The New-Orleans Bee.

No 63: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 1497

Steam Packets.

FOR LITTLE ROCK, Van Buren, Fort Smith and Fort Gibson.—The splendid passenger steamboat ARKANSAS, Captain Penny wit, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Friday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to HARTWELL, RIDDER & CARMAN, 41 Poydras.

FOR ST MARTINSVILLE, Atakapas—The fine packet and fast running steamer PATRICK HENRY, R. J. Dorsey, master, will leave for the above and all the intermediate landings on Saturday March 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to P. J. FAYE & Co. 12 Conti.

Steamer CHAMPION to LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI.—This elegant fast running Passenger Steamer will be here on Sunday, and prepare for Louisville and Cincinnati on Wednesday next, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage, apply to HARTWELL, RIDDER & CARMAN, 14 Poydras st.

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid fast running passenger steamer ALABAMIAN, Capt. O'Conner, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m. For freight or passage having accommodations unsurpassed by any boat plying, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras.

OUACHITA PACKET.—For Ecore fabre Scarborough, Bucks and Beason's Landing, Arkansas, Bayou Bartholomew, Monroe, Camden, Harrison Bargis, Little Tennessee and Black Rivers, Louisiana.—The steamer GOY. MOREHEAD, 11 tons burthen, master, will leave as above and all intermediate landings, on Friday the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to J W WOODLAND & Co, 85 Common st.

FOR ST LOUIS on Sunday, the 17th inst.—The splendid steamer LOUISIANA, W Tuttle, master, is now receiving freight, and will leave for St Louis and all intermediate landings on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board at the Levee or at the office on the levee, L. V. HUERMANN & Co. 2 Tchoupitoulas.

FOR ST LOUIS and ILLINOIS RIVER—The fine passenger steamer CONGRESS, Capt Murphy, is now receiving freight and will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply to HARTWELL, RIDDER & CARMAN, 41 Poydras.

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. HAYNE, will leave New Orleans every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and return Sate every Monday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.

On the Wednesday trip, will go to Point Coupée and Waterloo.

The rate of Passage is the same as charged by all the Packets.

N. B. Passengers will be forwarded to Point Coupée and Waterloo free of charge, by the Packet Brilliant.

FOR MEMPHIS and BAYOU SARA, Louisiana.—The fine packet boat MAMMOTH, Capt. Joseph M Converse—This elegant Mammoth Packet will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on the 10th March, and will have immediate despatch. This boat was built under the superintendence of Capt. Converse, expressly for the Memphis and Sara trade—the engines and boilers are entirely new and the owners have spared no expense in fitting out the boat, to make her a match or beat on the Mississippi river. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co. Agent, 24 Poydras st.

NOTICE.—REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, SAZE and Intermediate Ports.—The fine steamer FAME, Jordan Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as follows: The Fame will leave New-Orleans every Wednesday at 9 o'clock, and return to New-Orleans on Saturday, Friday, at 7 o'clock, and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jordan requests passengers and merchants generally to call on board the beautiful steamer, as the boat will positively leave at the hour named.

Captain Jordan hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a share of their patronage.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to JACQUES LAROSE, Agent, 21 Old Levee.

P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame to Mr. Jacques Larose, informs the public that there will be no interruption to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips on Saturday next.

SAMUEL TOBY, Commission Merchant, New York.

ADVANCES made on shipments of Cotton, Sugar, Lard, &c., consigned to my friends, New York and Boston. FIELD & Co, 90 Old Levee.

ADVANCES made on cotton 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.

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 24 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the National Hotel.

CLARK ADVANCES ON PRODUCE of every American growth, as will be made by the subscribers on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs Rowes, Godfrey & Robinson, Liverpool, or to Joseph Coppinger, Esq. Boston. PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras.

EMILE JOINS, Commission Merchant and Importer of West-Indian Produce, COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SEGARS. Always on hand a supply of choice wines—Rhenish Madeira Champagne, Claret, French white wine, &c. &c. No. 26 Grevier st.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 11th March, 1844. THE Bank is purchasing Bills of Exchange on Europe. FRED. FERRY, Cashier.

WRITING PAPER—200 reams large and medium 20, 24, 28 and 32 lbs. for sale by FIELD & Co. 90 Magazine.

FRENCH BLANKETS—For sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville.

MADEIRA WINE in bottles for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS of all sizes for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville.

