The New-Orleans Bee.

No 199. VOL. V.—NEW SERIES | NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1843. | VOL. XVIII—WHOLE NO. 1463

Steam Packets.

FOR ATTAKAPAS, (via Atchafalaya)
The fast running and double engine steamer FLORENCE, Captain G. Baller, will leave on Tuesday, December 19th, at 10 o'clock precisely, taking freight for St Martinsville, New Iberia, Provost Landing, Franklin, Patterssville, Berwick's Bay, and all intermediate landings on the Teche and Atchafalaya. For further particulars apply on board, or to
P M DARBY, jr. 21 Old Levee.

The Florence has been chartered by Capt. Baller, and good accommodations for passengers, and will make regular trips to Attakapas during the season.

FOR ATTAKAPAS, (via Plaquemine)
The splendid new fast running and light draught steamer NEW BREMEN, Gilmary Johnston, master, is now ready to receive freight at the foot of Canal street, and will leave on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock positively, taking freight and passengers for St Martinville, New Iberia, Provost Landing, Franklin, Centerville, Patterssville, Berwick's Bay and all intermediate landings on the route. For further particulars, apply on board or to
JOHN HALL, No. 1 Front Levee.

N. B.—The New Bremen having been chartered by Capt. Johnson expressly for the above trade, having splendid accommodations for passengers and great capacity for freight, being of light draught no detention or rendezvous need be apprehended.

THE MISSOURI MAIL, M Lathrop, master, will for the future only make her trips twice a week to Donaldsonville, and will leave New Orleans hereafter every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A M. Returning will leave Donaldsonville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A M.

The proprietor finding it difficult to discharge and take in so much freight in so short time, and having only one day's work, has, for the better accommodation of passengers, altered her trips so as to leave daylight each way.

Being well encouraged by the patronage, this boat shall remain permanently in the above trade, whatever people may say to the contrary.

For freight or pass apply on board or to
HE GUD & LAMPERT.

FOR THE COAST, Donaldsonville and Lafourche.
The fast sailing packet boat [illegible] will leave [illegible] every Monday having secured a good [illegible] for the season, for freight or passage apply on board or to
LAFOREST & SQUIRES, 29 Old Levee.
47 tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT
The Lizard ships MAIL will commence DUPRE for MADISONVILLE, Lonsburg and Mandeville, will receive freight at the Basin of the New Canal. There will be at all times a range in readiness to receive the same. The Passenger Stage will leave the Teche arrive 6 o'clock a m., on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays—Passage, two dollars—returning the following days on arrival of the boat. This arrangement to continue until further notice.
WILLIAMS, WHITTAKER & Co. Agents.
31 Camp st

NOTICE.
REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate ports.
The fast steamer FAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will sail from New-Orleans every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A M, and return every Friday, at 3 o'clock A M, and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdain requests passengers and merchants sending freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour named.
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,
618 71 Old Levee.
P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of the steamer Fame, to Mr. Jacques Larose, informs the public that he will spare no exertion to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume the regular trips.

U. STATES MAIL STEAMER BRILLIANT.
WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST
Donaldsonville, Paquemine, Baton Rouge, Fort Hudson, Alexandria, Bayou Sara, Fort Cooper and Punica.
Capt. J. Hart having made arrangements with the proprietors to carry the Brilliant on Sunday, the splendid double engine steamer BRILLIANT, will hereafter leave New Orleans every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, M, and return every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, M, and arrive in New Orleans every next morning. The rate of passage &c. &c. is the same as charged by all packets now running the coast. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
WM H AVERY, 88 Gravier st
620

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 24 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the National Hotel. 1n2-20

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
30 Poydras Street, New Orleans
Christian Smith, David Hadden, Joseph Leach
Maysville, Ky New Orleans, New Orleans. 41

WORSLEY & FORMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 75 Tchoupitoulas Street,
New Orleans.

