The New-Orleans Bee.

No 50: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO. 1184

Steam Packets.

FOR PITTSBURGH—The fine passenger steamer MISSOURI MAIL, M. Little-ton, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Monday the 4th March, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For passage only, apply on board or to BRAUD & LANDRY, 13 Bienville st.

PACKET SULTANA, FOR MILLIKEN'S BEND, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney and Natchez—This regular packet, H Dunn, master, is receiving freight, and will positively leave Canal street Wharf on Sunday morning, the 3d instant, at 10 o'clock punctually. For freight or passage apply on board or to L V HUBBARD & Co, 90 Champ st.

FOR ATTAKAPAS—The regular and fast running steam-packet PATRICK HENRY, R J Dorsey, master, will leave for St Martinsville and all the intermediate landings, on Saturday, 2 March, at 10 o'clock a m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to F J FATY & Co, 18 Conti st.

QUEEN OF THE WEST, for Louisville and Cincinnati—The fast running steamer QUEEN OF THE WEST, capt J Brickel, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Friday, 1 March, at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras street

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid steamer CASPIAN, R B Fredrick, master, will be ready to receive freight to-morrow, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co, 74 Poydras st

UNITED STATES MAIL—SEMI WEEKLY PACKET, For the Coast, Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Fort Hudson, Waterloo and Bayou Sara. The splendid Double Engine steamer EVANS' Safety Guard, BRILLIANT, Capt. HART, will leave New Orleans every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 o'clock A M, and Bayou Sara every Monday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A M, and arrive early next morning. On the Wednesday trip, will go to Point Coupee and Pattison, as usual. The rate of Passage is the same as charged by all the Packets running the Coast. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to WM AVERY & Co, 28 Gravier st

☞ The attention of the public is called to this boat—The hull, engines and furniture are entirely new, has Evans' Patent Safety Valves to prevent explosion of boilers, Evans' Patent Safety Valves to prevent explosion of boilers, a Fire Engine and Hose, an Iron Hurricane Deck to prevent fire, and stores with Iron Chains, and is provided with a Life Boat that will carry 70 to 80 persons. Neither money or time has been spared to give safety, speed, comfort and splendor, and the proprietors have no hesitation in offering her to the public as the best boat ever in the trade.

New and splendid New Orleans and St Louis packet—Regular steam packet, MWHITE, Captain Joseph M Converse—This elegant and fast running steamer is expected to arrive on the 23d March, and will have immediate despatch. This boat was built under the superintendence of Captain Converse, especially for New Orleans and Saint Louis trade—the engines and boilers are entirely new and the owners have spared no expense in making her one of the most desirable passenger boats on the Mississippi river. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 21 Poydras st

Regular Weekly Packet for BEAUX'S BRIDGE and GRAND POINT. The regular packet steamer LITTLE ROCK, in connection with the large steamer HERALD, will leave for the above landings every Saturday morning. Shippers by this conveyance will receive the same attention as by the steamer Orleans every Sunday morning. Shippers by this conveyance will receive the same attention as by the steamer Orleans every Sunday morning. Shippers by this conveyance will be charged no extra expense of storage or forwarding beyond the Bridge, as the Barge will always be in readiness at St Martinville, to receive the cargo of Little Rock on arrival at St Martinville to receive the cargo of Little Rock on arrival at St Martinville. The undersigned, the Little Rock responsible person connected with the Little Rock will be on board of the Herald as the charge of all freight shipped by her. For further information apply on board of the steamer Little Rock, or to A B SEIN, 14 Gravier st

NOTICE. REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS & BALIZE, and intermediate ports. The fine stem-schooner Orleans, will sail from New-Orleans (weather permitting) every Tuesday, and return to New-Orleans every Wednesday. The Orleans will sail from New-Orleans every Wednesday, and return to New-Orleans every Saturday. The Orleans will sail from New-Orleans every Friday, 8 a m, and arrive at New-Orleans every Sunday. Captain Jourdain requests passengers and shippers to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will leave to the hour and not a minute later. All positively leave at the hour fixed. Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to JACQUES LAROSE, Agent, 71 Old Levee.

P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fair, to Mr Jacques Larose, informs the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips on Friday next.

SAVON DE TOBY, Commission Merchant, New York.

ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton, Sugar and other produce to my friends in Havre and Antwerp. WM MURE, 30 Camp st

ADVANCES made on cotton, tobacco, &c. to my friends in Liverpool and London. WM MURE, 30 Camp st

☞ BAYARD & FALLON have removed to No. 34 Tchoupitoulas street, near the Steamboat Office.

