The New-Orleans Bee.

No 237. VOL V.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1844 VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO. 4463

Steam Packets.

FOR MEMPHIS AND RANDOLPH—with despatch—The regular packet steamer LOUISIANA, A W Tuttle master, is now receiving freight and will leave as above for the above and intermediate landings. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board at Canal street wharf, or to
J HUBBARD & Co, 96 Tchoupitoulas

FOR VERMILION—Direct—The splendid fast running steamer COTTON PLANT D. R. Magee, master is now receiving freight at the foot of Bienville street, and will leave as above This Day, Mar. at 10 o'clock, A. M. taking freight and passengers for Vermilionville, Perry's Bridge, Côte Blanche, Belle Ile, Berwick's Bay, Bayou Boeuf, Patterson's Ville and intermediate landings on the Bayou Vermilion and Atchafalaya. For further particulars, apply on board, or to JOHN HALL, No. 1 Saint Louis

PACKET SULTANA FOR MILLIKEN'S BEND, VICKSBURG, GRAND GULF, BODNEY AND NATCHEZ—This regular packet steamer, H. Pease, master, is now receiving freight and will positively leave Canal street wharf on Monday morning, the 4th inst. at 10 o'clock punctually. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
L V HUBBARD & Co. 96 Tchoupitoulas

FOR ST MARTINSVILLE, OPELOUSAS—The regular and fast running steamer PATRICK HENRY, R J Dorsey, master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on Saturday the 3d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
F J FAVE & Co, 13 Canal

HUNTING EXCURSION—The steamer OSCAR, will leave the wharf of the second Municipality Steam Ferry, on Saturday afternoon, February 3d, at half past 4 o'clock, for Point a la Hache, or about fifty miles down the coast, for the accommodation of gentlemen going to hunt, the boat remaining until the ensuing Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when she will return to the city. Gentlemen wishing to be landed at any plantation will be taken on board by the return of the boat.
There will be a launch on board, with a cooking stove, mattresses, &c., in the cabin.
Price of passage $5 for the trip to be paid before leaving the city.
Tickets can be had at the St Louis Exchange, Merchants' Exchange or at the Ferry.
If the above is sufficiently patronized the boat will make a tri-weekly afternoon, during the season. 11 26

STEAMER CHAMPION—for Louisville, intermediate and interior ports—The elegant, fast running steamboat CHAMPION, J. Stephenson, master, is expected on Saturday, and will leave as above, on Tuesday, the 6th inst at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to HARTWELL, KIDER & CARMAN, No 64 Poydras, Agents

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, Capt. John C. Swan, is now receiving freight, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will leave for the above, and intermediate ports on Saturday next, the 31 February, at 4 o'clock, p. m. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, opposite Poydras street, or to J M SHAW & Co,
Jan 29 Agents, 34 Poydras

Passenger Packet Steamer MISSOURI MAIL, M. LIVELSTON, Master.
[Prepared with Evans' patent dry cushions to prevent explosion.]
This fine new boat, for the accommodation of planters by on Donaldsonville on the Mississippi or Lafourche, will attend 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. Passenger, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock A M.
Feeling confident such a packet is wanted in this trade the undersigned have spared no pains in the preparation of her cabin, for the comfort of her passengers, and will remain in the trade during the summer, and (if encouraged) will build a small tight boat to run in conjunction with the Mail to Donaldsonville, and will pledge himself (if supported) to carry freight and passengers at the most reasonable prices during the whole year.
Hoping such inducements will be favorably noticed by the planters and public in general, the proprietor will address his interest to the care of his best friend, who spares no pains to accommodate in all cases. For particulars, apply to
MOLAIR & GAUDIN, Donaldsonville
M DAUNIS Tchoudens.

