The New-Orleans Bee

No 213: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1844 VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO 4166

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO., NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN times, charged as a square.

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

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Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $68
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do. 50
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 50
To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

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Theatres and other places of amusements, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

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Communications with the editors, or business notices will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged at the price of other advertisements.

BULLITT, MAGNE & Co.

NEW-ORLEANS: PRINTED BY JAMES ARTHUR, NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

STEAM PACKETS

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI—The splendid light draught fast running steamer NEW EMA, Capt Tiles W Lyles, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Wednesday the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to HARTWELL, RIDDER & CARMAN. 44 Poydras

Passenger steamer CONGRESS, capt. Wm. H. Glasgow—FOR ST. LOUIS—This fine new light draught fast running boat is now receiving freight, and will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage having splendid accommodations, apply on board, or to JNO R SHAW & Co, Agents 94 Poydras

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI—The splendid substantial light draught fast running steamer NARRAGANSETT, J Pierce, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to HARTWELL, RIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

N B—The Narragansett, being of light draught, will not be detained by the low water in the Ohio

Weekly Packet J M WHITE, Captain J M Conners

FOR VICKSBURG, WARRENTON, Grand Gulf, Rodney and Natchez, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.—This splendid new and fast running boat will commence her trips on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents 94 Poydras

FOR THE CANAL MEETING GROUND, leaving at Vanderville and Madisonville, the fine running steamer MONMOUTH, W Hudson master, will make a daily trip to the camp ground, leaving the Ranges at 8 on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. cars, and the arrival of the cars at past 12 o'clock P. M. cars and on Sunday on the arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. cars. For freight or passage, apply to H LITTLE, Agents 44 New Levee

Passenger steamer CHIEF TUSTAN, Capt Wm H G Argue, for St LOUIS—The fine light draught and fast running boat, is now receiving freight and will sail for the above ports on Wednesday the 25th inst. at 5 o'clock P M. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board or to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents. 94 Poydras

Weekly Packet SULTANA, Capt Chas. Morgan

FOR MISSOURI, BENEVIDES, CROW GRAND GULF, RODNEY & NATCHEZ—The regular packet SULTANA, Capt. Chas. Morgan, is expected to arrive in this port early Friday or Saturday morning, and will immediately receive freight and cabin passengers, for the above ports, for freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to W H CLARKE, 86 Gravier

UNITED STATES MAIL

Regular Packet for the Gulf, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Natchez, Point Coupee, Texas and Fort Adams.

The splendid steamer ALEX WOTT, Capt. Wm Swan, will leave New Orleans for the above points every Sunday, at meridian, on the arrival of the Railroad Cars and arrival of the Cars on Thursday morning. For freight or passage apply on board, or to W M HARVEY, 86 Gravier

REGULAR MUNICIPAL—TO MERRAS. First Wharf above Common street.

Families wishing to pass the afternoon or change of air with their children, will find the First and Second Municipal ferry boats, fare do only paying ten cents as long as they please during the afternoon without any further charge.

ROBERT MURPHY

FOR SALE. The substantial steamboat BOLIVAR, with a Martin engine, locks and furniture, as she now lies on the opposite side of the river.

For terms, which will be liberal, apply to L V HUBBARD & Co, 56 Tchoupitoulas

NOTICE—The steamboat Fashion will leave from the city levee for Lake Pontchartrain, this day, at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cts. Return free. J W ARTHUR & Co, will attend to business. 94 Poydras

NORTH & BROTHERS,
DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Magazine st.
CORNER OF CONSTANT NEW ORLEANS.
Cash advances made on Merchandise.
SMITH BRYAN,
IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Commercial Range,
New Orleans.

References—Benjamin Story, Esq. John Hagan, Sr. Esq. Alexander Grant, Esq. } New Orleans.
Grant, Ormond, Buchanan & Co. } New York.
John Mullen & Co.
Isaac Lee & co. Liverpool, England
James & Thomas Kennedy, Bushel, Ireland.
James Thompson Bryan, Esq. Magherafelt, do.

Witness Davidson. John Parkinson

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Carondelet st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Tools & Barrere in the city of New Orleans, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be made by the undersigned, and the signature of the firm signed in liquidation only.
WM. S. TOOLE.
CHARLES A. BARRIERE.
New Orleans, June 1st, 1844.

NOTICE—The subscriber will continue the business of the late firm, at the old stand.
CHARLES A. BARRIERE.

