The New-Orleans Bee.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1844.

No 83. VOL VI.—NEW SERIES

VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 1529

STEAM PACKETS

FOR VERMILLIONVILLE (direct)—The well known and fast running steamer COTTON PLANT, David R Moggis, master, is now receiving freight at the foot of Bienville street and will leave on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M., taking freight and passengers for Vermilionville, Perry's Bridge, Cote Blanche, Belle Isle, Bayou Boeuf, Berwick Bay, Pattecouville, and all intermediate landings on the Bayou Vermilion and Atchafalaya. For further particulars apply on board or to
JOHN HALL, 1 Front Levee

FOR ST. LOUIS—The splendid fast running steamer J. M. WHITE, Capt. J. M. Converse, is now receiving freight, and will positively leave for the above and intermediate portion Friday, the 19 h inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras st

SULTANA FOR LOUISVILLE—The regular packet SULTANA, H Pease, master, will positively leave for Louisville and all intermediate landings, on her next trip, on Tuesday the 30th inst. at 5 o'clock
Rates of the cabins can be seen and state rooms engaged on application to
T W HUBBARD & CO, 91 Tchoupitoulas

FOR ST. LOUIS—The splendid fast running passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, Captain John C. Vance, will positive about the 28th instant, and will meet with her usual quick despatch. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras

FOR SAINT LOUIS—The splendid fast running packet PALESTINE, Capt Jas. W. Hooks, will leave on her next trip for the above and intermediate ports on Friday the 26th instant at 6 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents.
24 Poydras

FOR ST. LOUIS—The splendid passenger steamer CARPIO, Captain R. S. Freeland, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations apply to
JOHN R SHAW & Co.
24 Poydras

UNITED STATES MAIL—SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET For the Coast, Donaldsonville, Pisgouche, Baton Rouge, Fort Hudson, Waterford and Bayou Sara.
The splendid Double Engine steamer CITY OF HAVANA, will leave New Orleans every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and return every Monday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without delay.
On the Wednesday trip, will go to Pointe Coupee and Tunica, as usual.
The rate of Passage is the same as charged by all the Packets running the Coast.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
WM M ARVEY, 80 Gravier st
☞ The attention of the public is called to this boat.—The hull, engines and furniture are entirely new; her Evans' Patent Safety Valves to prevent explosion of boilers; also, a Fire Engine and Hose, an Iron Hurricane Deck to prevent fire, and stores with Iron Chests; 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 elegance; and the proprietors have a reputation to sustain 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 as formerly. The Fame will sail from New Orleans every Wednesday at 8 o'clock a to; and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a. m., and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday morning. Captain Martin requests passengers and merchants sending freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour named.
Captain Martin hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
JACQUES LAROSE, Agent,
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 spare no exertion to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips

ISAAC BRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR SALE OF
Rich's Improved Patent Salamander from Safes, and Stevens' Patent Balances,
No 2 Bienville street.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,
ALSO DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
AND ALL KINDS OF
NEGRO BLANKETS AND COTTONADES
For Plantations,
H. De Goer, Paris. J. Riffard, New Orleans.
New Orleans. No. 56 Chartres street.

SAMUEL TOBY,
Commission Merchant,
New York.

FINE FLOUR—150 bbls fine flour, in store, for sale by
H J BRYAN & Co. 49 Commerce st

NEW ENGLAND RUM—35 bbls Boston rum in store, for sale by
J A MERRITT & Co, 53 Camp

GUNNY BAGS—1000 small gunny bags in store, for sale by
J A MERRITT & Co, 53 Camp

COFFEE—73 bags good Havana coffee in store, for sale by
W J BRYAN & Co.

SOAP—300 boxes different qualities No. 1 soap in store, for sale by
J A MERRITT & Co. 53 Camp

LARD—30 kegs strictly prime leaf lard, in store, for sale by
W J BRYAN & Co, 49 Commerce st

MANILLA CORDAGE—110 1-4 to 7 inch, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 93 Gravier

BLANKETS—8 point Gray or blankets, for sale by
GEO. GREEN & BRO, 93 Gravier

FOR SALE by the undersigned—Varnished leather, wanted do.
O M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st

COFFEE—Laguayra coffee for sale by
SCHMIDT & Co. 92 Bienville

LARD—1000 kegs in store, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 95 Poydras

FLOUR—1000 bris for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 36 Poydras