☞ CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE—Liberal cash advances will be made by the subscribers on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs. Lodder & Robin Jones, New York, or Joseph Grieby, Esq. Boston. PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras st

EMILE JOHN, Commission Merchant and importer of West India Produce. COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SEGARS. ☞ A constant supply of the above for sale. Also A superior assortment of choice wines—Rhenish Madeira, Champagne, Claret, French white wines, &c. &c.

EXCHANGE—Bills on England, for sale by WM MURE, 30 Camp st

EXCHANGE—On New York, at 60 days sight, for sale by WM MURE, 30 Camp st

SALT—2,250 sacks coarse salt, ex Cuba Bolton, for sale by WM MURE, 30 Camp st

BACON HAMS—60 casks bacon hams in store and for sale by BULLIN & WOODRIFF, 86 Camp st

RICE—50 barrels new crop rice in store and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras st

SPERM CANDLES—400 boxes, all sizes, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

SOAP—50 bxs, extra No. 1 for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

SUGAR CURED HAMS—30 bbls in store for sale by HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 86 Gravier st

SWISS ABSYNTH—50 cases for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

GROUND GINGER—30 bags for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

CASSIA—30 mats for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

BLANKETS—3 point Gross or blankets, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier

DROP SHOT, of all sizes, landing and for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st

GRUYERE CHEESE, scarce Gruyere Cheese, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st

SWISS ABSYNTH of Yersin & Co's make, in bottles, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

HAVANA COFFEE—150 bags in store and for sale by E TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

PURE SPIRITS—30 brls, 95 proof, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

RED LEAD—30 kegs Brown Stripes Sugar, in store, for sale by E TROISGROS, 36 Old Levee

ROPE—100 coils Rope, for sale by E R BUCHANAN & Co, 68 Tchoupitoulas

LARD—30 brls Lard, 20 half brls do, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 62 Tchoupitoulas

WHITE WINE—Sauterne, fine quality, for sale by LORIEHLE & Co, corner Royal and Customhouse

COTTON TWINE, for mattrasses, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

SPANISH DOUBLOONS and American gold for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

CORN—A small lot of corn, in store, for sale by DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine st

SUGAR CURED HAMS—30 bbl, for sale by HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 86 Camp

LEAF TOBACCO—In bales, for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

HAVANA COFFEE—Prime gross Havana coffee in store and for sale by J ALBERT, 22 St Louis st

HAMILTON STRIPES—20 bales in store, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier

LARD—Strictly prime lard in half brls for sale by DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine

HAM—A few casks of hams for sale low by DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine st

BEEF—400 tierces prime mess beef, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 86 Magazine st

BELLS ON NEW YORK, 60 days sight, for sale by MERLE, SEYLLE & Co, 46 Old Levee

PORK—25 bbls Mess Pork, in store, for sale by FELLOWS, JOHNSON & Co, 50 Camp

WINE—25 casks Sicily Madeira, in store, for sale by FELLOWS, JOHNSON & Co, 50 Camp

BEAN—5 bbls (5 white, 5 red) in store and for sale by FELLOWS, JOHNSON & Co, 50 Camp

BELLS—3 bags dried in store and for sale by FELLOWS, JOHNSON & Co, 50 Camp

PORK—800 kegs and 740 brls in storeand for sale by FELLOWS, JOHNSON & Co, 50 Camp

PORK—Mess, M O and prime, at inspection, for sale by FELLOWS, JOHNSON & Co, 50 Camp

PORK—100 brls in store, for sale by FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

OIL—30 casks pure winter strained sperm oil, in store for sale by the FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

GUNS—4 bbls superior gun, for sale by FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK—60 days bills for sale by FORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS of all sizes for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 80 Bienville

FLOUR—300 bbls assorted Baker's brands in store, for sale by W J BRYAN & Co, 36 Commerce

LARD—300 kegs strictly prime leaf lard in store, for sale by W J BRYAN & Co, 36 Commerce

BEANS—30 bbls red beans in store, for sale by W J BRYAN & Co, 36 Commerce

RORIN—30 bbls rosin in store, for sale by W J BRYAN & Co, 36 Commerce

MADEIRA WINE in bottles, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 80 Bienville.

BROWN ROLLS, Suitable for convening hams, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 80 Bienville.

SEGLOTH, Superior quality, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 80 Bienville.

COFFEE—Langueyra coffee of new crop for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 80 Bienville.

COLLATOR—30 bbls red and white Collator Herring, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH, 1, 1844.

