Commercial

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[Correspondence of the Bee.]

HAVANA, Feb. 26, 1843.

[illegible] interest to communicate with respect to [illegible] at our market. The stock of old [illegible] now [illegible] and the [illegible] coop [illegible] [illegible] high prices and to induce [illegible] transactions. Considering the upward tendency [illegible] Sugars [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Liverpool—Per ship Regulus, 1218 bales cotton, 166 bris [illegible]

Liverpool—Per ship Lord Stanley, 2000 bls rosin.

Liverpool—Per ship Sarah, 1200 bls rosin.

New York—Per ship Harvest, 334 bls [illegible] cotton, 1120 bls and 2 kegs [illegible]

Havana—Per schr Ann, 1 case [illegible]

Philadelphia—Per schr Rosina, 150 hhds sugar, 34 bls [illegible]

Mobile—Per schr Commerce, 50 bls flour, 50 brls pork, 1200 do [illegible]

Richmond—Per schr Democrat, 118 hhds bacon, 11 do sugar, 176 bls molasses, 4 do [illegible]

Charleston—Per schr Paris, 1 hhd [illegible] sugar, 600 pcs [illegible]

Mobile—Per schr Maria, 96 hhds flour, 30 do whiskey, 40 do [illegible]

Philadelphia—Per schr Rosina, 150 hhds sugar, 34 bls [illegible]

Mobile—Per schr Ann, 1 hhd [illegible]

IMPORTS

Havana—Per ship Regulus, 1 [illegible] cotton, 166 bls [illegible]

Liverpool—Per ship Harvest, 1 [illegible] cotton, 1 [illegible]

Liverpool—Per ship Lord Stanley, 2000 bls rosin.

Liverpool—Per ship Sarah, 1200 bls rosin.

New York—Per ship Harvest, 334 bls [illegible] cotton, 1120 bls and 2 kegs [illegible]

Havana—Per schr Ann, 1 case [illegible]

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NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
STATE PRINTERS.
At No. 81 Chartres-street.

[illegible]

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1843.

MESMERISM.

We were at a private exhibition, given by Mr. Moore, on Lundy last, at which a number of professional gentlemen were present. The result of his manifestations upon that occasion, convinced every one present, quite if included, that the whole affair was be hidden and most transparent humbug, that has yet been attempted upon the credulity and gullibility of the people. When we entered the room of the operator, the formidable array of scientific gentlemen who had been assembled to witness the marvelous phenomena of animal magnetism, impressed us with an opinion that there could be no mistake in the matter, as surely no one would be such a boldness to challenge the scrutiny that must necessarily be made before such an audience, if there was any question of the truth of the science. It was difficult to believe that an adventurer would attempt to make such men accessary to palming of a piece of charlatanism upon the community.

With every disposition to give the utmost latitude to our love of the marvelous, we saw Mr. Moore set a chair upon a chair, placing the legs of the subject between his, take his hands in his, and, by looking him intently in the face, set him apparently to sleep.—He then made a number of motions over the sleeper, stroking him from the head down the arms, and shaking his hands after each operation, as though he had got them wet, or something had gone out of the body of the subject which he wished to shake off his fingers. This done, he blind-folded and pronounced the man in a state of mesmeric somnambulism, and began his experiments.

He asked persons present to hand him any object, that the sleeper would tell what it was. The first thing given him was a piece of candle, which after a number of unkuge the man said was a lump. He was asked what it looked like, and answered a quill. Some objection being made to the manner in which the questions were put, Mr. Moore was requested to ask him in a unusual voice, and the same number of times, to describe every object. We do not remember of any one question being answered correctly, after the objection to the mode of asking them was made. The nearest the guesser came was to a gold piece, which he said was money and silver.

The operator then took a seed before the subject, and requested any person present to write upon a piece of paper, what motion he desired the man to make. The last desire was that he would "snuff his nose"—which Mr. Moore said he could not do, as that effort involved the muscles of an entirely different nature. Several other requests were made, out of the usual order of exhibition, some of which could the subject perform. But in such simple matters as raising the right hand, straightening the left leg, &c. the parties succeeded very well indeed, and we do not know if Monsieur Adrien himself, or any other juggler could have done better.

The experiments in taking sure equalities unsuccessful. Mr. Moore stood behind the subject, and requested the auditors to hand him any thing to taste and that the sleeper would tell what it was. In one or two instances where the thing tasted was strongly aromatic, the subject told what it was almost as well as any of the audience could have done blindfold, from the smell. But almonds and fruits the somnambulist had no knowledge of. He even said a lemon, sour enough to corrode the lips of a statue, was quite sweet and agreeable eating.

Other experiments were disposed with, as the operator evidently got a set of hard customers about him and his manipulations failed most signally. The sleeper was aroused by going through the smoking process backwards, and exhibited a commendable degree of ignorance of all that transpired during his trance.