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA, at 3 days sight, for sale
J M LAFEVRE, 90 St Louis

COD FISH—300 bbs prime codfish, in store and for sale by
LEVY HOBART, 79 Gravier st

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 kegs just received and for sale
TUFTS & HOBART, 79 Gravier st

SYRINGES—9 cases for sale by
NUMA LACOSTE, 108 Royal

COFFEE—Laguayra coffee for sale by
SCHMIDT & Co. 48 Bienville

MATTING—125 rolls China matting, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 for sale by
WM FROST & Co 48 Old Levee

SALERATUS—15 casks Boston extra Saleratus, for sale
JARVIS & ANDREWS, 30 Common st

PALM LEAF HATS—Cases various qualities, for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE, 75 Magazine

BACON—6 casks in store, for sale by
L V HUBBARD & Co, 98 Tchoupitoulas

PICKLED HAMS—100 bris in store, for sale by
CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co, 48 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—150 bris superfine, landing and for sale by
CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co, 48 Tchoupitoulas st

DRIED BEEF—A few tierces choice, for sale by
CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co, 48 Tchoupitoulas

OIL—300 gallons winter and sail sperm oil, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 48 Old Levee

CANDLES—500 bxs sperm candles, for sale
WM FROST & Co, 48 Old Levee

SOAP—600 boxes Boston No 1 soap, various brands, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 48 Old Levee

SALERATUS—30 barrels saleratus, for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 48 Old Levee

CORN—700 bushels in bulk, afloat and for sale by
LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 92 Tchoupitoulas

BULK PORK—80,000 lbs hams and shoulders for sale by
LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 92 Tchoupitoulas

WHEAT—400 bushels for sale by
LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 92 Tchoupitoulas

SEGARS—A few thousand segars, landing and for sale by
F LAMPRE, 30 Old Levee st

SEGARS—20 box Principe segars, for sale by
F LAMPRE, 30 Old Levee

SWISS ABSYNTH—20 boxes genuine for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

ALUM AND EPSOM'S SALT—100 bbls for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

PREMIUM PICKLES—20 bas quarts, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

SPERM CANDLES—800 box for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

COTTON DUCK—100 bales for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

DECOCTA'S GLASSWARE—50 box for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

COFFEE—81 bags landing from schr Octavia and for sale by
L CARTIN, 48 Gravier st

TOBACCO—Havana leaf in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 81 Old Levee

SUGAR—White and Brown Havana in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 81 Old Levee

LARD—1000 kegs, in store, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 36 Poydras

FLOUR—1,000 bbls choice brands, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 36 Poydras

BACON—50 cases ham and shoulders, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 36 Poydras

LARD—100 keis, and 300 kegs, in store, for sale by
JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

COFFEE—200 bags Rio coffee, in store, for sale by
JOHN R SHAW & Co. 24 Poydras

COFFEE—Havana coffee in store and for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

TEAS—200 packages assorted green teas, for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS 80, Magazine

RICE—100 tierces of prime rice, for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine

INDIGO—3 ceroons Manilla, for sale by
WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine

FLOUR—500 bris, in store, for sale by
JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

BUFFALO ROBES—50 packs, in store, for sale by
JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

BACON—for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

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

BACON—hams, sides and shoulders, for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

MELUNDE'S FAMILY HAMS—for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

RICE—100 tcs different qualities, for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

SUGARS—White and Brown Havana in store for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 81 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE on Havana at short sight, for sale by
JOSEPH TEATS, 57 Toulouse.

WINE—Lagrange and Bordeaux, of the best quality, for sale by
J D BLOSMAN.

COFFEE—Laguayra coffee for sale by
SCHMIDT & Co, 80 Bienville

MADEIRA WINE in bottles, for sale by
SCHMIDT & Co, 80 Bienville

PORK—Clear, mess, M O, P O, and other qualities, for sale
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

WINES—Claret in casks for sale by
RAYMOND CARUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—Havana leaf, being the new crop, for sale by
RAYMOND CARUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

COFFEE—Havana coffee for sale by
RAYMOND CARUZAC, 34 Old Levee.

BISCUITS—6 casks bisquaker, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, Magazine st

SEGARS—50 boxes No 1 for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

PRUSSIAN BARS—50 bars "russia" for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 19, 1844.