VAN BUREN.—The Harrisburg *Democratic Union* contains a letter from MARTIN VAN BUREN in reply to one addressed to him by the officers of the "Democratic Mass Meeting of Pennsylvania."

In this epistle the little magician, or as Mr. CALHOUN more appropriately styles him, the Kinderhook "Fox" after due laudation of the democracy of Pennsylvania endeavors to cover his defeat in 1840 by a repetition of the stale slanders upon the majority of the people, that have been so seduliously circulated by the pretended friends of "popular sovereignty". He even goes so far as to say that the popular vote in 1840 has lowered the character of the nation in the eyes of the world.

If Mr. VAN BUREN meant by "the world" the district of country over which the Imaum of Muscat presides, the allegation may be admitted; for no doubt the barbarian marvelled much at the defeat of a man to whom he had sent otto of roses enough to make him the most odoriferous gentleman in the Union. But unfortunately for the *sexagenarian* beau, the people of these States were not to be led by the nose. In fact they turned up their noses in contempt for the man and his measures, and in the act of contumely "snuffed the battle from afar."

But is it not enough to turn the stomachs of honest folk, to hear a man, so noted for his cunning and successful trickery as to acquire the universal *sobriquet* of magician, thus berating the intelligence of the nation and ascribing a natural disgust of himself and his artifices to debauchery and national delusion? We would ask the countless freemen who voted for Gen. HARRISON, if they are prepared to justify this wholesale scandal, by clothing the libeller with the garments of authority? by bestowing their confidence upon a man, whose trusted adherents, JOHN C CALHOUN once likened to "rogues and royalists held together by the cohesive power of public plunder."

The canvass "opens rich" when a candidate thrusts his jibes upon the public in official correspondence with his partizans, and sneers at the popular intelligence whilst he claims to be the choice of the people. That Mr. VAN BUREN has at best a great contempt for the people we have no doubt. His own advancement is, to him, a proof of their incapacity for self government; for what other title has he to public confidence, than that of outwitting Mr. CALHOUN and supplanting John Tyler in the good opinion of Gen. JACKSON? But for the passionate and unpremeditated exclamation of the "Old Hero" he would have remained upon the outskirts of preferment and permitted to try his antics in political *dishleise* for the amusement and behoof of his betters. But now forsooth he essays to be little and lecture the country. He has fawned upon Gen. JACKSON so long that he really imagines his military boots, that are "a world too wide for his shrunk shank", become him. He fancies the shoulthons have a taste of gunpowder, and then—"But the scent of the battle drums round them still." A lecture from MARTIN VAN BUREN upon political ethics is parallel in eloquency with the Devil quoting scripture, and exceeds in ludicrousness a homily upon chivalry and etiquette from the Honorable Lucretia McFabb.

MR. BULLITT,—my dear Sir,—

In your sweeping denunciation of the Times, you speak of Kulebegs, but I take the liberty of informing you or perhaps your informant, that there is no such thing in Ireland, but there is one town of Killeggan, within a few miles of the birth-place of Goldsmith, and still nearer to the residence of Miss Edgeworth; and that, and I think least, within twelve miles of the birth-place of the Duke of Wellington; so all the sarcasm you can throw out upon Kulebegs, as you call it, of the Times, is lost upon me, Mr. Bullitt, and I dare say, upon let me tell you, it is your dear self and the other natives who are constantly knocking at Irishmen, that have cause your countrymen, if not yourself, to be more cautious, as Dick says, and if you wish to see things as they should be, give a birch to the Germans, Dutch, French, &c. &c.—

Who is an Irishman? Is he a native of the public in the Third Municipality?—have spunk enough to say what country gave him birth, for if he was of mine, I'll promise to give up the party.

I am, with the highest respect, JUDY.—from near Dublin.

P. S. Will you give this an insertion!

We beg leave to assure our "fair correspondent" that we meant not to disparage the ancient country of Kulegegen, in our remarks upon the election frauds perpetrated last Monday. No doubt it is a borough of far proportions, and comely to the eye.

But, dearest "Judy," don't call us a hard case. This is leap year, and we get rebuff enough during the three years we are plaintiff on the docket to entitle us to some forbearance within the term we are made, by custom, defendant in Cupid's court. And, then, you strong in assuring us are constantly knocking at the Irishmen. Nay, by St Patrick, we are all Irishmen alike—all who become such by legal means meet the same consideration as the native of the soil. As for Irishwomen, they are our weakness. Let us remind you again that this is "leap year."

