The New-Orleans Bee.

No 217: VOL V.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4493

Steam Packets.

Passenger steamer JOHN AULL, for ST. LOUIS and ALTON.
Capt. George W. Cable.
This splendid light draught and fast running steamer is now in port and ready to receive cargo, and will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on Thursday, the 11th inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board at Poydras street wharf, or to JOHN N SHAW & Co.
34 Poydras.
The John Aull will take freight for Memphis, Randolph, New Madrid, Mills Point and Cairo.

FOR MATAGORDA via CANE and LITTLE RIVERS, ALEXANDRIA, GORDON'S and NORMAN'S Landing.—The light draught steamer STAR, John Anderson, master, will leave for the above and all other intermediate landings, on Wednesday, the 10th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, foot of Bienville street.

Passenger Packet Steamer MISSOURI MAIL, M. Livingston, Master.
[Provided 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 as far as 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, at 8 o'clock, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 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 on 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.
Hoping such inducements will be favorably noticed by the planters and public in general, the proprietor will abide the future success of his boat by uniting exertions to the future success of his boat by uniting exertions to please and accommodate in all cases. For particulars, apply to BRAUD & LANDRY, New Orleans, MOLAIR & GAUDIN, Donaldsonville, M DAUNIS, Thibodeaux.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The United States Mail Steamer I. DUPRÉ for MADISONVILLE, Lanissburg and Manderville, will receive freight at the Basin of the New Canal. Three well or at all times a large in readiness to receive the same. The Passenger Packet will leave the Toll Gate at 8 o'clock a. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Passenger leaves dinner, returning the following days on arrival of the mail. This arrangement to continue until further notice.
WILLIAMS, WHITMAN & Co. Agents.
31 Camp st.

NOTICE.
REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate ports.
The fine steamer FAME, Jourdan Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will resume her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will sail from New Orleans every Wednesday at 9 o'clock a. m., and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a. m., and arrive at New Orleans on Saturday morning. For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Hospital street, or to the Captain on board.
Captain Jourdan respectfully solicits a share of their patronage. For freight or passage apply on the Captain on board.
JACQUES LAROSE, Agent.
71 Old Levee.
P.S. Captain Jourdan Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to Mr. Jacques Larose, informs the public that they will spare no exertion to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips.

U. STATES MAIL STEAMER BRILLIANT.
WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST
Dauphin Isle, Pascagoula, Biloxi, Bay St. Louis, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee and Donaldsonville.
Capt. J. Hare having made arrangements with the Fair Trade Company, will resume the regular trips of the fine steamer BRILLIANT, will hereafter leave New Orleans every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Bayou Sara every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in New Orleans early next morning. The fine cabin passenger, for the season, is discharged by all good packets running the coast. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
W. M. A. AVERY, 85 Gravier st.

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No 32 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the National Hotel.
SHULTZ HADDEN & LEACH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
30 Poydras street, New Orleans.
Christian Shultz, David Hadden, Joseph Leach.
Mayville, Ky. New Orleans, New Orleans. 41

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

SAMUEL BROADWELL & CO.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 101 Tchoupitoulas Street.

GEORGE HARRISON,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Store, No. 87 Tchoupitoulas street,
New Orleans.

ISAAC BRIGGS,
COMMISSION AND FIRE PROOF MERCHANT
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Kich's Improved Patent Saleratus, Fire Proof Safes and Steam Power Fan Blowers,
76 Magazine street.

H. DE GOER & RIFFARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO WOOLENS AND COTTONS,
No. 67 FLOOD STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
H. De Goer, Paris. J. Riffard, New Orleans.
New Orleans No. 25 Chartres street.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances will be made by the subscriber, on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs Hoopes, Townsend & Robinson, New York, or Joseph Grinley, Esq. Boston.
PRICE, BRIGHT & Bennett, 30 Poydras.

ADVANCES We will make cash advances on ship ments to our friends in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH
41 30 Poydras.

TOBACCO—Havana leaf in store and to arrive by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

MALAGA RAISINS—1100 boxes in store and for sale.
FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

COTTON & HAVANA DUCK, in store and for sale by
FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

QUININE—500 oz in store and for sale by
FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

FIGS—500 drums Smyrna figs in store and for sale by
FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

EPSOM SALTS—200 bbls Baltimore refined for sale by
FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

GLASSWARE. A general assortment of cut glassware, for sale by
FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

COFFEE—Rio, in green, in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

SUGAR—Havana white in store for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

HAVANA SWEETMEATS—in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

COFFEE—Java, Laguayra and Havana Coffee, for sale by
MERLE, BEYLLE & Co. 40 Old Levee.