COFFEE—Laguayra coffee in store and for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez.

PORK—320 bbls, of superior prime, for sale by HOLLIS & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st.

HAMS—50 pcks Bacon Hams, in store, and for sale by BULLIN & WOODRUFF, 80 Camp st.

HAIR—Incense hair, comprising a general assortment, for sale by RIDER & Co, 10 Magazine.

WOOL HATS—40 cases black and drab wool hats, for sale by FROST & Co, 31 Magazine.

PALM LEAF HATS—100 cases fine and common qualities, now in store, for sale by FROST & Co, 31 Magazine st.

APPLE JELLY—4 kegs in store and for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas.

FLOUR—300 bbls fine brands, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas.

PIGS TONGUES—30 kit bbls, in store and for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 92 Tchoupitoulas.

LARD—120 kegs prime lard, in store and for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 92 Tchoupitoulas.

SOAP—100 box brown and yellow, in store, for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 92 Tchoupitoulas.

NEST CASKS—50 nests New Haven molasses casks, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

BRIMSTONE—12 casks brimstone, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier.

CASTOR OIL, first quality, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez.

BEEF—for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez.

SIDES AND SHOULDERS—for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez.

SOAP AND TALLOW—ANGLO—for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez.

HAMS, in cases, also, Assorting, extra for family use, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez.

PORK Prime, mess, M O and P O, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez.

LARD—20 bbls and 100 kegs in store and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras.

HOOPS—a bales first sort Boston hoops, in store and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras.

SALERATUS—30 cases good quality, in store and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—30 bbls, for sale by NEVILLE & Co, 156 Tchoupitoulas.

ALE—30 hogsheads refined for sale by FIELD & Co, 90 Old Levee.

BEEF—8 beef at Bonnet's inspection, for sale by W J BRYAN & Co, 98 Commerce.

TALLOW—4 kegs tallow, a good article, in store, for sale by W J BRYAN & Co, 98 Commerce.

CHEESE—50 bbls Western Reserve cheese, in store, for sale by W J BRYAN & Co, 98 Commerce.

ROSIN—15 bbls rosin in store, for sale by W J BRYAN & Co, 98 Commerce.

BEANS—30 bbls red beans in store, for sale by W J BRYAN & Co, 98 Commerce.

BACON—50 cases shoulders, sides and rissins in store and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras.

RICE—40 casks in store and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras.

CORDAGE—20 cases cordage yellow, 50 do green, for sale by FIELD & Co, 90 Old Levee.

RAISINS AND FIGS—1000 bxs M R Raisins, 900 drums Smyrna figs, for sale by FIELD & Co, 90 Old Levee.

BEEF—100 bbls prime beef, at inspection, for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras.

PORK—Mess, M O, Prime and P O, at inspection and for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras.

TALLOW—10 bbls, for sale by MILLW WORSLEY & FORMAN, 75 Tchoupitoulas.

LARD—275 kegs good quality, for sale by MILLW WORSLEY & FORMAN, 75 Tchoupitoulas.

WHALE OIL—10 bbls bleached refined whale oil, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine.

SEGARS—Assortment of choice Havana segars, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee st.

HAVANA COFFEE, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

SWEETMEATS—Havana fresh, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

DEMIJOHNS of 1, 2 and gals landing, for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

COGNAC BRANDY, for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

HOLLAND GIN for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

MARSEILLES WINE—for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

BOTTLES—For sale by O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

PEPPER—for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee.

HAMS—500 new J Reynolds & Sons cures cured for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras.

CHOCOLATE—50 boxes Chocolate, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH, 15 1844.

☞ An assembly of the members of the DEMOCRATIC WHIG ASSOCIATION of the First Municipality will be held this evening, the 15th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Club Room, Blanco's house.—Matters of great importance being before the Association, the attendance of all the Whigs of the First Municipality is required.

By order of the President.

L. HERMANN, } Secretaries.
J. DAVID, }

CLAY CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Clay Club will be held This Evening, at seven o'clock.

At which Governor Jones, of Tennessee, and several other distinguished strangers, will be present.

ALFRED ROUSSEAU, }
C. C. WILLIAMS, } Sec'ys.
J. R. VIENNE, }

CLAY CLUB.

