# The New-Orleans Bee.

No 76; VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1844. VOL XVIII —WHOLE NO 1510


## STEAM PACKETS.

FOR SAINT LOUIS—The fine fast running passenger steamer CASPIAN, Capt. Robt. S Fleetland, is now receiving freight and will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday the 2nd April at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents

FOR VERMILLIONVILLE.—(Direct) —The new and fast running double engine steamer COTTON PLANT, David R Ringgan, master, having chartered her expressly for the trade, is now receiving freight at the foot of Bienville street, and will leave as above on Sunday, the 31st instant at 4 o'clock, including freight and passengers for Vermilionville, Perry's Bridge, Cote blanche, Belle Isle, Bayou Rodd, Berwick's Bay (Nipsimille, and all intermediate landings on the Bayous Vermillion and Atchafalaya. For further particulars apply on board or to
JOHN HALL, 1 Front Levee.
N. B.—The Cotton Plant will take freight all the way through to Vermillionville, for 60c. for dry barrels and 75c. per wet barrel.

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid fast running passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, Captain John C Swan, will leave as her next trip for the above and all intermediate ports, on Saturday, the 13th April, at 6 o'clock, p m. Any quantity of freight offering, or passage, for which apply on board, or to
J W MURRARD & CO, 85 Tchoupitoulas

FOR SAINT LOUIS—The splendid and fast running steamer J M WHITE, Capt. J M Cantey, is now receiving freight and will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Monday the 1st of April, at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage, having superior cabin accommodations, apply on board, or to
J R SHAW & Co, Agents. 64 Poydras

FOR ST MARTINSVILLE, (Antiatapa) The superior light draught and fast running steamer PATRICK HENRY, R J Dorsey, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings on Saturday the 30th inst, at 10 o'clock a m. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
P J PAVY & Co, 13 Commercial.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET For the Lake, Bonne Carre, Plaquemine, Bonne Rouge, Fort Hudson, Waterloo, and Bayou Sara.
The splendid light draught steamer BRILLIANT, (Safety Guard) Capt Hunt, will leave New Orleans every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 o'clock A M, and Bayou Sara every Monday and Friday, at 10 o'clock. A fast and expeditious passage.
In the Wednesday trip, will go to Point Coupée and Tunica, as usual.
The Best of Passage to the same as charged by all the Packets running the Coast.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
M. AVERY, 80 Gravier st

The attention of the public is called to this boat. The hull, engines and furniture are entirely new; the Evans' Patent Safety Valves to prevent explosion of boilers, also, a Fire Engine and Hose, on from hurricane deck to prevent fire, and steam pipes to the Chimney, and is provided with a life boat that will carry 70 to 80 persons. Neither money nor time has been spared to give safety, speed, comfort and splendor; and the proprietors have no hesitation in offering her to the public as the best boat ever in the trade.

NOTICE.
REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate ports.
The fine steamer FAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips from New-Orleans to the Balize, and back every Wednesday at 9 o'clock a m; and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a. m, and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdain respectfully solicits a share of the passenger and freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour fixed.
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 the Captain on board, or
JACQUES LAROSE, Agent, 71 Old Levee.
P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to Mr. Jacques Larose, informs the public that they will upon no consideration in this continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips

ISAAC BRIDGE
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Iron Safes, and Stevens' Patent Balances,
76 Magazine street.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLASH,
Importers of French, English, & German, Dry Goods,
ALSO DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
Nos. 87 and 89 Magazine st.
NEGRO WOLLENS AND COTTONS,
of the Finest Quality.
H. De Goer, Paris. J. Riffrash, New Orleans.
New Orleans No. 86 Chartres street.

