The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 226. VOL V.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1844 VOL XVIII.—WHOLE NO. 1152

Official Journal of the State
GENERAL & THIRD MUNICIPALITY COUNCILS.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.,
NO. 61 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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

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

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English,	$60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, &c. - - - - - -	80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions,	80

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

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

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

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

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

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

BANKER'S CARDS.—No advertisements of bank offices will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

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

BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

CARDS.

TO PLANTERS, DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, &c. The subscribers are constantly supplied with a large and well assorted stock of the best Medicines, Drugs and Medicines, which together with paints, oils, turpentine, &c. they offer to country dealers and planters upon terms as reasonable as any house in the city.
JARVIS & ANDREWS,
30 Common st and 2 Canal st Row.

RANGE OF RESIDENCE—EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. have removed their office to No. 36 Carondelet st.

FOSDICK & BROTHER have removed from No. 66 to 74 Camp street.

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

REMOVAL—BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. have removed to No. 99 Tchoupitoulas street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADVANCES made on Consignments to our friends in Philadelphia.
J. & R. TOBY & ROGERT.

WM. J. BRYAN & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 30 Commercial street, New Orleans.

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

JOHN HUNT,
WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Chartres street, New Orleans.

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

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
30 Commercial street, Customhouse.

MARTWELL, SIDDER & CARMAN,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 44 Poydras street.

WORSLEY & FORMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 75 Tchoupitoulas street,
New Orleans.

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

William Doty. John Patterson.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 31 Gravier st.

OLIVER FORD,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT
No. 81 Camdon Street,
New Orleans.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, ANDREW BUCHANAN,
ROBERT BUCHANAN, JOHN BUCHANAN.
GEORGE & ROBERT BUCHANAN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
62 Thomas st., New Orleans.

CARD.
Edward Davis. Ezra Davis.
E. & E. DAVIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 109, Camp Street, New-Orleans.

CLYDE, THOMPSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 6, Tchoupitoulas Street,
New Orleans.

LINDLEY AND BUSELLE,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
93 Tchoupitoulas st. STREET

FOSDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 66 Camp street, New Orleans.

Field Tredebaugh. William H. Tredebaugh.
FIELD & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
No. 30 Old Levee.

We will make liberal cash advances on shipments of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Pig Lead, Flour, &c., consigned to our friends in New York and Boston.
HERAN, LEES & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
New York.

The subscribers will make liberal advances, in cash, on cotton, tobacco, sugar and other produce consigned to the above address.
HEWITT, HERAN & Co.,
64 Camp st.

T. & S. TOBY & ROGERT,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 18 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans.
THOMAS TOBY. SAMUEL TOBY. GEORGE C. ROGERT

NORCROSS & FOSDICK,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Agents of the Boston Sugar Refinery.
MANORCROSS,
WM. NORCROSS. WM. FOSDICK.
No. 60 Carondelet st.

OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 48, CAMP STREET.
Cash Capital, $600,000.
INSURES AGAINST FIRE, MARINE, AND RIVER RISKS.
WM. A. GASQUET, President.
Chas. Baroux, Secy. jy 1

GEORGE HARRISON,
WOLFE LE GROER,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Rich's Improved Patent Blacksmith Iron Safes,
and Steevens' Patent Bolsters.
26 Magazine street.

H. DE GOEK & RIFFLARD,
Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods,
ALSO DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES
OF
HEMPS WOOLENS AND COTTONS,
For Plantations,
N. De Goek, Paris. J. Rifflard, New Orleans.
New Orleans No. 98 Chartres street.

DOWNLO ROSES.—100 No 2, for sale by
FIELD & Co., 64 Old Levee.

ROSES—A few barrels for sale by
FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 98 St Louis.

A few barrels for sale by
FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 98 St Louis.

TUBERAS CONTRAYAS—100 cts. for sale by
FOLLAIN & BELLOCQ, 98 St Louis.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Jan. 5	Lexington	Dec. 6
New-York	Jan. 6	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Philadelphia	Jan. 6	Boston	Dec. 9
Washington	Jan. 7	Havre	Dec. 9
Baltimore	Jan. 7	Mexico	Dec. 10
Charleston	Jan. 10	Tampico	Dec. 9
Cincinnati	Jan. 10	Vera Cruz	Dec. 17
Louisville	Jan. 11	Havana	Jan. 2
Savannah	Jan. 16	Galveston	Jan. 17

Commercial.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 20, 1844.

It commenced raining again this morning, and the unfavorable weather operated against business. Between two and 3,000 bales of Cotton were sold at yesterday's prices. We had only a partial mail to-day, and our communication with the north appears to be almost stopped.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Ala*	
Trash and inferior,	7½@ 7¾	Trash and inferior,	60 @ 65
Ordinary,	8 @ 8	Ordinary,	70 @ 75
Mid-ling,	8½@ 8¾	Middling,	80 @ 85
Middling Fair,	9½@ 9¾	Middling Fair	90 @ 95
Fair,	10 @10½	Fair,	00 @ 05
Good fair,	10¾@11	Good fair,	10 @ 20
Good and fine,	11 @00	Good and fine,	00 @ 00

Sales of the week.