And who has persecuted your people? Think of that, and you will find, "Judy," that your countrymen have short memories, for, verily, they consort with those who a little while agone, did use them most despitefully.

In respect to the breaking up of the ballot-box sweet "Judy," do you not think that matter before the official cognizance of the Attorney General? Touch him up anent it, as he is a taste too slow in his functions. It is a case for legal spunk, "Judy,"—the law that is bold with debtors, should be valiant with a disturber of the public tranquility.

And now, "Judy," did you doubt that we would insert your epistle, as your P. S. implies? Alas! you know us not. We are a monument of female cruelty—doomed to hold the grief that is unrequited yet a worshipper at Beauty's shrine. You are single, like ourself, "Judy," or you have only been near doubling (Dublin.) Think kindly, therefore, of a sinner, who has no one to say "God bless you!" when he sneezes 'o nights.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—An important bill—one called for by every friend of humanity—passed the House of Representatives yesterday, and was sent to the Senate, where we trust it will not long linger on the Secretary's desk. We allude to the bill to establish a House of Refuge for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents—The Hon. R. N. Ogden is the author of the bill, and to its well timed and strenuous exertions are the citizens of New Orleans indebted for its speedy adoption. The bill proposes to establish a House of Refuge, upon the plan of the Philadelphia institution of that name—an institution which in some ten years has rescued from want, crime and degradation over 1600 wayward or selfless children. It will be created and sustained entirely by voluntary contributions; and when we call to mind the pressing necessity which exists in New Orleans for such an asylum, and the public spirit and proverbial benevolence of our citizens, we indulge the hope that they will come forward and by prompt and liberal subscriptions, at once put the New Orleans House of Refuge on a footing of permanent existence, and enable it to begin immediately the exalted charities which it is designed to dispense.

PLACES OF VOTING.—A correspondent condemns in the strongest language, the practice of opening the polls in drinking houses. The objection is a good one; and we would suggest to those who have the control of the matter, the propriety of selecting other localities in future. Much of the confusion at elections arises from the proximity of the ballot boxes to public bars, where men already excited by the canvass become more so by drink. The arrangements for voting should be made so as to be easible every citizen to deposit his ballot in peace and quiet. Will the authorities take this matter into consideration?

POST OFFICE.—The *Republican* informs us that arrangements are on foot to ascertain the cause of the failure of the mails, whenever European news is looked for. The investigation should be severe and effective.

Between the arrivals of the two last steamers, cotton advanced in Liverpool ¼d. Had no intermediate accounts been received, our market would have been much lower than it was. A succession of arrivals by mail vessels—which at this season of the year is quite unusual—imparted a sufficient stimulus to trade to keep holders in good spirits. Suppose these accounts had not come to the aid of American dealers, the advantage to the foreign buyers who obtained advices in advance of the mail would have been prodigious—and the failure of the mail under such circumstances ought to give rise to suspicion and investigation. It is due to the public to have the matter sifted to the bottom.

If private enterprise can fairly outstrip the public conveyances, we have no complaints to make; but then the mails should be up as late as due, or the reason of failure leaves no room to question the fidelity of contractory. The failure in these cases are generally between Charleston, and the regularity with which they occur under the circumstances, requires a most thorough investigation of the causes that produce them.

THE STEAMER'S NEWS.—The letters by the *Hibernia* did not arrive yesterday, nor was there but one paper in the mail, (the New York *Herald* of the 20th inst.) which gave the European news. The accounts by private express must therefore be considered as forty-eight hours in advance of them.

MARYLAND.—In the five districts in which there was a contest at the recent election, there is a whig majority of 2700—add the vote of 1840 in the 5th District, in which there was no opposition, and the majority is 4700—being 100 more than in the memorable Harrison campaign. Well done *Maryland*!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

☞ Madame CINTI DAMOREAU and Mons. ARTOT give another concert this evening at the Orleans Theatre. Madame Damoreau's exquisite taste, matchless flexibility and perfect command of a voice which nature has most liberally endowed with all the qualities of melody and fascination, will ensure a crowded audience; Mons. Artot's performance, of a character differing from either of his great rivals, and yet remarkably beautiful, and replete with passion and tenderness, give him high claims to the administration of the public.

EDWIN FORREST, the distinguished American tragedian, arrived in this city yesterday.