DURING our absence from the city, Mr JULES TOOLE holds our power of attorney.
TOOLE & BARRIERE,
in Liquidation.

DURING my absence, Mr JULES TARDOS holds my power of attorney.
CHARLES A. BARRIERE.

NOTICE—During my absence from the city, Mr. FRED FURST may act in my name and behalf.
☞ Persons having business with the Russian Consulate will apply to him, as the consulship is not vacant.
E. JOHNS, No 30 Gravier st

NOTICE—The business heretofore conducted in the names of DITTRICH & CO. will in future be carried on for the firm of Dittrich & Shannon, at No. 38 Poydras street.
(Signed) R DITTRICH,
P C SHANNON.
New Orleans, June 1st, 1844.

☞ Ship UNION SAIL, Capt Hedge, from Liverpool, will ship commence discharging this morning, consignees will please send their orders and pay the freight and wharfage bills. All goods not entered in five days will be sent to the public store.
J F WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

☞ The following persons are invited to visit at 10 o'clock P FERRET No 86 Toulouse street, for affairs in which they are concerned:—
Vendelin Fleury, Antoine Rustenho &
Charles Washaur, Mad. Regnaud. x26

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. 91 Tchoupitoulas street, offer for sale—
100 bbls mess and soft mess pork—800 do prime do—80 do P. O do—10 do M. O beef—40 do prime do—30 do B. or half prime beef—10 do damaged do—20 tierces rice—114 cases cigars, de do—20 do castor oil, No 1—50 bbls white beans—10 bbs white rock candy—100 gross assorted pencils

HATS—45 cases Cassimere, Russia, Silk and Sporting hats landing from ship Duncan, to sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

COIL ROPE, BAGGING & TWINE—60 coils rope, 2-10 pieces bagging, 2 bales twine, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 94 Poydras

FLAVORING SPOOL COTTON—A few cases of Rawson's royal or sewing thread in store and for sale by WM PREHN & Co, 86 Customhouse st

SULPHATE OF QUININE—Six ounces sulphate quinine, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 30 Common

COFFEE—100 bags green Rio coffee, 116 do Old Java do landing per barque Neutilus, for sale by T PHILLIPS, 30 Gravier

OIL—0 bbls Raw bleached whale oil, landing per ship Olive and Elisa, for sale by TUFTS, HUBART & Co, 29 Gravier

LONDON BROWN STOUT & PALE ALE—In quarts and pints, for sale by A GORDON, WYHE & Co, 48 Bienville

LONDON PORTER, and Double Brown Stout, in pints and quarts, for sale by R W MILBANK & Co, 14 Poydras

SPANISH FLOTE INDIGO—30 cerrons and 3 cases Manilla do for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—41 cases landing from ship Rockingham, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

PEK ROCKINGHAM—Ladies' and boys' black Russet shoes; boys and youths' seal brogans, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

CORDIALS—Abynth in cases and annisette and Champagne in bottles, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

BRANDY CHERRIES—20 cases brandy cherries, just received per schooner Hannah from Bordeaux, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas st

SEGARS—30,000 Havana segars, landing from brig Ulysses, for sale by J M CARALLERO, 30 Old Levee

SEGARS—An assortment of the best brands of Havana and Principe segars, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SEGARS—43,000 Havana segars, of assorted qualities landing ex schooner Lydia, for sale by E JOHNS, 30 Gravier

PORK—Mess, M O, soft mess, prime and P O, at inspection and for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 56 Tchoupitoulas

ALMONDS—100 bushels Malaga shelled almonds, landing ex ship Mississippi from New York, for sale by E THORGOOD, 38 Old Levee

HAY—100 bales prime North River hay, landing ex ship Mississippi, from New York, and for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp.

INDIGO—5 serons Curaccoa, 3 cases Manilla, for sale by GEO & ROBT BUCHANAN & Co, 84 Tchoupitoulas

EMP—144 bales dow and shoe rolled jump in store and for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON—Bills at sight, 30, 60 and 90 days sight, to remit to suit purchasers, for sale by J F WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

HEMP—146 bales superior dew water hemp landing from steamer Louisiana and for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 44 Old Levee

SAYNTHE AND ANISETTE—100 boxes absynthe, 150 baskets superior anisette, for sale by G M LUCAS, 96 Bienville

CALF SKINS—40 dozen Ny & Co's varnished calf skins; 20 do black calf skins, for sale by G M LUCAS, 96 Bienville

JAVA COFFEE—40 bags Old Government Java coffee, landing from ship Orleans from New York, for sale by E TROLSORON, 26 Old Levee

NOTICE TO THE LADIES—The famous opodeldoc of GRANDJEAN, for the preservation of the hair, can be found at Messrs. BONIS & LOUVRIER, No 26 Chartres st, who have a small quantity on hand.