Mr. Moore undertook to mesmerise a gentleman of the faculty present—but after a considerable effort he only succeeded in making him wider awake than before.

The entertainment wound up by as rare a piece of fun as we ever witnessed. An acquaintance of ours, a talented young gentleman, a good scholar and an unerrigable pun, submitted to be manipulated and went apparently as fast asleep as anybodyhow himself could desire. Mr. Moore pretended a variety of experiments upon him, but in this case the conversation was aloud and the gentleman knew exactly what was required of him. He succeeded in humbugging the experimenter greatly better than he did any one of his auditors. The experiments here were confined to phrenological mesmerism. By feeling the organs of the head the subject manifested the passions of the faculty fingered.—The operator would announce most audibly what bump he intended to feel and the gentleman incontinently threw himself in a corresponding attitude. The *denouement* was the richest thing imaginable. Mr. Moore proposed some experiments upon the *sense of touch*.—A medical gentleman present, distinguished for his science as well as his determination of character proposed to extract a tooth, as the sleeper could not feel the operation all somnambulism departed suddenly, the mesmeriser gentleman started to his feet and after a flourish of incoherency, grew quite as usual.

Taking this exhibition—one got up expressly to convert the credulous and convince the scientific—taking it as a specimen, we have never seen any legerdemain performance so miserably or effectually. Of the things done which looked curious, there were fewer in comparison to the flat failures, than in any show of sight of hand that it has *never* been our fortune to witness. It will take us six months to read reading to get back to the state of belief we were in before we witnessed it.

The Sixth Anniversary of the Firemen's Association was celebrated on Saturday last, with great magnificence. The procession was more numerous than we had anticipated, or that upon any former occasion. The engines of the various companies were put in beautiful order and tastefully decorated, and the appearance of the firemen, in their neat uniforms was gratifying in the highest degree. The members comprise the sturdiest and most prepossessing portion of our population, and as they passed through the streets with banners, the citizens felt the same *secretly rejoiced* at the ravages of fire as they would have felt against a foreign enemy, had they witnessed the evolutions of a splendid military corps.

The Firemen's Charitable Association have a benefit this evening at the American Theatre. Mr. Vandenhoff has volunteered his services upon the occasion, and we hope our citizens will generally turn out in aid of the funds of the institution.

GAME PLACARD.—Had *Globe* has corrected the false *puff* it made on absolving Gen. Pickens. Having noticed the assault, we publish the retraction. It saves us the 25d ult.

CORRECTION.—By a mistake of the compositor the name of Planché was submitted for that of Lebianc in yesterday's edination of the Congress proceedings touching the indemnity to Gen. Jackson.

Planche was one of the New Orleans *patriots* of 1815. Leblanc was the conductor of Lonellier, Hall, and the other Bonapartists.

Some one no doubt informed the editor of the *Globe* that he had aimed a shaft at, not only a respectable citizen and good citizen, but also at a political friend, and hence we find a speedy retraction of the wrong—or rather the substitution of another recipient of the blow. But who imagines that the name of PLANCHE was published by a mistake of the compositor for that of LEBLANC? They do not resemble each other in the least. We offer an apology for its unbonnesse, to lay the blame of a gross and unpardonable scandal upon the shoulders of the compositor. The truth of the matter is, the *Globe* is ready and willing to assail, any and every body, whose destruction it deems might be serviceable to the cause it supports; and the attack upon General PLANCHE was only an evidence of its recklessness of the fame of others when laboring in its vocation. It neither knew or cared what or who Genl. PLANCHE was—it took up the notion that it would help something else to induce him, and forthwith it undertook the office of assessing him. What was given to understand that this task would involve more evil to the cause of the democracy than good, it magnanimously (!) laid its majesty upon the type-setter, and declares it intended to blacken no somebody else.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—We saw a subscription list, yesterday, circulated to procure funds to relieve the members of the "Howard Association" from the payment of considerable debts, contracted during the last epidemic in dispensing charity to the sick, and relieving the wants of the indigent. It would be a crying injustice if the individual members of the association, were compelled to pay their debts from their own pockets. Had the yellow fever was desolating the city, these gentlemen devoted their time exclusively to the sick—neglecting for their comfort, and administering personally to their wants. They took neither rest nor relaxation, but continued to labor as the epidemic reminded amongst its day and night in the discharge of the offices of charity. A considerable portion of the money expended, and for which the individual members have made themselves responsible, was given in exchange for bread, tea, sugar, and such like articles, to relieve hundreds of families from actual starvation. The members of the Association are generally young men, little able to meet the pecuniary engagements they were compelled to make in the discharge of the noble duty they took upon themselves. Our citizens, we believe, will come promptly to their aid. We noticed, that Col. Lea Travis, a citizen of Virginia, subscribed $50 to the subscription—good deeds should not go unrewarded.