SAMUEL TOBY,
Commission Merchant.
New York. 196

WOOL HATS—20 cases Black and drab Wool hats, for sale by FROST & Co, 19 Magazine.
LARD—50 barrels for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee
PIKE SPIRITS—50 brls 4th proof for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee
COTTON AND RAVENS DUCK—50 bales for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee
SPERM OIL—2000 gals winter and fall bleached for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee
GREEN PAINT—200 boxes imperial and permanent for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee
WINDOW GLASS—1500 lbs for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee
PUTTY—50 kegs in bladders for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee
MANILLA INDIGO—in cases, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee
BLACK PAINT—in kegs for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee
CLOVER—for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee
SOAP—10 bxs No 1 soap, in store, for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 52 Tchoupitoulas
SMOKED BEEF TONGUES—in store, for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 52 Tchoupitoulas
HAVANA COFFEE—in store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas
LARD—600 kegs prime family lard for sale by FROST & Co, 19 Magazine st
SUGARS—White and Brown Havana sugars in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 25 Old Levee
ESTRAMACE—of Havana, in store, for sale by JOSEPH PRATS, 27 Tchoupitoulas
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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:
HENRY CLAY.
FOR MAYOR,
WM. FERET.
NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1844.

TAX RECEIPTS.
CLAY CLUB ROOM, No. 25 Exchange Place, March 29th, 1844.
Those persons who have not received their tax receipts are requested to call and obtain them, for which purpose the room will be opened daily from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M., until and including the day of election.
ALFRED ROUSSEAU, C. C. WILLIAMS, J. R. VIENNE } Secretaries.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH, 1844.
A Meeting of the members of the Democratic WHIG ASSOCIATION of Municipality No 1, will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Blanc's house, Conde street.
By order of the President.
LUCIEN HERMANN, JULES DAVID, } Secretaries.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.
GENERAL COUNCIL.
C. H. TANEY, H. ST. FALL, C. ROSELIUS, F. BUISSON.
ALDERMEN.
First Ward:
A. D. CROSMAN, A. BLONDEAU, GUSTAVE CRUZAT, U. BOULIGNY.
Second Ward:
L. F. MAZENT, L. E. FORSTALL.
Third Ward:
P. O. PEYROUX, ROBERT FREAUX.
Fourth Ward:
F. CORBEJOLLER, LaVIGNE.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.
At a meeting of the Association, held last night, the following persons were unanimously chosen as candidates for the following municipal offices, at the election of the 1st of April next:—
For Mayor,
WILLIAM FERET.
For Recorder,
AUGUSTIN VIAVANT.
General Council,
FRANCIS GARDERE, GABRIEL DE VERGES, W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, AIME GUILLET.
Aldermen—First Ward,
LOUIS MONTAMAT, J. F. BARTHELEMY.
Second Ward,
JOHN GILBERTSON, W. C. Crain, Jr.
Third Ward,
WM. DESUIS, AUGUSTE DELASSUS.
Fourth Ward,
LOUIS DUPAUD.
A true copy. New Orleans, 29th March, 1844.
DE WARANS, Secretary.

☞ We are requested to announce MR JULES BENIT as a candidate for Alderman of the Fifth Ward of the First Municipality. VOTERS.

## THE ELECTION ON MONDAY.

Our locofoco cotemporaries have been sedulously employed in sounding the party alarm bell, and mustering up forces for the municipal elections. We have thus far, only presented the name of our candidate for the mayoralty, with a few remarks drawing attention to the fact. Upon the merits of Mr. FERET, upon the knowledge of the citizens of his faithful, vigilant and capable administration of the office of Mayor, and their appreciation of the man, we felt persuaded that he could rely for certain success. We cannot be mistaken in the belief that, if party compulsion was not brought to bear upon the canvass, Mr. FERET would be elected without serious opposition. How much then does it behove those who agree with him in political opinion, to bestir themselves in behalf of a candidate, against whom their is nothing to allege.

We think this an occasion for the people to come out with unanimity and zeal in support of all those public servants who have evinced capacity and fidelity in the discharge of their duties. There is a fearful spirit abroad in the land, that seeks the destruction of the guarantees of the law and the overthrow of order. Appeals have been made to the passions of men, as if with the view of exciting a sanguinary tribunal out of force. The public ear has been stunned with rumors of violence in office, and attempts have been made to persuade the inhabitants of the city that they are a vilely used and tyranny trodden people.