JAVA COFFEE—50 bags Old Government Java coffee, for sale by FURNASS & FOSDICK, 48 Gravier

NEW ORLEANS BEE

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

First District.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District.....ZENON CAVELIER.
Third District.....GEORGE A. GUION.
Fourth District.....LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS.
Fifth District.....JACQUES DUPUE.
Sixth District.....EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1844.

THE LOCOFOCO MASK OFF.

On Wednesday last we published a communication exhibiting the identity of principles between the ancient federal and modern democratic parties. No response being elicited from either of the federal locofoco organs in this city, we made an effort on Friday to bring them out in defence of their peculiar kind of democracy, by means of the subjoined interrogatories. These they have virtually answered in the AFFIRMATIVE, by saying nothing whatever in reply, in their publications of Saturday, Monday or yesterday. If, therefore, they would have their readers believe in the sincerity of their opinions, they should forthwith strike the democratic flag under which their crafts have been long sailing in disguise, and run up the federal banner, on which the principles they are now supporting were inscribed, as long ago as when their brethren of the same party were employing their talents in that memorable body known as the Hartford Convention.

Let the whig press of the United States expose the political fraud of their antagonists, which has been so clearly developed; and let those voters who have been hitherto duped into the support of this federal party, seduced and fascinated by the stolen name of democracy, investigate the early history of their country and convince themselves of the lamentable fact that they have been lending their aid for the subversion of genuine democracy, and the permanent establishment of federal principles, under the assumed title of "democracy."

To add to the gross delusion practised by the leaders of the federal locofocos, their presses have the audacity to apply the term "federal" to the whig party. It is their old game. Whenever they contemplate fraud, they are certain to accuse those of whom they are afraid, as blind to their own designs—thus realising the well known trick of the pick pocket who raises the cry of "stop thief," for the express purpose of diverting public attention, and enabling him to escape with the article in the roguery.

HENRY CLAY was the great champion of democracy during the last war, and every subsequent public act of his has been in accordance with the sentiments and principles of the original Republican party. He must therefore smile at the impotent slanders of the locofocos and at the effrontery of demagogues and scribblers who dare to denounce HIM as a federalist. JAMES BUCHANAN, but recently a prominent federal locofoco candidate for the Presidency, who had not "a drop of democratic blood in his veins" at the moment that Mr. CLAY's voice rang through the halls of Congress in behalf of Missouri and the last war, must laugh in his sleeve, on seeing the people so cruelly gulled by unscrupulous demagogues as to believe that he (BUCHANAN) is a democrat, and HENRY CLAY a federalist!

What say you, honest democratic voters? Are you content to support federal principles disguised under a democratic flag? Which your leaders tacitly admit that to adorn democracy and ancient federalism are one and the same thing, do you not deem it high time to look with more open eyes and ascertain whether you are practically democrats or not? If you find on this rough investigation, that you have been battling for the political principles of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, cling to your present opinions; if on the other hand, you discover that you have been indirectly labor ing to subvert the principles upheld by the "Fathers of democracy," let your consciences dictate your future course. That a very large majority of the voters of both parties—those who neither expect nor desire office—are honest, we have never for a moment doubted; neither can we doubt that those of them who have been taken advantage of by the locofoco party, would speedily desert that party, were they convinced that they had been humbugged by the duplicity of its leaders.

We ask no one to be guided by our opinions, but we earnestly invite all men of sense, all independent, honest and intelligent voters, to consider the circumstances enumerated in the foregoing, and then decide, whether they do not afford at least, strong suspicion of the identity of locofocoism and federalism.

Will our "democratic" contemporaries (the *Herald* and *Republican*) do us the favor to answer the following interrogatories?

1st—Were not Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, four Republican Presidents, all in favor of the Protection of Domestic Industry?

2nd—Did not Madison veto a bill chartering a National Bank, recommend the re-enactment of that bill in his next message to Congress, and sanction that bill after it had been passed by Congress a second time?

3d—Was there not a majority of DEMOCRATS in both houses of Congress when this bill (the charter of the U. S. Bank,) was passed?