At a meeting of the members of the Clay Club, held on Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, the following officers were duly elected officers of the Club, to wit:—

President:
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.
Vice Presidents:
First Municipality—GUSTAVE CRUZAT, WM. L. HODGE.
Second " — L. MATHEWS, JAMES SAUL.
Third " — F. GARDERE, A. VIAVANT.
Secretaries:
ALFRED ROUSSEAU, }
C. C. WILLIAMS, }
J. R. VIENNE, }
ALFRED ROUSSEAU, }
C. C. WILLIAMS, } Sec's.
ALPHONSE CANONGE, }

CLAY CLUB.

Resolved, That the Whigs of this city be requested to meet at their respective Wards of each municipality, on next Monday night, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aldermen in the several municipal Councils, to be supported by the Whig party at the ensuing April elections.

Resolved, That each ward be requested to elect at the same time as many persons as it may have AlderMen, as delegates to a City Convention, to be held at 7 o'clock, on the Wednesday evening following, at the St Louis Hotel, for the purpose of nominating Whig Candidates for Mayor and Recorder.

Resolved, That the Whig Association of each municipality, be requested to meet at their respective Club Rooms, on Saturday evening, to designate the place where the Whigs of each ward shall meet.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the several whig papers of the city.

ALFRED ROUSSEAU, }
C. C. WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.
J. R. VIENNE, }

"FREE TRADE."

The following extract from Mr. CLAY's speech in the Senate, in 1832, says the Richmond Whig, gives a lively picture of the effects of "Free Trade." There is no doubt of the truth of what is here said. It is not "Free Trade," for that is a chimera of the imagination, it is the British Colonial system, the advocates of these measures, wish to fasten us. We must return to the old state of Colonial Vassalage, when it was thought incapacitated to allow the Colonies to manufacture so much as a *hole nail*. Such will be the blessed truths of what is facetiously termed "Free Trade!"

"When gentlemen have succeeded in their designs of an immediate or gradual abolition of the American System, what is their substitute? Free Trade! Free Trade! The call for free trade is as unavailing as the cry of a spoiled child, for the moon, or for any other star that glitter in the firmament of heaven. It never has existed, never will exist. Trade implies at least two parties. To be free, it should be fair, equal and reciprocal. But if we throw our ports wide open to the admission of foreign productions, free of all duty, what ports of any foreign nation shall we find open to the free admission of our exports? Which of these break down all barriers to free trade on our part, but the work will not be complete until foreign powers shall remove their prohibitions, and restrictions, on our side, and restrictions, prohibitions and exclusions on the other. The halls and the bars, and the chains of all other nations shall be thrown down, if it shall be possible, that our industry and commerce would accommodate themselves to the unequal and unjust state of things, that would be the necessarily of our nature, that it would itself to all circumstances. The wretched prisoner incarcerated in a jail, after a long time becomes reconciled to his solitude, and regularly notches down his passing days on the stone dungeon.

"Gentlemen deceive themselves, it is not Free Trade that they are recommending to your acceptance. It is in effect the British colonial system that we are invited to adopt, and, if their policy prevail, it will lead substantially to the re-colonization of these States into the commercial dominion of Great Britain.

TOBACCO INSPECTION.—We have been requested to state, that the committee of the Senate, to whom was *referred* the House bill, entitled: "An act regulating the inspection of tobacco in hogsheads and casks," will meet in the Senate Chamber this evening at 5 o'clock, where persons desirous of imparting information on the subject matter of the bill will have an opportunity to do so.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. DAWSON, of Louisiana, has been kept from his seat in the House of Representatives for some time past by a most painful and protracted indisposition. He has had the benefit of the medical attendance and the sympathy of a numerous friends. Gov. WICKLIFFE, with his usual liberal and generous hospitality, has taken him to his house, where he is surrounded by the cheering and kind attentions of his amiable family. We are informed that Mr. DAWSON is now able to resume his place in Congress.—*National Intelligencer, March 6.*

CINTI DAMOREAU.—This exquisite artiste takes a benefit this evening at the Orleans Theatre, when she will appear in two acts of the Barber of Seville and in the operetta of the Nightingale—in each of which she has no competitor in this country, nor superior in any other.

The career of Madame CINTI DAMOREAU has been singularly brilliant, from her debut, at the age of 14, at the Italian Opera, Paris, then under the direction of the famous Catalani, to the close of her European performances.

In 1822 she filled a successful engagement at the Ital an Opera, London, whence she returned to Paris to take amongst the most distinguished vocalists of the time. Two years afterwards she sang for the first time in the French language, the same part she appears in this evening in the Nightingale, and with such effect that she was taken to the Grand Opera, where she remained until 1835.

