The New-Orleans Bee.

No 226: VOL V.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1844 VOL XVIII —WHOLE NO 4454

Official Journal of the State
GENERAL & THIRD MUNICIPALITY COUNCILS.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.,
NO. 84 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, $12
Country Paper, tri-weekly, one year in advance, 10

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $4 per square for each language and for each insertion.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commonest merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do. 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 80

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses of lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged per square and at the ordinary rates.

NOTICES OF ARTICLES of a personal nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

Theatres and other places of amusement, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES.—Articles calling the attention of the public to sales of property, cards, of passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

BANKRUPTCIES.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the price of other advertisements.

BULLITT, MAGNE & Co.

CARDS.

TO PLANTERS, DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, &c. The subscribers are constantly supplied with a large and unexceptionable stock of Medicines of the best quality, which together with paints, oils, turpentine, &c. they offer to country dealers and planters upon the most reasonable terms. JARVIS & ANDREWS.

GRANGE OF RESIDENCE.—KING ROCHEREAU & Co respectfully inform their friends in the Lake Shore, and the public generally, that they have taken the Grange of Residence, on Lake Pontchartrain, and will be prepared to receive visitors early in the season. FORDICK & BROTHER have removed from No. 66 to 74 Camp street.

FORDICK & BROTHER, Shipping, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 74 Camp st., New-Orleans.

REMOVAL.—BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. have removed to No. 92 Tchoupitoulas street.

FIELD & Co. have removed their store from No. 46 Bienville street to No. 30 Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. 14—1m

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed to No. 31 Natchez street, between Camp and Magazine.
A. L. ADDISON & Co.

MR. JOSEPH A. HALL is our legally authorized Agent and Attorney in fact, during our absence from this city.
NORCROSS & FORDICK.

THE undersigned will make liberal cash advances on consignments to their friends in Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool and London.
A. L. ADDISON & Co., 31 Natchez st.

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati.
REYNAUD & FALLON, 16 Bienville st.

ADVANCES—Liberal advances will be made on consignments of southern and western produce to our friends in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.
HARTWELL, RIDDER & CARMAN.
44 Poydras st.

ADVANCES made on Consignments to our friends in Philadelphia.
J. & S. TOBY & BOGERT.

W. J. BRYAN. WM. J. BRYAN & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 28 Commerce-street, New Orleans.

J. E. SHAW & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
24 Poydras street—New Orleans. n24

PEETE & MORTON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOOD MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Chartres street, New Orleans. n2

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No 99 Tchoupitoulas street.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 92 Tchoupitoulas street, corner Tchoupitoulas.

HARTWELL, RIDDER & CARMAN,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 44 Poydras street.

WORSLEY & FORMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 78 Tchoupitoulas Street,
New Orleans.

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

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT
No. 84 Common Street,
New Orleans. j10

GEORGE REDFORD,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT
No. 24 Common Street,
New Orleans.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, ANDREW BUCHANAN
ROBERT BUCHANAN, JOHN S. ADAMS
GEORGE & ROBERT BUCHANAN & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 Thoupitoulas street, New Orleans.

CARD.
EDWARD DAVIS. EDWARD DAVIS.
E. & E. DAVIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 108, Camp Street, New-Orleans. n7

CLYMER, THOMPSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 66, Tchoupitoulas Street,
New Orleans.

LINDLEY AND RUSSELL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
98 Tchoupitoulas street.

FORDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Camp street.

JARVIS & ANDREWS.
No. 60 Common st and 7 Canal st Row.

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98 Tchoupitoulas street.

FORDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Camp street.

Steam Packets.

