# The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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If a subscriber wishes his paper discontinued, a notice to that effect must be left at the office before the expiration of the month, otherwise it will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, or the charge one dollar for every TEN lines, for each insertion. Deduction for each inserting.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square only, unless otherwise agreed upon.


## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 27, 1848.

☞ We beg the indulgence of our advertising patrons for omitting several advertisements, owing to the sudden, independent of two of our Compositors. They will appear in the next publication.

### Slavery in the Federal District.

A Telegraphic despatch in the *Picayune*, dated the 22d inst., states that in the House of Representatives, resolutions were adopted by a vote of 98 to 87, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill to abolish slavery in the District. Great excitement was produced by this vote. The Southern members retired in a body; but, according to the despatch, they were soon pacified. The same evening, the members of Congress from all the Southern States except Delaware assembled in the Senate chamber, to consider of the best measure to be pursued by the South in reference to the crisis produced, or threatened by the vote of the House upon the subject of suppressing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, opened the proceedings in a speech of great earnestness.

Gov. Metcalf was appointed President of the meeting, and Mr. Venable, Secretary.

A committee of nine from each of the Southern States was appointed to mature and bring forward a report upon the subject, and submit resolutions to meet the exigency.

A number of eloquent, powerful and animated speeches were delivered, when the meeting adjourned to the 15th of January.

This despatch, though not very clear, shows two things first, that the Northern members of Congress—Democrats and Whigs—are determined to press their anti-slavery views to the extreme verge of rashness and danger; and secondly, that the South is resolved firmly and unconquerably to resist their intemperate and unconstitutional demands. We are glad that the Southern representatives did not persist in breaking up the organization of the House, in the first moments of indignation at the outrage; and we rejoice likewise that they assembled together and took counsel of each other as to the course to be pursued in the exigency. It will be time enough for acting when the contemplated wrong is consummated. Thus far, the people of the South have a double guarantee of safety in the Senate and the Executive. No bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia can pass the Senate, and if it did, the President's veto would be prompt to interpose for the protection of the South. Yet we must confess that the factious folly of the North in this slavery issue, is of a nature to arouse feelings of sharp resentment in the South, and to weaken the bonds of our glorious union. The abolition of slavery in the District of slavery in the District of Columbia is a gratuitous skin in the most reckless fanticism of Ohronos and Sparta, and in practical importance and consequences, sinks far above the Wilmot Proviso. The latter is little more than an abstraction, and is resisted partly upon the point of honor and partly because it is dreaded by the South as the prelude to measures more vitally smacking her welfare and domestic institutions. Leave the slavery question in the territories untouched, and those new acquisitions, from the force of circumstances, will be hereafter, in all probability, organized and non-slaveholding States.

But the Abolition of Slavery in the Federal District is a question immeasurably more momentous. In the one case, it is simply proposed that Slavery shall not hereafter be transported to a country where it does not now exist; but in the other, a direct effort is made to engraft free soil in the midst of a Slave-holding community. Abolish Slavery in a portion of the Union where it has prevailed for unnumbered years, and it is evinced with the existence of that institution. And, be it likewise remembered, that the exercise of the power arrogated by the House of Representatives is regarded as wholly unwarranted by the terms of the Constitution. Under these circumstances, it is idle to imagine that the South would draw of quietly submitting to so grievous a wrong. Whenever the crisis shall come, she will meet it with calmness and dignity, asserting her own rights and resolving to maintain them. Where she to yield in silent willingness to the tyrannical will of an oppressive and ruthless majority, she would merit the scorn of the world, and would have no right to murmur at any outrage which her Northern task-masters might be disposed to inflict upon her.

IMMIGRANTS.—The Secretary of State has laid before Congress a report of the number of immigrants who have arrived in this country from foreign ports during the year ending 30th September, 1848, from which it appears the total number was 229,483; of which 156,129 are males, 92,893 females, and 472 not classed.