SAMUEL BROADWELL & CO.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 104 Tchoupitoulas Street.

GEORGE HARRISON,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Corner Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets, No. 67
NEW ORLEANS.

ISAAC BRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Iron Safes, and Revere's Patent Safes, 70 Magazine street.

H. DE GOUR & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO WOOLENS AND COTTONS,
No. 2 Rue Bienville, New Orleans.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances will be made by the subscribers on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs Howes, Godfrey & Robinson, New York, or Joseph Grelly, Esq. Baltimore.
PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras.

ADVANCES.—We will make cash advances on ship Alvarado, consigned to Messrs. Chase & Co. Baltimore.
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
20 Poydras

ADVANCES.—The undersigned will make liberal cash advances on shipments of sugar, cotton and other produce, to their friends in New York.
PETERS & MILLARD.

PORK—500 bbls pork at inspection, for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co. 31 Natchez st

CHEESE—100 cases brandy cheese, first choice, for sale by LOBDEN & SILVERIES, 36 Chartres st. 618

PRUNES—10 boxes six pound of 100 lbs each, for sale by LOBDEN & SILVERIES, 36 Chartres st. 618

MUSCATEL WINE in boxes and barrels, for sale by
J ALBERT, 99 St Louis st. 618

DOMESTICS—3-4 and 4-4 brown drillings, for sale by
FORBES & HOBART, 26 Gravier st

NAILS—500 kegs Boston nails, assorted sizes, for sale by
TUFTS & HOBART, 26 Gravier st

PACKING YARN—150 reels, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 24 Poydras

TWINE—200 dozen twine, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

BLUE LIKE WATER—100 bbls, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

HAM—100 bbls ham, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

BEEF—100 bbls prime and mess, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

BACON—50 hhds bacon, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

RICE—600 cases, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

HAVANA WHITE SUGAR—In store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 33 Old Levee

HAVANA BROWN COFFEE—In store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 33 Old Levee

HAVANA SWEETMEATS—In store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 33 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Havana segars in store and for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 33 Old Levee

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

WINE—Madeira wine, various brands, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

BOILED MASTER—20 bbls for manufacturing use, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

GINGER—Ground English mixed oil, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

BUTTER—10 firkins Boston butter in store and for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

RICE—In store Carolina rice in store, and for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

SADDLES—A small lot for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

PORK—300 bbls prime and mess, for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st

BILLETS HAVANA—At sight, for sale by
MERLE, SAVIAR & Co, 40 Old Levee

RAISINS—100 boxes bunch Muscatel, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

QUINCE—Preserves, ounces French and American, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 firkins, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

LIME—100 bushels Marblehead lime for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

WHITE WINE—100 barrels Rhett Shaterine for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

LEMONS—10 cases Provence, in fine order, and for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

SILK HATS—100 Prunelle hats, latest Paris fashion, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

SPERM CANDLES—100 boxes Nantucket and New Bedford sperm for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

SAUCE—Worcester sauce, winter strained, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

ANCHOVIES—10 reams tissue paper for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

INDIGO—Fine Caracoas indigo, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

MANILLA INDIGO—2 cases for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

WHITE OIL—Fine bleached refined whale oil for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

RABBITS—Wings, MR rabbits, for sale by
VIGO GREEN & BRO, 56 Gravier st

MUSCAT WINE—In store and for sale by
VIGO GREEN & BRO, 56 Gravier st

GUNNY BAGS, 34 inches, for sale by
VIGO GREEN & BRO, 56 Gravier st

FLOUR—Bbl bbls Kagle Mills, Georgetown, for sale by
HULLIN & WOODSUFF, 60 Camp st

PICKLES—Pickles in store and for sale by
HULLIN & WOODSUFF, 60 Camp st

PLASTER—20 bbls plaster in store and for sale by
HULLIN & WOODSUFF, 60 Camp st

BUCKETS, MAPLE AND MOGANNY—1000 cases, on hand and a complete assortment for sale by
R G HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st