Yet what is the real state of the case? Look at the Second Municipality, against whose Council the exigiens of party have been directed with the greatest fury. The value of the obligations of that Municipality attest the soundness of her financial condition, whilst her sudden growth, extensive improvements, and spreading commerce show how much has be done that requires energy and skill to be capacity to accomplish. The taxes levied have been expended in a way to add to the revenue of those who pay them. Streets have been opened, paved and repaired in every direction. Investigations have been had for the purpose of eliciting something to the discredit of the Council in vain. If the people of that section of the City would only reflect upon the present aspect, resources and prospects of the municipality as compared with the conditions of things a few years back, they can scarcely listen to the accusations of those who abuse the public officers in order to get their places—who decry the men who created the revenue a that they may have a chance to spend them.

Public schools have been established by whig counsels for the benefit of the children of the poor—spreading out before the rising generations the resources of knowledge, that they may partake thereof and be wise. Those who wish to expel the founders of this beneficent system of instruction from their places, are loud in their protestations of love for free schools. But will the people turn out men who have done well, to gratify those who talk loudly. The guardians of public benefactors would be precarious indeed, if their counsel could lay claim to the good they have done.

In the Third Municipality, the bonds of the treasury have risen 100 per cent. since the election of the present Whig Council. Under an economical and prudent administration of her affairs, she is emerging from her difficulties. The affairs of the City are improving as rapidly as the interference of the Legislature with its administration will allow.

Do the voters imagine that the election of Mr. Montegut will bring a millennium with it? If so, from what acts of his do they infer such results?

Do the people suppose that public schools will multiply by turning out those who established them? If so, from what new philosophy do they derive this belief?

We would ask the voters, those who have an interest in the affairs of the city, to pause before they lead themselves to a revolution, that is sought to be accomplished by sanctifying the monstrous fraude perpetrated by Judge Elliott. Do the *bona fide* citizens desire to be overrun by an importation of spurious voters? Are they content to have their wishes baffled by such means? Is it not a crime when all good men should make common cause against a proceeding that would in effect destroy the representative principle of government?

No whig should excuse himself from voting—no man who loves order, law and peace, and is qualified to vote, should fail to put his ballot in the box. The day to do so becomes more imperative, when menaces are thrown out before the opening of the polls. Be ready then one and all, and discharge your duty, as becomes good citizens, friends of education, and supporters of the purity of the franchise.

## EDGAR MONTEGUT AND NAVIVE AMERICANISM.

The *Courier* bases most of its arguments against the election of Mr. FERET, on the ground that he was once a member of a Native American Association in this city. If this be a valid objection, we are prepared to show that Mr. EDGAR MONTEGUT, the locofoco candidate for Mayor, is equally amenable to the charge, and that *he was not only a member of the same Society to which Mr. Feret belonged*, but was a CANDIDATE FOR THE NOMINATION OF THE NATIVE AMERICANS AS MAYOR. Dr. JAMES S. McFARLANE, the present locofoco candidate for Recorder of the Second Municipality, will settle this question:—

*From the Native American of March 4th, 1840.*

"Your candidates are now before the Native American Association and Repeal Party, viz: Messrs. Kennedy, MONTEGUT, Gaimont and Freret. As overbalanced justice will be done to all at the approaching ballot-box Thursday evening next, the 5th instant, in selecting a candidate for Mayor for the Repeal Party; and as but one of the four can be selected, we trust that those candidates who may not receive a majority of the votes of the Native American Association, will not seek to divide the Repeal Party, but will unite their influence in support of the candidate who may be selected by the Association."

The preliminary ballot was accordingly taken, and resulted in the choice of Mr Feret. Messrs. MONTEGUT, Gaimont, and Kennedy, all received the votes of their respective friends, and having returned satisfactory replies to the questions put them by the Association.—In proof of this we will cite the following unimpeachable testimony:—

*From the Native American of the 12th March, 1840.*

*The Candidate for Mayor.*

"We should be sorry to do an act of injustice to any gentleman being silent, when one word could place him in a correct position before the public.