4th—Did not ANDREW JACKSON recommend the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States?

5th—If these interrogatories cannot be answered in the negative, which party should be deemed *democratic* by such a sense, the whigs who now support these three principles, which were advocated by those Republican Presidents, or the locofocos who *oppose* them as the federalists of old did?

MR. EDITOR—I find in the Charleston Mercury an attempt to prove that Mr Webster made a great blunder with regard to the article of rice, by saying that Massachusetts received and paid for $300,000 worth of the article. The wise editor, who is accustomed to make up price currents, said that the entire shipment of rice did not exceed 9000 casks, and of this Massachusetts consumed but a small portion. The Mercury concluded by charging Mr Webster with falsehood, and the locofoco papers of this city and Mobile copied and paraded it before the public, as if they had made some wonderful discovery. Many persons who do not take the trouble to ascertain the exports and imports of the country, on reading the above paragraph from the Mercury, would be led to believe that the exports of rice from Charleston did not exceed 9000 casks. On turning to this same Mercury of the 2nd September, I find the entire exports of rice from Charleston to be 126,919 casks; exports to foreign ports, 83,546 casks; coastwise, 43,333 casks, of which Boston took 9,213 casks. I find in a Savannah price current to September last, the entire export of rice to be 28,543 casks; exports to foreign ports, 10,207 casks; coastwise, 18,336, of which Boston took 2,699 casks, making the entire exports of rice from Savannah and Charleston for 1843 to be 154,452 casks; to foreign ports, 93,753 casks; coastwise, 61,569, of which Boston took 11,842 casks. I find also in this same Mercury and the Savannah price current, that the exports of rice to Boston in 1842 were, from Charleston, 12,004 casks; from Savannah, 2,941 casks—making 14,945 casks. I find also in this same Mercury the price of rice quoted at from 2 2-4 to 3 2-4 cents; taking, therefore, the average, would be 3 1-4, to which add for freight and charges to Boston 1 1-4 cents, would be 3 1-2 cents per lb; allowing the casks to weigh 600 lbs, would be $21 per cask. Taking, therefore, the imports into Boston from the above ports for 1842—11,842 casks at $21 per cask=$248,682; take also the imports of 1842 of 14,945 casks at $21 per cask is $313,845. So much for the truth, wisdom and accuracy of the locofoco papers. A WHIG.

There are no more elections to be held this month:—

Maryland votes,	October 2
Georgia,	" 7
Arkansas,	" 7
Pennsylvania,	" 8
New Jersey,	" 7, 9
Ohio,	" 9
South Carolina,	" 14

LAUNCH.—The U. S. sloop of war *Jamestown*, was launched at Norfolk, on the 16th instant. The following are her dimensions:

Length between the perpendiculars,	163 ft.
Breadth moulded,	35
Extreme,	36 2-12
Depth in gun deck,	15 1-12
Length of spar deck,	170

ARMAMENT.

18 Paixhan	32 pounders,
4 do.	60 do.

☞ We invite public attention to the following statement from the Richmond *Whig*. It is conclusive:—

MR. CLAY'S LETTER TO BLAIR.

A very great noise has been made by Polkites about these letters. The focus, having heard that in consequence of some personal allusions to particular individuals, Mr Clay had insuperable objections to their publication, have, with their wonted regard for truth and fair dealing, been laboring to persuade the public that they contained evidence of the exploded calumny of bargain and corruption—a calumny, which we take it upon ourselves to say, no gentleman credits or affects to credit, whatever desperate party hacks may do. These bull dozzers of the most illustrious of our living Statesmen, supposed they had the game in their own hands, and they might, without fear of detection and exposure, give any representations they chose of the contents of the letters—so long as Mr Clay refused to publish them.

The candid portion of the public has long been satisfied that these letters contained nothing to justify the imputations upon Mr Clay, or to detract in the slightest degree from his honor as a public or private man. Gentlemen who have read the letters, have so certified to the public. But there was another, and quite satisfactory evidence, of the innocuousness of the letters:—If they had contained sught prejudicial to Mr Clay, no one doubts, but that *F. P. Blair* would have published them long ago, for the benefit of his party. We know that Amos Kendall pretends that he saw them, or heard them read, and has deposed that they contain Mr Clay, of the charge of bargain and corruption. But we all know what estimate to put upon Kendall's word—for he committed perjury in Kentucky; and so very an ingrate and wretch is he, that if he had lived in the time of one Satan, (to use the pious and truthful phrase of an eloquent writer) "*Judas Iscariot would have been another man.*"

But to the point:—*We are informed that copies of Mr Clay's letters to F. P. Blair are in the hands of B. W. Leigh, Esq, and that* ANY GENTLEMAN OF EITHER PARTY MAY SEE THEM.—*Richmond Whig.*

RHETORIC OF THE COUNTER.