PEPPER—Pepper, pimento, cloves and cassia, for sale by
MERLE, BEYLLE & Co. 40 Old Levee.

WHISKEY—172 bbls rectified, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co. 34 Poydras.

HAMS—101 bbls New bacon hams, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co. 34 Poydras.

DRIED APPLES—31 bbls new, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co. 34 Poydras.

FIGS—500 drums fresh Smyrna figs for sale by
NORTRONS & FORDICK, 40 Gravier.

PORT WINE—A few demijohns port wine for sale by
WM PRIEN & Co. 56 Customhouse.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—5 hhds for sale by
FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 28 St Louis.

PEANS—A few barrels for sale by
FOLLAIN, BELLOCQ, 28 St Louis.

ATTAKAPAS COTTONADES—100 bls for sale by
FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 28 St Louis.

EXCHANGE on Louisville, for sale by
WORSLEY & FORMAN 75 Tchoupitoulas st.

RAISINS—Mango, 500 cases, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

BEANS—Thirty new just received, for sale by
WM J BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce.

TAR—100 barrels in store, for sale by
WM J BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce.

RYE FLOUR—10 bbls in store, for sale by
WM J BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce st.

CHEESE—10 casks Western in store, for sale by
WM J BRYAN & Co 28 Commerce.

BLANKETS—4 point Witney blankets, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier.

MUSCAT WINE, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier.

NAILS—50 kegs for sale low to close, by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 50 Magazine st.

DEMIJOHNS—200 one gallon, for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 50 Magazine st.

INDIGO—7 cases Guatemala, for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS 50 Magazine st.

RICE—200 pieces fresh, for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 50 Magazine st.

WHISKEY—100 bbls Pattersons Rectified, for sale by
J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

LARD—100 bbls leaf lard, for sale by
J R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st.

COFFEE—200 bags Rio coffee, 100 do Laguayra, for sale by
J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

TALLOW—15 barrels tar, for sale by
J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

CANDLES—200 boxes first quality tanding for sale by
HARROD, DARLING & Co, 49 Common.

SOAP—300 boxes Lavermore & Soule test for sale by
HARROD DARLING & Co, 49 Common.

SCHUYLKILL COAL—50 chaldrons for sale by
A COHEN, 80 Common.

PRIME BEEF—225 bbls prime beef at inspection, for sale by
HULIN & WOODRUFF, 30 Camp.

COPPERAS—100 bbls, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.

WHEAT—1200 sacks just received, in store and for sale by
HULIN & WOODRUFF, 30 Camp.

HAMS—30 kegs bacon hams, for sale by
HULIN & WOODRUFF, 30 Camp.

GENEVRE CHEESE—in grayer cheese for sale by
LOISON & SILVETRE, 36 Chartres st.

HOLLAND GIN—For sale by
O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

BRANDY FRUITS for sale by
O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

PRUNES—For sale by
O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

BULK PORK—20 casks and half pork, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 30 Poydras.

HATS—40 doz. mens white hats, for sale by
C HOFFMAN, 42 Magazine st.

COFFEE—700 bags prime green, landing and for sale by
D CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

SHELLED ALMONDS—50 boxes better, new drop, for sale by
D CANTIN, 42 Gravier st.

BRANDY—J J Dupuy, of direct importation, for sale by
O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee.

MOLASSES BARRELS—200 cypress bbls for sale by
J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

PORK—200 bbls mess and prime, for sale by
J R SHAW & Co 24 Poydras.

BEEF—200 bbls mess, prime and p. for sale by
J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

BUFFALO TONGUES—20 kegs, of superior order, for sale by
J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

TOBACCO—100 boxes, various brands and quality, for sale by
J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

BALE ROPE—100 coils Bagging, for sale by
J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

BUFFALO ROBES—100 bbls, for sale by
J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY, 10, 1844.

☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Philadelphia.

☞ Mr. CLAY left the city on Monday, to visit the Lafourche. He will be absent about a week.

THE CHINESE TRADE.

We continue our remarks to day upon this subject—In our last article in relation to it, we brought our observations down to the following query.