AUX REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS, BALIZE AND intermediate

The fine steamer FAME, Jourdan Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. This fame is all built of live oak, and will leave every Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M. and from Barataria, Friday, at 10 o'clock, and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdain requests passengers and merchandise and freight, to have their goods on board in time, as he is punctually to leave at the hour advertised.
Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
JACQUES LAROSE, Agent.
219 71 Old Levee.

F. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to Mr. Jacques Larose, informs the public that they will leave as above, for the accommodation of the public, and will resume its regular trip.

U. STATES MAIL STEAMER BELLISAIRE WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST Donaldsonville, Pointe-aux-Chenes, Bayou Rouge, Fort Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee and Dunca.
Capt. J. Hart having made arrangements with the City Ferry to carry the Mail on Sunday, the splendid double engine steamer BELLISAIRE, will leave the Bayou Sara on 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. is the same as charged by all good packets running the coast. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
WM H AVERY, 96 Gravier st.

SAMUEL TOBY, Commission Merchant.
New Orleans. jy15

ADVANCES made on consignments of cotton, sugar, and other produce to my friends in New York, Boston and Baltimore. WM MURE, 38 Carp. st

ADVANCES made on cotton and other produce to my friends in Hamburg and Antwerp. WM MURE, 38 Carp st

ADVANCES made on cotton, tobacco, &c to my friends in Havre and London. WM MURE, 38 Carp st

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 2 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the National Hotel. 102-20

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE—Liberal cash advances will be made by the undersigned on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs Howes, Cudday & Robinson, New York, or Joseph Gourley, Esq. Boston.
FOLSOM, PAINE & PAINE, 30 Poydras st.

EMILE JOHNS, Commission Merchant and importer of West-India Produce.

COFFEE, SUGAR, ICE, CO, SEGARS.
A constant supply always on sale.
A superior assortment of Claret wines, Rhenish Malaga, Champagne, Claret, French white wines, &c.
11 at No. 30 Gravier st

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—17 bbls of Jamaica rum just received and for sale by
FIK-IN & Co, 30 Old Levee

NEW LETTER PAPER—For sale by
H LID & Co, 30 Old Levee.

RAISINS—1,000 boxes Malaga for sale by
FIELD & Co, 36 Old Levee.

COGNAC BRANDY—20 cases for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.

CLARET WINE—10 casks for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.

PORT WINE, in pipes, half pipes and bbls, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.

SHOE BLACKING—3 bbls for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

ALE—50 bbls cream Ale, in store and for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

BOOTS & SHOES—2 cases assorted, in store, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st.

BRANDY—10 half pipes A Seignette, in store for sale
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 camp

SOAP—100 boxes No 1 in store and for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

VARNISH—10 bbls superior quality, in store and for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

TEAS—300 pkgs, different branches, in store, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 camp

CHEESE—60 boxes Western cheese, in store, for sale by
W. J. BRYAN & Co, 24 Commerce

PAINTS—A small invoice, in store and for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

CANDLES—50 boxes of sperm and stearine, in store, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

PITCH—10 bbls in store, and for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

OIL—10 casks winter strained, in store, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

PAPER—200 reams of wrapping paper in store, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st.

CLOCKS—10 wooden clocks in store, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

CANDLES AND SOAP—200 boxes, for sale by
NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

RICE—200 casks rice, for sale by
NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

ALE—1,000 kegs Boston ale, for sale by
NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

BALE ROPE—100 coils rope, for sale by
TUFTS & HUBART, 29 Gravier

GUNNY BAGS—50 bales 2½ bushel gunny bags, for sale
TUFTS & HUBART, 29 Gravier.