FOR FATTERSONVILLE, Berwick's Bay and Bayou Black.—The steamer GOV. MORKHEAD, L'M. Washington master, will leave the above and all intermediate landings on Tuesday the 23d inst, at 9 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board. j19

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—via Plaquemine.—The splendid first class and desirable regular steamer NEW BRAZIL, C. Johnson master, is now receiving freight at the foot of Canal street and will positively leave as above or for regular day, Tuesday, January 23d, at 10 o'clock M. taking freight and passengers for St. Martinville, New Iberia, Trevort's Landing, Franklin, Centreville, Patterson'ville, and all intermediate landings on the Teche, including Berwick's Bay and the Bayou Fuel. For further particulars apply on board or to JOHN HALL, 1 Front Levee
j23 N. B.—The New Brazil has splendid accommodations for passengers, with good capacity for carrying freight, besides being of unusual light draught, so as to be safely or securely for trespassing or lightening on point. She will run in the trade during the whole season, carrying freight and passengers as low as any other good boat in the trade.

FOR MEMPHIS AND RANDOLPH—with despatch—The regular packet steamer LOUISIANA, A W Tuttle master, is daily expected to arrive and will have immediate despatch for the above and intermediate landings. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board at Canal street wharf, or to
L. F. HUBBARD & Co, 93 Tchoupitoulas
Passenger Packet Steamer MISSOURI MAIL, M. Livingston, Master.
[Prepared with Evans' Safety Guards to prevent explosion.] This fine new boat, for the accommodation of planters below Donaldsonville on the Bayou Lafourche, will extend her trips to Thibodeaux, leaving New Orleans as usual, on every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A M. Returning will leave Thibodeaux every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A M.; and Donaldsonville on her usual days, as heretofore, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A M.
Feeling confident such a packet is wanted in this trade for the speedy conveyance of passengers, the proprietor will remain in the trade during the summer, and if encouraged will build a small light boat to run in conjunction with the Mail to Donaldsonville, and will pledge himself (if supported) to carry freight and passengers at the most liberal prices during the whole year.
Having such inducements will be favorably noticed by the planters and public in general, the proprietor will abide the future success of his boat by shifting exertions to please and accommodate all classes. For particulars, apply to BRAUD & LANDRY, New Orleans, WILLIAMS & GUDIN, Donaldsonville, M DAUNIS, Thibodaux.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The United States Mail steamer J. DUPRE Capt. MARCO MIVILLE, Leaving for Donaldsonville, will receive freight at the Basin of the New Canal. There will be at all times a large warehouse to receive the freight. Passenger large will leave the Toll Gate at 8 o'clock a. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Passage, two dimes, returning the following days. Leave the boat. This arrangement to continue until further notice.
WILLIAMS, WHITMAN & Co, Agents.

NOTICE.
REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate ports.
The fine steamer FAME, Jourdan Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will and from New-Orleans every Wednesday at 8 o'clock a. m., and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a. m., and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdan requests passengers and merchants to be ready at the wharf when the Fame is ready to receive freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour fixed.
Captain Jourdan 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 LAMBE, 21 Old Levee.
P. S. Captain Jourdan Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to Mr. Jacques Lambe, the latter will hereafter share with the owner, and will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips on Wednesday next.

U. S. MAIL STEAMER BRILLIANT.
WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST
Donaldsonville, Thibodaux, Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee and Tunica.
Capt. J. Hart having made arrangements with the Clerk of the Mail on Sunday, the regular packet double engine steamer BRILLIANT, will hereafter leave New Orleans every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Bayou Sara every Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrive in New Orleans early next morning. The rate of passage, &c. &c is the same as charged by all good packets running the coast. For freight or passage apply on board or to
WM. H. AVERY, 80 Grevier st

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 16 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the National Hotel. n22, 20
CASH ADVANCES on the PRODUCE of Southern and Western States will be made by the subscribers on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs Howes, Dodge & Robbins of New York, or Joseph Dorsey, Esq. Boston.
PRESTON, FROST, 20 Poydras.
EMILE JOHNS,
Commission Merchant and importer of West-India Produce,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SEGARS.
An assortment of the above for sale.
Agent for the Board of Currency. Rhenish Madeira, Champagne, Claret, French and Spanish wines &c. &c.
No. 30 Gravier st.