SALERATUS AND SPERM OF TURPENTINE—
100 boxes saleratus, for sale by
NOACK & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st 46

SEGARS—A large assortment of brands and descriptions, Havana, Manilla and Puerto Principe, in store, and for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON, 24 Tchoupitoulas st 618

LEAF TOBACCO—Two choice hhds of Virginia Tobacco, in store, and for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON, 24 Tchoupitoulas st 618

COCOA—Bbls Cocoa, in store and for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON, 24 Tchoupitoulas st 618

COD FISH—Bbls and half bbls dried fish, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

WHISKEY—Bbls Monongahela whiskey, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

COFFEE—Bbls Havana coffee, superior quality, for sale by
R & E BATES, 10 Camp st

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS
BONDAY MORNING, 20 DEC, 1843.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—Our location continues priced, the offering a great sale in consequence of the refusal of the inspectors of Elections to admit certain foreigners to exercise the right of suffrage, who claimed to do so upon illegal certificates of naturalization issued by the City Court of Lafayette. These certificates were taken out in great numbers, just before the election last July, and many fraudulent votes found shelter in the ballot boxes in consequence of them. They are in almost every particular defective, and contrary to the Statutes of the United States. In July last there was little or no exception taken to them, as the whigs did not feel disposed to avail themselves of an informality to exclude a bona fide voter; but it has since been ascertained that the manner in which they were obtained from that court was a mockery of all law, decorum and common sense. The Minutes were wholly disregarded and none of the solemnities required to make a citizen of these United States were complied with. The irregularity of the certificates was prima facie evidence of fraud and ignorance on the part of the officer who issued them, and upon enquiry it is understood, that those who obtained them are no more citizens now than they were before they were taken out of the Clerk's office.

Will any emigrant who has taken the pains to qualify himself to exercise the functions of a citizen of the United States, be willing to have his quality of citizen questioned, his rights to vote disputed, and his name stricken from the roll of citizens, and prescribe the strictest regulations of a certificate and record, that shall attest the fact of citizenship. Ought these laws to be complied with or not? It is through them alone that all alien born can become a citizen, and if they are not fulfilled he is not a citizen.

The Congress that passed the naturalization laws regarded the immunities and franchises of a citizen of the Republic as of inestimable value, and made certain conditions necessary to be complied with before any emigrant could claim to exercise them. The legal forms are as indispensable as residence. We know foreigners who have lived in this city for twenty years without making a declaration of intention to become naturalized. If the solemnities and sanctions of legal proceedings were not a part of the process—an essential part too—of naturalization, they might slip into a Justice's office and get naturalized at any hour in the day when a sudden prospect of advantage rendered such a course advisable. But the laws of the United States do not contemplate such a procedure, nor were they enacted for the benefit of such persons. They were passed to allow those to become citizens who were willing to bear a portion of the burdens of, for the benefits arising under, free government; who venerated the laws of the land and respected the authorities of the Constitution. They must have resided in the county for a length of time prescribed, must be of good character and attached to the constitution; they must abjure all allegiance to any and every foreign prince, potentate or power, and especially to that prince who ruled over the country from which they came. And they must have witnesses to prove their residence, good character and attachment to the constitution, and the affidavits of witnesses to these witnesses must appear on record and be embodied in their certificates as evidence of citizenship, else the certificate is no evidence at all, and is a mere nullity. The absence of these requisites in the certificate is evidence that they were fraudulently obtained, or that the party had not complied with the requisitions of the law. No person who does not regard the privileges and quality of citizenship as empty nothings—who does not look upon our emigrant population as automatons in the hands of political managers to be worked upon by demagogues and wheedled by caucuses can, we think, seriously contend for any other practice under the law. The rejection of these votes furnishes a fine theme for partizan declamation, but no solid grounds of complaint. The exclusion of the sons of American mothers and the descendants from revolutionary fathers from the exercise of the electoral right because they do not own a horse, or a saddle, a house or a slave is a greater injustice—and equally as valid as turned away from the polls by Iscoloco judges, because the Sheriff in the collection of taxes failed to call upon them for Hats done.