It was in 1829 that she sung in the "Matrimonia Segreto", with SONTAG and MALIBRAN, and was adjudged equal to either of these splendid vocalists.

From 1835 to '40 she was the principal attraction of the Comic Opera, Paris, where she sung the Domino Noir, two hundred and eighteen nights consecutively. For two years she has been travelling through Europe and the United States, and in every city in which she has sung, has reaped the highest professional honors.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers of the 5th instant contain the proceedings of a most enthusiastic meeting, held at the Tabernacle on the preceding evening, at which the friends of HENRY CLAY gathered in countless numbers. The meeting is described as the largest and most imposing assemblage that has taken place in that city for years.

A number of patriotic addresses were delivered upon the occasion; but one in particular made by Dr. BACON speech which he had been some two months gestating; theme was "*the Time—the Purpose and the Man*"—a splendid subject which he treated with commensurate ability.

At the close of the business of the meeting twelve hearty cheers were given for "HARRY OF THE WEST," after which the vast assemblage dispersed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to J. B. STEEL, for a copy of the "United States Complete Practical Receipt Book", which appears to be a useful publication to all classes.

Also, "White's Universal History", which is a compendium, on a new system, of the history of the world from the earliest times to the treaty of Vienna, with a summary of leading events since that period.

CRIMINAL COURT.—William Fyhes, was yesterday put upon trial charged with contravening the gaming laws and found not guilty.

Jacob Frank, was also tried for a similar offence. The Jury not being able to agree upon a verdict, he was discharged from custody.

Simon Edwards and Jacob Nesbitt, were put upon trial for knocking down and robbing of $7 50 cents in money and a watch and guard-chain, on the 19th December last, a Mr. ——, whom they had decoyed from the Levee to a vacant lot in the rear of the city new Canal street. They were both found guilty.

☞ The examination of Major Dunn, charged with escaping a pistol at and knocking out two of the front teeth of Mr. Belden, the proprietor of the Planter's Hotel, took place yesterday before Recorder Baldwin. The Major was ordered to find bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

ANOTHER DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Yesterday morning between two and three o'clock the steamboat *Rainbow*, Capt. Sellick, which runs as a weekly packet between this city and Bayou Sara, while descending the river, a mile and a half below Jefferson College, 55 miles below this city, was run into by steamboat *American Eagle* Capt. Montgomery bound hence for Louisville which struck her on the larboard guard opposite the boilers, tearing away the guard from the bow to the stairs which ascend to the cabin, and cutting into the hull nearly to the water line. The concussion threw down both the chimneys, one of which fell overboard, and broke the connecting pipe under the boilers, filling the lower deck of the boat full of steam, instantly killing a white man named John Williams, who was employed as a deck hand, who was asleep on deck immediately under the place where it separated, dangerously scalding three negro fire, men and severely scalding two white deck passengers, one of them named Michael Muldowney, who resides in this city. The cause which led to the accident was the waving of a signal light on the right bank of the river (descending) to which both of the boats were steering—the *American Eagle* was in the act of crossing the river to take in the passenger who was hailing her, when she came in contact, in the middle of the river, with the Rainbow which was rounding to, to ascertain the cause of the signal.

We understand that Capt. Sellick attaches no blame to those who had charge of the *American Eagle*, the engines of which were stopped and backed as soon as it was discovered that a collision must ensue. Capt. Montgomery rendered every assistance in his power and laid alongside of the Rainbow until his service were no longer needed. About daylight the steamer *Ambassador*, Capt. BRENNAN, from Vicksburgh, rounded to and took the Rainbow in tow and brought her back to the city gratuitously, and during the time he was engaged in so doing, rendered every attention to the officers and passengers of the Rainbow. The wounded were immediately upon their arrival at the Levee, conveyed to the Charity Hospital. The damage done to the Rainbow we understand will not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Forrest is announced this evening in his celebrated character of *Jack Cade*, being the last night of his engagement.

METAIRIE RACES.—A post match for $500 aside, half forfeit, between Fergus Duplantier and W. P. Greer, Esqrs. with any two year old colt or filly bred by either party, mile heats, came off yesterday. The following is the result:

Wm. P. Greer's br. f. by Tarleton, dam by Tiger. 1 1
Fergus Duplantier's ch. c. by imp. Jordan. 2 2
Time, 2:01, 2:02.