They arrived at ports within the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | 7 | | 6,929 |
| New Hampshire, | 2 | | 48 |
| Massachusetts, | 1 | | 23,251 |
| Rhode Island, | | | 108 |
| Connecticut, | | | 8 |
| New York, | | | 160,991 |
| Delaware, | | | 1,991 |
| Pennsylvania, | | | 9,821 |
| Maryland, | | | 7,491 |
| Virginia, | | | 451 |
| North Carolina, | | | 9 |
| South Carolina, | | | 336 |
| Georgia, | | | 37 |
| Louisiana, | | | 19,999 |
| Florida, | | | 21 |
| Texas, | | | 663 |
| Total, | | | 229,483 |

The following table shows the places of their nativity:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States, | 2,968 | Denmark, | 210 |
| Mexico, | 27 | Prussia, | 451 |
| South America, | 45 | Russia, | 1 |
| West Indies, | 1,312 | Sweden, | 158 |
| Br. N. Colonies, | 6,491 | Norway, | 176 |
| G. Britain, | 117,900 | Switzerland, | 319 |
| England, | 4,956 | Portugal, | 67 |
| Scotland, | 659 | Spain, | 104 |
| Ireland, | 24,802 | Italy, | 219 |
| Wales, | 396 | Sicily, | 22 |
| | 148,565 | Greece, | 1 |
| France, | 2,743 | Turkey, | 3 |
| Germany, | 68,200 | Africa, | 10 |
| Holland, | 902 | Sundry places, | 20 |
| Belgium, | 325 | | |
| Bavaria, | 264 | Total, | 229,483 |
| Auswria, | 2 | | |

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The special election in Anson county, has resulted in favor of Kidney Whig, which gives the Whigs a majority in the House of two, and the same number in joint ballot.

☞ A resolution has been adopted in the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to enquire into the expediency of the re-cession of this District to Maryland.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The Committee appointed to invite Gen. Taylor to Vicksburg, says the Vicksburg *Whig* of the 20th inst. returned yesterday morning, and communicated the pleasing intelligence that Gen. Taylor has consented to visit us on the 1st day of February next, and remain long enough to afford all his friends an opportunity of shaking him by the hand. The committee state that their visit was altogether unlooked for, but very pleasant and all were delighted with the plain, gentlemanly appearance and manners of the "people's President." After remaining a few minutes, they took leave of the General, who, when he came to the ladies, added a kiss to the other ceremonies of parting.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—A fire occurred on Saturday night at Mobile, at Campbell's confectionary and bakery, at the corner of Dauphin and St. Francis streets. The front being a two story frame building, was entirely consumed.

SUICIDE.—The Lowell *Courier* says a gentleman, the late of the Norfolk *Atlantic*, consigned, of course, to Boston, to finish Tom Thumb, left a razor short time before the train started, and committed the pleasing intelligence that Gen. Taylor has consented to visit us on the 1st day of February next, and remain long enough to afford all his friends an opportunity of shaking him by the hand. The committee state that their visit was altogether unlooked for, but very pleasant and all were delighted with the plain, gentlemanly appearance and manners of the "people's President." After remaining a few minutes, they took leave of the General, who, when he came to the ladies, added a kiss to the other ceremonies of parting.

### Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1848.

The present dynasty has been as much slandered for its meanness, and for its recklessness, Mr. Polk, it is well understood, will leave office in the sin of Mammon, richer by some $75,000 than when he entered four years ago. This is generally manifested by the dignity, for which has been the hospitality in its proper echo. On the morning of the 5th inst. a source of mortification was experienced, on the part of the President, in the respectable portion of the "Democracy," and of general condemnation in all other circles. The Executive has not lived as well, or entertained as properly as his own private gentlemen in the city; which is notorious that the household of the White House, has been conducted on a miserly scale of economy, more in keeping with the character of a new-broke planter's President. It would be a source of humiliation to the American people, to understand the contemptible and mercenary expedients, that have been adopted by the individual who occupies the chair of Chief Magistrate, to add to his stock of dollars, and to diminish the gratification of those whom common decency compelled him to receive with the formality of official courtesy. His whole aim seems to have been the accumulation of money, and his hours of publick disappointment have been ushered with the reflection, that do what the population might, they could not deprive him of the securities which he had sailed down, from the profits of a salary, which Washington reckoned to be established, to cover the expenses incident to this high destination. It's a corpse to be buried, Mr. Polk found his way to the mourning of the 5th of March, and the morning of the 6th was very complacent, from the Dublin jails, Dr. Wm. Mr. Timothy Sexton, Mr. Edward Trunon, and Messrs. Ryan and Bergen, the two latter natives of America, have been discharged.