If any man, really entitled to become a citizen, was deprived of his vote through the negligence or ignorance of the City Court of Lafayette, it was a hardship, but no greater than many have experienced who find little sympathy with those who make so great an outcry over our emigrant population. We look upon naturalized citizens in the same light as native born citizens. They have the same rights and immunities, and are subjected to the same inconveniences. But no intelligent emigrant would have the laws defied for the exclusive benefit of his class, nor will many be duped into the support of a party that professes great respect for them on election days.

The locofocos do not display much patience at their defeat on Monday last. They were so confident of success that the election of Mr. Freret has sadly disgusted them. The elections according to their showing, were infamously conducted by the whigs. And what are the specifications upon which these charges are made? First, that a number of foreigners were not allowed to vote upon informal, illegal and insufficient certificates of naturalization, which were not taken out in accordance with the act of Congress bestowing the right of citizenship upon specified conditions.

The next is, that the poll of the 1st ward of the First Municipality was not opened in time. And whose fault—whose loss was that? Mr. Lizy, the locofoco Clerk of the elections failed to attend in due time. Why this the fault of the whigs? Had any such fraud upon elections been in contemplation, would they have attempted to exclude the votes of a whig ward? And why were not the votes given in after the polls were opened to be counted? Cast a locofoco clerk disfranchise the voters of the First Ward? by absenting himself from the polls. This would, indeed, be making a mockery of elections. Why not also votes polled illegal votes? If the clerk had been mindful of his duty the whig majority would have been greater than it was in that ward.

A writer in the Courier last evening asserts that 200 legal votes were excluded in the Second Municipality alone. Yesterday morning, one of the locofoco papers set down the number of rejected, at something over a hundred, and to morrow we would not be surprised if the amount would swell to a thousand or more as we have heard some of that party say that they have made more than two thousand voters during the summer. This outcry at every election is growing stale. The whig party have had examples enough set them by the locofocos, but they have than far abstained from following them. In election frauds, the locofocos have the ascendency, and it is to be hoped that they will be allowed to keep it. It is a rich joke to charge the remissness of a locofoco clerk of elections as a fraud upon the whigs. The spitter over Mr. Lind's conduct is a little too heavy upon, even for genuine locofoco indignation as beason article as the veritable commodity is.

We counsel foreigners who desire to become citizens to go regularly before a competent tribunal with competent officers, and have their credentials made out according to the acts of Congress. No one will more readily accede to them every right, franchise or privilege guaranteed by the Constitution than the whigs, and none are more gratified than they to witness the respect paid to those institutions, by the industrious classes of other nations coming amongst us and placing themselves upon the same platform with the natives of the soil, seeking the protection of the same laws and gathering under the folds of the same banner blazoned with stars and stripes in one generation the free air of freedom.

THE WEATHER for the last three days has been of the regular "cut-and dog" order. The streets offer a pleasing variety of mud and rain, and the way-faring pedestrian are but indifferently sheltered from the pouring torrents by the most capacious umbrellas. It will, no doubt, clear up in a day or week, or a month, with a piercing and nipping frost.

BATARIE RACES.

Tuesday, 19th December, 1843.

First Day.—Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, 2 years old; Subscription $300, half forfeit; nine mile out. Stephen Armstrong's ch. f. by imp. Glencoe, dam by Bertrand, 1 1
Wm. P. Gray's ch. f. by Tarlton, dam by Tiger, 2 2
G. W. Oldham's ch. c. by imp. Leviathan, dam by Bertrand, pd. fi.
Time, 2.09—Track very heavy.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies, 3 yrs old.—Subscription $300; forfeit $400.—2 mile heats.
A. L. Bingaman's b. c. Ruffin, by imp. Hedgeford, out of the Duchess of Marlborough, 1 1
Jonas Champion's b. f. Queen Anne, by Eng. Cadwallader by Sanger, 2 dr
Time, 4.19½—Track still juicy.