NEW YORK ELECTION—CURIOUS RESULT.—We intimated yesterday that the contest in New York would be between Mr. HARPER, the American Republican candidate, and Mr. CODDINGTON, the locofoco candidate. The result has justified our prediction. After the most tremendous struggle, in which 50,000 votes were polled, JAMES HARPER was elected MAYOR, beating Coddington nearly 5000 votes. Morris Franklin, the whig candidate, was dropt by the party—his vote does not exceed 4,500. Coddington (L. J.) received 18,158 votes, and Harper (American Republican) 22,935.—The returns are not quite complete, but this news is at very nearly correct. The Native likewise carried their ticket in twelve or thirteen out of the seventeen wards, thereby securing a large majority in the Common Council.

Speaking of the result, the N. Y. *Courier* observes: "The great personal popularity of MR HARPER—a popularity most nobly and justly earned—and above all the intense desire among all parties for a city government which should consult the welfare and promote the interests of the city, have entirely demolished party lines, and resulted in the choice of an energetic, clear-sighted, business man, pledged to RAPOID, and nothing else. We have every reason to rejoice at the result of the election. The Locofoco rule of plunder and corruption is thoroughly broken, and we trust the era of Reform has commenced in earnest. We should have been heartily glad if the same result could have been secured by the election of the Whig candidate; but we see from the beginning that this was impossible; and we are glad to see that our friends have done the best that was possible in the premises. They have elected no staunch a Whig as there is in the city, a man of ability and integrity, yet not so connected with any political party as to prevent, or render difficult, his ardent and zealous devotion to the cause of CITY REFORM."

The *Courier* adds that the election proves the omnipotence of the Tammany party to be at an end. The party insisted that this was a test question, and being thoroughly routed, they will not be able to rally their forces in the autumn. In short, Van Buren is in a hopeless minority in his stronghold, and those who have abandoned him on this occasion will not return to their allegiance in the Presidential contest.

Some disturbances occurred during the election, but they were promptly quelled. In the evening a serious fight broke out near Tompkins Market, between some Irish and Native Americans, in which four men (Irishmen) were so severely beaten that they were carried off in carts.

The Whigs have lost nothing by the election—not having had possession of any branch of the city government. On the other hand the Tammany forces have met with a most glorious discomfiture, and have lost their Mayor and both branches of the Common Council. The party now in power will doubtless break up the system of corruption and bribery heretofore in force, and distribute the immense patronage of the city to honest and competent men, independently of political opinions. So mote it be.

BROOKLYN.—The charter election in Brooklyn took place on the 9th inst. For Mayor Mr. Sprague (L. I.) was elected by about 250 majority over Hell, (w.) The Native ticket received several hundred votes, and Sprague is beaten by the too combined, some 800. The whigs have carried the Common Council two to one.

ALBANY.—*Another Victory.*—At the charter election in Albany, the whig ticket prevailed by 325 majority. The whigs carried their Mayor, the Council and every branch of the city government.

FROM CONNECTICUT.—*The "Second Thought."*—Returns have been received from several towns in which no choice for Representatives was effected at the first trial. In Danbury two whigs are chosen; whig gain 38. In Middletown, too locos; Minden, 1 loco; Cheshire, no choice, and the meeting dissolved; Tomsbuil, 1 whig; Stafford, 1 whig. Whig majority in the House thus far, 16.

NEW JERSEY.—The returns of the town elections in New Jersey are coming in cheering. In Newark the whigs have elected Mr. Dodd mayor, by a large majority, and carried every ward but one. In Princeton and Trenton the whigs succeeded by unprecedented majority, in spite of the Gerrymandering of the Legislature.

In Orange a majority of whig officers are chosen In Livingston, all whig but one Surveyor. In New Providence the whigs prevailed by 16 majority. Springfield, Belleville and Bloomfield stand fast to the faith. North Bergen, Hudson Co., has voted to make no change in the *status* of lococoism. In Morristown, contrary to all expectation, the whigs carried their ticket by an average majority of 20. In short, every thing appears to be going whig in New Jersey.

☞ A letter from Northumberland, Pa., states the majority of POLLOCK, the whig candidate for Congress in the 13th district, at 750. Another letter makes it nearly 1,200.

The Harrisburg *Intelligencer* of Tuesday says that Pollock's majority in the District is about *one thousand.*

TEXAS.