Fig 100 drums fresh Smyrna figs, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.
INDIGO—superfine Caracas Indigo, Guatemala, Manilla, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.
RAISINS—1,000 boxes M R raisins, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.
LEMONS—700 boxes lemons now landing and for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.
BLANKETS—50 cases negro blankets, for sale by PEETE MORTON, 17 Chartres st.
WHISKEY—500 bbls rectified now landing and for sale by DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine st.
RED WINE—400 boxes different Claretts for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis
EMPTY BOTTLES—30 baskets for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis
OLIVES—100 barrels for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis
CORKS—100,000 corks for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis
SWISS ABSINTHE—200 boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis
VERMICELLI—100 boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis
MARASCHINO & CURACOA—100 boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis
ASSORTED CORDIALS—150 boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis
SARDINES IN OIL—500 boxes and half boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis
CHAMPAGNE WINE, superior brand, 100 baskets for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis
ANCHOVIES—4 last English anchovies for sale by
WHISKEY—5 pipes Scotch whiskey, very superior, for sale by S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 75 Camp j23
CANDLES—50 boxes No 1 mould, for sale by S & J P WHITNEL & Co, 31 Poydras
BLANKETS—3 point Duroc blankets, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier
Muscat wine, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO.
LEMONS—Fresh Cicily Lemons, new crop, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier st
LARD—For sale by A T BURNLEY & Co, 91 Magazine
BRANDY—Cognac for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee
HAVANA COFFEE AND SUGAR—For sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee
TOBACCO—Cuba and Virginia leaf for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—50 bbls, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee st
RAISINS—15,000 loose bunch, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee
HAVANA PRESERVES—in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.
COFFEE—Havana Coffee in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.
CRAB CIDER—25 bbls, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 36 Poydras st
LARD—In bbls, half bels and kegs, in store, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 36 Poydras
LOGWOOD—48 tons landing ex schr Creole and for sale by JOS PRATS 27 Toulouse st
COFFEE—450 bags green Havana coffee in store and for sale by JOS PRATS, 27 Toulouse st
BROWN ROLLS—For sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville
BLANKETS—3 point French blankets, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville
BLOCK TIN and Composition Nails for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez
PORK—500 bbls at inspection, of all qualities, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez
LARD—100 bbls and 75 kegs superior leaf for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez
BACON—A few bales grass bags in store, and for sale by JOSEPH PRATS, 27 Toulouse st
ALMONDS—60 bags in store, and for sale by JOSEPH PRATS, 27 Toulouse st
BEANS—20 bbls new last received, for sale by WM J BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce
SHELLED ALMONDS—25 boxes, better, for sale by L CANTIN, 42 Gravier
CHEESE—30 cases W cheese in store, for sale by WM J BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce
FLOUR—200 bbls in fine order, landing and for sale by WM J BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce
PORK—50 bbls mess M O and prime at inspection, for sale by FRICK & FROST, 20 Poydras. j18
HAMS—30 bbds new bacon hams, for sale by FRICK & FROST, 30 Poydras
COFFEE—600 bags Havana, in store, and for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras
BUFFALO ROBES—20 dozen in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras
LARD—100 barrels prime leaf lard, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras
BEEF—50 barrels at inspection, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras
COFFEE—150 sacks Rio, 100 do Laguayra, in store, for sale by (pr) JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras
MUD BOATS—30 cases prime mud boats, for sale by FROST & Co, No. 18 Magazine
FLOUR—750 barrels St. Louis flour in store, and for sale by (j23) HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp
NAILS—10 kegs copper nails, for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp
NAILS—for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.
DEMIJOHNS for sale by O M MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.
GERMAN BAGGING, of assorted sizes, for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee
CHEESE—50 boxes Goshen for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras
PIGS TONGUES—4 bbl kits in fine order for sale by LINDLEY & HARRIS, 98 Tchoupitoulas
LINSEED OIL—4 brls just received and for sale by LINDLEY & HARRIS 98 Tchoupitoulas
WHALE OIL—10 barrels refined whale oil, bleached, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine.
VINEGAR made of White Wine—100 barrels for sale by EDWARD LARRONDE, 80 St Louis
PRINTS—3 cases assorted patterns and colors for sale by FORDICK & BROTHER, 74 Camp st.
ALE—20 bbls Burton ale, very superior, for sale by FORDICK & BROTHER, 74 Camp st.
SADDLERY—A small assortment, for sale low by FIELD & CO. 74 Camp street.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY.
NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1844.