The filly lead for three quarters of a mile, when Ruffin gave her the go by, coming home an easy winner.

The racing have, by order of the Jockey Club, been postponed until Saturday next.

THE STEAM SHIP OF H. HOWES is expected to be launched on that of less year. Amounts of the Great anti-Lafayette mail steamer are now in the short.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Auber's beautiful opera of La Sonnambula, is announced for this evening, with the entire strength of the operatic corps.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Brougham appears this evening in the character of Rory O'More, in the amusing piece of that name, and Teggus in the comedy of the Honest Thieves. The "Virginia Minstrels" are also announced to appear.

STEALING CLOTHES.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, the cabin of the brig Strabo, moored in the Second Municipality, was entered by two thieves, who rifled the captain's and mate's trunks of a quantity of clothing. After securing their prize they returned on shore and were secreted by Beltman, whitfore acquire of the vessel which they had robbed. One of them by the name of Thomas Edginton also took with, had two of the stolen coats upon his back and another tied up in a bundle. With the event carrying. The other thief, who gave his name as Thompson, succeeded in making his escape before the watch arrived to the assistance of Edginton, Beltman. Edginton was examined yesterday before Recorder Baldwin, and sent to the work-house for eight months.

STEALING BEEF.—A man named Hunter alias Gallagher, was sentenced by Recorder Baldwin yesterday morning to six months imprisonment in the Second Municipality work house for having stolen a quantity of beef from a butcher in St. Mary's market. Hunter is an old offender and but lately discharged from prison.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday:—

Dr. Snowden, for assault and battery, was put on trial. The jury, after consulting together, notified the judge that it was impossible for them to agree upon a verdict, and prayed to be discharged—it was accordingly done and the case continued.

A noble prosecut was entered in the case of Pierre Isleno for wounding—and Hainbridge for assault and battery.

The case of J. B. Bucoing for assault and battery was continued.

The following cases are set for trial this morning:—John McDonald and John Keet, for assault and battery.

Bernard Smith and A. Atkinson, for larceny.

William Reilly and John Wright for robbery and larceny.

ARRESTED.—John Fisher, against whom a warrant had been issued for beating the cook of the brig Cyrus, was brought before Recorder Genois yesterday to answer to the charge. Fisher was remanded to jail to await the result of the wounds he had inflicted upon the cook, who is at present in a very precarious situation.

ARREST OF TWO HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—Captain Winters together with officers Evans and Morel, arrest of last evening at the Wabash coffee house, corner of the Levee and Gravier street, the notorious Jack Nesbit and a man named Edwards who on the previous evening decoyed a Mr. Findley, from Louisville, drugged him in the back part of the city, near Canal street, and then knocked him down, and robbed him of a gold watch and chain and seven dollars and a half in silver. While in the act of robbing him Edwards drew a knife and told Figley if he made any noise he would cut his throat.—At the time of their arrest the chain of Findley was found around Nesbit's neck. They will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

A man named Allen Smith, while under the influence of liquor yesterday morning, entered a store at the corner of St. Phillip and Conde streets, and insulted some ladies who were present, in the grossest manner. The police were called upon to arrest him, which they succeeded in doing, not before however he had given one or two others a black eye, and left the marks of his resistance upon four or five more. Upon being placed in one of the rooms of the police prison, he became so uproarious that it was found necessary to place his feet in the stocks, to keep him quiet. After begin there a short time, one of the officers thinking it rather singular that silence should so suddenly reign, where but a few moments previous the Buchanan vociferations of the prisoner could be heard for squares around, had the curiosity to look in upon him to ascertain the cause, when he found him endeavoring to strangle himself with his pocket handkerchief tied around his throat, which in the forcing was able to exert, and in a state of utter insensibility. In a short time he was resuscitated, when all the means of carrying out his suicidal project were removed from him.

