden and Miss Webster, and Taylor shot the black woman, but that Murphy took no part in the murder. He asserts that he himself was drunk and took no part in the murders, and that he was afterwards so overcome by liquor that he fell in the fence-corner and lay there for several hours.

Shaw was arrested on Saturday, and this morning has made a full confession, corroborating all the statements made by Mrs. Hand, saying "that he knows Mrs. Hand's testimony will convict him, and that he may as well make a clean breast of it." He has been put in front of with the parties charged and adheres, in their presence, to all the particulars, as detailed by Mrs. Hand.

Murphy, he says, he had never seen before, but believes the man he sees in jail as Murphy, to have been the murderer. There is little or no doubt entertained of the truth of the confession.

The cause of the sudden flight of Mrs. Hand was fear that, as she possessed Shaw's secret, he might do her some bodily harm, to prevent her divulging it.

Since the above letter, came to hand, adds the *Sun*, we have conversed with a gentleman direct from Chestertown, who was present at the jail yesterday morning when Shaw was confronted with the prisoners, and made his confession. He says he never saw a more hardened set of men collected together. The excitement in Chestertown was intense, and great joy was manifested by the people at the certainty of all the murderers being in custody. Webster, the uncle of Mrs. Coeden, is now acknowledged to be free of all participation in the bloody deed, and will be discharged in a few days. The prisoners are heavily chained together, and present a most revolting spectacle. Their trial will take place next week.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

ENGLAND IN AMERICA—INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.—There are in the possession of a private gentleman of Washington some twenty volumes of manuscripts, purchased at an auction sale of old family relics, which contain a comprehensive history of English proceedings with reference to Spanish America, including portions of both the Northern and Southern halves of the Continent and the Spanish West Indies. Most instructive, curious and rich are the developments of political morality in private instructions to the Commissioners and Admirals having charge of the English forces stationed on this side of the water, ostensibly to guard the Colonies, but in reality to look out for the interests of the British dominions as occasion might offer.

In 1733 a proposition was made to the then Premier, the Duke of Newcastle, by Col. J. Hamilton, to take Cuba—the reason expressed to be of tremendous value and importance—*with a little expense to England*. He proposed to raise ten thousand troops in the Colonies, to be victualled by them upon the requisitions of the Home Government; and with the aid of two men-of-war to be sent from England, he thought the thing could easily be done. The troops were to land at Havana, an open and unprotected port, and march upon Havana. The men of war were to appear at the same time in the harbor of Havana. Being thus besieged by sea and land, which usually occasioned, in such a case, a panic, an effort to take the city by storm would prove a failure. Just at the time this proposition was made, England was negotiating a treaty with Spain, but the Spanish court put all the blame upon the Colonies. The scheme fell through at the time, but thirty years after, it was carried out precisely as indicated, and England received a large sum from the Spanish Cuban Treasury. Spain obtained a treaty afterward and got the Island back, but not the money.

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By Magnetic Telegraph.
FURTHER BY THE WASHINGTON.

The Property Tax bill has passed through the House of Lords, in Committee. The World's Fair continues to be attended with crowds, and the receipts average one thousand pounds sterling per day. Large numbers of people are constantly arriving in London from the Continent and from America, drawn thither by the great exhibition.

The steam ship Lafayette, from Philadelphia May 10th, broke her air pump when four days out.

Your dispatch does not state whether she had arrived at Liverpool, or was spoken at sea.]—*Ed*

The Ocean steamer Pacific, from N. York May 10th, reached Liverpool on the 19th.

The Cunard steamer Asia, which left New York on the 7th, had arrived on the 17th May.

The overland Mail had arrived from India, and brought favorable advices.

The Legitimists are making great exertions to forward their objects, and are producing much excitement in Paris, in their opposition to Louis Napoleon. M. Thiers has formally declared himself in favor of a republic.

Letters from Rome state that a league is forming in the Italian States, with the object of getting the French troops out of the country. Branches of the league are originating in Rome, Naples, Tuscany, and Piedmont.

The Belgium Ministry have resigned.

