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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 12, 1847.

A New Phase of Manifest Destiny.

FOURRIER was a great philanthropist; so was HOWARD; so was BACCARIA. But Commodore STOCKTON has recently established his claims to the title of the greatest philanthropist and philosopher of the age. He has made a prodigious discovery in regard to the objects of the Mexican war, and has based upon it a theory of sublimated and self-sacrificing magnanimity such as will secure his supremacy, and consign him to an immortality of reverence and admiration. He chose, too, a fitting occasion for the development and elucidation of this all comprehensive scheme of political beneficence—a dinner party, where his friends and comrades flushed with the generous impulses that spring from sparkling Hock and ruby Burgundy, might sympathize with the glowing power of his patriotism and appreciate the disinterestedness of his philosophy. Minds profound and sagacious have toiled at the problem of the Mexican war, and have labored perseveringly in the enquiry as to its origin, its probable termination, and the objects and purposes for which it is continued. The result of these investigations had been a general conviction that we fought Mexico to redress injuries and avenge insults, and that the war is still prosecuted with the view of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Silly notions! Superficial deductions! Read Commodore STOCKTON'S Philadelphia dinner speech, and you will soon learn to discard these crude and insane conclusions. The gallant Commodore will teach you that indemnity is not the object of the war, and that though we are bound to increase our armies in Mexico to *fifty thousand* men, they must not be sent there to fight the unruly and infatuated enemy, but "TO RENDER HIM FREE AND HAPPY."

It is not this philosophy of bloodshed in quintessence, reduced to its purest and simplest elements? Does not any brain, not utterly addled by those absurd phantasms of virtue, humanity, and the rights of other nations to select their own government, which we are apt to acquire in early youth—perceive the inference and beauty of the proposition? The special mission of the United States is, according to Commodore S., to go among the politically heathen and convert them to the true Republican faith. How he happened to be made the recipient of the divine command, we are not informed; but it is likely that the inspiration was born somewhat after the fashion of the great founder of Islamism, since he would fain imitate the practice of his prototype; for even as MAHOMET propagated his religion among the Arabians by fire and sword, so does the gallant Commodore propose to establish trial by jury, universal suffrage and liberty of conscience among the benighted Mexicans by offering them the alternative of embracing pure democracy, or being exterminated.

In the prosecution of this magnificent project, Commodore STOCKTON evinces a most enthusiastic disdain of the petty considerations of self and lucre. He soars far above the mourning, miserable calculations of those moneyed politicians who claim indemnity from Mexico. He would tell Mexico "We want no indemnity, we can pay it ourselves; but if the war were prolonged fifty years and cost money enough to demand of us each year the half of all we possess," he would, in the stern adhesion to the principle laid down by him, still insist that it should never cease until civil and religious Liberty were guaranteed to Mexico. He tells us again and again that this is our solemn duty, that we must not shrink from it, and he leads us to believe that by a special revelation he was made the propagandist of that astounding creed which admonishes us that our destiny is to hack off the fetters of the political bondsman and establish freedom and civilization throughout the world.

There is one trifling objection to this splendid theory, which we could have wished Commodore STOCKTON had noticed. Certain cynical and dissatisfied critics pretend, that in the outset of our career as the regenerator of nations we have planned, partly by debt and partly by discord, the germ of our own political degeneracy, and they even pretend to assert, that every step of our progress in the civilization of Mexico by bombardment and battles, tends to our own ultimate deterioration, first by involving us in a fearful mass of indebtedness, and next by evoking those spirits that divide and distract the country. We doubt not, that had the gallant Commodore enjoyed the power of his transcendant genius to the investigation of this branch of the subject, he would have silenced the opposition of these carpers just as speedily as he has astonished the nation by his discovery of the real objects of the war. In the meanwhile, however, the objection remains unanswered, and the brilliancy of the Commodore's proposition is somewhat dimmed and beclouded. Let us trust, that at some future festival he may undertake to prove that in the accomplishment of our manifest destiny, we shall assuredly enhance our own glory, greatness and happiness.

GEN. CASS' LETTER.—Somewhat to our surprise the Charleston *Mercury*, in a well considered article, takes strong ground against Gen Cass' letter on the Wilmot Proviso. The editor says

> The policy recommended by Mr. DICKINSON and Gen. CASS—and we see no material difference between their views and those of Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DALLAS—to a superficial observer, seem plausible—seem Democratic; yet of all the schemes which have been devised for the disfranchisement and degradation of the South, it is by far the most adroit and effectual. The proposition is, that to the inhabitants of the territory, not when they shall constitute a State, but while in the condition of a Territory, shall be submitted the question whether slavery shall exist within its limits. Slavery does not now exist in any department of Mexico, and has not existed for several years. The inhabitants of the portion which is likely to become the territory of the United States, are known to be averse to the institution. Those inhabitants are Indians, Negroes, and Spaniards of impure blood.
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> To such a population, thus constituted and thus prejudiced, it is proposed shall be submitted a policy which they have discarded—to them shall be submitted the safety of the Southern States. It will be seen that the resolutions of Mr. DICKINSON, and the letter of Gen. CASS, deny to Congress the power to prohibit slavery in such territory, but was that the power exists as an incident to sovereignty, in the inhabitants of a Territory during its Territorial condition.