BALE COTTON GINS—Cotton gin head, for sale by
TUFTS & HUBART, 29 Gravier

BACON HAMS—New, for sale by
SHULTZ, MADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st

PORK—Mess and prime, for sale by
SHULTZ, MADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

LARD—1000 kegs, for sale by
SHULTZ, MADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st

WHISKEY—50 bbls rectified, 6 do Monongahela, for sale
H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras

CHEESE—100 boxes Goshen, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras

CHOCOLATE—100 boxes for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras

HAMS—50 bbls cured ham, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras st

RIO COFFEE—in store 1000 bags Rio, in bond and duty paid, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 81 Gravier st

JAVA COFFEE—A few bags, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO 81 Gravier st

LEMONS—Fresh Crop Lemons, new crop, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 81 Gravier st

BLANKETS—5 point Gran or blankets, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 81 Gravier

SUGAR—Very superior Sugar in pipe, for sale by
GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 32 Bienville.

ALE—100 bags in store and for sale by
J PRATS, 87 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKEY—50 bbls rectified, 5 do Monongahela, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras st

FLOUR—Choice Baker brands, for sale by
DITTRICH & Co, 161 Magazine st

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

PORK—Of all qualities for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

LARD OIL—50 bbls, for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st

WHISKEY—10 bbls superior article for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras st

CHEESE—50 boxes Rhode Island Cheese, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras st

TOBACCO—Cuba and Virginia tobacco, for sale by
O H MILLIGAN, 51 Old Levee

CIGARS—Full assortment, landing, for sale by
O H MILLIGAN, 51 Old Levee

BEER—Ale in bottles, for sale by
JOHN H SHAW & Co, 34 Poydras st

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY.
NEW-ORLEANS
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

SEVENTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship BRITANNIA arrived at Boston on the 31st January, after a passage of sixteen and a half days. The mail yesterday brought papers from New York to the 22d, and consequently did not contain the European intelligence. Immediately after the arrival of the mail rumor were afloat to the effect that the news by the "Britannia" had been received. We understand from one of the facts, and discovered that no express had been run in eight hours from Columbia to Montgomery, and thence by boat to Mobile, and thus the arrival of the mail was anticipated 28 hours. But a solitary paper was received, viz:—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 23d, which came addressed to a highly respectable commercial firm of our city, and by their polite attention we were enabled to obtain the paper which contains full accounts of the news. In a commercial point of view, the advices are exceedingly gratifying, more so indeed than we had good reason to anticipate—but it appears that parties on the other side had taken alarm at the slightest manifestations of a deficient crop on this side, and consequently prices had materially advanced. The improvement is 3,8d, and the trade in the interior and manufacturing districts was very brisk. For full accounts we refer to our commercial head:

From the Journal of Commerce of January 23d.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston last Sunday afternoon.

43,000 bales cotton had been sold during the last week in December, at an advance of 1,8d, and 46,000 bales during the first three days of January, at another advance of 3,8d.

Stock of cotton in Liverpool, January 1, 1844, was reckoned to be 630,000 bales.

Business was progressing favorably in England. The political news was not important.

Don Carlos refuses permission to his son to marry the young Queen of Spain.

It was said the Duke of Bordeaux had received a bint that holding levees in England displeased the British Ministry.

The Pope is said to have approved of the determinations of certain Catholic Bishops in Ireland, not to meddle with political affairs.

The accounts from Ireland are meagre. Little is said about repeal. There had been of late riots in the South.

President Tyler's last message was censured in Liverpool, for its dodging the question of Slave debts.

In France, M. Dumont has been appointed Minister of public works, in the room of Teste.

It was reported in Paris that Queen Isabelle of Spain, had sent to her mother an invitation to return, which was declined.

The speech of Louis Philippe at the opening of the French chambers, was pacific, and painted every thing in France *couleur de rose*.

The accounts from Madrid were to the 22d of December. The ministers of the Queen had resolved on proroguing the Cortes, and inviting the ex-Queen Christina to return. Some disturbances had taken place in Madrid. It was anticipated, the people of the provinces would rise in arms, as soon as they heard of the dissolution of the Cortes.

Later accounts from India and Afghanistan, had been received. Dost Mahommed had been killed.

From the British army on the Indus, accounts had been received of the sickness or death of from 1 to 1,000 men.