With regard to Messrs. Ryan and Bergen, their discharge is owing to the manly and very determined conduct of their counsel, Mr. Brodcroft. Both Mr. Ryan and Mr. Bergen are ordered to leave Ireland forthwith, under pain of further imprisonment. Can it be that the crown and government of Great Britain are so insecure that the presence of two American republicans is the cause of uneasiness and fear on the part of the Executive?

Mr. Denny Lane, of Cork, has been set at liberty, and Mr. Halpin, late Secretary of the Irish League, has been, at his own request, transferred from Nass to Kilmainham. Mr. Haroen, confined in Limerick jail, has also been released.

Respecting the adjourned commission, which was to re-open at Clonmel, on Tuesday next, we have received intelligence this morning stating that the sittings will not be again resumed. The trial of the Ballingarry peasants, against whom true bills for high treason have been found, will not take place until the next assizes. This smells very strongly, and would lead to the conclusion that their lordships have not the authority they presumed to exercise in the matter of their jurisdiction to try men, even for their lives, as they did in October, in not only a disputed point, but one likely to lead to the liberation of Smith O'Brien and his convicted colleagues.

Mr. O'Brien, we regret to say, continues indisposed, and is at present confined to his bed. His illness proceeds from a very severe attack of lumbago, a very painful but not deadly disease.

No answer has been returned to the memorial presented to the Lords of Justice, on behalf of Mr. O'Dogherty; from all that our reporters can collect in Dublin, it is more than probable that the government will not interfere towards this unfortunate young gentleman.

Mr. Duffy's petition to set aside the list of jurors has not been argued, and is not likely to be, as the counsel for the prosecution say they will not oppose it. Certainly, Mr. Duffy has been badly treated in the affair. With respect to the trial a variety of rumors are afloat. The general opinion is that the Attorney General has shifted the scenes, and will not try him before a county jury, but betake himself once more to the city. A day or two will tell.

The Lord Lieutenants of Ireland have agreed that it is expedient to hold general meetings of the members one each month only, and that the committee assemble weekly to manage the affairs of the society.

The state of the country in the south and west is really most appalling. Destitution and distress are now the only things talked of.—*Walker & Smith's Times.*

FLORIDA.—The official vote for President is—Taylor, 4,637; Cass, 3,238.—Taylor's majority, 1,301.

## COMMERCIAL.

### The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 15th, 1848.

The Cotton market opened with a good demand this morning, which continued throughout the day, and the sales amounted to 1,000 bales at full prices. Low middling to middling, 5¾@5¾c. Good middling, 5¾@6c.

The sugar market was quiet, with sales of 200 hhds. Molasses (fermenting) sales of 300 hhds. at 20 gallon.

Flour continues to give way; sales of 500 bbls. at $4 50@4 75 for Ohio. Corn is more active and firmer, with sales of 10,000 bushels at 50@52c. Oats is more active and firmer, with sales of 2,000 bushels at 40@42c. Provisions unchanged.

No change in freights, and engagements rather limited.

Exchange on sight is buying at par. Sterling, 12@60 days, 9 per cent. Francs, 5 25@5 20 per $1. New York, 60 days, ¼ per cent dis. Sight, ½ per cent dis.

Freights are unchanged.

### Affairs in Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 2—11 A. M.

Our Irish correspondence, which left Dublin at a late hour last night, has come to hand—Subjoined we send an epitome of its contents.

Having at length completely subdued the spirits of the republican party, and as they conceive cooled the ardor for political agitation, the government have at length resolved to set at liberty a number of "State prisoners," whose conduct in the late crisis was very conspicuous. From the Dublin jails, Dr. Wm. Mr. Timothy Sexton, Mr. Edward Trunon, and Messrs. Ryan and Bergen, the two latter natives of America, have been discharged.

With regard to Messrs. Ryan and Bergen, their discharge is owing to the manly and very determined conduct of their counsel, Mr. Brodcroft. Both Mr. Ryan and Mr. Bergen are ordered to leave Ireland forthwith, under pain of further imprisonment. Can it be that the crown and government of Great Britain are so insecure that the presence of two American republicans is the cause of uneasiness and fear on the part of the Executive?

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