The mail failed, yesterday, beyond Mobile. But some how or other one of our Washington correspondent's letters came through—of an old date it is true—which we have given a place in our columns on account of the interesting nature of the topic treated of in it.

STATE PRINTER.

The Senior Editor of this paper was yesterday elected State Printer, for which evidence of the confidence of his friends, he holds himself indebted. He will endeavor to justify their good opinion of him.

By the whig party generally the sons of the Green Isle, are regarded with a bitterness of hatred and prejudice, commensurate with the intensity of Irish devotion to the cause of democracy.—*Herald.*

This is quite a sweeping assertion, and about as gratuitous as it is wholesale. It is singular, that a remark of this sort, should have appeared as an article which alludes, in terms of condemnation, to Mr. CLAY's beautiful eulogy upon the Irish character," pronounced in the Senate of the United States, we are informed "in a moment of generous impulse." Mr. CLAY's generous impulses are not momentary, as the *Herald* would have us think—they are characteristics of the man.

By what reasoning does the *Herald* conclude that the whigs, as a party, hate the Irish? Or is this deduction an evidence of logical agility, which leaps the intermediate space between proposition and demonstration? We are told that the impression made upon our contemporary of the *Herald* by Mr. CLAY's "beautiful eulogy upon the Irish character," "has strengthened with the lapse of time and more extended observation." The great leader of the whig party then, is, therefore one of the haters of the sons of Erin. If the whigs as a party, disliked the Irish so much, they would scarcely rally with unanimous consent about the standard of an orator that pays such "eloquent tribute" to the Irish character, as to make so lasting an impression upon the mind of the editor of the *Herald.*

Or does the *Herald* infer the hostility of the whig party to the Irish, from the fact that the whig press and whig speakers avoid indulging in blarney towards that portion of our population. The whigs regard naturalized citizens as citizens, be their birth place where it may. They are dealt with as having equal rights with the native born citizen, as possessing all the franchises belonging to the character of American citizens, as equally interested in good government and in the prosperity of the country. They are not approached by our party as a distinct and different class; their prejudices are not appealed to, not their passions excited for party ends. They are addressed as freemen, as Americans as intelligent and responsible beings, capable of exercising a sound discretion in relation to public matters.—We trust this will ever be the course of the whig party towards the sons of the Green Isle, that may become citizens of this Union, and towards the sons of any other land who come among us, and take upon them the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

Do the whigs, as a party, refuse to give Irishmen employment? Do they not deal with them, and eat with them, and drink with them, and pray with them? Where in do they despitefully use them? Where have Irish rate against an Irishman, they have a right to do so. We think they are on the wrong side of politics; but they must choose for themselves. No one gainsays them.—We believe that the free trade principles of the locofoco party will impoverish our country to enrich the British, who have strodden over the liberties of Ireland with iron armed boots. But if they think differently, so be it.

We believe that a policy which places our home trade at the mercy of the pauper labor and priestly capitalists of England, will enable that country to maintain its stilted supremacy, and make the Irishmen who come hither feel the weight of British domination—albeit in a less degree than in their own tyranny-ridden fatherland. But if they think that monopolizing the behests of Manchester spinners and Sir Robert Peel's Paisley allies, will do them good, they must act accordingly.

We hold that the system of policy that enables British operatives, backed by the wealth of their overgrown bankers, to usurp the domestic trade of America, whilst our mechanics are not allowed to interfere with theirs, will depress their people to sustain the aristocracy of Great Britain, that has sent their lot not blood to devour the substance of the Irish soil. But if Irishmen think otherwise, it is their right to do so. This is no reason why we should hate them. Does the *Herald* hate all who do not think with it on public questions? that it charges the whigs with bitterness toward the Irish.