The sickness among the English troops on the coast of China, had also been very severe.

The preceeding intelligence was received at the 16th Department from Boston. She was out 19 days.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.

The President's Message, which came to hand on Wednesday week, by the Independence, Captain Nye, has been very unsparingly sandbaged. It has given little satisfaction on this side of the water. Of the various sents to which it has allusion, it has given not a single exception, and built rather with the tone of its morality its overreaching summon. The absence of allusion of the repeal Irish, states, is not a blemish, a document, is held to be one of its primary defects; the treebonting style in which it recommends the retention of American military posts on the Oregon, while the territory itself is in dispute, has given much greater offence, and the manner in which the President limits his wishes for the annexation of Texas, and the hard words he bestows upon Mexico (from which it is evident that he desires to proceed to blows with that tottering Republic) has been held to indicate a very low standard of moral feeling. All these supposed slights are more pointed, as Pio that President Tyler, so near the close of his official existence, could not muster courage to read a few words to the nonpolitical Sunday, and to the loss of national character and individual self respect.

A French provincial paper says, "according to the reports of the Spanish Ministers, twenty-five thousand Irishmen have died in the service of France."

The Grand Council of the Cantons of Geneva has just adopted, by a great majority, the system of trial by jury of every kind of offence.

Some of the Paris journals state, that a marriage has taken place between M. Berryer and the wealthy widow of M. Sommariva.

Don Carlos will not, it is said, now permit his son to marry Queen Isabella, as he hopes by a union with the Congressional party to place himself on the throne.

The Augsburg Gazette states, that the late eruption of Mount Etna has been most fatal—130 persons have perished, and the lonapatch said entire was wounded.

The great sugar refinery belonging to Sir Thomas and James Brancker, Esq. at Liverpool, one of the most extensive in the kingdom, and employing many hundred operatives, was fired on the morning of the 4th, damage is estimated at £70,000—a little more than half which is insured. How the fire originated is a mystery.

The Mark-lane Express says that the speech of Lord Spencer in favor of the total repeal of the corn laws, has produced great sensation amongst the agricultural interests, and that "the high estimation in which the noble earl is held in this country, gives a more than ordinary weight to his opinions."

The papers state the agricultural districts still record in ordinary lines: Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Bedordshire, Kent, Hampshire, Gloucestershire, and Hereford, are the outwards being troublesome. Accounts from Leicester, near Dunmow, while an engine was at work, a house where out by some persons in the round, attacked engine rendered useless.

IRELAND.

Nothing of interest occurred at the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. Tom Steele too, he lean in O'Connell's absence. The rent for the week ending December 3, was £995.

The great Limerick dinner to Mr. Smith O'Brien, to celebrate his acquittal on the repeal cause took place on Monday evening.

Mr. O'Brien proposed, "Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator of Ireland." In acknowledging the compliment, Mr. O'Connell uttered a long speech, and lied the impression about the progress of Repeal. He alluded to the trial, with a kind of anticipatory protest against the verdict.

He mingled congratulations with his speech, in a manner gratification at our war, seeming to threaten passionate vostility in Ireland.

"I would indeed break my heart to think that there should be any disturbance. I would abandon the Repeal cause if there was any outbreak." Don't the people know that their enemies are perfectly prepared with troops, military and sailors? Let the people remember that it was the fomented rebellion of 1798 that carried the Union. (Hear.) Give me but that noble tranquillity which I enjoyed in Dublin, and the repeal will be gained. (Cheers.) The present staff of army cannot last more in years. At present every warlike preparation is made. The Rhadamanthus (laughter)—the Cortes and the Proserpine, and I don't know how many other ancient names—(laughter)—are ready to convey troops every where through Ireland; but I remind the people that the Russian Bear is threatening England—there are marchings in Greece—and they are lonenting disturbances in Servia (hear, hear), and England cannot pass by a blow, without waiting for a signal, and a military force could never contrive to cut down people, provided they always kept themselves in the open." (Cheers.)

