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WAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Notice.

No person is authorized to receipt for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaneau [illegible] collectors. WAGNE & WEISSE.

New Orleans, 24 April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON,

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT,
O. P. JACKSON.
SECOND DISTRICT,
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Saturday morning, June 23, 184[illegible]

Whig Meeting at Lafayette.

The friends of DECLOUET and KENNER must not forget that a Grand Ratification Meeting is to be held THIS EVENING at the Tivoli Bar Room, which will be addressed by both of our Candidates. We hope the Democrats of Orleans will turn out and help to swell the crowd. There are no truer and better Whigs to be found in the broad limits of our State, than those of Lafayette. They are always active and always ready.

Resources of Austria, Prussia and France.

We give some days since a succinct account of the military and other resources of Russia. Let us now glance at the ability of the other great powers of Europe to participate in the war, for which is now approaching. We acknowledge our indebtedness, in part, to the N Y. *Herald* for the subjoined information.

For peace establishment of AUSTRIA composed a military force of 200,923 men, consisting of Infantry, The Guard and Staff 724, Hungarian Grenadiers 6,646, infantry 314,912, cavalry 48,432, artillery 20,653. In time of war it is readily known that Austria can bring into the field a very larger force—not less probably than one million of men.

The revenue of Austria is 152,000,000 [illegible] of which seventy six millions are [illegible]. We presume that in time of war [illegible] contributions could easily double this amount.

The army of Prussia consists of 250,561 men, of war, and is divided as follows: Guard 10,000, line 63,561, cavalry of the Guard 3,000, line 16,265; artillery 10,000, engineers 2,511, landwehr of the Guard 10,000, landwehr of the Second Ban 10,000. The Landwehr of the First Ban consists of those who are discharged, in time of war [illegible] Landwehr is composed of young men of various ages, called into service. The whole army of Prussia, when [illegible] war footing, amounts to 335,000. The annual revenue of Prussia is about [illegible] millions of dollars, and is almost exclusively appropriated to Government expenses. Prussia is now very active in preparing for the impending war.

The army of France, on a peace establishment, consists of 370,143 men, as follows: Staff, Infantry, 175,000, Cavalry, 52,000, Artillery, 20,000, Engineers, 5,000, Gendarmes, Legion, Veteran, Fleet, Troops of the Administration, 2,000, Native Corps in Africa, 3,000, Cavalry in Africa, 3,000. This immense force is [illegible] by the National Guard, which embraces every Frenchman, ready, disciplined and armed, to fill its ranks. In time of war the military resources of France, like those of Russia and Austria, can be estimated by counting the number of male adults in a population of [illegible] thirty five millions. The revenue of France, for 1847, was 1,357,356,325, or about two hundred and twenty one millions of dollars. A very slight proportion of this enormous sum goes towards the payment of the interest of the National Debt of France.

From the course, the intelligent reader may form a tolerable idea of the character of a war in which Russia and Austria on the one hand, would cope with France, Germany, Hungary proper, Russia and Italy, and possibly England or France would be drawn or intimidated reluctantly into a quarrel, for which Napoleon and the Czar were wont to oppose to each other, and battles would be fought as celebrated as Austerlitz, as those of Austerlitz, Wagram, Borodino and Waterloo. Nor is it at all improbable that such a conflict would be ended before many years of fearful strife, and an appalling amount of blood and bloodshed. If a general European war should take place, it will probably be the most disastrous and protracted that the Eastern hemisphere has witnessed for many a long century.

From the "Public Ledger"—Democratic.

"Elections.—A considerable amount of money is wasted every four years upon [illegible] which are based on prices received [illegible] We do not begrudge the expense of rewarding partisans who [illegible] offices, for we suppose that officers were created for the public good, and not for private advantage; but, sure the policy is [illegible] by parties in conferring office for party services, we see no great sympathy that is in those who, a revolution in party has placed in the seat of power. There is an inconsistency in the winning over the "proscription" which [illegible] the lamentation [illegible]. They claimed and obtained office for party services, recognizing, when seeking an end, the force of that corrupt principle, but, when the political tides change, their opinions change too, and what was before with them a great and generous party principle, becomes, when applied to themselves, an act of "proscription," over which one half the partisan press has shed crocodile tears without number. We are glad to see that a return is being made in the matter. The Whig press, which has cried for so many years over proscription