MR CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Macready appears this evening in the character of "King Lear." As the entertainments of the evening are for the benefit of Mr. Macready we have no doubt the house will be thronged by the admirers of this great actor, the more especially as it is his last appearance previous to his departure for Mobile.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Davis was yesterday called to hold an inquest upon the body of a new born white child who was discovered in a basket, covered with paste board, in a vacant lot at the corner of Customhouse and Burgundy streets.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Wm. Stone, charged with contravening the acts of 1836, § for the suppression of raising, was yesterday put upon trial and found guilty, but recommended by the jury to the mercy of the court. At the request of the accused, the Judge immediately passed sentence upon him inflicting a fine of $100, or imprisonment until the fine be paid, or until released by due course of law.

The Grand Jury found true bills against Albert Mazor, for attempting to commit a rape, George Lee and —— Jordan, for breaking open the sugar store in the St. Charles Hotel.

STABBING.—Captain Youenes and Lieutenant Morel, of the First, and Lieutenant Beilman, of the Second Municipality police, on Wednesday night arrested at a house on Circus street, near the Poydras market, two Spaniards named Joachim Scatia and Lorenzo Tremantes, charged with stabbing a man whose name we did not learn, on the same evening, at a coffee house on Basin street. The prisoners were brought before Recorder Genin yesterday and remanded to prison until the result of the wounds could be ascertained.

EXAMINATION OF L. C. HORNSBY.—Recorder Baldwin's Court yesterday, was densely crowded on the occasion of the preliminary examination of Mr. L. C. Hornsby, charged with having caused the death of Col. D. H. Twogood.

The first witness introduced was Mr. Josiah Daniels, who testified that he was present in the Arcade on the evening of the fatal affray, and saw Mr. Twogood standing behind the counter (the room being densely crowded), when a gentleman called upon him (Mr. T.) and stated that he had been, while in company with some ladies, stopped by Mr. Hornsby in the gallery. Mr. Twogood, in company with a friend, proceeded up stairs to the gallery. In a few moments he saw Mr. Hornsby, and Mr. Twogood met in the vestibule leading to it, and after exchanging some conversation which he was unable to hear. Mr T. remarked, "I am older than you are, and expected to meet with more respect." Hornsby again replied in a tone too low to be heard by the witness. Mr. T. rejoined, "because you are a pasayne lawyer, you think yourself above such a man as I am." Hornsby's reply was again lost to the witness, in consequence of the noise in the bar room when Mr. T. again replied, "yes, sir, I again say you are a pasayne lawyer and a contemptible puppy." when Hornsby immediately struck Mr. Twogood in the face with his fist, which felled him to the floor. Mr. Mills, who was standing near, exclaimed "Mr. Hornsby, I cannot permit you to do that!" Hornsby, present him from stamping Mr. Twogood twice in the face. Another gentleman, to prevent violence, seized Hornsby, who again succeeded in stamping Mr. T. on the breast. Hornsby then left the vestibule and returned to the gallery. The witness then assisted in carrying Mr. T. to the platform or bridge, (which connects the two buildings)—the blood streaming from his nose and mouth—where he remained five or fifteen minutes before he showed any signs of life.

On being cross examined by the counsel for the accused, the witness stated that at the time of the affray Mr. Twogood had a stick in his hand, but did not raise or attempt to strike with it; that during the conversation previous to the affray, Hornsby placed himself in a menacing attitude by pressing forward, when Mr. T. recoiled and nearly lost his equilibrium.

Mr. Henry Mills was next sworn. He stated, that in company with Mr. Twogood, he had a conversation for some time in the lobby in the gallery on the evening of Mr. Prentice's speech, when some altercation ensued between Mr. Hornsby and Mr T., in consequence of the former having taken a position in the gallery which obstructed the passing of the ladies. In about an hour and a half Mr. T. called upon him in the bar-room and asked him if he would go with him up stairs, as he wished to see Mr. Hornsby for the purpose of asking him why he had treated him as such a cavalierly and ungentlemanly manner. The accused accompanied witness, and when Hornsby's being called from the gallery to the vestibule leading to it, Mr T. asked Hornsby "why he had treated him in such a manner in the early part of the evening—that his treatment was very ungentlemanly, and as he was a much older man he expected to have received more respect from him." Hornsby replied "he did not wish to make or have any disturbance there, but if he wished to have any satisfaction he knew where to find him." Mr. T. then said, "he could, if he wished to do so, give him his reasons for so doing, at any time." Hornsby then remarked, "now go away and leave me, or else I will give you what you deserve, you dem—d old thieving scoundrel!"—at the same time going forward and shaking his finger in Mr. T.'s face. Mr. Twogood rejoined by saying, "what are you but a pasayne lawyer,"—when Hornsby struck him a blow in the face with his fist which felled him to the floor. The witness sprang towards H. who caught hold of his shirt—at the same time stamping twice with all his might upon the head of Mr. T., who was lying on the floor. The witness then wrested from Hornsby the case of Mr. S. which he had taken at the time he had struck him, after which Hornsby returned to the gallery.