He made a disclosure—

It has been suggested to me, that if I consented to abandon the Repeal, the prosecutions would be given up, or, even if convicted, the sentence would not be enforced; that offer was made to me. I said at once, there shall be no compromise of the Repeal. I would rot in a dungeon first! (Loud cheering.) Not one hair of I have breath will I make a compromise. The Repeal (Renewed applause.) While I live I shall continue to argue Ireland's right to a domestic Parliament; and if I be incarcerated, my pen will enable me to teach my countrymen my sentiments." (Cheers.)

The company kept up the convivial oratory till long after midnight.

The Belfast Vindicator announces, as "important, that intelligence has reached this country from the highest sources, that Queen Victoria is anxious to verify that the resolution of the Irish prelates to repudiate the connection with the state had been received with approval, but even with delight."

SCOTLAND.

A number of friends to the Free Protesting Church of Scotland met in Canonmills Hall, at Edinburgh, on the 14th ult, to hear reports from the deputations that had recently visited England. Mr Tweedie stated that the committee had divided England into twenty districts, to be visited by different deputations. In spite of much sympathy and opposition, these deputations had everywhere been well received. Altogether a sum of £25,000 had been realized from the former and recent visits; and some of the deputations were still proceeding their work. Mr. Candlish regretted that their Evangelical brethren of the Church of England did not show them much countenance.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of Sunday publishes a royal ordinance countersigned by Marshal Soult, proposing M Duchâtel, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Public Works, in the room of M Teste, who is appointed President of one of the Chambers of the Court of Cassation, and raised to the dignity of a Peer of France. An another royal ordinance, M. Hippolyte Passy, former Minister Secretary of State, is raised to the dignity of a Peer of France. Unimportant as these changes appear, they are considered indications of more important things. The resignation of M. Teste is supposed to foreshow Marshal Soult's accession from Gibraltar—the nomination of M. Dumon is considered to prove, "says the Paris letter of the Times," the increasing influence and power of M. Guizot; and it would not be at variance in the Paris press a sensation that would not be easily allayed, were it not that the opposition papers had attached him with so much violence because of his unsounding that the various great lines of railroad should be adjudged to speculators, and not carried on by the State. This was in all probability the immediate reason for his dismissal; which takes away from the opposition one point of charge against ministers."

An "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty Isabella the Second, to the Queen Mother," S. Donoso Cortes, arrived in Paris early in the week, to revive Queen Christina back to Madrid. One account says that she declined, because she has also invited to take 10,000,000 francs with her in cash, of the 150,000,000 francs still remaining in her coffers; another, that she only delayed an answer to see the issue of the long debate in the Cortes on the Queen's declaration against Olozaga.

The French Chambers of Deputies assembled on Thursday last, to elect its officers. Of the eighteen Chairmen and Secretaries elected by the nine Standing Committees, 10 were Ministerial and 8 Oppositionist. The candidates for the Presidency obtained the following numbers on the first ballot: Sauzet, 157; O'Dillon Barrot, 91; Dupin 65; Dupont de l'Eure, 5; Dufaure, 1. Neither having obtained an "absolute majority" (165), a new ballot became necessary; but it had not terminated at post-time.

The Elem Court of Paris decided, on Wednesday last, that East Indian slaves, as such, do all other slaves, recover their liberty the moment they set their foot on the territory of France.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

On Tuesday, at one o'clock, the Mr. Sty, the King of the French, left the Tuileries to open the Chambers. The King appeared in excellent health, and was every where received with cries of Vive le Roi. The usual formalities having been gone through, the King delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies,

"The perfect harmony between the powers of the State and the loyal support which you have afforded to my Government have yielded their fruit. Amidst the order maintained without effort and under the sway of the law, France displays with confidence her fertile activity. The situation of all classes of citizens is improving and advancing. Take care that nothing will establish to restore between the expenditure and the revenue of State in the law of Finance, which will shortly presented to you, a justly desired equilibrium.