Upland	3,000	Mobile	500
Florida	100	Total	3,600

Stock in port.

Upland	75,000	N. Orl's & Mobile	1,000
Florida	1,000	Total	77,000

Receipts.

Upland	1,000	N. Orl's & Mobile	none.
Florida	none.	Total	1,000

Exports.

Upland	1,000	N. Orl's & Mobile	none.
Florida	none.	Total	1,000

Stock at Liverpool.

Upland	1,000	N. Orl's & Mobile	none.
Florida	none.	Total	1,000

Stock at London.

Upland	1,000	N. Orl's & Mobile	none.
Florida	none.	Total	1,000

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET—JAN. 10.

COTTON—After a week of unusual inactivity in Upland holders on Saturday last evinced some disposition to meet purchasers, and upwards of 2,000 bales were sold at a decline of fully 1 cent on the asking prices of the previous week. On Monday, however, the market rallied, and buyers evidently showed a willingness to take about 1,800 bales. Yesterday the transactions reached 1,200 bales at full prices. The sales comprise 27 at 5—76 at 6—4 at 6¼—62 at 6½—287 at 6¾—at 6⅞—4,118 at 7—40 at 7¼—678 at 7½, and 1 lot of 97 at 8.

Steam Packets.

FOR PATTERSONVILLE, Berwick, Bay and Bayou Black.—The steamer GOV. WALTON, Capt. Wilmington master, will leave on the above ports and all intermediate, this inclusive, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board. jan

FOR ATTAKAPAS—via Plaquemine.—The splendid fast class and double engine steamer NEW BRAZIL, Johnson master, is now receiving freight at the levee of Gaudet street and will positively leave as above on her regular day, Tuesday, January 23d, at 12 o'clock M. taking freight and passengers for St. Martinville, New Iberia, Grover's Landing, Franklin, Centerville, Patterson ville and all intermediate places on the Teche, including Sardick's Bay and the Bayou Boeuf. For further particulars apply on board or to JOHN HALL.

N. B.—The New Brazil has splendid accommodations for passengers, with good capacity for carrying freight, besides being of unusual light draught, so much so, that she will run in the shallowest of the Teche, she will run in the Teche during the high water season, carrying freight and passengers as low as any other good boat in the trade.

FOR MEMPHIS AND RANDOLPH—with despatch—the fine new steamboat LA CRESCENT, Capt. LOUISIANA, A. W. Tuttle, master, is daily expected to arrive and will have immediate despatch for the above and intermediate landings. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board at Canal street, or to
J. V. HUBBARD & Co. 96 Tchoupitoulas.

PASSENGER PACKET NICHOLAS, MISSOURI MAIL, M. Lovejoy, Master.
[Prepared with Reed's Safety Guards to prevent explosion.]
This fine new boat for the accommodation of planters, leaves Donaldsonville on the 19th instant, will depart from the levee in the Bayou, every Monday at 12 o'clock, M. and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Thibodaux every Tuesday and Friday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Donaldsonville on her usual days, as mentioned above, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Feeling confident that a packet is wanted in this trade for the speedy conveyance of sugar, the proprietor will remain in the trade during the season, and if encouraged will build a small light boat to ply in conjunction with the Mail to Donaldsonville, and will pledge himself to supply her with freight and passengers at the most liberal prices that may be asked.

Having such inducements will be fairly noticed by the planters and public in general, the proprietor will state that success at the boat by putting it aground, is pleasant and accommodates all cases. For particulars, apply to
BRIGHT & CAVANAT, New Orleans.
MOLAIR & GAUDIN, Donaldsonville.
M. DAUNIS, Thibodaux.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The Old and Well Known Mail packet DUPRÉ for MADISONVILLE, Lousdale and Mandeville, will resume freight at the foot of the New Levee, on Monday, at 3 o'clock, and will continue to receive the same, every Monday and Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Returning will leave Madisonville every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Donaldsonville on her usual days, as heretofore, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

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NOTICE—REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate ports.—The fine steamer FANK, Jourdan Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips to Balize, The Lake and Bayou Sale, 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 Jourdan intends to take passengers and merchandise and freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour.

Captain Jourdan hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
JACQUES LARGE, Agent.
Old Levee.

P. S. Captain Jourdan Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fanny, to Mr. Jacques Large, informs the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will run on regular trips.

NEW ORLEANS MAIL PACKET BRILLIANT, WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST Donaldsonville, Thibodaux, Boeuf Bouef, Pierre Bonfouca, Waterloo, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee and Tunica.