Have the Chinese the ability to pay for any very great additional supply of foreign goods?

The Chinese are a people who live more within themselves, and from their own resources, than perhaps any other civilized nation in the world—the Japanese probably only excepted; and it is no small praise in favor of the general policy and system of the Chinese Government, arbitrary and despotic as it is, that her immense population as a whole, are well clothed, well lodged, and well fed—not so well as either of these points as the American people, but better than any European nation.

They are eminently an industrious nation. There are no drones in that hive, and labor is of course the source of all wealth. We, on the contrary, eat more and work less than any other nation in the world; and yet we, with a population of only twenty millions, annually import, on an average, and pay by our labor for 120 millions of foreign productions. China, more industrious and more economical, with a population of 300 millions, annually imports of foreign productions, including opium certainly, not exceeding 30 to 35 millions of dollars! Can there be any doubt of the ability of such a populous, industrious and frugal nation to pay for double or even treble that amount of foreign goods, if they can be introduced and be taken into consumption? Does it not strike the mind as a self-evident fact, without requiring argument or details?—still neither arguments or facts are wanting to prove their ability on that point.

The opium trade has always been highly contraband and most strictly forbidden. No statistics of it, therefore, exist, on which dependence can be placed, that will give a correct statement of the amount. The magnitude of it may be in some degree estimated from the fact that the quantity that was delivered to and destroyed by the Chinese authorities was valued at eight millions of dollars, and consequently that amount was on board and on shipboard at one time. It is true it had been accumulating there for some months, in consequence of troubles; but even deducting those troubles, the smuggling gas continued, though on a limited scale.—The sales of the article has been estimated in recent years as high as twenty millions of dollars annually.—This may probably be rather an over-estimate. It will probably not be in the power of the Government entirely to destroy this trade, but it will certainly be very greatly curtailed. The ordinary coquanti vessels will no longer venture to take it into the regular trading ports which have been opened under the recent treaty, and the trade in future can only be carried on as it now is, by light, fast-sailing vessels, cruising on the coast, and depending on precarious and uncertain opportunities to introduce it, with all the attending and increased risks. Under these circumstances it will be a liberal estimate to say that the trade will be reduced at least one half. Here, then, is eight or ten millions of dollars which they have been paying for opium, that can be applied hereafter to the purchase of other foreign goods or manufactures. We have no data to show correctly what quantity of India cotton is now taken by the Chinese, but it is not less than 400,000 bales, which, at five cents per pound, net 300 pounds per bale, is equal to 6 millions of dollars. If we can succeed in driving out the raw cotton by substituting our manufactured article at a cheaper rate than the Chinese can manufacture them, there is six millions more they can apply to the purchase of foreign fabrics.

But admitting that there will be no reduction of this kind in the consumption of any articles they at present import, can it for a moment be supposed that such a nation will not be able to make an addition of ten, fifteen or twenty millions to their present limited consumption of foreign goods, without inconvenience or difficulty; particularly as this increase will be a gradual operation during a course of years?—even an addition of thirty millions (much more than is necessary to realize the most sanguine expectations as regards our manufactures) would be equal only to about ten cents annually on each inhabitant.

As to the mode of payment, their ability to furnish tea, silks, China ware, &c., in any additional quantity that may be required as beyond doubt, nor would there be any difficulty in getting rid of the article thus received for payment for our goods. The consumption of tea is on the equal increase in this country, not only from more general use but also from the increase of population. It is also rapidly coming into general use on the Continent of Europe, where twenty of twenty-five years since it was hardly used, except as a kind of medicine, and was retailed by the apothecaries, as it still is in some parts of France and Germany. If we can only supply China with a yearly addition of our cotton goods equal to the annual increase of our own consumption of her articles, it would of itself create, in a very few years, a demand that would be of great magnitude. Besides, if we had such a vent for our manufactures in that empire, we should, as a matter of course, grant advantages in the way of duties, to the products of China over those of other countries who exclude or levy heavy duties upon our productions. China is fully capable of furnishing us with our supply of silk goods and porcelain, equal if not superior in every respect to any we receive from Europe, and a difference of a few per cent. in the rate of duties would increase the supply of our market for those as well as for many other articles to the Chinese producer. Every dictate of sound policy would induce us to furnish in return to enable her to pay us for what she is willing to receive and consume of our manufactures.