Track very muddy. They took the lead and kept it, throughout both heats.

METAIRIE RACES.—The races over this beautiful course recommence to-day for the Proprietor's Purse of $100, two mile heats, to which there are five entrees, viz: Col. Bingaman's ch. c. by Kentucky; R. Ker's *Blue Bonnet*; Lin Cook's *Ann Hoyt*; F. Duplantier's *Dan Tucker*; and John F. Miller's *Bellissima*. To-morrow will be the three mile race, and on Sunday we are to have the four mile race, as well as the best three in five, thus affording more sport in one day than usever offered on any course in this vicinity.

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.—The following are the prices brought by the blooded stock sold on Tuesday last, for cash, by order of the Executor of the late James Jackson:

Gr. c, 1 y. o, brother to Reel, $700, H. Hopkins.
Ch. c, 1 y. o, brother to Peytona, $700, H. Hopkins.
Ch. c, 1 y. o, by Glencoe out of Tagalie, $210, F. Duplantier.
B. c, 1 y. o, by Glencoe, dam by *Sir Archie*, $230, A. Fière.
B. c, 1 y. o, by Glencoe out of imp. Refuge, $170, W. J. Minor.
Ch. c, 1 y. o, by Glencoe out of Gas Light, $300, Kenner J. Huddlestone.
Ch. f, 3 y. o, by Glencoe out of Extant, $170, Dr. Mercer.
B. c, 3 y. o, by Pacific, dam by English Trevisine, $250, Gen. Lewis.
B. g, 4 y. o, by Glencoe, dam Eliza by Reubens, $150, J. W. Slack.
G. g, 4 y. o, by imp. Fop, dam by Leviathan, $205, M. Garrow.
C. f, 4 y. o, by imp. St. Giles, dam by Leviathan, $150 Dr. Mercer.

☞ Coroner Davis held an inquest yesterday upon the body of John Williams, who came to his death by the accidental board the steamer *Rainbow*.

ROBBERY.—The bed room of Mr. Alcide Valeton, on Bienville street, was entered on Wednesday afternoon and robbed of two silver spoons and forks, and a pistol.

☞ Peter Francisco was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a shirt, the property of Mr. Michael Marchaud.

BURGLARY.—The tailor's store at the corner of Dauphin and St. Peter streets, was entered on Wednesday night by some daring burglars, and robbed of a quantity of cloth and wearing apparel of the value of five or six hundred dollars. Yesterday morning officers Trescazes and Decoux, of the First Municipality police, arrested a man called Daniel Jackson alias David alias John Little John, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, March 5th, 1844.

GENTLEMEN,

In the Senate Mr. Choate presented memorials from the Legislature of Massachusetts; namely on the subject of the French spoliation claims, and one instructing their Senators and recommending their Representatives to use their endeavors to have our international difficulties adjusted without war.

Mr. Barrow presented resolutions from the Legislature of Louisiana, asking Government to grant patents to certain lands in that State.

The bill granting a certain amount of land for the improvement of the Rox and Wisconsin rivers was taken up, amendments offered, discussed, and the bill laid over.

The remainder of the day was spent in considering a bill for the relief of certain naval contractors, of but little general interest.

In the House Mr. Adams moved to take up from the table the report of the committee on rules—decided by the speaker to be not in order.

Mr. McDowell's report proposing to retrench the expenses of the House by reducing the pay of certain officers, pages and others employed—not of members—was taken up, and after undergoing some discussion, it was agreed that it was rather "small potatoes," and very few of them, and therefore laid on the table.

The Senate bill making an appropriation to pave Pennsylvania avenue, was next taken up. Sundry lucofoco members—Mr. Jones, from Tennessee, Mr. Hamblin, of Maine; and some others, were awfully horrified at such a bill. They had read the constitution all through, word by word, spelling each word, I suppose, and nothing about paving Pennsylvania avenue, was to be found in it—and therefore it was unconstitutional—and therefore the people of the city and strangers must wade in the mud, in wet weather, and be smothered with dust in dry, another year or two. What sage legislators the people do send here! The bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Levy, of Florida, called up his resolution directing the President to give notice to the British government of the intention of this government to abrogate the article in the treaty of Washington providing for a mutual surrender of fugitives from justice, delivered a long speech which he had been some two months gestating.