The Spanish Ministry have gained strength since the elections.—*Evening Delta.*

MR. PUNCH'S COUNTER AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—As nothing, now-a-days, is complete without the presence of *Mr Punch*, we have opened a counter at the Exhibition. It is not for us to admire it—that is a pleasure we cheerfully leave to others. The value of the counter, however, will be best proved by the following short description of a few articles exhibited in it: An Omnibus—that will allow a person to sit down with his hat on, and give him plenty of room for his elbows. A Lady-Jumper (on the same principle as the Baby-Jumper)—to keep the wife quiet at home while the husband goes and enjoys himself at his club. A Latch Key, which really has the effect, falsely attributed to some high key, of turning a man sober, that he may get home hours back directly the husband opens the street door. A Machine for quarrelsome households, for enabling strangers to rest at once when they get jumps. A new kind of Alarum Bell, in connection with a shower bath, and an Italian Organ, for getting lazy servants up in the morning. A Lodging House Measurement, to enable persons to judge by the quantity of meat that is eaten each day how much greater their appetite is in town than in the country. The New Revolver Shirt, that, by turning round a little to the right or left, is made to display in succession the following round of fronts, viz:—1st a colored front, *pour la matinee*; 2d, a plain front, *pour la promenade*; 3d, a dress front, *pour Opera, ou le Bal*; and 4th, a dressable front, *pour le soir*—thus combinately combining our shirts in one. Singularly adapted for foreigners. A machine for making Satin Paper Gloves, to enable persons to make their own gloves, and quite as cheap as envelopes. The Washable Parasol, that takes out and cleans itself when it rains. The Revolving Shoe for horses, purposely invented to enable gentlemen to ride on the wood pavement, as a horse with this revolving shoe only goes round and round, and never walks. A Revolving Heel for Young Gentlemen, who cannot waltz without getting giddy. The Verdi Extractor, to enable a young lady to act out one of Verdi's operas, without hearing any of the noise. The Modern Housewife's Best Friend. This consists of an improved kitchen safe, which, by means of a spring, catches the cat that dreadful domestic plunderer, whose worrowfulness is only exceeded by his destructiveness) the moment he ventures near it. The above are only a few of the wonderful things contained in *Mr. Punch's Counter*, but they are all we choose to let the public into the secret of this week.—*Punch*

WONDERFUL MUSICAL INVENTION.—One of the most extraordinary musical inventions ever conceived by the human mind, will shortly be submitted to the public of Philadelphia, at the Musical Fund Hall. The idea was conceived by Mr. Anthony Faas, the maker of the celebrated American Accordeon, which attract d so much attention at the annual exhibition of the Franklin Institute, for which he received two silver medals. The musical invention which will shortly be introduced to a Philadelphia audience, consists of nine automatons, as large as life, viz: a flute player, two cornet players, one clarionette player, two trumpets, three bass horn players, and a bass drummer. The figures are dressed in the Tyrolean costume, and present quite a natural and imposing appearance. By pulling a sleider wire the instruments are partly raised and the heads of the figures drop forward in the most natural manner. The power is complicated, complicated and of immense power. The music is excellent, and one can scarcely realize that the figures are not human beings. The drummer, on hearing me, does his part to perfection. Marches, polkas, waltzes, patriotic tunes, and operatic pieces, can be performed with remarkable precision and sweetness of tone.

Mr. Faas has bestowed ten years labor on this work. He, of course, labored under the greatest difficulties. Even the drummer, that would seem to be the easiest made, caused him three years of almost undivided attention.

When Maelzel's automaton chess player and automaton trumpeter were introduced to the citizens, they created an immense sensation. Large exertions have been passed were tried and failed; but how much more interesting and ingenious is it to array nine, with a variety of instruments and to make them play so well that one of the bands of musicians in the city might well blush. Mr. Faas never permitted any one outside his own domestic household to know what he was doing. He was an object of curiosity to many people, and he had seen accordeon valves lying about his house, at different times, and they conceived the idea that these were unstamped German silver coin counterfeiting apparatus, and watched him accordingly. The unsuspecting ingenious gentleman who was pursuing his invention under the greatest difficulties, couldn't ride in an omnibus but that an officer would also take ride in the same. He couldn't go into a public house when he was, that an officer would also take ride in the same. He couldn't go into a public house when he was, that an officer would also take ride in the same. He couldn't go into a public house when he was,