Many advertisements appear, "Wanted—a young man of genteel address, for an Assistant to a Lesson Draper." We now see what is meant by a "genteel address." It is conversational art whereby the process termed "Shaving the Ladies," is effected.

"Shaving the Ladies" is a very delicate operation; and a few hints as to its mode of performance may be acceptable to those whom they may concern.

No sort of shaving can be effected without soap, except what is called "close shaving," as practiced at workhouses and the mansioulums; without impertinently inquiring how drapers' assistants in general are circumstanced with respect to that article, Punch will at once present them with a little extract of it, promising that the soap which the ladies are to be shaved with must be particularly soft—soft soap, metaphorically speaking, in the phrase of the vulgar.

The first figure to be studied in this species of rhetoric, is that called hyperbole, which is derived from two Greek words, signifying to overshoot; a feat which is accomplished by the use of the long bow; that is to say, by telling enormous lies. So, when a lady asks "Will this wash?" "will it clean wool?" and so forth, no hesitation must be made in answering or if necessary swearing in the affirmative.

Be careful not to lather on your soap. You must not do this too violently. Your situation, with respect to the lady whom you are to shave, is not such as to admit of selling her that brown sparkling eye, those brows or sable tresses, that roseate cheek, that stylish-like form of hers will be set off to much advantage by this or that silk, satin, muslin, bombazine, or what not. You are only to insinuate all this. As thus:

"That pink lining, Miss, is lovely—really quite lovely—for say lady with a delicate complexion."

"Those flowers, ma'am, are exquisite to match dark hair and a high forehead—I assure you they are considered so. If I *might* venture the remark, ma'am, they would become a lady like yourself extremely."

"This is an article, my lady, which I would strongly recommend to your ladyship. It is true that it would only suit a first rate figure; but I am quite confident it is just the dress for your ladyship."

You will find it advantageous, having named a sum considerably above the mark, to shave a little of it mountains, and to lead a lady to suppose that she has won upon you to do so. As for instance—

"Well, really, ma'am, this is seventeen and six, but to you—I don't mind saying sixteen."

You will also do well to practise a little on female apprehension and cogency, as follows—

"I assure you, miss, 'pon my honor, that this article is the very last one we have got; and I am certain you won't meet with it at any other establishment." The fact may be that both your master and the man over the way, are overstocked.—*London Punch.*

From the Baltimore American.

BRITISH INFLUENCE AGAINST OUR TARIFF.—The British manufacturers and capitalists look with much ill favor upon our protective system as the opponents of the same system have at home display. The former have to a considerable extent been disappointed of a valuable market they are likely to lose their privilege of supplying us with cotton fabrics, woolens, manufactures of iron, brass, glass, ready made clothing and other articles which we prefer to have made at home.

It is not to be supposed that a body of men so wealthy, active and powerful as the British manufacturers, will rest without putting any effort to regain possession of our market. They have long (through a portion of every session) been laboring hard and expensive agents. The New York English papers show that subscriptions to the amount of £100,000, or nearly half a million of dollars, have been made in the principal towns of England for the purpose of diffusing Free Trade doctrines throughout the world. Manchester alone contributed twenty thousand pounds. As this quarter of the world is perhaps the most interesting to these distributors, as a field for their operations, we may expect to hear—say we have probably heard already—the particular objects of British free trade solicited.