As the subject of annexation of Texas is at this moment one of absorbing interest, we have taken the trouble to examine the correspondence of a number of leading papers, with a view of discovering some indication of the probable result.

The Charleston *Courier* says:—The Texas treaty is nearly ready. It has been subjected to Mr. CALHOUN'S revision. It will be laid before the Senate in a few days. After the Texas treaty is laid before the Senate, we shall hear of Texas. It is not desired to agitate the country in its centre. A proposition will doubtless be made to consider the question in open Senate, but it will not succeed.

The New York Herald has the following; dated Washington 8th inst.

The Texas Treaty now ready.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun inform me that the *treaty for the annexation of Texas will positively be sent into the Senate on the last of this week or the first of the next.* You may rely on this—it comes from the right source.

This is good news.

I also understand, from the same source, that some of the ultras of both parties have waited on Gen. Jackson to persuade him to postpone the question. He answered—"Gentlemen, *postponement and rejection are with me synonymous terms.*"

The *Journal of Commerce* says:

The impression here is rapidly gaining ground, that the Treaty of Annexation will be ratified by an unprecedently large vote in the Senate. The peculiar position of Texas, and the daily manifestations of the popular feeling in the Annexation project at the West and South, have produced the opinion among the politicians, that the subject *cannot be postponed.* You need not, therefore, be surprised to hear the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren emulous in striving to outdo each other in their advocacy of this great national measure. Opinions which a week ago were marshaled into *separatrices*, have now dwindled into *molecules.* The extraordinary tones of some of the Northern journals has had the effect to unite the West and South, as one man. A portion of the New England Senators will vote against the ratification."

The correspondent of the same paper of a later date adds: "I learn that the terms of the Annexation Treaty are not entirely settled, though there is no difficulty upon any important points."

The New York *Tribune's* letter writer observes that the Treaty will not be presented for some eight or ten days. This is under date of the 8th. He adds:

In a conversation with Senator WALKER to-day, he gives it as his unqualified opinion still, that the annexation is put to a vote they will get two-thirds for the Annexation in the Senate.

The *Tribune* is an opponent of annexation. The *Courier* and Journal of Commerce are friendly to annexation. The *Herald* is some times one way and some times another.

Wilmington, April 11.

MR. CLAY.—The publication of the Charleston Mercury has been delayed a day to enable us to give ample account of the reception and entertainment of Mr. Clay in Wilmington, which he arrived *yesterday* morning.

On Tuesday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the Committee of thirteen departed by the Clay Club to wait upon Mr. Clay at Charleston and escort him to this town, received him on board the fine steamer Gladiator, Capt. Smith. The steamer had quite a pleasant night for the run, and reached Smithville about sunrise. Mr. Clay was there welcomed to the State by the Committee of Ten, consisting of the Chairman of the Whig Central Committee, and one gentleman from each of the Nine Congressional Districts. After an hour's delay at Smithville, the steamer was again in motion, and reached here at the time named above. From a point on the wharf, a piece of ordnance on board was fired at regular intervals, and the reports were answered from places along the river. The steamer came to on the south side of Market Dock. Here an immense throng had gathered to greet the distinguished man, and so soon as the boat touched the wharf, there was a renewed burst of the people's welcome. Mr. Clay was then introduced to the Committee of Arrangements, and a procession having formed in the prescribed order, he was escorted to his private lodgings at the residence of Mrs. Joseph A. Hill.

At 11 o'clock, Mr. Clay, accompanied by the Clay Club, Committees and citizens, repaired to the new and commodious mansion of Capt. Samuel Potter, on Market street. Here, upon the balcony of the house facing Market street he was addressed in a most appropriate manner, by Ex-Governor Dudley, the President of the Clay Club. Mr. Clay made only a short reply, not exceeding twenty minutes in length.

Mr. Clay excused himself for the briefness of his discourse by reference to the fatiguing circumstances of his journey thus far.

The view below and around the place where Mr. Clay stood was striking beyond any effort of pen to describe. The wide street, for a considerable distance on either hand, was one dense mass of human beings, whilst the balconies, windows, &c., were crowded with ladies, all eager beaming to the words of the great statesman of the West. Never was such a scene, or any thing approaching it, witnessed in Wilmington.

The speech ended, Mr. Clay entered the reception rooms, and was there introduced to a rushing tide of people, made up of both sexes, all ages and conditions. He remained at the reception rooms until 1 o'clock, and then retired to his lodgings.