A CHEMICAL TEST.—The *Black Tongue*, that has raged so much we noticed some weeks since in New York, one made its appearance in New Madrid county, Missouri, and has destroyed a large number of persons. Without a specific of a few miles some sixty or seventy persons have already fallen victims to the malady.

The regular monthly meeting of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, will be held this evening at six o'clock.

FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the steam packet ATALANTA, Capt. WEBSTER, we have received Havana papers to the 25th ult. They are destitute of news, and contain nothing respecting the reported earthquake at the Antilles.

The Havana Gazette.—A Spanish paper left Havana on the 16th, informs us that the reports of the earthquake had been received from St. Thomas, and St. Croix, that the effects of the earthquake had been felt extensively in most of the Antilles, and that the town of Point a Pitre had been nearly totally destroyed. Report estimated the number of lives lost at from 6,000 to 8,000. The other islands had likewise suffered, but it was not known to what extent. As no authentic account of this fearful convulsion of nature have been received, we hope and trust that the statements in relation to Pointe à Pitre, will prove to have been exaggerated.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival of the schooner *Villanueva* at Havana, the nice per steamship *Alabama* to this place, a gentleman of this city has received letters from Vera Cruz to the 18th ult. The only items of intelligence of interest to our readers, are that at Vera Cruz on the 14th, a tremendous gale destroyed several Mexican coasting vessels and an American schooner, the *Minerva*, from this port.

Gen. MENON, the commander of the Mexican forces at Campeachy had been removed and Gen. MARTIAS PENA BARRAGAN appointed in his place.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK—TOWN ELECTIONS.—We are indebted to the Argus for the information that Mr. Jollieville, in Monroe county, has elected a whig Supervisor by 24 majority over the "regular" locofoco candidate. Last year the Regency elected their Supervisor by 129 majority, and in 1841, 1840, 1837, &c. Something of a change. So too in the town of Amsterdam.—Last year the Regency elected their whole ticket by an average majority of 100. Now the whigs have carried the Justice, the Assessors, Commissioners of Highways, and other officers. These are ominous "premonitories" for the Bourbons.—*Albany Journal.*

ANOTHER SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION GONE.—The Staunton (Va.) *Spectator* chronicles the decease of General ROBERT PORTERFIELD, one of the few remaining soldiers of the Revolution, and the oldest officer of his rank in Virginia. He entered the war as an Ensign, and came out of it with the rank of Captain. A part of his time was served in the North, under the immediate command of WASHINGTON. He died on the 13th ult., in the 91st year of his age.

WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whig State Conventions of Pennsylvania and Virginia, were to assemble on the 22d February. To-morrow's mail will bring the proceedings of both.

U. S. STEAMSHIP UNITE.—This vessel has arrived from Norfolk at Washington. The *National Intelligencer* says that the success of the latest trial of her propellers has been complete. The reduction made in her buckets has increased the speed of the vessel to an average of nine *miles* per hour through the water, and gives promise of much higher velocity from the reduction still contemplated. The exact proportions of which can only be ascertained by experiments.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF.—While the organs of ultra locofocoism North and South, are vociferating their plans to Free Trade, and denouncing the Tariff with unmitigated wrath, it is somewhat amusing to note the different tone and feeling of the people themselves, or of their representatives who are thoroughly acquainted with the necessities of the country, and know that a "judicious tariff" will eminently promote its interests. The Legislature of Pennsylvania—locofoco in both branches—lately adopted the following resolutions—the first by a vote of 72 to 11 The second by a vote of 66 to 1:

"Resolved, That we deprecate any action on the part of Congress at its present or any other session in relation to the tariff, which would be calculated to disturb its permanency in future, or induce the belief any other than a well regulated system of duties, be regarded as a part of the settled policy of the Government."

"Resolved, That a tariff based upon such principles as will produce a revenue to meet all the demands on the Treasury, and at the same time, by a proper discrimination in favor of our domestic manufactures and agricultural productions, afford adequate protection to the great interests, is not only constitutional but called for by every consideration of sound policy, and is absolutely necessary to make us independent as a nation in war and in peace."

THE NATCHITOCHES HERALD, for some time little given to political discussion, has come out fully and boldly in defence of whig principles. It is ably conducted, beautifully printed and as an advertising a paper as we meet with on our table. Its leaders are generally well considered and written in a forcible, perspicuous style.

BAYADERE.—This charming ballet has been brought out at the St. Charles. Miss LEE sustains the part of ZOLOR with good effect, and Miss CHAPMAN is the dancing Bayadere is decidedly more clever than we had any idea she could be. The singing is done respectably—quite so, considering there is no prominent singer in the corps. The scenery is got up in the most chaste and beautiful style, and the last scene is the most exquisite exhibition we have ever witnessed in any theatre—it itself, worth the price of admission.