It is quite time that the eyes of our people should be open on this subject. If by the results of our elections in November we shall become the dominant party, our protective system by means of the lobbies will be assailed and exerted upon the popular mind either from abroad or from the violence of party prejudices at home, the purposes of England will be gained, and we shall have leisure to repent in bitterness of spirit for the lamentable want of common sense and patriotism which might have averted so great a calamity. It is certain that the British manufacturers are looking to the success of Mr CLAY as a death blow to their hopes, and that they are strong sympathies and wishes are in behalf of Mr POLK. "The election of Mr CLAY," says the London Atlas, "must, we fear, be looked upon as a considerable event, the confirmation of the principle of commercial restriction. *It will slowly but surely lead the continental adverse of a protective tariff.*" The Atlas goes on to say, "Nor can we wonder that such is the policy of the most prosperous and rapidly rising nation of America, when we remember that by our own laws we shut the door in the face of any attempt to negotiate a commercial arrangement for the benefit of a *free and industrious democracy.*" WE TAKE NOTHING FROM THE UNITED STATES BUT THAT WHICH WE CANNOT POSSIBLY DO WITHOUT—TEA, COFFEE AND TOBACCO—RECEIVING *the simple produce of the land, agricultural states of the West*, by a sliding scale so extensively from do so to throw the maximum amount of employment in the way of access to the English market. *It is to be wondered at then, that they retaliate, and erect high duties on American flour by high duties on English manufacture?*

We repeat that the friends of home industry and of domestic protection need to have their eyes open to the dangers which now threaten the stability of our industrial system. It has active and powerful enemies both here in the midst of us and across the Atlantic; and they do Mr. Billings great honor.

"HENRY CLAY, a name of which America, and every American may well be proud—a name which I honor—a name which, more than any other, of which I ever read, awoke my youthful enthusiasm, my profound admiration. Should he be elected, the honor of the country, at home and abroad, will be safe in making him your candidate for the Presidency, the Whig party are paying a debt of gratitude long overdue, and which ought to have been paid in 1840. A man of unrivalled executive talents, he will, I feel assured, bring a splendid Cabinet into office. Indeed, I conclude Mr. Clay is just what I fear—I pray—Government too splendid for our Republican simplicity."—*N. Y. Courier.*

Mr. Clay was hunted to death by the Locofoco party during the Whig Convention on the 3d instant. Having erected an image, labelled "Henry Clay," they gathered through the day about its office, and relieved themselves of a superabundance of salivatory opinions, and at evening when the benighted were returning from the meeting in Union, they set fire to it, and threw it like a pile in large wagon loaded with Whigs from an opposing town!

The U. S. *Gazette* well remarks:

All those things are no inoffensive to the whigs, as are the revings and contortions of a fevered lunatic—They denote a fixed disease in the actor, and serve with that disease to waste his strength, and produce desolation.

THE FRAUD DETECTED!—PENNSYLVANIA.

The *Globe*, the Polk National organ at Washington, says that the Polk party has seized *two different* prospectuses for its *Dallas Globe*, or campaign paper, in one of which, to circulate at the South, it assails the present Tariff with extreme ferocity, while the other, which is distributed through Pennsylvania, the attack on the tariff is omitted altogether! The Southern Prospectus says:

"It is a national duke to bolster up such a bank, and support the Protective Tariff in defiance of the popular will, as it does in England, already originated by Mr Clay during his short rising in the coon skin congress, calculated to grind down the industrious of the nation for the Proselyte! ☞ In the clothes-wringing, pocket-emptying tariff of Mr Clay's Congress, levying taxes upon the people for the aggrandizement of the 100 per cent. aristocracy and the revenue duty, for the benefit of foreign capitalists, likely to promote his further political advancement! ☞ In the distribution law, wasting the proceeds of the public domain, provided by our revolutionary fathers as a sacred fund for the defence of our republic, and gradually to be extended as bounties for actual settlers, among our population of aliens, after being condemned by the people, suddenly to increase the popularity of the author of the aforesaid schemes, which he himself fabricated in the earlier and better days of his political career?"

In the Pennsylvania edition of this same Prospectus, dated the 2nd day, May 9th, 1844, and liberally frank ed up to Pennsylvania, the Polk party, in lieu of the above attack on the tariff so utterly omitted ☞ while the matter above and below is retained entire.

No comment upon this trick of Polk's would render the cheat more palpable and flagrant than it is.

Pennsylvania! can you by such jugglery be swindled out of Protection to your industry! Speak.

HON. HENRY A. WISE.—Rumor says the gentleman has written a letter to one of his friends in his late district, counselling opposition to the election of *Jemmy K. Polk*. Whether the report be true or false, it is more the act of probability than the reverse. Mr Wise has been very severely wrung, but we have never heard that he ever did a dishonorable one, and therefore we doubted the Madisonian's statement in toto. What has James K. Polk done since Wise "hissed in his ear" the scathing insult in the Capitol, to win the good opinion of the latter?—*N. Y. Courier.*

☞ We invite public attention to the following statement from the Richmond *Whig*. It is conclusive:—

MR. CLAY'S LETTER TO BLAIR.