He was seen never and right this morning, Mr. Clay took his departure for Raleigh, by the way of the Railroad, cheered by many—many, newly awakened and newly-born whigs for his welfare.

SHIPWRECK.—The British ship *Wellington*, Capt. McIntyre, which left the Balize on the 20th ultimo for Liverpool, with a cargo of 1700 bales cotton, was wrecked in a heavy norther on the Tortugas reef on the 31st. The vessel is a total loss, but about 800 bales cotton were saved and carried into Key West. No lives were lost.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MESMERISM.—Mr. Webster repeats his interesting series of experiments this evening at the St. Louis Ball Room, and on this occasion will introduce an additional class of demonstrations, to confirm the truth of the science. The exhibition on Wednesday night was full, explicit and satisfactory. A large and highly intelligent audience were assembled, who frequently testified their surprise and gratification at the remarkably accurate replies rendered by the subject to the questions propounded. Judge COLLINS was placed in communication with the subject, and after a patient investigation, announced his entire conviction of the reality of the wonderful phenomena presented.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to BRAVO & MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, for the March number of this excellent periodical. It is, as usual, valuable and interesting.

CAMPBELL'S SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The number for March 16th, which we have received from BRAVO & MORGAN, contains one of the most exquisite steel engravings we have ever seen. It is, moreover, enriched with a number of valuable communications.

DIED FROM VIOLENCE.—The Coroner yesterday was called to the Charity Hospital, to hold an inquest upon the body of a man named John White, who had been sent to the Hospital on the 13th inst., "while laboring under the effects of a severe beating." We did not hear the verdict.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Charles White was yesterday put upon his trial charged with swindling. After the testimony was all taken, the Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. The Attorney General, and J. R. Grymes, Esq., appear on the part of the prosecution, and Messrs. MENTONNA and T. G. HUNT, Esq., for the defence.

SHOCKING MURDER.—Coroner Davis was called yesterday at a boarding-house on the Levee, near Hospital street, to hold an inquest upon the body of a young white female, who was found dead in her bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear, in such a manner that the head was nearly severed from the body. It appeared that she was a stevedore of the ship St. Lawrence, which arrived two weeks since from Liverpool, and was brought to the house the evening previous by J B Cummings, her husband, who retired to bed with her. At an early hour in the morning the dead body was discovered by the boarders in the house, who also noticed the absence of her husband. About 10 o'clock, Cummings, who was intoxicated, returned to the house, when he was taken into custody, and delivered into the hands of the police of the 1st Municipality. The verdict of the coroner was—"That she was murdered by the aforesaid J B Cummings."

This case will be investigated before Recorder Genois.

ANOTHER MURDER.—The Coroner was yesterday called to the Charity Hospital to hold an inquest upon the body of Felix Francois, a native of Manilla, who was wounded the previous evening in a fight in which some 15 other fishermen were engaged, on Claire Island, near the Bienvenue Plantation. The deceased had two severe wounds in his side, which were inflicted by a knife, and had also received a wound from a pistol ball which had penetrated the cavity of his chest. Verdict, murdered by some person or persons unknown.—We understand that five or six others were wounded at the same time.

DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a white man found drowned in the river, opposite Foretall's Brick Yard—verdict, found drowned.

COUNTERFEITING.—O. H. Willis and A. Biddle, arrested by Captain Winter, were yesterday brought before Recorder Baldwin, charged with having in their possession a lot of counterfeit coin, purporting to be twelve gold quarter eagles, eighty twenty five cent, four fifty cent and five one dollar pieces, excellent imitations of silver. They were remanded for further examination.

☞ A young man named Herrod St. John, was brought before Recorder Baldwin, charged with forgery. He pleaded guilty on the charge he was arrested upon, but was remanded until Saturday to answer to several other charges of a similar nature.

☞ The TROTTING and PACING races commence over the Metairie Course to-day—excellent sport is anticipated.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges McKinley and McCaleb presiding.

Case of John H. Breedlove concluded.

This was an indictment under the act of 3rd of March, 1823, for the punishment of frauds committed against the United States.