Mr. Giddings moved to print a communication from the President, on the Speaker's table, upon this subject, and took occasion to reply to Mr. Levy.

Mr. Pettit of Indiana, was opposed to abrogating the article of the treaty and to printing the communication. He thought the article in question the best part of the treaty.

Mr Adams replied in part to Mr Levy very briefly, but with very great pungency, making him appear not very wise, to say the least of it. He deprecated in strong language and in the most emphatic manner the constant efforts manifested by some to create a bad feeling and ill-blood between the two nations. From my heart, he said, the transition was a easy one to blows—and what blows would be given when two such nations as the United States and Great Britain struck. There was the slavery question, the Oregon question, and the Texas question—these, he said, were constantly stirred up, and irritating things said. No one alone was sufficient to produce bad temper between the two nations, but all of them together; and the constant repetition of these, with provoking and taunting remarks, would produce a feeling that would become like subpoer, and resell in war if not checked.

The communication was ordered to be printed.

Some unimportant business was transacted and the House adjourned.

It seems to be settled, in private circles at least, that Mr Walker of Mississippi will be nominated as Secretary of State. As to his qualification, that is one *any chance*.

It was rumored to-day that Mr Mallory of Virginia, has a message of "*the Gazette*" ready to be delivered as Secretary of the Navy; but I put no faith in that report; Mr Saunders, I presume, will be the man.

HAWKEYE.

The whigs of Pennsylvania held their State Convention yesterday at Harrisburgh, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor and for Canal Commissioner (one to be elected every year). I have not heard of the result. When a glorious body your State Convention voted Two three the right spirit.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

TUESDAY, March 12th 1844.

The President laid before the Senate, a letter from the President *pro tem* of the Union Bank, communicating the information called for by the resolution passed yesterday.

The Senate took up the bill fixed for the special order of the day, providing for the voluntary liquidation of the Union Bank, together with the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee to whom the said bill was referred.

Mr. Morse said, that having been on the Committee to whom the original bill had been referred, and having made but a very brief report, recommending the adoption of that bill with some slight amendments, he deemed it proper to enter into a more minute examination of the question involved, now that the measure was before the Senate, and he exhibited the grounds that induced him as a member of the Committee to recommend its adoption with some slight modification. An important man, unacquainted with Legislative affairs, would easily be imposed upon by the specious report presented by the senator from Washita, and would indulge the apprehension so forcibly urged in that able report, and that the Union Bank was applying for some extraordinary favor, which, if granted, would, it seemed, overturn a settled system and violate well settled and judicious principles.

But what required Mr. Morse, is the fact: The original bill simply allows the stockholders to do that which they could only be forced to do after incurring the penalty of forfeiture of their charter. That bank has not violated the provisions of its charter and if it be now implied to stands in the penalty of forfeiture, rather than the penalty arises, as he would hereafter show, from any informalgement of the bank, or any deficiency or inability in fulfilling its obligations. The bill simply enables the stockholders to discharge an obligation in legislative language, if they should be unable to revert to first principles. He would therefore read the 37th and 38th sections of the act of 1842 to provide for the liquidation of the bank; and it would depen upon competition that the bill contemplated no new provision and only provided the object of securing the best interest of the stockholders and consequently as he judged it, the best interest of the State.

[Here Mr. Morse read the 37th and 38th sections of the law of 1842, in connection with the first and second sections of the original bill.]

The time for convening the stockholders in the 38th section of the law of 1842, is fixed for 90 days, whereas in the present bill it has been abridged to 30 days; which delay he thought sufficient for the purpose of assembling the stockholders.

It is well known, said Mr. Morse, what were the peculiar circumstances under which the two acts providing for the liquidation of the bank, as regards the two property banks then immediately contemplated, were passed. The memorandum that caused the former administration introduced a strong measure, for the purpose of securing their proper liquidation and for protecting the interests of the State. It was apprehended that the two property banks were about to the fact, that at two meetings, resolutions were offered to incorporate the property funds to meet the indebtedness of the Bank abroad; and although there was actually plenty of money in the vaults for that purpose, and exchanges were favorable, the resolutions were, he presented, was laid upon the table; and thus the Bank is to be compelled to forfeit the forfeiture of its charter, and the dishonor of the State upon the bonds made in its favor. She was to be forced to incur the disgrace of foreseeing her obligations.

(Mr Dawson here asked the Senator from Attakapas if he was not aware that a resolution for that purpose had once been offered in the Senate at the meeting of the bank.)