At this stage of the investigation, Mr. Soulé, one of the counsel for the accused, desired that the Recorder would proceed no farther in the examination, as from the testimony already elicited, he felt assured that the case would be sent to the Criminal Court; but as the only charge that could be brought against his client would be manslaughter, he desired to know what amount of bail would be required. His Honor remarked, that he would certainly send the case to the Criminal Court, but as the charge under which it would be sent, would be murder, it was consequently not bailable. The prisoner was accordingly committed to the parish jail to await his trial.

☞ At a preliminary meeting of the Mechanics of New Orleans, friends of the late DANIEL H. TWOGOOD, held on the 29th instant, at the Counting-room of Mr. J. Stroud, Mr. HENRY RICHARDS was appointed Chairman, and Mr. SYDNEY RICHARDS Secretary.

The Chairman having stated that the object of this meeting was for the purpose of affording pecuniary aid to his two orphan children, in New York, who, by the sudden loss of their late father, have been thrown upon the world for counsel and support, deem it proper, after an investigation of his pecuniary affairs, to call upon all the friends of the deceased, without distinction, to lead a helping hand in support of the poor orphans.

The following resolutions were reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, and have been unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That there be appointed a committee for each Municipality to collect subscriptions for the purpose of carrying the wishes of this meeting into effect.

Resolved, That a general depository and one receiver be appointed for each Municipality to receive donations.

The following gentlemen were appointed to act on said committee:

First Municipality—John Stroud, receiver, No. 56 Customhouse street; N. Richards, F. Cook, E. H. Hartwell, G. Gobert, Joseph Fernandez, James Williamson, William Brunson.

Second Municipality—D. Sidle, receiver, No. 25 Camp street, E. W. Spaulding, Geo. Bergert, S. L. Fuller, A. W. Scates, S. Miller, John Mitchell, S. Jameson, S. Locke, H. Lathrop, F. D. Gott, J. M. Howell, James H. Baker, S. W. Dakey, D. S. Clark.

Third Municipality—J. Holden, receiver; John Cumminger, Messrs. Warner, Jenkins, Livermore.

Resolved, That the different committees immediately commence to obtain subscriptions, and that they be requested to make their returns to the receivers in the Municipality in which they act.

Resolved further, That the receivers in the Second and Third Municipalities make their returns on the 13th March to the receiver in the First Municipality, to Mr. John Stroud.

Resolved, That this meeting do adjourn until the 13th of March, at 4 o'clock, p. m, to meet at the same place.

HENRY LATHROP, Chairman.

NEWTON RICHARDS, Secretary.

New Orleans, February 29, 1844.

AN AFFRAY.—On Tuesday evening last the peace and tranquility of our city was disturbed by an affray between a Mr John Bell and a free colored woman known by the name of Leese. This affair, as well as we could ascertain, originated from some striking Bell over the head with an iron poker. Mr B. drawing a pistol charged with three buck shot or ball shot Leese in the left side. Mr Bell was arraigned before the honor justice Lockie and held to bail, in the sum of $2,000, for his appearance on the following day.

[Alexander, La., Transcript, 22nd inst.

NEW YORK.—The town elections in Montgomery, Tioga, Broome and Oswego counties, exhibit heavy whig gains. The giant is rousing from his slumbers.

THE NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

In addition to the commercial intelligence which we published yesterday, and which was received in advance of the mail, we find in the Extra *Herald* of the 20 Feb., received yesterday, a summary of the political news, of which we subjoin a synopsis:

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP HIBERNIA, AT BOSTON.

The steam ship Hibernia arrived at Boston, early on Monday morning, with papers from Liverpool to the 4th inst, and London to the 3d inst.

Our Special Express immediately started, and reached our office between four and five o'clock this morning.

This extraordinary express came all the way by land, by horses, riding day and night. Its enormous expense can therefore be easily imagined.

In a commercial point of view, the news is of the highest importance. Cotton has gone off full 1 4d since our last account, with tremendous sales.

The State Trials had gone through seventeen days, and each day was a perfect farce.

Parliament had met. We give the Queen's Speech. Nothing done.

THE STATE TRIALS.