The indictment contained two counts:

1st—That a certain Treasury Note, which was described, was duly issued by the United States; that the same was afterwards received for duties and duly cancelled by the Collector in the Customhouse in New Orleans; that the word "cancelled" was written across the face and a receipt written across the reverse thereof, signed by Thomas Grant, by which the said note was legally cancelled and satisfied and was a receipt or other writing evidencing that the United States had paid and discharged the said sum of $50 and interest; that afterwards on &c. at &c. the said word "cancelled" written across the face of the said note and the said receipt written on the reverse thereof, by a person or persons unknown, were falsely altered and forged by extracting the same, by means &c, for the purpose of obtaining or receiving, or of enabling some other person or persons to obtain or receive from the United States, or some of its officers or agents, the sum of $50. That John M. Breedlove on &c, at &c, did utter and publish as true the said false, forged and altered note or writing purporting to be a true and genuine uncancelled Treasury Note, with intent to defraud the United States, and then and there knowing the same to be false, altered and forged, and did then and there commit felony, &c, &c.

The second count in the indictment set out the aforesaid note, its receipt in the Customhouse and the cancellation, then altering and forging &c, by the extracting of the cancellation, and charges that said Breedlove knowingly had in his possession said altered, &c. "writing" purporting to be a Treasury Note for the purpose of enabling some person or persons to obtain from the United States &c, the sum of $50, knowing the same to be false, altered and forged as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States, contrary to the form of the statute, &c.

Thus it will be seen that Breedlove was indicted in the first count with uttering as true the altered note or "writing," and in the second count of knowingly having in his possession the aforesaid altered "writing" purporting to be a Treasury Note for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States.

It was our intention to have reported Judge McKinley's charge at length, but in consequence of its incomprehensibility we are compelled to state our inability to do so, as we were unable to make "head or tail" of it, in which predicament we not only found the District Attorney, but all the members of the bar present. The following is about the substance of what we were enabled to note down during the delivery of it.

His Honor remarked that the case was fully provided for in the statutes—it was not material what the writing is, the law intended to provide for the forgery of any writing to defraud the United States—the Treasury note is a paper-writing—express statutes to provide for forging of a Treasury note in the act of 1837 as well as 1823—endorsements on the Treasury note is a part of the paper-writing and so is the cancelling on the face, the receipt on the back and endorsement. The right of the United States has been violated in forging that paper writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States—could see no objection why the defendant could not have been charged with abstracting, forging and extracting the cancellation from this paper-writing.—There was no longer any thing due to the United States after the note is paid at the Customhouse—it is the extracting of the cancellation which restored the note to its original form for the purpose of defrauding the United States. The averment in this indictment, is that the note is forged and altered—it is not a forged but a false Treasury note—it is not a Treasury note at all—pretence is presented for larceny. According to the opinion of the Court, the note is of no value, and could not be the subject of a larceny but of trespass—no prosecution could be maintained for larceny or forgery. The Court could not sustain this indictment. There is another account for uttering the same—another offence, a minor, manner, for having it in his possession. This is a novel question before the Court.

The District Attorney remarked that he felt some difficulty in drawing up the indictment, as it was the first case of the kind that ever came before him.

The court proceeded. In drawing up indictments the indictment is not necessary; the charge should be at the commencement, the indictment following after, and then the description of the paper-writing. The order of the indictment is, that you came to a legal conclusion—did not approve of this part: "was legally cancelled, or satisfy"—should not be there at all. The receipt of Grant & Co. are surplusages. Breedlove is charged with uttering and publishing as true, a false, altered note or writing—nothing to do with the note.—In the second count the prisoner is charged with having in his possession a false, altered and forged *writing*, purporting to be a Treasury note. In making the alteration for the purpose of obtaining the amount from the United States, if the party make the alteration for the purpose of uttering and publishing, by removing the cancellation, the party must be charged with the "indicatment," must have a knowledge that it was once an extinguished paper writing—it was the reviving of an extinguished paper, and making it a genuine one for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States with a fraudulent intent. In making the indictment good, it must be described as a paper writing which had been a Treasury note with the endorsement receipt and cancellation; by extracting the receipt and cancellation upon it, it constituted it a Treasury note again. In the second indictment the "indicatment" must be stated (upon a suggestion by the Associate Judge) that it was feloniously done.