LOCKED UP AGAIN.—Robert Sanders, who was tried and acquitted yesterday morning by the Criminal Court, for robbery and larceny, was arrested last night by officer Evans, for assaulting and beating Mr. John Lyons (who was a witness against him on his trial), in a coffee house near the St. Charles Theatre. Sanders was released up, and will be examined before Recorder Baldwin, this morning. This is rather hard luck for a man who has not slept out of prison for the last six months.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

The Council met last evening. Nine members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved of.

Weekly report of the Treasurer.—

Balance on hand,	$12,977 68
Municipal notes in circulation,	11,867 00
Unpaid certificates,	102,930 00

The Council accepted an invitation to attend the examination of the public schools on the day and to-morrow.

The petition of Robinson & Foster, managers of the National Amphitheatre, praying the Council to remit the amount ($200) paid by them to the municipality for licensing last season—and praying to be exempt from the tax in future, was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Peters, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the securities of the persons to whom the markets had been farmed were accepted.

Mr. Peters introduced a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Treasurer to discount thirty-five thousand dollars of notes receivable in the Sinking Fund No. 2 kept in the Union Bank. This Sinking Fund No. 2 was established three years ago under an act of the legislature, and the municipality deposits in annually $12,000, for the purpose of taking up outstanding bonds at their maturity. There is now in it, to the credit of the municipality about $42,000, and the law gives the Council authority to discount notes with the money.

A petition from the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, was presented by Mr. Locker, praying the Council to stop the performances on Sunday nights of the Circus on Sit Charles street. The memorial sets forth that the noise of the drums and other instruments of music is so great as to interfere with the services in the church on those evenings. It was proposed to refer the petition to a select committee, but after considerable debate it was referred to the committee on police. This memorial was looked upon by a majority of the members as the preliminary step to infringe upon the old established usages of this city, to which they were not willing to submit. If the performances on Sundays nights in the Circus was to be stopped, there was no just cause why the same course should not be pursued towards the Theatres, and as it was the will and pleasure of the citizens of this municipality, that they should continue, they as a body did not feel authorized to infringe upon the rights or abridge the amusements of their constituents.

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.—Our thanks are tendered to Messrs. Bravo & Morgan of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for copies of the London Pictorial Times, Illustrated London News and double mammoth Pictorial Brother Jonathan. They are all of them magnificent sheets, got up with a gorgeousness of typographical display and splendor of pictorial illustration almost unrivalled. The Brother Jonathan is a gift for the Holidays, and is profusely ornamented with engravings, besides containing a vast quantity of amusing and instructive reading matter.

TEXAS.—The steam ship New York, Capt. Wright, arrived last evening from Galveston. We have received dates up to the 10th inst., but they contain no news of importance. The Hon. Anson Jones has been nominated by the dominant party for President, and the Hon. R. L. Anderson for Vice President.

Congress was in session at Washington, but the Message of the President had not yet been received, in consequence of the almost impassable state of the roads.—The Civilian of the 7th says:

"Our rivers are full to overflowing, and the low, flat lands are almost literally drowned with water, all the small streams are full, and travelling over land is almost wholly suspended. A gentleman from the Trinity informs us that that river is over its banks, and from the west of the bottoms, canoe be crossed by travellers from Swartwout to the mouth. There has been no mail received at Beaumont from Houston for a month; and we believe that most of the western mails are suspended."

Pirating Ferdinand from Brazos arrived at Galveston, with sixty three emigrants.

We have received from Mr. Tanner, No. 1 Exchange Place, a copy of the Louisiana and Mississippi Almanac for 1844. How far the usual meteorological calculations may be correct, we have no means of judging, but, in regard to a large amount of information respecting the various Municipal officers, Residents of Banks and Insurance Companies, &c. it is a choice compend of reference and reading.