That China has abundant productions that we can receive as payment, and that we shall have no difficulty in finding a vent for them to any additional extent that we may require, in payment for increased supplies, we consider beyond all manner of doubt; and that her ability to receive such increased amount in payment we think equally palpable. On these points we think no apprehension need be entertained, and it only is necessary that our manufacturers and shippers should devote their exertions and attention, in the best possible manner, to the trade of that country, to ensure for us a most valuable and important branch of business, that will have an eminently favorable influence on the general prosperity of our country; particularly on the Northern manufacturer and Southern cotton planter.

THE LOCOFOCO STATE CONVENTION, that assembled in this city on Monday night last, and which will in all probability bring its deliberations to a close this evening, bids fair not only to astound the inhabitants of this globe, but likewise to amaze the angels with their penetration and discoveries. Colonel PRESTON, our Worthy Attorney General, in the course of a harangue he made the convention, asserted that JESUS CHRIST and the APOSTLES were locofoco democrats—and not content with this, insisted that the universe was administered by the AUTHORITY, upon the principles of locofoco democracy. We may well imagine the consternation of the robins and seraphim this declaration would have produced, could the voice of the orator have penetrated to the spheres of the blessed; but as it is not at all likely that the Colonel's opinions are law in Heaven, his functions of Attorney General being limited in the State of Louisiana, it is scarcely worth while to speculate upon the effect a "clay pin" system of naturalization would have upon the supremacy of the eternal law. We much question, however, if Col. PRESTON's speech will meet with a favorable reception from that branch of his party of which FANNY WRIGHT and ROBT. DALE OWEN are the leaders.

We do not pretend to know the ratiocination by which Col. PRESTON arrived at the conclusion that the universe was governed upon locofoco principles. Perhaps in the opinion of that functionary the sun is the sub treasury, and the stars are a set of absconding peculators who, after falling a decent portion of the shiners, scarcely entitled to parts beyond the jurisdiction of our system. Or perhaps in the economy of salvation, the orator may have imagined that the "Clay whigs in disguise" are Judas Iscariote and Peter, when he denied his master, a Tyler man, if not his Accidency himself.

Be it one or both, or all of these or other reasons that precipitated Col. PRESTON upon so dangerous an expression, it must be confessed that to invoke the example of the ETERNAL FATHER, in justification of the arbitrary proceedings of the democracy (?), or impress the personage of his DIVINE SON to consecrate the merciless proscription of party, partakes too much of sacrilege, to be either polite or palatable. The jarring elements of locofocoism are little typical of "the peace that passeth understanding," and the boisterous confusion that characterises their conventions, furnish a poor idea of the majesty and immutability of the OMNIPOTENT WILL. What notions of the RULER OF THE UNIVERSE or of the DECREES OF OMNISCIENCE must that man have who can infer a similitude between the proceedings of locofoco assemblies, and the dispensations of God, or the resolutions of democratic associations and the laws of the universe!

The Washington Total Abstinence Society will hold a meeting this evening, at 7 o'clock. Mr. A. J. ROGERS MARES, will deliver his "experience" on the occasion, and an address will be made to the meeting, &c. The friends of the cause are invited to attend.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

☞ The Eigth of January was celebrated in good style, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The military made an imposing parade, which bespeaks the *esprit de corps* of the gentlemen belonging to the Legion, Battalion and Volunteer companies.

The Governor and staff were conspicuous on the occasion, and the Hon. HENRY CLAY joined in the procession in a private carriage.

☞ Mr. RUSSELL's concert on Monday last attracted a large audience, considering the weather, who were delighted with his rare vocal abilities and great musical taste.

Mr. R. repeats his entertainments this and to-morrow evening. No living artist in his range of singing has a greater celebrity either in this country or in Europe, and no one who has any pretensions to musical knowledge, or can appreciate superior endowments should omit this opportunity of hearing him.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday evening last, as Mr. David Eaton and Henry Carpenter were passing on the levee, between Hospital and Barrack streets, upon their return from the St. Charles theatre, they were met by a man who saluted Carpenter as an old acquaintance, and after a moments conversation with him, struck Eaton a blow upon his head with a bludgeon which felled him to the ground, and robbed him of his pocket book containing a number of valuable papers, and his purse containing $125 in gold. On Monday morning, a man named Robert French was arrested upon whose person was found the pocket book and papers of Eaton. From the strange and singular manner with which Carpenter acted upon the occasion, it was thought by the police that he was implicated in the robbery—according a warrant for his arrest was issued, and upon his person was found twelve half eagles in American gold, and two sovereigns. French and Carpenter were yesterday brought before Recorder Genin, who remanded them for further examination.