"We therefore state for the benefit of all concerned, that previous to the nomination of a candidate for Mayor five gentlemen were addressed by the Native American Association, viz:—Messrs. Gaimont, Freret, MONTEGUT, and Gamelo. Four of the gentlemen politely replied to the secretary of the Association, and the fifth, Freret were commonly only balloted for, viz: Messrs. Kennedy, Gaimont, Freret, and MONTEGUT.

"This is a plain statement of the facts, which, we trust, will, we trust, prevent future misconception."

The *Bulletin* attempts to justify the manner in which the Texas treaty was sought to be smuggled through the Senate, without any previous indication of the opinions and wishes of the country in the premises, by appealing to the purchase of Louisiana as a precedent for the act. If we read the history of those times aright, that was a matter long in agitation before the Union. There was a general concurrence in the policy of the measure. The difficulty was in respect to the constitutional power of the Government to acquire additional territory. The necessity of the case overruled objections of this sort. The Western States could not get along without an outlet for their productions, and the country acquiesced in a negotiation that *secured the peace* of the nation, by preventing the collisions that were certain to arise in a mixed navigation of the Mississippi, whilst two nations inhabited its opposite shores and its junction with the Gulf was under the jurisdiction of a foreign power. What is there in the location of Texas that presents an over-barling necessity for its immediate and clandestine annexation? In what is its position to the Union similar to that of Louisiana before the purchase? Do we require its territory as a channel through which new great staples may find access to the market of the world? Is there a natural, apparent, and absolute necessity for its annexation? Is our population straightened for soil? And was the purchase of Louisiana an amalgamation of independent, sovereign empires? so the annexation of Texas would be. There is no similarity in the case. Neither in the inducements nor in the proceedings. Those who believe

In respect to the probability and consequences of England's getting possession of Texas, we would remark that the United States ought to make the acquisition of additional territory upon her borders by any European power, and especially by England, a cause of war—bloody, protracted and wasting war—one that would decide the supremacy of either nation on the continent of North America. But this is no reason why she should do a wrong thing, or why a good thing should be done in an offensive and mischievous manner. Nor does it strike us as a creditable reason for a midnight absorption of Texas, that we fear foreign aggrandizement and the responsibilities British rapacity might throw upon us.

The *Bulletin* adduces the Ashburton Treaty and other negotiations to show that diplomatic arrangements are not carried on with the publicity that characterises the settlement of our domestic concerns. What does this prove? The Cabinet might be as secret as it pleased, in conducting negotiations committed to its charge. But is that a good reason why the Government should embark in a field of action, not contemplated by the Constitution, and take upon itself, unbidden, the office of colonizing the world? The matters treated of in the Ashburton and other negotiations, were long in dispute; they were properly within the powers of the Executive, and no one controverts or questions this fact. But because the Executive may enter into negotiations or termonate old ones, to settle a *disputed boundary*, is that a reason why he may annex Canada, Mexico, Hayti, or any other foreign nation, to this? Is there any dispute about Texas—any difficult title to adjust with this Government? Do we pretend to have a right to its soil?

The *Bulletin* brings up an article we wrote last spring, against the grasping ambition of England, to confound us now. Our neighbors need not be reminded that that article was predicated upon the Anglican success of the Sandwich Islands by Lord George Paulet, in the name of Queen VICTORIA. Would the *Bulletin* sanction a midnight treaty annexing the Sandwich Islands to this Confederacy, for fear the British would take them? Is the exhibition of a like spirit the most proper mode to rebuke the English policy?

The *Bulletin* thinks we were not wont to pay respect to the threats of Mexico. Nor do we now. Threats should be met by direct dealings with those who make them. But if one man should say to another: "If you rob me of my property, I will fight you," is that any justification for a robbery should he succeed? Or is it unit should be resented in a different manner, and if the property did not belong to the man, the impudence of the affront is the more reprehensible.