Mem. the Mississippi has risen sufficient to be navigated on the 15th January last.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.)
SITTINGS FROM THE DOME.

Washington, Dec. 10, 1843.

The chief topic of conversation in the boarding houses messes yesterday and to-day has been the proposed proscription of messengers and pages in the house. I informed you in my last that a guillotine committee was in session at the capitol on Friday, and that they had determined to do execution not only upon the messengers and pages employed in and about this house, but also upon the little boys who earn a pittance for their widowed mothers and orphan brothers and sisters by delivering the loaves of going to school. Some of the executions have already taken place, and with as little apparence of remorse or feeling of any kind, except malevolence, as a practised Jack Ketch could have manifested. I stated, I think, that attempts had been made to remove Mr. McKeirnich, the old and drivling postmaster of the house, but this, the party would not, at all accry their courage to the striking point. A little more shuffling only was necessary. The guillotine committee, being made up of those who were not troubled with nerves or feelings, determined that a clean sweep of every whig, man and boy, should be made. The committee being composed of men from each State, will be what the club was in the French revolution; its decrees will be final, and their propriety or force "à la lanterne" will be its sentence. Mr. Dromgool, it is said, is at the head of this committee, and he has a willing to adjutor in the clerk, who once, as you will remember, declared in the Ohio legislature, that he wished no other light to guide him on the questions of the currency than the flames of banking ex fiscs.

When Mr. Clarke was elected clerk of the house two years ago, he found a number of locofocos in lodge office, and yet he retained about a dozen of individual, and him not on political grounds. He restored Mr. Birch, who had been superseded by the appointment of Mr. French, as chief clerk, but did not dismiss Mr. F., who was indebted to his politics for his place, but retained him as reading clerk. The first official act of Mr. McNulty, which she performed the instant he had taken his oath of office, was to dismiss Mr. Birch, and appoint Mr. French chief clerk. "Off with his head—so much for Buckingham."

You may recollect that Mr. Dexter, Secretary of the Senate, was elected to his present office by the locofocos; he has a number of personals on that party, active politicians, employed in his office; yet no whig Senator ever thought of electing Secretary of a different stamp of Politics, or of requiring him to remove from their places those opposed to them. They might now, were they capable of being actuated by such unworthy motives as seem to govern the members of the House, dismiss their present Secretary and all his subordinates, who differ with them in political sentiment. This they would again do. That they may refuse to re-elect their door-keeper, Mr. Beale, most unlikely, as he is industrious, a gentleman of the chase, and apparently quite above his business. If they should not re-elect him, it will be solely on the ground that wrong notions—those of a political character, or a desire to retaliate on the Tyler party, are imputed to them.

The Van Burenites continue to treat their Calhoun and Buchanan brethren with arrogant hauteur and insulting scorn. The latter were a little, but are never, thinking of leaving the Democratic party. I mentioned in my last that Mr. Rhett was to be placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, at the head of the Committee on Manufactures. It is understood, that in addition to these appointments, Mr. Walker will be appointed Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of the Judiciary and Mr. Wise of the Naval Committee. The committees, I presume, will all be announced by the Democratic caucus. Mr. Benton will also announce, in the Senate, the death of his late colleague, Dr. Linn, and Mr. Adams, in the House, the death of Mr. Burnell, both Houses will, in consequence, adjourn at an early day.

Mr. Tyler does not attempt to disguise his feelings on the election of Bluer and Rives as gentlemen; the House, like a cooper, acts in a direct path at himself, and as reprobates most positively that he will not take the bait and be put under the whip and spur of Van Buren's drill sergeants as the Calhoun men have.

The Captain is certainly disposed to fight rather than take that coffee, and really, I cannot help respecting him for the grit he exhibits. If the Calhoun men had shown a little of that feeling, they would have been far less conspicuous in the ranks of their opponents and far more respected than they now are.