"We can enjoy with security these blessings of peace for preserve a better assured. My relations with all powers are pacific and trenc.

"Serious events have occurred in Spain and in Greece. Queen Isabella II, called so young to the cares of State, is at this moment the object of all my solicitude and of my most affectionate interest. I trust that the issue of all these events will be most favorable to two nations well deposed towards France, and that in Greece as well as in Spain monarchy will strengthen itself by the mutual respect of the rights of the throne and of public liberty. The sincere friendship which unites me to the Queen of Great Britain, and the constant understanding existing between my Government and hers, confirm me in that confidence.

"I have concluded with the King of Sardinia and the Republic of the Equator and Venezuela treaties of commerce, and I am negotiating with other States in several parts of the world treaties which, while protecting our national industry and manufactures the security to which they are entitled, will open a new career to their intelligent activity.

"I have had the satisfaction of seeing the circle of my family enlarged by the marriage of my son, the Prince de Joinville, with the Princess Francisca, the sister of the Emperor of Brazil and the Queen of Portugal—This Union by uniting the happiness of my son, adds a consolation more to those which God has reserved to me.

"Our Dominion in Algeria will soon be universal and tranquil under the command of experienced leaders, some of whom I am proud to reckon among my friends. Our brave soldiers continue with admirable constancy the fatigues of war with the labors of peace.

"The expensive preparations for the expedition of the general system of railroads, and for various enterprises of national utility, shall be submitted to your deliberation. A slight relapse in secondary instruction will satisfy the wish of the Char ter for the extension of liberty, and maintaining the authority and action of the state over public education.

"I believe, gentlemen, with profound gratitude to Providence, the honorable position, as well as the increasing prosperity, which our country enjoys. Always excited by your patriotic zeal and your love of the public and my family never had any other ambition than that of serving her well. It is the certainty of accomplishing that duty which gives me strength during the trials of my life, and which will to the end be my consolation and firm support."

The Moniteur Parisien assures us that the speech produced a great sensation, and that the Chamber appeared delighted with loud cries of "Vive le Roi." The ceremony passed off without the slightest disturbance of the public tranquillity, and it was expected that some manifestation of displeasure would be made in consequence of the refusal of the Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of Paris to assist at the inauguration of the statute of Molière, which was to have been given by the King, at the instigation, as the National plainly asserts, of the Archbishop of Paris. It is not probable, however, that the Prefect of Paris will be allowed to escape without some serious comments in the Chamber of Deputies.

SPAIN.

The long debate on the Queen's declaration against Olozaga continued in the Cortes of Madrid to the 19th. On the 20th S. Lopez made an energetic speech against the Moderados, which he continued on the 21st. Nothing of importance had transpired, in relation to the appearance of truth given to the events of the 26th, according to her Majesty's declaration, so would merely apply the proverb "Ex pede Hercules." Do you know I am such an idiot, when I meet a lie not to give it the appearance of truth." He proved the Moderados to be professed liars to make further revelations.

A Madrid letter of the 22d states, that on the previous evening, between twenty-five and twenty-six persons had an entrance into the offices of the *Eco del Comercio* and *Tribuna* (two opposition journals) and destroyed the presses, desks, forms, and every other moveable they contained. The assassins then fushed through the streets, shouting, "Long live the Queen and the Constitution," and wounded several persons. They afterwards proceeded to the office of the *Espectador*, where a call was also made, but with little effect. At the period that had adopted assassins in its presses, the Madrid Gazette stated that "it was not correct to declare that the rumors in circulation for some days past respecting modifications, or a change in the ministry, were totally destitute of foundation."