The whole question resolves itself into one of policy. There is no over-bearing necessity in the case, as we before said, to precipitate the Government upon unfair dealings with foreign powers or our own people. For reasons that appear satisfactory to us, we think annexation to be a sound policy for the Union—the whole Union. Nothing to justify a gratuitous and under hand forcibling of public opinion, however, yet appears. The Sandwich Islands have not yet the light, taking the locofoco time after all. But it forgets to mention that whatever has transpired has come to light through Mr. TYLER's leaky vessels. The smirking visage of Gen. MURPHY, & the winks and nods of divers lesser functionaries, have been copiously interpreted—not to speak of the significant simpering of one greater than they, whose vanity could not altogether conceal the gestation of the mighty matter. Whether, as in the case of the redoubtable Commodore Trunnion's wife, the pregnancy will turn out to be a real conception or extra wind, remains to be seen.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The popular drama of Black Sheppard is to be repeated this evening.

☞ Capt. Winter yesterday arrested a man named B Hall, charged with stealing $20 from a trunk which he had broken open in a boarding house in Magazine street.

☞ Two men, calling themselves Matthew Mars and Peter Kelly were arrested by officer Morell of the Second Municipality police, yesterday afternoon, on board the steamer Missouri, having in their possession a trunk of clothing belonging to Mr. Stringer which they had stolen from on board the steamer Dunlap.

☞ Wm. Cassiday was arrested yesterday afternoon by Capt Vernon, charged with the possession on the person of Mr. Genin, which had been stolen from the store of Mr. Abadie, at the corner of Dauphine and Bellecastre streets two weeks since.

☞ The persons implicated in the burglary committed on the premises of Mr Farmar will be examined this morning before Recorder Genois.

☞ A pocket book containing valuable papers and supposed to belong to Mr H. Robertson was found yesterday in St. Peter street. It has been deposited with the Mayor subject to the demand of its owner.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday morning, a boy about 15 years of age, who was dressed in the uniform of a sailor, was knocked down at the corner of Hospital street and the Levee, and brutally kicked and stamped upon until he was entirely senseless, by four men, all of these sailors. The lad was taken to the Charity Hospital, and as we are informed, shortly after expired. Last evening two of the perpetrators of this cowardly and brutal outrage, named J. Parsons and Peter Ward, were arrested by the police of the First Municipality, on the charge of murder.

☞ In default of bail, Jean Auguste Morgue, was yesterday sent to the Parish Prison, by order of Recorder Genois, on the charge of stealing money and jewelry of Francois Fetie, a few weeks since.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The attention of the court was yesterday entirely occupied in the trial of Peter McLeod, charged with the murder of Dougal Leach at the boarding house of Mr Martin Lawson, corner of Old Levee and Barracks streets on the evening of the 23rd of January last. As we have already published the testimony at length as taken down at the preliminary examination of the case before Recorder Genois on the day following the murder we deem it unnecessary to give it again. The Attorney General appeared on the part of the State and J. O Sayer, Esq, on the part of the accused. The case was submitted to the jury about 4 o'clock, to after an absence of a few minutes returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Arthur Mathews, indicted for highway robbery and stabbing with intent to kill was arraigned for trial. The penalty for the offence is death.

On motion of the District Attorney, a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Henry Righter, charged with conveying the gambling laws. The accused was discharged from custody on payment of costs of court.

On motion of the District Attorney, a trial by jury was granted to Michael Kelly confined in the workhouse under the vagrant law.

—with breaking a ballot box on suffic into a bond in the sum of $1000 for his appearance on trial. He will be arraigned this morning.

The motion for a new trial in the case of L. C. Hornsby will be argued to-day.

MR. VIRGUYSEEN.—Our musical friends in Natchez, Memphis, Louisville and other cities of the West, will be gratified to learn that HENRY VIRGUYSEN, its extraordinary violinist, and his sister, whose performances on the piano have elicited great applause, will proceed up the river, and give a series of concerts at various points along their route. We bespeak for them a gracious reception.