Mr Morse resumed.—He was not aware that such was the fact, but he was glad to hear it. It proved that public opinion began to be felt.

He would put it to the Senate, whether duty it was to forbear to do anything which would enable the stockholders to be made between the Union Bank and the property funds new in liquidation, and whether the stockholders of that institution were not fairly entitled to have a trial, without some voice in the administration of its affairs, and whether such a course would be prejudicial to the interests of the State?

The Union Bank was chartered in 1837—twelve years ago, and it has done perhaps what no other similar institution has accomplished. It has paid regularly a dividend every six months, or within a reasonable time, and punctually met the interest on its bonds; and this, too under the most difficult times, with some occasional misunderstanding and at every rate on account of the difference of exchanges. Is not this some guarantee that the institution will be able to under the charge of its stockholders, and is it not a fair presumption that it has been guided in the same loosing as the Citizens' Bank. The pressure and difficulties of the time are passing away, and we have the dawn of brighter days. During the most critical periods and the most adverse circumstances, this institution has sustained itself and fulfilled its obligations. The State has not been called upon to her guarantee for a single debtor and she is now ready to pay in a month, if we—the slightest apprehension for the security of the faith of the State. It is then unreasonable to infer that nothing monstrous to ask that the principle of liquidation proposed in the bill was brought by the course pursued towards her, should be entrusted to her stockholders with the participants in of the charter, upon guarantee of the State, which would, it seemed, and upon exhibiting positively, that the assets of the Bank are sufficient to meet its liabilities, and secure to the property funds of the State? What possible risk can the State incur by permitting the Bank to go into liquidation under the terms prescribed. He was unable to see that it met that such vehement opposition, for himself, he felt no fear on the security of our nature, that it would itself to all circumstances. The wretched prisoner incarcerated in a jail, after a long time becomes reconciled to his solitude, and regularly notches down his passing days on the stone dungeon.

"Gentlemen deceive themselves, it is not Free Trade that they are recommending to your acceptance. It is in effect the British colonial system that we are invited to adopt, and, if their policy prevail, it will lead substantially to the re-colonization of these States into the commercial dominion of Great Britain.

Mr Morse hoping that the report of the majority of the committee

Now as the statement that the Bank is under the necessity of going into liquidation, he would reply that the Bank had no intention of going into liquidation, and that it was not in the power of the Bank for the purpose of her charter, but the course that the directors on the part of the State have proper to take in the premises upon her that necessity. He had been on a committee that carefully examined the condition of the Bank, and their examination were unanimously of opinion that the Bank can collect before the first of July of the present year $900,000 and that it will be able to meet the balance of the installment, provided the debt can be paid due, and to make available the stockholders. The Bank then is perfectly sound and able to pay every debt. But because the State withholds the $1,000,000 due to the Bank is that a reason why the Bank should be taken out of the control of the stockholders and placed under that of the State? Under the benefit of the act securing the proceeds of the crops, the Bank has been enabled during the last year to draw in a considerable amount, and with the increase in lieu of our two staples—cotton and sugar—she will be able to realize in the year double the amount collected last year. There can be then no doubt of her entire ability to go on and meet every dollar she owes. Under the difficulties resulting in the bankruptcy of the State, the Bank has been compelled to suspend specie payments, and it is now the duty of the State to make good the debt of the State, and that by taking them out of the hands of their directors and by placing them immediately under the control of the State, through commissioners appointed by the State, it would be the best means of securing their faithful liquidation, and in fact, if there was any error, or error if there was too great a strictness in the enactments, it was in favor of the State.

But it may be asked if the act of 1842 is considered sufficient for the purpose, why does not the Union Bank wind itself up under that act, and where is the necessity of passing the present bill? The peculiar circumstances in which that bank is placed, rendered it necessary to adopt a different test. The directors appointed by the State and those appointed by the stockholders have had themselves in acting on that attitude, and as they are usually divided, it would be done by the directors on the part of the stockholders, to which the direction on the part of the State would be opposed. The whole business of the Bank is brought to a close. He (Mr Morse) has had free access to the books of the Bank and to the Minutes, and yet could not find out the fact, that at two meetings, resolutions were offered to incorporate the property funds to meet the indebtedness of the Bank abroad; and although there was actually plenty of money in the vaults for that purpose, and exchanges were favorable, the resolutions were, he presented, was laid upon the table; and thus the Bank is to be compelled to forfeit the forfeiture of her Charter, and the dishonor of the State upon the bonds made in its favor. She was to be forced to incur the disgrace of foreseeing her obligations.