LATER FROM THE NORTH AND FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Dr. Franklin* arrived yesterday afternoon from Louisville, having left there on the 15th inst. The *Journal* of that date contains nothing later from the North, but the *Dime* gives the congressional proceedings at Washington, of the 8th inst. Public Journals announce the arrival of the packet ship England, at New York on the 7th, from Liverpool, with eight days later accounts. Unfortunately, not the slightest mention is made of any commercial intelligence, and the news is confined to a few lines of a general character, possessing no interest whatever. Should the mail arrive to-day, we shall obtain the particulars, which we need scarcely add, are looked for with great anxiety.

In the House of Representatives, on the 8th inst., the bill for refunding the $1000 fine to Gen. Jackson, was ordered to a third reading and passed, by a vote of 158 to 28.

The Senate was engaged in the discussion of Mr Allen's resolutions, calling upon the President for information in regard to the Texas project, and the nature of the instructions forwarded to our Minister at Great Britain on the subject, which resolutions were rejected by a vote of 31 to 14.

On the 9th, the Finance Committee of the Senate, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of Mr. McDuffie's bill on the Tariff—which was made the special order for the 11th inst.

☞ The ship Vicksburg, Capt. Berry, arrived yesterday, from New York, having left there on the evening of the 6th inst. Singular enough, our latest by the mail are only up to that date.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have been favored with the following news received by the Tropic:

The Louisville Journal of the same date, also contains the following:—

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—We copy the following from the New York Journal of Commerce of the 8th instant:

By the packet ship Mediator, Captain Chadwick, which arrived last evening, we have dates from London to the evening of the 8th ult, and from Liverpool to the 9th.

The intelligence is of little interest.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm, with a steady demand and no change in prices. The sales from the 26 to the 5th ult, comprised 9,980 bales of New Orleans, and 6,020 of Mobile.

The flour trade was without animation at Liverpool on the 5th. No change in prices, either of British or foreign.

Great numbers of incendiary fires had occurred in the agricultural districts of England, producing a large amount of damage.

Ireland was tranquil. Mr Smith O'Brien, M. P. for Limerick, had formally declared himself a Repealer at a dinner given to him in that city, under O'Connell's auspices.

Alderman Shannon, a Repealer, was unanimously elected Mayor of Limerick.

The intelligence from Spain confirms the accounts received by way of Havre, of the violence offered to the Queen, by the Ex-Minister Olozaga. M. Gonzales Bravo is the Premier of the new Cabinet.

OLE BULL achieved a triumph last night. His execution of the *Follaca Guerrera* was the most splendid performance we have yet listened to. He took the audience unprepared as they were to hear something extraordinary, completely by surprise, the enthusiasm of the spectators was unbounded.

He afterwards played the Carnival of Venice and several national airs, in token of the gratification he felt at the delight of those present. He appears again to night for the last time previous to his departure for Mobile.

VIRTUEPAS also sustained his standing with his admirers at the Orleans Theatre. The difference between these two masters of the violin, in the style of their execution and the character of their talents is such, that no comparison of excellence can be made. They are both perfect in their way.

Messrs. BRAVO & MORGAN of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, have our thanks for two new works. One is the Mothers of England, by Mrs. ELLIS, authoress of the Women and Wives of England. We have not read this volume, but can safely commend any thing from the pure and polished pen of this admirable writer, whose productions are always intended to enforce sound precepts of morality, and better human nature. The other is a very beautiful volume, from the press of the Langleys, containing the select works of the author. The volume before us comprises The Women of England, The Wives of England, The Daughters of England, and The Poetry of Life. The edition is a remarkably fine one; it is embellished by tasteful engravings and in form as well as matter, is an appropriate ornament for a Ladies library.

CONNODORE MOORE, late of the Texian navy, has our thanks for a copy of his pamphlet in relation to the recent outrages perpetrated against him by President Houston. We shall notice it hereafter.

☞ Wm. Donaldson was arrested yesterday by the officers of the Second Municipality, charged with stealing a barrel of potatoes.