☞ We are indebted to the steamboat *J. M. White* for late St. Louis papers. This splendid vessel was built at Elizabeth Town, Pennsylvania, for Capt. Conrad, Mr. Brown, clerk, and J. M. White. She is 200 feet, is length, 30 feet beam, 6½ feet hold, and measures 400 tons—She has seven 40 inch boilers 30 feet long, two engines, 20 inch cylinders, 10 feet stroke. Her wheels 31 feet diameter, 11 feet buckets.

She is entirely new from bow to hurricane deck. Her cabins are fitted up in superior style, her engines are considered superb specimens of work. Two of her owners are officers of the vessel, both experienced and steamboat men of their reputation. So that the *J. M. White* may be considered a fine boat, and safe a vessel to travel upon as any in the St. Louis trade—to which she belongs

☞ The schooner John Barr, Capt Bellingshead, arrived last evening from Two Creek in three days and a half, but unfortunately we received no papers by her.

T. W. Murray and Donald Smith, two of the Mier prisoners came passengers in the John Barr.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat A. J. Walters, for late St. Louis papers.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]
DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1844.

A message from the President was received, conveying to the Senate a copy of a convention concluded with Port. Mr. Justice from the Committee on Public Lands, reported bill to confirm and secure pre-emption rights to certain settlers of lands in Louisiana.

Mr. Barrow, in conformity with notice, introduced a bill for the relief of William Dubuys, late Postmaster at New Orleans.

Mr. Tappan, offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to purchase of Hiram Powers, such busts of the various Presidents as he may have executed from the originals or from copies.

The Fox and Wisconsin bill was then taken up, discussed briefly by Mr. Tappan and Mr. Woodbridge and ordered to be engrossed, 31 to 7.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Simple, requesting the President to give notice to the British Government of our intention to terminate the convention providing for the joint occupation of the Oregon Territory. Mr Nerver having the floor, proceeded to address the Senate in favor of the resolution, and delivered decidedly the best speech that has been made upon that side of the question. His argument was well conceived, happily illustrated and occasionally enlivened by pleasantry and humor. Having closed, and no other gentleman desiring to address the Senate, the vote was taken by yeas and nays on the resolution which was rejected, as follows:

Yeas, Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bagley, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquit, Fairfield, Fulton, Hannegan, Kim, Simple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Woodberry, Wright, 19.

Nays, Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Huywod, Huger, Huntington, Jarnigan, Johnson, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Merrick, Morehead, Phelps, Rives, Simmons, Tallmadge, Upham, White, Woodbridge, 29.

You will observe that Mr. Buchanan had not think proper to call upon Mr. Choate for an explanation of his remarks, nor to reply to him after the terrible scalding he received from him. Mr. Allen said yesterday in the Senate, that the Senator would be *obliged* to speak again on the question, in reply to the Senator from Massachusetts, in order to present Mr. Buchanan's letter, that would be a single word of explanation, or softening down of a word by Mr. Choate. Mr. Buchanan was so quite as a lamb to day, and never hinted that he desired to pay his respects to Mr. C. His have probably retained a painful reminiscence of his last encounters, and he deemed prudence to be the better part of valor. Poor Buc! how has the laurel wreath been stripped of its green leaves, and even his helmet-crown been tattered in this melee! He will not soon attempt to measure weapons again with the Senators from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) and Massachusetts, (Mr. Choate.) Mr. B. has carried himself hitherto with a lofty bearing, but he cannot but feel that his pinnes have been most sadly torn, and that he must lower his crest.

The Senate adjourned over to-day, and considered the House Pension Bill, to which some amendments were made.

In the House Mr. Ingersoll and others, pressed a resolution against an alteration of the present Tariff.

Mr. Hubbard of Va., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury inquire and report to the House of Representatives—at the earliest practicable day, the average rates of foreign and domestic exchange annually from 1 to 1 to 1 and from 1-3 to 1844—also, the amount of specie in the United States during the same period—also, the rates of discount in the United States during the same period—also, the amount lost by the community from the issue of banks, from the depreciation of their notes, and the expense of the circulation—also, the amount paid annually to bank officers, and the amount of bank liabilities during the same period