# The New-Orleans Bee.

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### The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Friday Morning, April 5, 1850.

☞ Copies of the new city charter, in pamphlet form, can be obtained at this office.

☞ For Legislative matter see THIRD PAGE.

☞ Yesterday's mail failed beyond Baltimore. That due on Wednesday came through.

### THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

It is customary among the advocates of a Southern Convention to deny, broadly and emphatically, that the proposed organization of such an assemblage can in any manner whatever impair the stability of the Union, or foment sectional agitation and strife. No very profound logic would be needed to demonstrate that, despite the wishes and objects of moderate men, the inevitable tendency of the Convention would be to add fuel to the flame of excitement with pervades the South. But leaving for the present this view of the question, it may be well to point out what some of the friends of a Convention deem its purposes and duties. A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, speaking of the necessity of holding a Southern Convention, uses the following undisguised language:

"The issues between the North and the South are *now to be permanently or satisfactorily settled or compromised*. There is no medium ground. The spirit of power and acquisition, on the one hand, however exclusively overbearing, but blind, and *the spirit of resistance on the other, will preclude yielding and lead to separation. This union is the only remedy, and to the South the necessity of safety, independence and prosperity.* To arouse the South with will soon take deep and wide hold of the Southern mind, and woe be to the Southern politician who comes not up now to the true and high mark of Southern rights and tone! All the horrors of attempted abolition will be put to the test, unless we rise upon ourselves. Every moment I am more here to see and feel it.

The miserable caucus system, 'putting in mere party hacks, has brought about in Congress, more particularly in the lower House, the existence of less talent from the South than the North, in the Democratic than the Whig party, and in the slavery than the free-soil sections. The Free Soilers have put forward their best men.

But, for the very reasons, facts, and designs I have given, the Nashville Convention should be taken up by statesmen and the higher motives. It should inspire additional confidence in *principles, or a separation*. The first will never be given; and if any precipitated *once to the work of separation*."

This is very plain speaking indeed, and as every reader of the South Carolina press, we happen to know that the sentiments embraced in the foregoing passage are re echoed by three-fourths of the public journals of that State.—So, should a Southern Convention be held, one thing is certain, that the Palmetto State will be fully represented by unabridged *disunionists*—men who regard dissolution at once as inevitable. Liberal-minded men who will exercise their discretion and use their ability to create a similar conviction in the minds of their colleagues. We are aware that language so intemperate as that attributed to Mr. Gregg is rarely indulged in out of the limits of South Carolina; but we have frequently perused in the papers of Georgia and Mississippi articles seeming with a spirit as reckless and as savage as that with which the fanatics of the Northern section of the Union. Let but the authors of such are cross doctrines have an opportunity to disseminate them amongst the representatives of the South assembled in Convention, and none can answer.

It is, however, near a work of supererogation to argue against the Nashville Convention on the one hand, and the extreme opinions of an overzealous and honorable colleague on the other hand, and the extreme opinions of an overzealous and honorable colleague on the other, have no real desire whatever of popularity or celebrity may once be enjoyed. There is little doubt now that it was gradually die a natural death.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.—We have been authorized by the Secretary of State, by a letter dated from the seat of Government April 3d, inst., to publish one of its regular order, to the law imposing a new charter on our city, in case of the re-union of the three Municipalities into one corporation. It will be found in another part of our paper.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due J. C. Morgan, of Exchange Place, for the following new publications:

*Confessions of Con-Cregan*, the Irish Gil Blas, by Lever. A capital story, full of humor, incident and vivacity.

*Mysteries of the Court of London*, one of Reynolds' exciting fictions, containing many fine touches, and abundance of adventure, but not without a certain grossness of imagination.

*The Bronze Statue*, or the Virgin's Kiss—another vivid and weird fiction by the same author. This story is not yet complete.

*Notices of California and the Placers*: how to get there and what to do there. Every Californian is bound adventurer should read this for it is full of wholesome advice, and speaks the words of wisdom and dearly bought experience.

☞ The steamer *Olivia* will hereafter leave for Covington, Madisonville, &c., on Saturday's, upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock P. M. cars—Due notice will be given of the Sunday trips

FROM THE BRAZOS.—By the arrival of the steamship *Portland*, Capt. Bogart, we have received the Rio Grande *Sentinel* to the 27th ult., inclusive. It contains little of interest. A project of a railroad to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, beginning at Vera Cruz, and passing through Mexico and other important towns, has been presented to the Minister of Foreign and Domestic relations, to be laid before Congress. The scheme has received the sanction of a number of influential persons.

Israel P. Bigee who has been elected Mayor of Brownsville by 17 majority.