The District Attorney stated that he had abundance of material, this indictment being on one note against Breedlove, when he had many other cancelled notes which implicated him as well as the others. That his only object in addressing the Court was to ascertain, in what particulars the present indictment was deficient, in order to have another bill found against Breedlove on *the note in question*, as well as on the other notes, with a view of conforming in every particular to the technicality of the law as decided by the Court. For this purpose he begged to *elot* to the charges contained in the indictment, which he read and explained in a manner clearly to show that the charges against Breedlove were, first, for uttering a false, altered and forged "writing;" which, from the time of its cancellation ceased to be a Treasury note, and became a mere paper-writing, and secondly, for showing that the United States had paid a certain sum of money; and not that he had uttered a forged treasury note—such being the plain and express allegations of the first count of the indictment—secondly that Breedlove knowingly had in his possession the said false, forged and altered writing with knowledge and for the purposes published by the statute—he did not think he was very successful in his object and he moved a *nolle prosequi* be entered and the Grand Jury discharged that he might call the Grand Jury together for the purpose of presenting a new indictment against Breedlove in this court.

Mr. Hunt enquired if the District Attorney had a right to enter a *nolle prosequi* at that stage of the proceedings—Judge McKinley stated that he certainly had—that if the jury were to acquit the prisoner on the ground of informality in the indictment, he could be tried again for the same offence. Mr. Hunt replied that such was his understanding of the law. Whereupon, the Grand Jury was ordered to be summoned for Saturday next, for the purpose of finding a new bill of indictment in this case, which is by consent of Mr. Hunt and the District Attorney fixed for trial on Monday next.

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1844.

DEBATE.—Messages were received from the President, giving a copy of catalogues of books in the Treasurer's Department. Also some report from the Postmaster General in answer to a resolution of the Senate.

An unusually large number of memorials, remonstrating against any change in the existing Tariff, were presented by Messrs. Evans, Bates, Archer, Miller, Pearce, Crittenden and Buchanan.

Mr. Archer was from a large number of citizens of Richmond, Virginia, and, as he said, it was rare to have such unanimous remonstrances. On the motion, he asked that the memorial should be read. The memorialists think that it would be folly to shut their eyes to the evidences of the benefits wrought by the Tariff of 1842, and madness to strike at the very moment when the country is supposed to owe its prosperity to it.

Mr. Crittenden took occasion to make a few remarks upon the presentation of the memorials confided to him on this subject, and declared his conviction that no change, *to any form*, would be made in the Tariff of '42 at this session. The Senate would consent to none, and the country might rest satisfied of this.

Mr. Merrick presented a petition from the daughters of Christopher Taylor, who was a Surgeon's Mate during the Revolutionary war. Also a memorial praying for the reduction of postage, and the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Woodbridge, a memorial concerning the mineral lands of the United States.

Mr. Evans, a memorial from citizens of Eastport in relation to the fisheries.

Mr. Tappan presented two remonstrances from citizens of Ohio against the annexation of Texas.

CANCELLED TREASURY NOTES—Mr. Evans, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the payment of evidences of public debt in certain cases.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—Mr. Wright submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of authorizing the President of the United States, in cases where persons are sentenced to death, to commute this punishment by substituting imprisonment for life, or some other form of punishment. Mr. W. said he expressed no opinion in this matter himself, but submitted the inquiry at the request of a large and respectable body of citizens of his State.

Mr. W. also submitted a resolution calling on the President for a variety of information in relation to the Stockbridge tribe of Indians.

THE TARIFF.—Mr. Colquit, of Georgia, addressed the Senate for two hours on this subject, and arraigned his colleague, who was absent, for his inconsistency. In the course of his remarks he was arrested by the Chair for reflecting upon the motives of his colleague. Mr. C. took the old ground, that the Tariff was made for the benefit of the rich, and at the expense of the poor.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brown, of Indiana, the chairman of the House having been suspended for this purpose, brought up anew the 'Clay extract,' which he had moved as a substitute for the 'Jackson extract,' and which he found in the Ohio Statesman, of the reading Mr. White's speech. Mr. Clay had uttered the sentiments imputed to him in that extract, Mr. B. sent to the Clerk's desk the National Intelligencer, containing a speech of Mr. Clay's, dated the 21st January, 1842, in reply to Mr. Woodbury on the Treasury note bill. [There happened to be (although of course Mr. Brown and his friends did not know it) a very material and essential difference between the genuine extract, and the Medary extract—the latter makes Mr. Clay lay down the axiom, "there is no necessity of a protective tariff;" whereas Mr. Clay was contending that the necessities of the Government required an amount of revenue which would unavoidably furnish protection, and therefore said, "look to revenue solely and the interest of the Government; do not raise the question of protection—I had hoped that subject had been put to rest; there is no necessity of protected duties protection." It will be seen that Mr. Medary's extract was a base forgery, and that he lied—under a mistake.] After Mr. Brown had finished his explanation, Mr. White (whose honor had been called in question) desired to be heard, also, in explanation, but as objections were made, the yeas and nays were called on a motion to suspend the rules, which prevailed by 128 to 34. Mr. W. thanked the House for this courtesy, and thought that upon reflection no one would have objected to extend the right of vindication to him. A motion was made to impeach his veracity, and although he had no notice of the intention of the gentleman from Indiana to revive this subject to-day, he was ready at all times to defend his honor against any attack from him or any one else. Mr. W. then took up the subject matter, and quoted a seventeen minute speech from the gentleman from Indiana, as having been found in a speech of Mr. Clay, was a *falsehood and forgery.* The speech from which it was taken was never revised by Mr. Clay, and was merely a running debate, but it contained no such proposition as was attributed to Mr. Clay. Mr. W. then read from Mr. C's speeches, at different times, to show that the great Statesman was for whatever protection was necessary for labor and manufactures.