(Mr Dawson here asked the Senator from Attakapas if he was not aware that a resolution for that purpose had once been offered in the Senate at the meeting of the bank.)

Mr Morse resumed.—He was not aware that such was the fact, but he was glad to hear it. It proved that public opinion began to be felt.

He would put it to the Senate, whether duty it was to forbear to do anything which would enable the stockholders to be made between the Union Bank and the property funds new in liquidation, and whether the Stockholders of that institution were not fairly entitled to have a trial, without some voice in the administration of its affairs, and whether such a course would be prejudicial to the interests of the State?

The Union Bank was chartered in 1837—twelve years ago, and it has done perhaps what no other similar institution has accomplished. It has paid regularly a dividend every six months, or within a reasonable time, and punctually met the interest on its bonds; and this, too under the most difficult times, with some occasional misunderstanding and at every rate on account of the difference of exchanges. Is not this some guarantee that the institution will be able under the charge of its stockholders, and is it not a fair presumption that it has been guided in the same loosing as the Citizens' Bank. The pressure and difficulties of the time are passing away, and we have the dawn of brighter days. During the most critical periods and the most adverse circumstances, this institution has sustained itself and fulfilled its obligations. The State has not been called upon to her guarantee for a single debtor and she is now ready to pay in a month, if we—the slightest apprehension for the security of the faith of the State. It is then unreasonable to infer that nothing monstrous to ask that the principle of liquidation proposed in the bill was brought by the course pursued towards her, should be entrusted to her stockholders with the participants in of the charter, upon guarantee of the State, which would, it seemed, and upon exhibiting positively, that the assets of the Bank are sufficient to meet its liabilities, and secure to the property funds of the State? What possible risk can the State incur by permitting the Bank to go into liquidation under the terms prescribed. He was unable to see that it met that such vehement opposition, for himself, he felt no fear on the security of our nature, that it would itself to all circumstances. The wretched prisoner incarcerated in a jail, after a long time becomes reconciled to his solitude, and regularly notches down his passing days on the stone dungeon.

"Gentlemen deceive themselves, it is not Free Trade that they are recommending to your acceptance. It is in effect the British colonial system that we are invited to adopt, and, if their policy prevail, it will lead substantially to the re-colonization of these States into the commercial dominion of Great Britain.

Mr Morse hoping that the report of the majority of the committee

Now as the statement that the Bank is under the necessity of going into liquidation, he would reply that the Bank had no intention of going into liquidation, and that it was not in the power of the Bank for the purposes of her charter, but the course that the directors on the part of the State have proper to take in the premises upon her that necessity. He had been on a committee that carefully examined the condition of the Bank, and their examination were unanimously of opinion that the Bank can collect before the first of July of the present year $900,000 and that it will be able to meet the balance of the installment, provided the debt can be paid due, and to make available the stockholders. The Bank then is perfectly sound and able to pay every debt. But because the State withholds the $1,000,000 due to the Bank is that a reason why the Bank should be taken out of the control of the stockholders and placed under that of the State? Under the benefit of the act securing the proceeds of the crops, the Bank has been enabled during the last year to draw in a considerable amount, and with the increase in lieu of our two staples—cotton and sugar—she will be able to realize in the year double the amount collected last year. There can be then no doubt of her entire ability to go on and meet every dollar she owes. Under the difficulties resulting in the bankruptcy of the State, the Bank has been compelled to suspend specie payments, and it is now the duty of the State to make good the debt of the State, and that by taking them out of the hands of their directors and by placing them immediately under the control of the State, through commissioners appointed by the State, it would be the best means of securing their faithful liquidation, and in fact, if there was any error, or error if there was too great a strictness in the enactments, it was in favor of the State.

But it may be asked if the act of 1842 is considered sufficient for the purpose, why does not the Union Bank wind itself up under that act, and where is the necessity of passing the present bill? The peculiar circumstances in which that bank is placed, rendered it necessary to adopt a different test. The directors appointed by the State and those appointed by the stockholders have had themselves in acting on that attitude, and as they are usually divided, it would be done by the directors on the part of the stockholders, to which the direction on the part of the State would be opposed. The whole business of the Bank is brought to a close. He (