POLICE ITEMS.—A man named Barber, a watchman of the Second Municipality, was committed yesterday by Recorder Bilderback before the First District Court, on the charge of having grossly assaulted an inoffensive citizen. Officer Baulieu, of the First Municipality police, arrested yesterday a man named Juan Mascarenas, charged with having uttered a forged pass to a slave belonging to Mr. Jacobs. On the strength of the document, the slave left the city a few days since on board of the steamer Montgomery. The accused is in jail awaiting an examination. A warrant was issued by Recorder Genois for the arrest of Francisco Ruiz and E. Friley, charged with swindling a cigar dealer out of $26 worth of the weed. A man named Hanly, was accused before Recorder Genois with having stolen three gold watches from F. J. Umuli-back, in Common street.—The police are in search of the thief.

MR. FISKE'S LECTURES AND CLASSES.—It will be seen that the two first classes taught by Mr. Fiske in this city, have published a card expressive of their convictions in relation to the truth of the new science, and Mr. Fiske's method of instruction. The classes included among their numbers several of our most respectable citizens. This evening Mr. Fiske will lecture and experiment as usual.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

There is much excitement here in regard to the difficulty between Messrs. Benton and Foote, which began in the Senate yesterday, and has continued to day.

Those who best understand the matter now assert that it must end in a duel.

The weather is very disagreeable. It has been snowing all day.

THE FORREST CASE.—The Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 27 h ult., rejected the bill to divorce Edward Forrest from his wife. We are right glad of it.

☞ Lake navigation is re-established, the harbor of Buffalo, on the 26th ult., being open and free from ice.

### CONGRESS.

We have already mentioned the violent altercation between Messrs Benton and Foote, in the Senate chamber, which grew out of charges made by Mr. Foote, that Mr. Benton's violent zeal for the admission of California was instigated by anxiety to see his son-in-law, Colonel Fremont, occupy a seat in the Senate. The scene that followed was disgraceful and undignified in the extreme. Both Senators endeavored to outvie each other in brutal invective and blackguardism; and language was freely used utterly unworthy of the time and place, as well as the official character of the disputants.

On the 28th, the scene was renewed. Mr Benton took up the report in the *National Intelligencer*, of Foote's speech, and charged that, after the debate, Foote had written out a speech wholly different from what he had made. He denied that any person had the right to do this when the speech was personal matter. He pronounced the printed speech to be false—infamously false. He said Foote had inserted much that was not said, and omitted much that was said Part of the new matter was, that "he (Benton) was shielded by his age, by his open disavowal and the obligatory force of the laws of honor, and by his Senatorial privileges."—This was false in fact, and doubly false, because he has never said it in the Senate. Let any one insult me in a place where I can chastise him for blackguardism and I shall let him know, said Part of the new matter was, that "he whether I am young or old. I never made such a disavowal. I never made any avowal on the subject. It was devised by the man, who wrote it to shield his own cowardice from infamy. I never claim Senatorial privilege to give insult and shield myself from resentment. I have never done it. But if insulted, I would repel it as long as I could; and if the Senate would not protect itself from language which would disgrace a brothel at the Five Points, I will protect myself, cost what it may.

Mr Foote replied that he had prepared the speech, which had appeared from the Reporter's notes. It had been submitted to him for revision. One allusion he had omitted at the suggestion of friends. He however, repeated all he had said yesterday, and also all that appeared in his speech as printed. If there was anything more offensive desired, he would repeat it. In conclusion, he said, he was done with the matter in the Senate. He asked the Senator to say, yes, or no to the question: Was he willing to hold himself responsible to the laws of Honor? Was he willing to meet the responsibility according to such laws? Nothing further was then said by either party.

Mr. Chase then made an Abolition speech and the Senate adjourned

In the HOUSE, after some business of minor importance, the California bill was considered and Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, made a sensible, and all things considered, a moderate speech. He favored the President's plan for the settlement of the slavery question, and adopted many of Mr. Webster's views. The speech created a very satisfactory impression upon the Southern members.

Mr Everett followed, taking extreme Southern ground, and the House adjourned.

THE MINT.—We publish below a correspondence between J. R. Macmordo, Treasurer of the Mint, and the House of Maunsel White & Co. It is a fact which is well known in our community, that the Treasurer had, some time since, notified the Administration that he could not continue longer than the first April inst., to hold his office and fill its duties. This notice has been disregarded, and no successor, at least none who would accept the nomination, having yet been appointed. Mr. Macmordo has closed the Mint.

The correspondence has drawn out the correspondence, which we lay before our readers, and where will be found a full statement of the facts.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 4, 1850.

*Gentlemen*: We beg to commend to your attention, the enclosed correspondence between the Treasurer of the Mint and ourselves. It is unnecessary to say to you that we have not sought the influence of your paper in the protection of the rights of diversity and the South, and above all, with a view to remedy the evil complained of.

Now, that Congress is about adjourning for the session, and we are likely to be exposed to extortion and oppression, which we have never before experienced, we think it our duty to call upon you for the support of the press in the premises, and to request that the Mint may be opened with a full and effective force, to meet the urgent demands pouring in upon it.—F. Duncan, Esq.

In connection with this subject, it may not be amiss to draw the attention of our Representatives South and West, to the sectional intention of the Treasury Department, in suddenly closing the Mint, at a time when it is well known that the Mint ought to