The millionaire account, taken from the Globe, of the case of Mr. Sotomayor, the Spanish Minister, who was ordered to leave that distracted country, will interest the reader.—A Madrid of Progressists in Madrid has petitioned Cortes in favor of the Minister, in the present session. M. Cutton in a speech of great force, declared as unconstitutional and for measures of the new government. There had been four decrees prepared by the Committee before any notice of the Minister had been demanded, and they were delivered in General Serrano, who had the good sense to carry only two of them into effect, and to the Minister of Finance, Mendizabal. M. Olozaga, the late prime minister, and declaring him incapable of ever holding any office under the Sovereign of Cortes elected by the Spanish people, and other serious views. He declared that the new ministry were planning this way for a reaction, and for for the purpose of restoring the absolute monarchy, the honorable and constitutional authorities in the provinces, the Cortes, and every obnoxious creature of their own. M. Gonzales drew, the present prime minister, said it was impossible to doubt the truth of the declaration made by Mr. Olozaga, for she had repeated it a thousand times with the indignation and contempt which belonged to her assassin character. He appeared in Cortes to clear his name, and the accusation had given of the affair of the 26th was so much more than country balanced merit.

Mr Mendizabal said that the present Tariff had been in force for two years, and it was not true that there had been any increase of revenue or diminution in the revenue. Appeared in Cortes to clear his name, was no doubt, and he was so much more than country balanced merit.

Mr. E. referred to the change in the system of philosophy something more than two hundred years ago, the old system was to put forth theories and endeavor to make the facts conform to them. The modern, or Baconian system of inductive philosophy, arrives at theories through facts first ascertained. The gentleman's argument went upon the old system of philosophy, and put forth theories whether facts sustained them or not. Now he would endeavor to advance a few theory through facts. Mr E. then went into a long statement of the exports during the year 1842 and 1843, and showed why it was that the imports fell off in the last quarter of 1842 and the first quarter of 1843, and showed why the large amount of imports in the previous quarters of the year 1842—goods being the manufactured at an average distance of 12 months—the consequently uncertainty which hung over the subject, Congress having met before them. He showed that the imports after goods arrived, and even with an increased rate of importation. In 1842 the imports from Great Britain amounted to about thirteen millions, raised from duties, imports amounting to about only nine millions, being at the rate of 33 per cent. In 1843 the imports were 17 millions, about 91 per cent, and the revenue from imports was about six millions.

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A Madrid letter of the 23d states that on the previous evening, between twenty-five and twenty-six persons had an entrance into the offices of the *Eco del Comercio* and *Tribuna* (two opposition journals) and destroyed the presses, desks, forms, and every other moveable they contained. The assassins then fushed through the streets, shouting, "Long live the Queen and the Constitution," and wounded several persons. They afterwards proceeded to the office of the *Espectador*, where a call was also made, but with little effect. At the period that had adopted assassins in its presses. The Madrid Gazette stated that "it was not correct to declare that the rumors in circulation for some days past respecting modifications, or a change in the ministry, were totally destitute of foundation."

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Mr. E. said that should the steamer which is now daily expected to arrive, bring intelligence of the rise of cotton in Liverpool, and of the demand for cotton for manufacture, the imports this year at least ten millions, which would be the impetus given by an increase in the price of cotton to the exports, and the stimulus that would thereby be given to business.

Mr. E. noticed Mr. McDuffie's principle of discrimination for revenue, and said the only difference between us was, even for revenue, to give the people the means to pay and they would then consume.

Mr. E. said he had heard Mr. McDuffie quote an article published by the people. He could or if the gentleman's order rule that that—so to make your laws that you can pay them—so to make your revenue—so to make your expenditure—so to make the people pay and the people would not be complain in paying duties on such articles as they would be enabled to do, simply because they would be able to pay them—so they by an accession of a family living neighbors to him, who for some years past have been very poor, but by reason of the improvement in the cotton crop of last year, and in consequence of the tariff act of 1842, they are now rapidly improving in their condition and are a considerable addition to our revenue, and doubtless would within a year were enabled to pay