The New-Orleans Bee

NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1843

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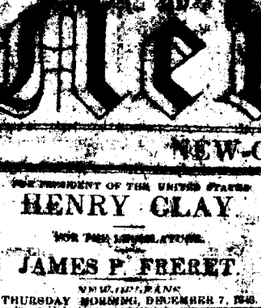
CARDS.

Steam Packets.



NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6th, 1843.

A meeting of the members of the Democratic Whig Association of the First Municipality, will take place on Sunday next, 8th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at Mr. Blanco's house, on business of the greatest importance relating to the election of Justice E. Forest will come before the meeting. The President hopes that the attendance will be punctual. The Whigs in General are requested to attend.

L. HERMANN, JULES DAVID, } Secretaries.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The message of Governor Hamptonn to the Legislature of South Carolina, is a gem in its way. It is well written, plain in its statements, clear in its recommendations, and especially free from the lofty flourishes of chivalry, which have formed so large a portion of his predecessors, communications to the assembled wisdom of the State.

The Governor devotes the opening paragraphs of his message, to the prospects of returning prosperity and business, which are quite flattering.

He next takes up free trade, which he extols as the great and growing principle of the age. In this connection he inveighs against the present tariff, and all tariffs of protection as pernicious in principle and detrimental in practice. We think that the first sentence of the message furnishes the strongest argument against this conclusion of His Excellency.

The public debt of the State is set down at $3,500,000. Two millions of this amount was created by the "Fire Loan" to rebuild the city of Charleston, after the disastrous conflagration in 1838. Besides this debt of three millions and a half, the State Treasurer announces the State's share of the surplus revenue deposited with her, agreeably to the act of Congress, to wit: $1,051,422, as an additional item; the state has also guaranteed $4,000,000, for the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. Out of these is no likelihood that the U. S. will ever claim the deposite fund, and the Rail Road company will be able to redeem the bonds guaranteed: these two amounts are deducted from the statement of the public debt.

The state debt is thus through a period of 26 years; but the Governor recommends that it be paid in seven, by compelling the Bank to redeem $500,000 of it yearly, until it is extinguished. The "Fire Loan" constitutes a large portion of the banking capital. His Excellency thinks that the profits of the bank will not be sufficient to meet the bonds as they fall due. This portion of the message is objected to by both the *Mercury* and Charleston *Courier*.

His Excellency recommends the establishment of District Academies throughout the state. The Free School system, he says, has proved a failure in South Carolina, and the next best plan, and probably the only feasible one, is to erect Academies on the principle of the Columbian College.

The revenues of the State for the last fiscal year, exceed its expenditures by $21,260.

His Excellency recommends improvements in the Executive department.

The message concludes with the following passage concerning the affairs of Texas, which we quote in full, as containing views we have long ago attempted to illustrate and enforce:

"It has been rumored, and some remarks of the English Minister for Foreign affairs in the House of Lords have given countenance to the supposition, that a Treaty is on foot between Great Britain and Texas, by which the former is to bind herself to guarantee the independence of Texas, on condition of the abolition of Slavery in that country. Our commercial interests would be involved in such a Treaty. It is scarcely possible that Texas can make a compact so absolutely suicidal. The true interests of Texas and of this country, demand that she should be annexed to this Union, and the day is far off that are long this will be done. If it is not, the Federal Government should resist the ratification of any such Treaty with Great Britain, as an aggression upon the United States. Possession of Canada, and the Mississippi, claiming Oregon, seeking to obtain a foothold in Texas, and looking with a covetous eye to Cuba, this great Naval Power is evidently aiming to encircle us in her arms. We should not, perhaps, permit ourselves to doubt, at this time that Texas cannot be blind to her own welfare as to make a Treaty stipulating for the abolition of Slavery, nor that the Federal Government is so in an event, would fail to assert the rights and dignity of the United States. But an expression of your opinion on the annexation of Texas to our Union, might not be improper."