This subject occupied nearly two hours.

Mr Stewart then asked a suspension of the rules in order that the Clerk should call the roll every morning, after the journal was read, and record the names of absentees; the House declined to suspend the rules.

REPORTS.—The House then proceeded to receive reports from Standing Committees. The resolution pending yesterday, to print Professor Espy's report was adopted, and 1,500 copies were ordered.

On motion of Mr. Owen, of Indiana, the various memorials relating to the Wabash and Erie Canal, were referred to a Select Committee of five.

THE TARIFF.—Mr. Dromgoole moved a suspension of the rules in order to go into a Committee of the Whole on the above subject. Objections were made, and Mr. C. Johnson moved that there be a call of the House, which motion was carried.

Mr. D. then called for the yeas and nays on his motion to suspend the rules, and this motion also was lost by a vote which was rendered exciting from its close, yeas 98 nays 98—a tie vote. There were yeas, 85; nays 87.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll then moved that the rules of the House be suspended to enable him to offer a resolution to postpone the consideration of the Tariff Bill, until the last Tuesday in December. Mr. Thompson moved an amendment, to the effect that the Tariff Bill should be taken up on the 21st instant, and then be made the order of the day, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The amendment was lost by a vote of 60 to 67.

The call was proceeded with until 180 members answered to their names.

The Speaker said the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that it would require vote of two-thirds to carry his motion, Mr. Ingersoll, perceived in getting a vote, and the yeas were rendered by 147 to 25.

Mr. Dromgoole then moved to suspend the consideration of unfinished business, at 2 o'clock, for the remainder of the session. The amendment was lost by another close vote: ayes 92, nays 95.

Mr. Ingersoll's resolution was lost by a vote of 100 to 83.

Mr. McKay then proposed, by way of a compromise he said, and to save the time that would be lost in moving a suspension of the rules each day, that Monday next, should be set apart for the consideration of the Tariff Bill, and each succeeding day until it was decided upon. The yeas and nays were called, and this last resolution was also lost by 101 to 76.

The House, then proceeded with the call for reports.

Mr. Hudson, from the Committee on Manufactures, made a report which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a number of reports, and among them are to indemnify the owners of the Spanish schooner Amistad. Mr. I said that he should ask for the printing of 10,000 extra copies of this report.

At half-past three, the Speaker announced the expiration of the morning hour.

RHODE ISLAND.—A message was received from the President in answer to a resolution of the House inquiring by what authority he had interfered in the Dorr Rebellion. The document was read, and was much more possible than most things that have fallen from Mr. Tyler.

Mr. Hopkins moved to lay it on the table and that it be printed.

Mr. Burke of New Haven, moved that it be referred to the Select Committee on the Rhode Island memorial.

Mr. Hopkins asked if the message was in answer to a resolution from that Committee, and Mr. B. said yes; whereupon Mr. H. withdrew his motion.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, removed it, and demanded the yeas and nays. He wished the House to vote on the question whether the Rhode Island schemes. The yeas and nays were called, and were ayes, 65, noes, 77; so the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The following communications were then ordered to be printed, and referred to the Select Committee:

Several other communications were presented, and one from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving an annual statement concerning the Commerce and Navigation of the country, of which