A very great noise has been made by Polkites about these letters. The focus, having heard that in consequence of some personal allusions to particular individuals, Mr Clay had insuperable objections to their publication, have, with their wonted regard for truth and fair dealing, been laboring to persuade the public that they contained evidence of the exploded calumny of bargain and corruption—a calumny, which we take it upon ourselves to say, no gentleman credits or affects to credit, whatever desperate party hacks may do. These bull dozzers of the most illustrious of our living Statesmen, supposed they had the game in their own hands, and they might, without fear of detection and exposure, give any representations they chose of the contents of the letters—so long as Mr Clay refused to publish them.

The candid portion of the public has long been satisfied that these letters contained nothing to justify the imputations upon Mr Clay, or to detract in the slightest degree from his honor as a public or private man. Gentlemen who have read the letters, have so certified to the public. But there was another, and quite satisfactory evidence, of the innocuousness of the letters:—If they had contained sught prejudicial to Mr Clay, no one doubts, but that *F. P. Blair* would have published them long ago, for the benefit of his party. We know that Amos Kendall pretends that he saw them, or heard them read, and has deposed that they contain Mr Clay, of the charge of bargain and corruption. But we all know what estimate to put upon Kendall's word—for he committed perjury in Kentucky; and so very an ingrate and wretch is he, that if he had lived in the time of one Satan, (to use the pious and truthful phrase of an eloquent writer) "*Judas Iscariot would have been another man.*"

But to the point:—*We are informed that copies of Mr Clay's letters to F. P. Blair are in the hands of B. W. Leigh, Esq, and that* ANY GENTLEMAN OF EITHER PARTY MAY SEE THEM.—*Richmond Whig.*

RHETORIC OF THE COUNTER.

Many advertisements appear, "Wanted—a young man of genteel address, for an Assistant to a Lesson Draper." We now see what is meant by a "genteel address." It is conversational art whereby the process termed "Shaving the Ladies," is effected.

"Shaving the Ladies" is a very delicate operation; and a few hints as to its mode of performance may be acceptable to those whom they may concern.

No sort of shaving can be effected without soap, except what is called "close shaving," as practiced at workhouses and the mansioulums; without impertinently inquiring how drapers' assistants in general are circumstanced with respect to that article, Punch will at once present them with a little extract of it, promising that the soap which the ladies are to be shaved with must be particularly soft—soft soap, metaphorically speaking, in the phrase of the vulgar.

The first figure to be studied in this species of rhetoric, is that called hyperbole, which is derived from two Greek words, signifying to overshoot; a feat which is accomplished by the use of the long bow; that is to say, by telling enormous lies. So, when a lady asks "Will this wash?" "will it clean wool?" and so forth, no hesitation must be made in answering or if necessary swearing in the affirmative.

Be careful not to lather on your soap. You must not do this too violently. Your situation, with respect to the lady whom you are to shave, is not such as to admit of selling her that brown sparkling eye, those brows or sable tresses, that roseate cheek, that stylish-like form of hers will be set off to much advantage by this or that silk, satin, muslin, bombazine, or what not. You are only to insinuate all this. As thus:

"That pink lining, Miss, is lovely—really quite lovely—for say lady with a delicate complexion."

"Those flowers, ma'am, are exquisite to match dark hair and a high forehead—I assure you they are considered so. If I *might* venture the remark, ma'am, they would become a lady like yourself extremely."

"This is an article, my lady, which I would strongly recommend to your ladyship. It is true that it would only suit a first rate figure; but I am quite confident it is just the dress for your ladyship."

You will find it advantageous, having named a sum considerably above the mark, to shave a little of it mountains, and to lead a lady to suppose that she has won upon you to do so. As for instance—

"Well, really, ma'am, this is seventeen and six, but to you—I don't mind saying sixteen."

You will also do well to practise a little on female apprehension and cogency, as follows—

"I assure you, miss, 'pon my honor, that this article is the very last one we have got; and I am certain you won't meet with it at any other establishment." The fact may be that both your master and the man over the way, are overstocked.—*London Punch.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

☞ The examination of the charge preferred by Mr. Fish, against Louis Barlow, and W. S. Upton, commenced yesterday before acting Recorder Caldwell.—After the testimony on the part of the prosecution had been gone through with, the case was postponed over until this morning when the evidence on the part of the defence will be heard.