The *Mercury* then quotes a passage from the letter of Gen. CASS to establish the views which he takes of that missive, and adds

> He has no just conception of sovereignty, of Government, or of institutions, who does not know that a Territory has not the right of self-government, and is not a sovereignty. It has only such rights as are confirmed by the Government to which it belongs. The inhabitants of a Territory are in the condition of a conquered people—are not citizens of the United States, and can become such only by the admission of a Territory into the Union as a State. Neither the Constitution nor law of the United States apply to a Territory, until they are extended to it by act of Congress. The territories are the common property of the States of the Union in their character of Confederate States—the reward of their common valor, or the acquisition of their common treasure. Congress, as the trustee of all the States, has jurisdiction over it for the common benefit of them all, and it is conceded cannot perpetrate the injustice and wrong of excluding from them the citizens or property of any one of the joint owners. Yet Gen CASS asserts for the inhabitants of a Territory, consisting of Indians, Negroes, and Spaniards of mixed blood, a power which he denies to all the States, through their common trustee, Congress, to exclude fourteen States of this Confederacy from participating in the advantages and benefits of each territory, even with its own moody and assigned inhabitants.
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> Moreover as to this opposition, there is reason to fear that it has been adopted, reconsidered—ately it is hoped, by a number of Southern members of Congress. The South should look with steeled confidence to its rights, and see that they are not sacrificed to party and to President making.

ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS.—The steamboat *Savanah*, from Pittsburgh, arrived yesterday, bringing down two more companies of the Michigan volunteers, consisting of 215 men, under the command of Major Kuzki, Dr. A. R. Terry, Captains J. N. Bliss and A. M. Hamerson. Lieuts. Bing, Brown, Schwary, Hunt, Conant and Hoolbut.

City Intelligence.

On Monday evening last, at the sitting of the Third Municipality Council, Mr. Solomon presented an important resolution which was adopted, appropriating $30,000 for the purpose of paying the bonded debt of the present year; said amount to be levied from the revenue of the Port Market, and of the wharves. The Port Market of the Municipality was adjudicated to Mr. B. Cagnitte, for $6000.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal rendered, on Monday morning last, thirteen decisions. The following are the most interesting:—The State of Louisiana vs William Howell, found guilty of murder, in the First District Court of New Orleans. In this case, the Supreme Court decided that a prisoner must not only receive a copy of the indictment, but also a copy of the finding of the Grand Jury, and that a list of jurors, from whose number twelve are to be chosen to try him, must be served on him two days before the trial. The prisoner, therefore, will be tried a second time.

The verdict of the jury, in the case of Robert Seaton vs Municipality No 2, allowing plaintiff damages to the amount of $28 000, was set aside, and the case was remanded before the Fifth District Court, to be tried before another jury.

In the case of Martin and Elliot vs Steamboat Rainbow and owners, the verdict of the jury was in favor of defendants, and the plaintiffs appealed. The verdict of the lower Court was affirmed.

The decision rendered in favor of plaintiff, by Judge McHenry, in the case of Michael Daley vs William Cunningham, was reversed; and it was ordered and decreed that there be judgment of non-suit against the plaintiff, and in favor of the defendant, with costs in both Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—J. B. Rusconi, John Sin, Fidel Keller, Ramon Ferrar, Joseph Foss and P. Lainne, charged with selling lottery tickets in this city, were yesterday arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty.

The trial of criminal cases will be resumed to-morrow.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—The case of G. W. Denton vs Andrew Erwin, transferee of James Erwin, after having occupied the Court for three days, was brought to a close yesterday by a decision in favor of plaintiff. The injunction which the plaintiff has taken against the defendant, was made perpetual. Messrs. Prentiss and Minor appeared on behalf of plaintiff, and Messrs. Roselius and Mott, for defendant. This case will be carried to the Supreme Court on an appeal.

RECORDER RAMOS.—On Friday night last, the door of Mr. Jacob Weiner's house, in Custom-house street, No 227, was broken open, and a large quantity of jewelry, valued at about $400, was taken therefrom by some robber. The scoundrels stole also from a trunk about $150 in gold. Mr. Weiner, having strong reasons to believe that the burglary was committed by one James Marsh, filed yesterday an affidavit before Recorder Ramos against that individual. The police are now in search of the accused.

John Contreau was arrested for attempting to pick the pocket of several women in the Southern ball room, at the corner of Royal and St. Philippe streets. The accused was sent before the First District Court.

RECORDER SEUZENEAU.—Mr S. Bernard came yesterday, before Recorder Seuzeneau, and stated under oath, that on Monday last, in the office of Mr. Coffee, house agent, on Pontchartrain Rail Road Depot, one John Taylor, a negro boy, John Kelly, alias William Key, feloniously picked his pocket and took therefrom, a box containing seventy-five gold rings, including five diamond rings. The thief was immediately arrested by Sergeant Baptiste Ducoing and Corporal Breen, and brought up before Recorder Seuzeneau, who remanded him to the Parish prison, for further examination.