Mr. Eaton is a lieutenant in H. B. M. service, and recently arrived from the Island of Jamaica.

DISPOSITION OF THE GAMBLING CASES.—On Monday morning, the following persons of a number arrested by captain Winter, assisted by the officers of the second municipality police, for contravening the acts of 1835 and '6, for the suppression of gaming houses and banking games, were examined before Recorder Baldwin, and sent, in default of bail, each in the amount of $5000, before the criminal court for trial, viz:—William Stouer, Jacob Frush, J. Smith, John Edmonson, Henry Johnson, William Pelton, T. Davis, P. S. Bennett and W. H. Linderberger.

Yesterday morning, Moses Hamer, Richard Rose, Henry Kaglier, James Hughes and Amos Kank arrested at the same time, were also examined, and committed for their appearance before the same tribunal, with the exception of Kank, who gave bail for his appearance at the time of trial.

CRIMINAL COURT.—A number of persons were yesterday arraigned for trial, and pleaded as follows:

Paul Smith, C. Blanchard and John Frost, for assault and battery—the two former not guilty, the latter guilty.

Michael Kelly and James Derivey, larceny, not guilty.

Ferdinand D. Mogers, Thos. Caldwell, James Wood and James Stephens, for the same offence, guilty.

B. F. Thomas, for swindling, not guilty.

Gilbert C. Reynolds, for assault and battery, was sentenced to twenty four hours imprisonment, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

Isaac Roberts, for assault with intent to rape, case continued.

The case of Sarah Green for infanticide and concealing the birth of her child, consumed the greater portion of the day. The Attorney General and District Attorney appeared on the part of the State, and Messrs Schmidt and Preaux for the accused. The jury after retiring for about ten minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The following cases are set for trial this day:

J. D. Mix, for assault with intent to kill.

Patrick Rush, shooting.

Edward Ross, larceny.

V. P. Terry, assault and battery, and Louis Dufour, larceny.

VIDUS TEMPS.—We have the gratification of announcing that this celebrated violinist who, in common with OLE BULL and ARNOT, has been exciting the musical susceptibilities of the Northerners almost to *phrenzy*, is expected to arrive in our city to day or to morrow. We are informed that his first concert will be given positively on Monday next. He will be speedily followed by his great competitors, so that the public will enjoy the opportunity of hearing all of them, and of deciding, if decision be possible, which is entitled to the highest rank as performer and composer.

SIMON RIBAS whose performances on the *Oboe* is said to be truly remarkable, has arrived in this city and will shortly appear at the St. Charles Theatre, where he is engaged for three nights performances.

☞ We feel it our duty to contradict the rumor which was circulated on Monday, in regard to the wardens of the church of St. Louis, preventing the Rev. Abbe Perche from delivering a discourse in the church upon that day. We were present upon the occasion referred to—know positively that the wardens of the church did not use their influence upon that occasion, and moreover had an opportunity to peruse in the records of the board of wardens, a resolution tendering to the committee of arrangements appointed by the Legislature, the free use of the church and its appurtenances, for celebrating the anniversary of the glorious 8th Jan. At the solicitation of the committee, Bishop Blanc said high mass, and appointed the Rev. Abbe Perche to deliver a discourse. The latter gentleman was upon the point of ascending the pulpit for that purpose—but was prevented from so doing by a number of young gentlemen of this city, who respectfully informed him that his appearance in the pulpit would not be tolerated by the assemblage present. The rev. gentleman retired to the altar, and after the *Te Deum* had been sung and mass been said, the bishop notified the audience that in consequence of the refusal to permit the rev. Abbe to deliver his discourse, the ceremonies were at an end.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the Council was held last evening. The following is the report of the Treasurer:

Balance on hand,	$34,564
Municipal notes in circulation,	41,621
Treasury certificates,	56,200

The quarterly report of the Directors of the Public Schools was read, showing them to be in a flourishing condition. The whole number of scholars who have attended these schools since 1840, is 2445. At present there are in abeyance 20 male and 122 female scholars, under the care of 21 teachers. Two more schools are recommended in the third ward, and it is to be hoped that and from the Legislature will be granted for their support.