THE JUSTUS TRACTS NO. V., *Political Abolition.*—If the City Club of New Orleans have as yet done nothing in the way of establishing a depot for the sale of the inimitable political tracts by the author of "Crisis," it is time for them to begin the work. Not only Louisiana, but the entire valley of the Mississippi, could be supplied from this point during the winter and ensuing spring. We would suggest to the Club, that an order be immediately drawn on Messrs. Greeley & McElrath, the New York publishers, for some thousand copies of each of the five numbers thus far published. The price is low beyond precedent—only $20 per thousand; and the value of these little pamphlets is incalculable. They abound in useful, well arranged and digested facts, conveyed in a succinct, terse, and intelligible style calculated to render them popular with all classes.

The last of the series on political abolition in the free States, though specially adapted to the north and east, will be read with interest and profit in the south. The author is a man of candor and intelligence, opposed to slavery in the abstract; he nevertheless understands and exposes the schemes and artifices by which partizan demagogues seek to mix up politics and abolition, in the hope of injuring the adverse party. He points out the impractibility of political abolition and its unjustice to the Union. He shows how slavery originated in this country; how it is guarded by our constitutional compact; how any attempt to assail it by other than moral and *suasive efforts*, is a breach of faith fraught with injury to the south and menacing the integrity of the Union. The tract is powerfully written and should be widely disseminated.

If the *Herald* calls our remarks upon the Richmond Convention abuse, we much question if it will ever consider a controversial writing in any other light. It is to say that the Richmond meeting was a locofoco affair, presided over by locofoco officers, addressed by locofoco speakers, and called together for locofoco objects, be abuse, the members of the convention abused themselves; for they were called together for the purpose of party organization, and the selection of party candidates. The resolution levelled at the blind side of the whigs was a piece of sanctimon,—rather stale now it is true,—in character with the character of the party. If any whig is cajoled by it at this late date, he is in the category of those who "having ears to hear, will not hear; and eyes to see, will not see."

The New-York *Tribune* speaks of the gallant whigs of Mississippi in the following strain of well deserved eulogy:—

"The whigs of Mississippi have been beaten, but they should be prouder of their position in defeat than of the most brilliant victory. For two successive elections, with hardly an exception in their ranks, they have fought the battle of honesty and good faith against knavery and repudiation. Some few knaves who had crept in among them have crawled out, dreading to be taxed or to be on the unpopular side; but the residue of the whole party have stood firm on the side of uprightness, while nineteen-twentieths of their opponents have voted, on specious but flimsy pretexts, to rob the creditors of the State. Here is one of those touchstone questions which show what the respective parties are made of. Thirteen whigs of Mississippi! how nobly does your conduct contrast with that of shuffling, pattering Indians!—You will yet triumph, faithful friends! and how proud will be your triumph! How the hearts of all honest men will rejoice over it! Who would not go half a mile out of his way to shake hands with one of the noble whigs of Mississippi?"

YUCATAN.

We learn by the arrival of the brig *Dolphin* from Campeachy, that the commissioners appointed to treat with Mexico, were for the second time, on the point of embarking for a Mexican port, when they were expected. It is thought that a definitive treaty of peace will be at length negotiated—a opposition corresponded by the formal disposition of the Congress of Mexico which adjourned on the 17th ult.

Navigation the steamer Junior L. Day reported, the United States ship of war, Falmouth, lying off Tuxpan.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

MOBILE.—The Grand Orania arrived at Philadelphia on the 24th ult., from Sydney, U. S., having on board two seamen arrested and sent on by Charles H. Delanan, U. S. Consul at that port, on a charge of mutiny. The parties attempted to kill captain Nicholls while the vessel lay at Sidney.

The steamboat General Harrison, on her way from Mobile to Tuscaloosa, Ala., a few days since broke her piston rod and blew out her cylinder head.—She was so much injured as to be unable to proceed.

The "Harmonious Democracy" of Barbour county, Alabama, had a county meeting on the subject of the Presidency, some few days since which terminated in a generable row between Calhounites and Van Burenites.