Mr. J. W Sisck, also declared that last Monday night, at the corner of Moreau and Elysean Fields streets, an individual whom he will point out to the police, took forcibly from complainant's person a fifty dollar note of the City Bank of New Orleans, and appropriated the same to his own use and benefit. A warrant was issued.

COUNCIL.—MUNICIPALITY NO TWO.—The Council met last evening for the transaction of the week's business. Recorder Balcum in the Chair.

The weekly Treasurer's report was read as follows

By balance at last report,	$227 70
Amount received since.	18,714 48
Total,	$19,642 18
Disbursed during the week,	19,499 48
Balance on hand,	$212 71

A letter from Mr. Thomas Sloo, Jr. the treasurer of the Municipality was read, tendering his resignation. It was accepted, and the Council proceded immediately to the election of another treasurer. Mr. William H. Garland was elected.

A communication from Henry Beer, the treasurer of the Charity Hospital, was read, asking three free cert ficates for the use of the hospital —referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Perkin, from the Finance Committee, presented a resolution, ordering the payment of sundry bills—adopted.

Mr. Renshaw presented a resolution instructing the Street Committee to procure a dredging machine, for the use of the port. This resolution was laid over.

Mr. Stockton, from the committee on fire, presented a resolution instructing the treasurer to examine into the condition of the different fire engines of the Municipality, and to report at the meeting of the Council—adopted.

Mr. Howard introduced to the Council an ordinance to provide a sinking fund for the unfunded debt of the Municipality—made the special order of the day for the next meeting.

The Council then adjourned.

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived in the city this morning, that the steamer Seventy Six, Capt. Baldwin, left the port of Cincinnati, which left this port on Monday evening last, was discovered to be on fire when about two miles above Carrollton. She was immediately run to the levee and made fast where she burnt to the water's edge. One man name not known, supposed to be drowned, who jumped over board before the boat got to the shore—balance of the crew saved. The Seventy-Six" had, we learn, on board a large and valuable cargo, which was principally lost. We did not learn the origin of the fire or the amount of insurance.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig *P. Soule*, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 29th ult., inclusive. They are utterly destitute of news.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The ship *Cybil*, arrived yesterday, having left Vera Cruz on the 30th ult. She brought one or two papers, which we glanced at, and found entirely barren of interest.

A PREDICTION.—The N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer* of the 1st inst., ventures the prediction that the gentlemen elected in November next as President and Vice President of the United States, will be ZACHARY TAYLOR, as President, and DANIEL WEBSTER, as Vice President.

LOSS OF THE CHARLEMAGNE.—SHIP TENNESSEE ASHORE.—The British schooner *Thomas James*, Capt. Gardner, arrived yesterday, in ten days from Nassau, N. P., bringing 29 passengers of the ship *Charlemagne*, Capt. Pochard, from New York for this port. The *Charlemagne* was wrecked on the 18th December, near Spanish Wales, 51 miles N. E. by N. of Nassau—ship a total loss, the principal part of the cargo saved, in a damaged state, and sold for the benefit of the underwriters—no lives lost.

The *Thomas Jane* also brought 63 steerage passengers from the ship *Tennessee*, Capt. Ray, from Bremen, for this port. The *Tennessee* went ashore on the 15th December, on Orange Keys, but was got off by the wreckers and taken into Nassau. She had sustained considerable damage.

The British schooner *Time*, Capt. Hudson, also arrived yesterday from Nassau, bringing 5 cabin and 101 steerage passengers from the ship *Tennessee*.

DEATH OF JAMES HARPER.—The Cincinnati *Times* of the 4th inst. says: "James Harper, Esq., formerly Mayor of the city of New York, and of the firm of Harper & Brothers, the most extensive publishers in the country, died this morning. This is given on the authority of a dispatch received in this city, by an acquaintance, a few moments before going to press.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.—It appears from a statement published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that from the 1st of January, 1847, to the first of January, 1848, there arrived at the port of New York 3147 vessels, and 166,110 passengers. The number of arrivals in 1847 was 851, greater than in any previous year; and the number of passengers 40,980 greater than in 1846, and more than double that of any year previous to 1846.

☞ The nominations of Messrs. DAVIS as Minister to China, ROWAN as Charge to Naples, and NILES as Charge to Sardinia, as well as a number of Custom House and Land Officers, have been confirmed.

☞ The ceremonies of opening the Girard College, at Philadelphia, were to take place on the 5th inst. Addresses were to be delivered on the occasion by WM. H. MAURICE and JOSIAH CRESSLER, Esqs., and by the Hon. JOHN JONES, President of the College, who resigned his office of Judge of the District Court, for this purpose.

☞ A dance the previous to Professor [illegible] the last two days of [illegible] Professor [illegible] Professor [illegible] Professor