[COMMUNICATED]

COMMERCIAL BANK NOTES.

MESSR. The Times, &c.

I learn that, under the existing Bank Law, the solvent Banks are obligated to redeem the issues of the insolvent Bank, and that the Board of Currency will soon institute suit against them, in order that they may conform to the agreement voluntarily entered into by them, in acceding to this law. I am further informed that the Commercial Bank, with the Board of Currency, in the belief that the solvent Banks are unquestionably liable to redeem the notes of Commercial Bank notes.

If this report be correct, (and I cannot for a moment doubt it, as I had it from a gentleman who received it from one of the members of the Board of Currency) I consider it no reason why the notes of the Commercial Bank should be sold in the market at a discount of 25 or 50 per cent.

Those who are so unfortunate as to possess these notes, received in payment, should at least equal at par, would do well to hold them, for a rise, or at least, rather than part with them at a discount of 50 per cent, or even half that rate, as they will yet long be equal to specie, if the Board of Curaçao, and the Attorney General correctly construe the law above mentioned.

I must be admitted that the other Banks are rapidly [illegible] to redeem the issues of the Commercial Bank, nay, to redeem the deposits as well as the circulation, as, by greeting aid to this Bank, they will give her to understand, that they have at least, right confidence of the public. Having taken this ground, it is their duty to sustain the institution. They had no right first to give her a *fictitious credit*, and, after thus entrapping the public, leave her to sink or swim, and shed proofs for the first time imagined before the House.

Mr. Boudousquié and Mr. Baldwin both explained that the committee had labored at the investigation, if in the contest with great diligence; and offered a report several weeks ago, and had placed the whole of the testimony on the Clerk's table, subject to the inspection of any member, if the members had not so desired these papers, it was not the fault of the committee.

Mr. Taylor disclaimed charging the committee with unnecessary delay.

Mr. Heath recommended the motion of Mr. Bayliss so as to postpone the question till the next Saturday, and take it up every Saturday till concluded.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Bayliss, which was adopted, the withdrawal of Mr. Harris's motion, and the adoption of an amendment by which the House agreed to meet again on Monday at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the gavel.

On motion, the House adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

Tuesday, March 2, 1843.

Mr. Sparrow, on behalf of the committee on Claims, reported adversely on the relief of James Smith, of the parish of Ouachita.

The report was disposed of, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the parishes of Tensas and Madison.

The first section being under consideration, Mr. Boyce moved that the name of the parish be changed to St. Joseph.

He disclaimed any wish to interfere in the baptismal of a parish within the district of the honorable Senator from Concordia (Mr. Sparrow), but he had understood the desire to be generally expressed, particularly among the ladies, that this name should be given to it. It was one more definite, inasmuch as the Tensas was the name of a considerable river that run through three or four parishes, and he thought it more appropriate. If that Senator had no particular feeling upon the subject, he would recommend this change of nomenclature.

Mr. Moore remarked, that notwithstanding the great respect he entertained for the Senator (Mr. Downs) by whom this proposition was made, he had felt as it was his duty (indeed) and a little disposed to comply with their wishes, he would not be fair efficient to make this change.

He recognized a great propriety for Indian names, and regretted as they were with the history of the aborigines of this great continent. The name Tensas had, in his mind, a great deal of euphony, a prettier or more appropriate sound, for a parish in Louisiana, could not well be selected, and besides it had the advantage of being uncommon. There were already several St. Josephs all around the country, but there would be only one Tensas probably throughout the United States. He did not admire the taste of selecting so many saints from the calendar, and we had certainly already drawn sufficiently from that source. The Indian names perpetuated the recollection of a race who were rapidly disappearing from among us—the red men of the forest. Not one in this country were last Indian patriot, and the only memento posterity would possess of their existence would be the names that they appropriated to the localities they had inhabited. And tales were only what they had left behind them. For himself, he would not willingly consent that the geographical designation of the county be laid the honor of perpetuating, which he cherished sincerely, should be changed. He hoped the appellation, Tensas, would be retained.

Mr. WADE was took a similar view of the proposition, as the Senator from Ouachita (Mr. Bonnet) and indulged in some witty and humorous remarks.

Mr. SPARROW said that he had every wish to accommodate the Senator from Ouachita (Mr. Bonnet) as well as the ladies, of whom he was an pleasant and courteous patriot, and the only memento posterity would possess of their existence would be the names that they appropriated to the localities they had inhabited. And tales were only what they had left behind them. For himself, he would not willingly consent that the geographical designation of the county be laid the honor of perpetuating, which he cherished sincerely, should be changed. He hoped the appellation, Tensas, would be retained.

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