In reply to the *Courier's* querry respecting Mr. CLAY's opinions in regard to the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, we refer our cotemporary to the Senate in 1839. What does the *Courier* think of Mr. VAN BUREN's declaration that he had not been able to satisfy himself that Congress had not the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

CRIMINAL COURT.—A resolution was yesterday presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Sutliff, instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Criminal Court, and transferring its duties to some other court or courts. It excited an animated discussion, and was finally referred to a select committee of five members.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, Captain Mattison, arrived here on Sunday last from a cruize, and ente to morrow for Pensacola, with important despatches for the Minister at Mexico.

I understand that the Bainbridge has on board an American merchant captain and his mate, who were committed to prison by the authorities of St Domingo, charged with having instigated the death of an English merchant captain in the harbor Gonaives. They were released on the demand of Captain Mattison, and I presume are to be taken to the United States, for trial, though the persons alluded to acted in self defence.

The English Squadron under Vice-Admiral Adam (expected here) has not yet arrived.

Since it has become known that an English squadron was on its way to this port, the Mexican authorities have sent their "navy," consisting of the Montezuma and Guadalupe steamers, two brigs and one schooner, out of the way port some fifty miles distant; heretofore these vessels have been anchored under the walls of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The reason why they are now so perfectly manned to make much resistance, and hence seek safety in flight.

The United States ship Vincennes Captain Buchanan, remains here until the 15th, awaiting the arrival of General Waddy Thompson, who has intimated his intention of taking passage in that ship on his return to the United States to visit his family.

Other than what I have mentioned we have nothing of interest. Yours, D.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

☞ OLE BULL plays this evening at the St. Charles Theatre for the last time in New Orleans, previous to his departure for Mobile.

☞ By the way of Louisville we have dates from Boston to the 6th. On the 5th, the Legislature of Massachusetts filled the vacancies in the Senate by electing the Whig candidates.

MURDER.—Last evening, about 10 o'clock, a man by the name of Lee was murdered in the house corner of Barracks and Levee streets, by Martin Lawson and Peter McIntosh. They were both arrested by the efforts of Capt. Youenes, the first, on the premises, and the other in Villeré street, between Rosville and Customhouse, in the yard of a frame house.

☞ Charles Warner was yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin, charged with stealing a watch, and sent to the Criminal Court for trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The Penard case still drags its slow length along. During the last four days eight witnesses have been examined and are in attendance.—Several medical gentlemen are to be examined to-day, in regard to the supposed insanity of the accused.

RECOVERED.—Through the exertions of officer Van Buren the valuable ring stolen a short time since from the *Lord of Lorn* has been recovered and restored to its lawful owner.

BRAZING CHEVAL.—James Edwards *alias* John Connelly, was yesterday brought before Recorder Vinvant charged with stealing twelve yards of black cloth from the house of Rodes, in the Third Municipality.—He was remanded for further examination.

CRIMINAL COURT.—William Watson, charged with larceny, was put upon his trial and found not guilty.

John Murry and Joseph Gringer, seamen, for assaulting Capt. Sterling of the British ship Sheerstroke, while lying at the wharf in the limits of the Third Municipality, were next placed on trial and found guilty.

The case of Reuben R. Lee, charged with murder, was again postponed, at his request, in consequence of his not being able to procure counsel. At the request of Lee the Court appointed Messrs T. G. Hunt and Mr Sutliff as counsel for the defence.

The following persons were arraigned for trial who severally pleaded not guilty:

Daniel Shean for assault and battery.

Lydia Hunter, Ann Rank, Richard Ross and Thomas Davis, for keeping and playing at banking games.

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1844.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

A piquant scene took place between Mr. Adams and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll immediately after the reading of the Journal. Mr. Adams had given way some days ago for the House to suspend the rules to enable it to receive resolutions from all the States. He did so upon the assurance that as soon as all the States should have been called, his motion, which related to the disposition of the report of the committee on rules, would not lose its precedence, and would then come up in order. Immediately after the Journal was read, however, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to suspend the rules to go into committee of the whole, to take up the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine. Mr. Adams said, the gentleman from Pennsylvania acted ill bad faith in making this motion on the business which was before the House when the rules were suspended to receive resolutions, should, by the courtesy of the House, and would, if the House acted in good faith, have precedence over all other business. Mr. Ingersoll retorted the charge of bad faith with passion and asperity. Mr. Adams replied that he did not feel that charge. Mr. Ingersoll:—I will make the gentleman feel it.