A letter from Mr Quarles, the Harbor Master, was read, showing the advantages of permitting flatboats to discharge their freight at the side of the ships moored in the Municipality, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Finance Committee reported that they had examined into the case of Mss Gaines vs. the City of New Orleans, and found that the Second Municipality was in no manner interested therein, and recommended that the resolution presented by Dr. McFarland to give a retaining fee of $1,000 to Seth Barton, Esq., in this case be repealed. The recommendation was unanimously concurred in by the Council.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due to the publishers, through J. B. STARR, 14 Camp street, for two new works on China—one "The Rambles of the Emperor Chung Tih", and the other, "The Chinese as they Are", by G. Tradescent Lacy, with additions by E. G. Squier. Both of these are highly interesting works and abound in information novel to most readers. To the same source we are indebted for "Little Robinson of Paris", translated from the French of Madme. Eugenie Foa—a delightful little volume, admirably adapted to the juvenile understanding.

☞ The editor of the Plaquemine *Gazette*, Mr. HAILE, is now in this city for the purpose of renewing his arrangements with his old patrons, and making new acquaintances amongst those who wish to advertise in his journal. We commend him to our mercantile friends.

GEORGIA.—The indications are that Gen Clinch (w.) has been elected by a very large majority to congress. Muscogee county gives him 103 majority; Chatham 126; Effingham 92; Richmond 305; Bibb 12 majority for Sandford. In all these counties the vote has been uncommonly full for a special election, and the result shows a steady whig gain since last October.

U. S. SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.—The legislature of Maryland, on the 29th ult., elected the Hon. JAMES ALFRED PEARCE, as Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March last. Mr. PEARCE is a staunch whig, and enjoys a high reputation.

The vote stood for Pearce,	59
" Blanks,	36
" Scattering,	1

"PEARCE's majority over all others 22. This was a glorious termination of the *old year*. Georgia, we opine, commenced 'the new one, in a manner to cheer the heart of every good whig.

☞ We tender our acknowledgments to the clerk of the *Grace Darling*, for late Louisville and Memphis papers.

POTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1843.

The House of Representatives have been engaged during the whole day in exciting debates. The first, which lasted till past three o'clock, was upon the unfinished business of yesterday, namely: the memorial presented by Mr. Giddings from a negro man named William Jones, claiming to be a free man, who has been some time imprisoned and is now advertised to be sold to pay the jail fees. Mr. Saunders stated what the law of the District was—that the negro had only to produce the affidavit of some white man, and *pay the costs*, and he would be discharged.

Mr. Giddings said that in moving to refer this to a select committee, he had only followed the precedents set by others. John Randolph, and Mr. Stuart of Pennsylvania, also presented similar memorials to the House some fifteen or twenty years ago. He had no design to create any feeling or excitement, and was unwilling the subject should go to any appropriate standing committee. He went into some general remarks upon abolition, giving the views, as he said, of the abolitionists, which he thought not hostile to the South, but which South-ern men evidently considered as interfering with their peculiar interests.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, stated what the law and the practice was in this district, and in the Southern States generally. He thought the resolution should properly go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Richard D. Davis, of New York, undertook to give the views of the people of the North generally upon the subject of slavery, and declared that so far from being in favor of immediate abolition, that nothing would sooner dissolve the Union! If slavery were suddenly abolished, the blacks would flow into the Northern States, and to this the people of that section of the country were strongly opposed. No, said he, addressing the members from the South, gentlemen, you must abolish slavery gradually, and through a long course of years. He declared emphatically that he himself would sooner see the Union dissolved than slavery suddenly abolished.

Mr. Harralson, of Ga. protested against this debate. He protested against slavery being discussed in this house. It was interfering in the affairs of the south—it was disturbing their constitutional rights. The south entered into the union with a guaranty that her right of property should be sustained—it was one of the conditions of the union, and they would assert their rights. The south had been charged with being the cause for which the navy was maintained—that it was to protect her interests that the navy was necessary. He disdained all desire for any such protection on the part of the south. They did not need it navy. They defended the all the south at present required was a navy, and they would do it now. He gloried in having a constitutional feeling—he wanted no other, but that feeling was not inconsistent with a loving for the whole union. Mr. H. spoke for some time in warmth and feeling.

Mr. Beardsley not addressed the house, and gave his own views upon abolition and the memorial, which were neither novel nor striking.