DEATH OF MISS EVERETT.—We sincerely regret to learn by the last steamer from England, says the N. Y. American, that Mr. Everett, our estimable resident Minister to the Court of St. James, has met a severe affliction in the death of his eldest daughter—a young and gifted girl, just entering society, with a deportment and manner so gentle, and a mind so richly stored as to have secured the admiration of a wide circle of friends, and to her immediate family rendered her the object of their affection, confidence and pride.

The Scarlet Fever in a malignant form, is raging in Washington and other counties of East Tennessee.

LOGANVILLE.—Cincinnati was in an early time called Losantiville. The origin of the name is as follows:—

L, initial for Licking, (Eng.)
os, mouth, (Lat.)
anti, opposite, (Greek.)
ville, city, (French.)
making Losantiville.

Gov. St. Clair gave that name (Cincinnati), from the Society established after the revolution by Washington. It will be seen that the original name is a compound of a number of languages.

THE NEW CONGRESS.—Eleven out of the fifty-two members of the Senate, and one hundred and sixty-four out of 242 members of the House, were not members of the last Congress, though some of them have served in preceding Congresses.

The Reading Press [illegible] gives an account of an attempt to murder the entire family of Widow Bling, near Cumpton's mills, on the 2d inst. The villains entered the house by breaking the window, when the old women hearing the noise, ordered a little girl living with her to light a candle. Just as she had kindled a match, the man struck down the head with an axe, which killed her. Happening her killed, he struck at the old lady in the chair, and another lady in the room, inflicting several severe wounds. The wounded little girl, with great presence of mind, rolled herself out of the window, and running to a neighboring house, shouted murder, till the murderer hearing the noise, fled. He left his bloody axe on the table of his unnatural victims.

ARREST OF A ROBBER.—Officer Evans yesterday arrested a negro slave named Ben, belonging to the Orleans Cotton Press, charged with entering a dwelling house some two weeks since and stealing about $90 in money. Part of the stolen funds were found secreted in his mattress at the time of his arrest.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. H. Placide appears this evening in his favorite characters of *Grandfather Whitehead* and *Uncle Jobs*. We would advise those of our playgoing friends who have not seen Mr Placide in *Grandfather Whitehead*, not to miss this last opportunity. It is decidedly the most finished specimen of acting we have ever witnessed.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—A new spite comedy, entitled the "Dutch Burgomaster," in which Mr. Burton will appear as Von Dunder, and the beautiful drama of the "Rent Day," are the pieces announced for this evening. In the latter piece, Mr Burton appears as Bull Frog; Mr. Wallack as Martin Heywood; and Mrs. Sutton as Rachel—a cast strong enough to draw a crowded house, despite the horrid weather.

Rosemond Le Grow was yesterday arrested by Capt. Winter upon an affidavit filed in the Parish of Rapides charging him with enticing away and harboring a slave from on board the steamer "Star." He was brought before Recorder Baldwin to answer to the charge, but in consequence of the absence of the material witness the examination was postponed until this morning.

A PICK-POCKET CAUGHT.—A notorious English pickpocket by the name of William Prince was yesterday ordered by Recorder Baldwin to find bail in the sum of $1000 for his good behaviour or be imprisoned thirty days in the Work-House. Prince after hearing the decision of his Honor demanded a trial by Jury and in default of bail was remanded to prison. It is fortunate for the community that this notorious villian is again in custody of the law. He is well known to the police as the leader of a band of pick-pockets who have recently returned to this city and were busily engaged on the eve of the late of St. Barbe in searching the pockets of several citizens who were witnessing the exhibition of fire-works in the *Place d'Armes*.

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AMUSEMENTS

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

SALES THIS DAY.

SALES AT AUCTION.

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BY W. H. CORDERO & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. DEVOTI.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

BY FAWSIEKE & VINCENT.

BY P. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

BY J. BLANCHARD, Auctioneer.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

BY P. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

BY J. DEVOTI.

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