Mr. Adams:—You cannot; for I am not conscious of its application to me.

The Speaker here interposed and called the gentlemen to order.

This outbreak of passion, by Mr. Ingersoll, "wholly unprovoked at the time by Mr. Adams, was severely condemned by a quarter of the House. It was, however, impotent rage.

Mr. Ingersoll in rising as I did, a day or two ago, that the report of the committee had been made the special order of the day for Friday, (this day.) Mr. Adams had moved that it be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, which motion was not agreed to. Adams then laid it on the table, which also was not agreed to. Adams then stood the subject, when Mr. Adams gave way for the presentation of petitions with the understanding with the Speaker and the House, that the business should have been gone through with, when it was suspended.

A motion was now made to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to make the report the special order of the day for Tuesday; yeas 102; nays 78.

A great number of points of order and motions of various kinds were now made, and dismissed.

Mr. Dromgoole finally moved to re-commit the report to the same committee.

Mr Black, of Georgia, moved to amend this motion by adding instructions to the committee to report the 28th (late the 21st) rule, which relates to the exclusion of certain petitions, and sustained his motion in a speech characterised by great warmth of feeling and intemperate language.

A motion was now made on lay the whole subject on the table, yeas 78, nays 108, so the House refused to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Hamlin of Maine, spoke in favor of the report as it now stood. He was in favor of receiving petitions, because he believed the people had a constitutional right to petition. At the same time he did not believe it was unsafe to stock.—He was not in favor of granting the prayer of the abolition petitions. He was no abolitionist, and would stand by the Union—he exclaimed Mr H., that we swear by the blood of our fathers, and maintain the Union.

Mr. Fairfield, of New York, followed Mr Hamlin, and explained the position in which men at the North found themselves, situated who felt compelled to vote to receive petitions, the prayer of which they could not approve.—He was one. He held the right of petition to be a sacred, inalienable right, and that the slutting of the door of Congress against petitions was a violation of that sacred right, nevertheless he was opposed to the views, doctrine, proposed measures and objects of the abolitionists. Mr Black had said something about defying those who had attempted to emasculate the rules. Mr H thought this very unusual language, and very unmeaning language. He confessed he could not understand what the gentleman meant by it. For a member to defy a committee, or the majority of the House, or the country, he thought, could not amount to much.

Mr Clingman, of North Carolina, having written the whole day to obtain the floor, by persevering efforts at length obtained it. He bore disappointment with no much equanimity, and good nature, and manifested no earnest desire to speak, and being, without a new member, he could not affect to deny that the great decorum manifested with rumors in regard to that time of an individual charged with defalcation, but was the House to act on the mere idle reports of newspapers. He considered such a course as inconsistent either with the dignity of the House or the respect due the tribunals of justice.

Mr Stille said that the Governor had recommended that the expenses of the State should be retrenched. He had been in the Criminal Court and must say that its duties were performed in a manner different from those of any other court he had ever entered. Again, the jail might be abolished without detriment. The Mayor might try minor offences and the District Court graver ones. There were numerous complaints made of the Presiding Judge of the Criminal Court. There he would not speak of, but he felt convinced that he ought to retrench the expenses of the State, and he thought this a suitable mode of effecting it. The press was sensitive to the notice of abolishing the Criminal Court, and he must say he had heard the Judge charge the Jury in a very cavalier manner.

Mr Brewer (opposite) said, that if the object of the resolution was to abolish the court, as its business might be conducted by other courts, he would then give the resolution (on consideration) his vote; but if the call of the resolution was to censure the Judge, it should be put a stop to at once. This was not the mode of arraigning the conduct of a judicial officer. It should be done before the House by responsible persons, and in a manner provided for by the Constitution.

Mr Selby began by pointing out that the Supreme Court was created by the Constitution, and the Criminal Court by statute—when

Mr Ogden explained that the comparison he had instituted between the two courts had been formed hastily.

Mr Selby continued. He would vote for