Mr. Stevenson Va. declared himself in favor of a resolution of inquiry for the judiciary committee. He did not know what the law was—one gentleman tells us it is thus, and another that it is different. He were what it was represented to be, he desired to see it altered. But he thought the proper course was for the proper one to inquire into the subject, and report what the law is, and if in their opinion it should be altered, an amendment of it.

He was free to confess he regret that so much excitement had been created by this memorial. He thought it quite unnecessary. He did not think it necessary for gentlemen from the south to be alarmed at a trifling a matter. Their interests were certainly in no danger from any thing that might be done in this case. Some one had alarming proposed—he could not but think the zeal displayed to defend the south quite premature. Attachment to the union had been produced all gentlemen on all sides of the house. He had no doubt of the attachment—he knew that this feeling was entertained by the whole American people, it was not confined to any one section of the country—the north and the south, the east and the west, all were united in the cause of their love and attachment, and that attachment would preserve the union against greater danger than had ever yet menaced it. He did not think the country was so degraded as to be alarmed at a trifle. He was pleased to see a gentleman from South Carolina (Mr Saunders) in other states he could tell him it was not the case in Georgia. If a man were charged with a crime and imprisoned and acquitted, he would be without payment of costs, even though the case proved baseless.

This was the first time Mr Stevens had addressed the House, and he was evidently much annoyed at the manner he intimated subsequently to address the House. He comes here with a high reputation for talent and debating powers. He entered much diffidence, and seemed little conscious of having the whole world at his feet. He made a decidedly favorable impression upon the House.

The subject was further debated by Mr King of Mass. Mr Jones of Georgia, and by Mr Cushing of Mass. The latter gentleman replied to the remarks of his colleague, from which, for his own constituents, he must express his dissent. The people of his part of the State were opposed to abolition, but for no such reason as is said to have given by his colleague (Mr Davis). The security of the South depended upon the bond by which separate the powers of Congress from the legislation of the States, and not upon the objection the people of the North have to the indirect support of slavery.

Mr Davis explained.

Mr Stetson said he did not see that his colleague changed the tone of his speech. He had Herald, Tribune, Sun, Post, Courier and Enquirer, which he read, and he gave a altogether less and the South. So far from being an abolitionist, I understand him as declaring that if the South in self should choose to abolish slavery he would be for doing it.

Mr Davis—should—"I would."

Mr Stetson—So would not I, nor the people whom I represent. We entirely with the South in no manner whatsoever, but leave them to act for themselves and abolitionist—no.

Mr Adams said that the present case reminded him of a scene in this House, which took place in June, 1842, and which all who were then present must remember. There was an unusual excitement in the House, pervaded throughout this Hall; and what was the occasion of that feeling? Mr White, of Louisiana, it will be recollected, asked leave to suspend the rules, in order to introduce a bill, which was a bill, on a citizen of Louisiana, a constituent of his, had been imprisoned, and was then in prison, on mesne process, in the city, merely upon the affidavit of the plaintiff, and the indemnity bond of the plaintiff, and the sum was fixed at two hundred dollars. The rules were suspended, and the bill went through all the forms of the House and was passed in less than half an hour. But was there any such feeling manifested in the case? No, sir. Nothing like it. Nothing heard, then, about the House interfering with the judiciary? No, sir. No absurdities were interposed to the passage of the bill, by which the man was to be released. But now we were interfering with the judiciary, and it was not a case for legislative interference; there was no feeling now for the man who was in prison, no, we took every thing now quite cool and deliberate—we stepped cautiously, and with fear, least we should interfere with the powers of the court. Mr A. went on in this strain for some time, and finally advocated the adoption of the memorial to the Judiciary Committee, which was finally agreed to.

This subject disposed of, Mr Stidell moved to go into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the union, bill to repeal Gen. Jackson's fine, although it was past the usual hour of adjournment (4 o'clock). Some opposition was made, but the motion prevailed, Mr Davis of Indiana, in the chair.

The Bill was taken up and read, when Mr Stevens, of Ga. offered a substitute, refunding the fine with interest, for declaring that no remorse was intended to be thereby cast upon the Judge who imposed the fine.

Mr C. J. Ingersoll said that he had drawn the bill with great care, in order to avoid casting the least censure upon Judge Hall; such was neither his desire nor intention; and he thought the friends of the distinguished judge would act wisely not to court an investigation of his conduct. He would not judge on the occasion to which the bill has reference.