I shall keep an eye on what is passing in the metropolis, and doubt doom for the benefit of your readers.
HAWKEYE.

A DUELLIST OF EIGHTEEN.—Indians of the Iowa tribe have arrived at Washington, for the purpose of making a treaty with the Government for the sale of lands. They consist of three chiefs, eight braves, two interpreters, and five squaws and papooses.

MORE STEAMERS.—A line of steamers is about to be established in Richmond, to run from that city to New York. Passengers will be taken from Richmond to Petersburg, and Norfolk to New York for $10. It is calculated that the trip from Hampton Roads to New York will be performed in 36 hours—from Richmond in 48 hours.

Among the arrivals by the Acadia is that of Thurlow Weed, Esq., the able and experienced editor of the Albany Evening Journal. His health is much improved, and he will resume his post, ready to do effective service to the whig cause.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.—The Mobile Advertiser of Monday says: The rumor of a robbery committed on Friday last, on Mond street, has reached us, but without any details particular, than that the individual who was robbed of about $100, was shot, and that he died of his wounds on Saturday night last.

A VETERAN.—The newspapers state that there is a man living near Greenville, S. C. who has reached the honorable old age of one hundred and thirty six years. At the time of Braddock's defeat, he was thirty five years old.

ST. DOMINGO.—The captain of a vessel which arrived at New York from Aux Cayes on Friday the 8th inst., reports that a few days previous to his leaving, the senate had formed a constitution which was published. It is said to be very similar to that of the United States, but had not yet been submitted to the people.

MR. CALHOUN.—It seems that the letter to the Richmond Enquirer stating the probabilities of the withdrawal of Mr. CALHOUN, of which we made mention yesterday, is considered premature and unwarranted by his friends. The following extract from the Washington Spectator of the 8th, alludes to the subject, and corrects the error. Mr. CALHOUN is by no means disposed to back out, though the humility of his little party in congress would seem to authorize a contrary opinion:—

"ERROR CORRECTED.

"We are in the intelligence of this morning a letter published from the Richmond Enquirer, written from Washington, in which it is stated that in the caucus nominating Mr Jones for speaker, Mr Calhoun's friends stated that they had no expectation of Mr Calhoun's nomination for the presidency, but that they intended to support the nominee of the convention. This is not true. Mr Calhoun's friends said no such thing. One member from Alabama used language probably to the effect stated. Nor was the position of Mr Calhoun's friends quite as humble and beseeching as this letter represents it to be. We understand that they took the ground that they were prepared to support the nominee of the convention." This is not true. Mr Calhoun's friends said no such thing. One member from Alabama used language probably to the effect stated. Nor was the position of Mr Calhoun's friends quite as humble and beseeching as this letter represents it to be. We understand that they took the ground that they were prepared to support the nominee of the convention." This is not true. Mr Calhoun's friends said no such thing. One member from Alabama used language probably to the effect stated. Nor was the position of Mr Calhoun's friends quite as humble and beseeching as this letter represents it to be. We understand that they took the

"It may now be proper to make some observations upon the group of the Chief Priests and Scribes; a part of the picture which is remarkable for its difficulty and success in point of coloring. The jaundiced hue of the balance of the hues on these faces, thus diffigured by the basest passions, is exceedingly happy in its execution. These people seem a severed vengeance to pay, they become instantaneous at the moment Jesus shall be forgiven—when the place where they are accustomed to use absolute authority. They are sure that several large miracles are about to be performed, and are unable, yet forced to try to account for them in spite of their own minds: thus they are tormented in their endeavors to avoid acknowledging the finger of God in the astonishing events which, together with their fears of the people, and the perplexity of not knowing the text of time the venomous their character, stamp on like upon themselves. The various malignant passions with which they are affected, have caused the light fleeing blood to leave their cheeks, and livid and sullenness have taken its place: hence the difficulty of pointing these faces: which taking into consideration the very peculiar