☞ Joseph Martin, charged by Mr Wm H Wheaton, with selling liquor to his slave, yesterday surrendered himself to the Police of the Second Municipality knowing that there was a warrant issued for his apprehension. He at the same time furnished security for his appearance before the Recorder, for examination.

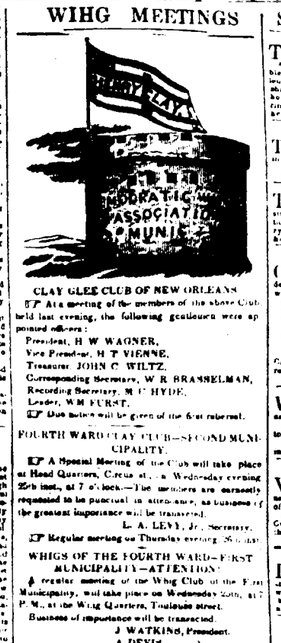
OR DIT.—There is a rumor from Washington that Mr. Mason is to resign the office of Secretary of the Navy, and take a foreign mission, and that a New York Locofoco will be made Secretary of the Navy.

A COLLISION took place on the 14th inst., between the schr. *Marion of Providence*, bound to Georgetown, D. C., and the ship *Jefferson* from Antwerp. The latter had her larboard bow stove in, and sustained some other damage. The former was sunk; crew saved.

A REMARKABLE LOCO FOCO'S OPINION OF HENRY CLAY.—It hardly need be said that there is every difference in the world between a locofoco gentleman and a locofoco *pauper*, and perhaps it was never better illustrated than on a recent occasion at Norwich, Conn. The locofocos held one of their mass meetings in that town on the 3d instant, and among the speakers on the occasion, was the Hon. Noyes Billings, the Loco foco State Senator from New London District, who made the following manly remarks upon the character of Mr Clay. We copy from the report of the Norwich Courier, and they do Mr. Billings great honor.

"HENRY CLAY, a name of which America, and every American may well be proud—a name which I honor—a name which, more than any other, of which I ever read, awoke my youthful enthusiasm, my profound admiration. Should he be elected, the honor of the country, at home and abroad, will be safe in making him your candidate for the Presidency, the Whig party are paying a debt of gratitude long overdue, and which ought to have been paid in 1840. A man of unrivalled executive talents, he will, I feel assured bring a splendid Cabinet into office. Indeed, I conclude Mr. Clay is just what I fear—I pray—Government too splendid for our Republican simplicity."—*N. Y. Courier.*

WHIG MEETINGS



CLAY GLEE CLUB OF NEW ORLEANS

☞ At a meeting of the members of the above Club held last evening, the following gentlemen were appointed officers:

President, H W WAGNER,
Vice President, H T VIENNE,
Treasurer, JOHN C WILTZ,
Corresponding Secretary, W R BRASSELMAN,
Recording Secretary, M C HYDE,
Leader, WM FURST.

☞ Due notice will be given of the first rehearsal.

FOURTH WARD CLAY CLUB—SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

☞ A Special Meeting of the Club will take place at Head Quarters, Circus st., on Wednesday evening 25th inst., at 7 o'clock.—The members are earnestly requested to be punctual in attendance, as business of the greatest importance will be transacted.

L. A. LEVI, Jr., Secretary.

☞ Regular meeting on Thursday evening 26th inst.

WHIGS OF THE FOURTH WARD—FIRST MUNICIPALITY—ATTENTION

A regular meeting of the Whig Club of the First Municipality, will take place on Wednesday 25th, at 7 P. M., at the Wing Quarters, Toulouse street.

Business of importance will be transacted.

J WATKINS, President.
A DEVIS,
J C SHELDON, } Secretaries.

NEW ORLEANS JUNIOR CLAY CLUB.

☞ Pursuant to a resolution adopted on Wednesday last, there will be a meeting of this Club on *Wednesday next*, the 25th inst. at half-past 7 o'clock at the *Franklin House, corner of Elysian Fields and Victory streets, Third Municipality.*

Those desirous of becoming members of the Club and the Young Whigs generally, are invited to attend.

H. W. WAGNER, } Secretaries.
G. W. SHAW

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Will be given for the arrestation and detention (or jail delivery) of negro girl MARY, about twenty years of age, nearly two months, she is about 5 feet 6 inches high, will make you a good looking wench, complexion black, very slender, and is suppos