Mr. Stevens replied with some tartness, that much as he estimated the services of General Jackson, and high as his opinion of his bravery was, he believed Judge Hall, upon that occasion, manifested as high a moral courage as General Jackson did physical. As to investigation and scrutiny into the conduct of public men, he thought the judge had no fear, but far less to apprehend from it than Gen. Jackson had. He was willing to refund the fine, even with interest, but he was not willing to cast censure upon a judicial officer, now in high place, and having boldly done his duty in maintaining the majesty of the laws.

Mr. Stidell said that as the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr Ingersoll) was the champion of the measure upon this floor, he did not expect to address the House upon it, he did not come prepared to do so. He would, however, make a few brief remarks, which he felt called upon, as the representative of a portion of Louisiana, to make. Mr. N. went on then in a regular set speech of an hour's length, giving days and dates of all Gen. Jackson's most famous exploits from the time he fell his *log cabin* (!) and took command of a body of Tennessee militia, down to—I don't remember what year—from which the House, for the fortieth time learned the fact that Andrew Jackson was a Brigadier General of militia; was commissioned by the United States, commanded the militia of the South and South West; performed sundry gallant exploits in the Indian territory, and finally, defeated the British at New Orleans! It was highly important that the House should be put in possession of these facts, and it was considerate in Mr. Stidell to furnish them in a kind of semi official form, for doubtless, there were many members around him (locos) who were too young at the time these things transpired, to remember much about them, and who had not yet had time to read Eaton's life of Jackson. There were some—not a few—however, who had either read this speech before, on the history from which it was compiled, or were very indifferent to Mr. Stidell's elaborate, and actually to get up and walk into the lobbies, or go to writing letters, or something of the kind; at any rate there were many seats vacant, and much sympathy was expressed for the low ebbing sense of propriety compelled them to "eat it out."

Mr. Stidell, in the course of his remarks, which will be published, I dare say, in pamphlet form, and extensively distributed, so said that it was a fortunate thing when New Orleans was in danger that opposed Gen. Jackson then and had ever since been opposed to him, and insinuated very strongly that it was the course which the delegation from Louisiana in the two branches of Congress, at the two last sessions of Congress, which was the cause of the late change in the political character of the State. A considerable portion of his speech was devoted to Judge Hall, whom he represented as somewhat severely as was generally thought. However, his speech will be published in full, and you will then see it as he spoke it, and will doubtless choose it shall go to the world.

Mr. Barrow got the floor after Mr. Stidell and moved that the committee rise. This was negatived and he commenced his reply. He told the majority he knew the bill was to pass and that it was intended to pass it to-day; but it should not, and he had told them what he had to say. After speaking a few minutes they agreed to rise and let him go on another day. The committee accordingly arose and the House adjourned over till Tuesday, as the Senate had already done.

HAWKEYE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

WEST'S GREAT PAINTING.

The visit of this noble companion to our city will form a memorable epoch in the annals of encouragement bestowed upon the fine arts: the most extraordinary events that have occurred for nearly quarter of a century in creating so general an excitement, and at the same time allaying so much excited curiosity, no one can look upon it but with pleasure and its progress in calling out talent, unknown and unrelated, it would seem that every thing and contrive to present a favorable knowledge of its merits and contribute at the same time, to impress upon our citizens the propriety, if not the necessity of giving to such a fine lecture a generous patronage, to satisfy his wants, in gazing upon bold and unequalled representations of the sick, crazy, blind, palsied, lame rickets and others possessed of different maladies so humiliating to see or think of, and yet so well and so admirably depicted upon this canvas so perfect and natural, that no imagination of them can scarcely be formed without having been present. Thus the painting has successfully diversified amusement with instruction, supplying the taste of the arts and refining the minds and feelings of a large number of persons. The execution of the painting is scarcely inferior to the design, the formation and blending of the colors and the requisite shades of light and shade, are most necessary it is to gaze and reflect upon the grand display of the whole piece of canvass containing so large a number of lifelike characters which being done, the taste is bound to be much improved, producing and causing much important good that is likely to result in feelings advantageous to causing exclusive feelings to a more diligent search of scripture history.

Amongst the group of Priests, Scribes and Pharisees, the sight of the spectator is agreeably and gradually led by the contrast of several elegant women bearing baskets of doves and flowers to an inside view of the temple, where in the sanctuary the venerable and celebrated old burns in awful majesty. A passtyle of well painted but plain columns, adorned with