Much space in the *Herald* is occupied with accounts of the prosecutions against O'Connell and others. As yet nothing decisive has been elicited. Onto seven o'clock day Messrs. Whiteside and McDonough spoke in behalf of Messrs Duffy and Barrett. O'Connell was to commence his defence the next day. Great excitement prevails in Dublin, though no outbreaks or disorder had occurred. The Counsels for the Crown are, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Sergeant Warren, Mr. Kewatsr, Q. C., Mr. Manly, Q. C., Mr. Fitzsimon, Q. C., and Messrs. Holmes, Smyle, Baker and Lagent.

The Counsel for the traversers are, Mr. Shell, Mr. Moore, Q. C., Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., Mr. McDonough, Q. C., Mr. Manshon, Q. C., Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q. C., Sir Colleman O'Loghlin, and Messrs. O'Hagan, O'Hea, Close and Pevin.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—*Dublin*, Jan 22d.—The weekly meeting was held today in Conciliation Hall, which was crowded to excess. The Chair was occupied by W. S. O'Brien, Esq., M. P., whose reception was most enthusiastic. There were also present, Mr O'Connell, Esq., M. P., and C. Gowell, Esq., M. P., and, during the day, one of the conspirators, namely, Mr. D. O'Connell, Mr. J. O'Connell, Dr. Gray, Mr. Steele, and Mr. Ray, continued to attend, although during the previous week they withdrew from the Repeal Association. They were received with deafening applause.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It affords me great satisfaction to meet you again in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of profiting by your assistance and advice.

I continue to entertain the hope that the general peace so necessary to the prosperity and happiness of all nations will continue uninterrupted.

I have formed relations with the King of the French, and the good understanding happily established between my government and that of his majesty, will, I doubt not, continue to be the source of the most valuable advantages of the princes and states, confirm me in this expectation.

I have reason to hope that the treaty which I have concluded with the Emperor of China shall be laid before you, and I rejoice to think that it will, in its results, prove highly advantageous to the trade of this country.

I regret, however, that it is not in my power to avail myself of your friendly assistance, until I by you to communicate to those about you represent, and accept yourselves, my profound regret at the loss of the Prince Consort, whose death, I trust, may by this interval, and I assure you that I regret my inability to accept it, the more, because you have so kindly taken the trouble to come so far, personally to attend it.

Accept, gentlemen, my cordial thanks for the liberal estimate you have made, and the flattering expression of your confidence in my loyalty. It is true, as you have justly remarked, that measures to which I have given my support, have often been misrepresented or misunderstood, and have been made the subject of misconception and detraction. I have confided, however, into the impartial judgment of my country, in the ultimate justice of my conduct, and I have not been disappointed in their results. I have laid down all extraneous and unconstitutional influence, and I have found the cooperation to which I have looked, in the satisfaction of feeling that all parties, those with whom I agree, as well as those with whom I am constitutionally in other, unanimously agree in the maintenance of the laws, and in awarding to the malcontent demands on the moral and military establishments from the various parts of a widely extended Empire.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I congratulate you on the improved condition of several important branches of trade and manufacture of the country.

I trust that the increased demand for labor has relieved, in a corresponding degree, many classes of my faithful subjects from suffering and privation, which, if long continued, would be productive of the most disastrous consequences.

Of the great extent to which the public expenditure, I have no doubt, you will be prepared to deplore, public income will be amply sufficient to defray the charges upon it.

I have reason to be satisfied in considering all matters connected with the financial concerns of the country, you may bear in mind the consequences of accumulating debt during the time of peace, and that you will feel, I trust, that the maintenance of public credit, the maintenance of which concerns equally the permanent interest and the honor and reputation of a great country.

Gentlemen of the Commons, I embrace your the opportunity with regard to pauper notice to the Bank of England on the subject of the revision of its charter.

The short period which remains for the session of Parliament, and previously to the arrival of the period assigned for closing such a house, the state of the law with regard to the property of the Bank of England, and of those engaged in the establishment, should be brought under your consideration.

At the close of the last session of Parliament, I declared my fixed determination to maintain union into the legislature union between Great Britain and Ireland.

I expressed at the same time, my earnest desire to cooperate with Parliament in the adoption of all such measures as might tend to improve the social condition of Ireland, and to develope, and to the natural resources of that part of the United Kingdom.

I am resolved to act in strict conformity with the declaration. I feel no doubt that you will, in the same spirit, and in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunals.

My attention has been directed to the state of the law and practice with regard to the occupation of land in Ireland.

I have deemed it advisable to institute extensive local inquiries into a subject of so much importance, and have appointed a commission was ample authority to conduct the requisite investigations.

I recommend to your serious consideration the exact and probably final that a revision of the law of registration, taken in conjunction with other evils at present in operation, would produce a material diminution of the number of voters, and that it may be advisable on that account to consider the state of the law, with a view to an extension of the county franchise in Ireland.

I commend to your deliberation the various important questions of public policy which will necessarily come under your review, with full confidence in your loyalty and wisdom, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God to direct and favor your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of my people.

The Globe of Saturday states, on the authority of a city correspondent, that the Bank of England is to ask for a renewal of its charter from the present government. It is said that in return the bank is to grant the government to any plan for reducing the interest of Consols, by advancing a large sum of money to pay off those creditors of the nation who may be unwilling to submit to the reduction. Bank stock had been in consequence. The times of Saturday treats the subject slightly, and the Morning Herald of the same date contends that the Globe has been misinformed. The Herald presents seems disposed, however, to adhere to its statements; and in confirmation, refers to the fact that the governor and deputy governor of the bank had of late been in unusually frequent attendance at Downing street.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin states that Prussia is about to conclude a treaty with the United States of North America, for the extradition of some classes of criminals. It appears that a civil suit respecting the sale of a large tract of Louisiana, the documents concerning which sale have been sent from Louisiana to the American Ambassador at Berlin, has given him occasion to ask for the same measures against a German family formerly residing in Louisiana, but now settled in Berlin. The request of the American ambassador has been referred to the consideration of reciprocity. It is to be hoped that the treaty will extend to all the States of the Union.

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, February 19th, 1844.

Gentlemen:

A small breeze sprung up this morning in the Senate, which, for a few moments, stirred the smooth surface of the waters in that grave body. Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to authorize the purchase of a large number of copies of the History of Oregon, and other North Western Territories, by a Mr. Greenhow.

Mr. Benton opposed the measure with great vehemence and earnestness, and gave the Chairman notice that he would fight it inch by inch. There had been too much of this publishing of books to be distributed among members of Congress, and at the public expense already; he considered it a system of fraud and plunder —of monstrous abuse and unpardonable plunder. One set of members vote certain works into their own pockets; another set comes after them, and they slunt have the same, and something besides—and so on and on. He spoke of the Congressional Dictionary of the United States, which had already, self understood him to say, cost half a million of dollars, and would cost a great deal more. There were other works, also, which had cost large sums of money. He had himself refused to receive such publications, and so had Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Archer and Mr. Buchanan advocated the bill, striking out that section, however, which provided for distributing the work to members of Congress. They were in favor of our retaining every inch of ground that belonged to us in Oregon, and thought that this work proved our title to that Territory more clearly than it had ever before been established. Under the Spanish title, they said, that we could claim as far North as 54 degrees and 40 minutes; but upon no other ground could we claim farther North than 42 degrees. Mr. Greenhow had searched just Spanish records, and had presented them to the world, in his book, and as he thus strengthened our title to that country, they were in favor of his publication.

Mr. Benton replied with increased feeling and warmth. As to the Territory of Oregon, he would never consent to yield one inch of it to Great Britain, nor would it be done. It would not be a North Western Boundary Treaty. The honor and character of the union would be sustained. The matter would not be settled on a balance sheet account—was in a merchant's counting-house, but national honor, national character, as well as national interests, would be taken into account.

The subject was finally laid over till to-morrow, for the purpose of proceeding to the special orders of the day, which was Mr. McDuffie's bill—upon which Mr Phelps continued his speech, which, though delivered in a monotonous manner and without animation, was nevertheless strong in argument, abounding in imperfect but telling, and admirably illustrated. It will read well, and is calculated, for farmers, mechanics, and others of that stamp, as well as by those who have higher pretensions to a knowledge of the subject.

In the House, a long petition and memorial day, a breeze was expected from the presentation of abolition petitions by Mr. Adams and Mr. Giddings, but though they presented many petitions, there were none to which exception could be taken.

Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire, presented a memorial from the citizens of the members of the Legislature of Rhode Island, against the interference of the President in putting down the Dorr insurrection, and asking an inquiry into the constitutionality of the Constitution under which the two members of Congress from that State were elected. Mr. Burke called for the reading of the memorial, which abundantly set forth the facts against the law and order party in that State, and as soon as it was read Mr. Burke moved that it be referred to the select committee on elections, and called the previous question. Mr. Cushing, from Rhode Island, requested him to withdraw it, to allow him to make some explanations, but he should not consent. Mr. Cushing then rose to lay the whole subject on the table—less, he said, he—The main question was then put and carried by a vast majority, and so the memorial was referred to the select committee, and so the House was relieved from the emb