Capt. J. Hart having made arrangements with the Carriers to carry the Mail on Sunday, the splendid double engine steamer BRILLIANT, will hereafter leave New Orleans every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. and Bayou Sara every Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrive in New Orleans early next morning. For rate of passage, &c. &c. as the same is charged by all good boats running the coast. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
EWIN HAVERY, 98 Gravier st.

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 34 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the Union Hotel. 1122-ap

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances will be made by the subscribers on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs. Gladding & Robinson, New York, or Joseph Gaskey, Esq. Boston.
PRICE & PROST, 30 Poydras.

EMILE JOHN,
Commission Merchant and Importer of West-India Produce.
COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SEGARS.
A constant supply of the above for sale.
Also—A superior assortment of choice wines—Rhenish Madeira, Champagne, Claret, French and Spanish wines, &c. &c.
No. 20 Gravier st.

BRANDY—Cognac for sale by
O H MISSGAES, 24 Old Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE, 3,000 arrobas for sale by
O H MISSGAES, 24 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—Cuba and Havana tobacco for sale by
O H MISSGAES, 24 Old Levee.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—10 bbls. for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

RAISINS—15,000 grapes bunch raisins MR for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.

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

COFFEE—Havana Coffee in store and for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

CHEESE—100 P. 25 bbls. for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

LARD—in brls, half brls and kegs, in store, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

LOGWOOD—45 tons landing ex ship Creole and for sale by
JOS PRATS, 37 Toulouse st.

COFFEE—450 bags green Havana coffee in store and for sale by
JOS PRATS, 37 Toulouse st.

BROWN ROLLS—For sale by
SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville.

BLANKETS—2 point French blankets, for sale by
SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, for sale by
SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville.

BLANKETS—2 point Green Blankets, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier.

NEAT wine, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO.
82 Gravier st.

LEMONS—Fresh Cicily Lemons, now crop, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st.

BLOCK TIN and Composition Nails for sale by
A. L. ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st.

PORK—200 brls at inspection, of all qualities, for sale by
A. L. ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st.

LARD—100 brls and 70 kegs superior leaf for sale by
A. L. ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st.

BAGS—A few bales grass bags in store, and for sale by
JOSEPH PRATS, 37 Toulouse st.

ALMONDS—40 bags in store, and for sale by
JOSEPH PRATS, 37 Toulouse st.

BEANS—50 brls new just received, for sale by
WM J. BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce st.

SHELLED ALMONDS—25 boxes, bitter, for sale by
E. CANTIN, 43 Gravier st.

COFFEE—50 sacks Western Mexico, for sale by
WM J. BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce st.

FLOUR—300 brls in fine order, landing and for sale by
WM J. BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce st.

PORK—100 bbls mess M O and prime at inspection, for sale by
PRICE & PROST, 30 Poydras.

HAM—60 bbls new hams ham for sale by
PRICE & PROST, 30 Poydras st.

CORN—500 bags Western corn, landing and for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1844.

DEBTS OF THE STATES.—The January numbers of the *North American* and *Democratic Reviews* contain each an article of great force and interest upon this subject, which every good citizen, and particularly every representative of the people, might peruse with profit. Both papers enter some what at large upon the history of the period during which these debts were contracted, and find an apology for the profuseness with which State Bonds were issued, in the artificial state of trade and the unnatural money excitement which were *epidemic* both in this country and in Europe. The *North American* classifies the indebted States under three heads:—

1st. States so deeply in debt as to be unable to pay at present.

2d. States that are able to pay, and that have never denied their obligations.

3d. States that can pay, but fail to do so on the plea that the people are not bound by contracts which, it is alleged, are illegal.

The reviewer proceeds to notice the debts of the several States, and the resources of each to meet her obligations. The condition of Pennsylvania is thus stated, which, apart from the connection in which it is introduced into the article, would be interesting to many of our readers:—

Pennsylvania contains 1,724,000 free people, inhabiting a territory of 47,000 square miles. The soil is generally fertile, and being under good cultivation, the amount of agricultural products is very great. Their annual value was estimated, in 1842, to be $136,920,617. The manufactures during the same period, including iron, were estimated at upwards of $64,000,000. The coal mined in the State during the same time was worth about $9,000,000. It appears, then, that the annual products of the State amount to the enormous value of $200,000,000. The annual charge upon the State for the interest upon its debts is, in round numbers, $2,000,000. Suppose the public works were to yield no revenue at all; and the whole of this charge were to fall on the people in a direct tax; it is only one *per cent.* on their annual product. A capitation tax of one dollar a head would nearly pay it. Of course, no burden of debt can be pronounced heavy or light, except by comparing it with the resources and means of the people. Pennsylvania is not heavily burdened. Her vast and easily wrought mines of the best kinds of coal, lying side by side with her inexhaustible treasures of the purest iron ore, her abundant supply of water-power, her fertile soil, temperate climate, and industrious and frugal population, are resources so immense, that even her great debt appears but a light annoyance. It is true that, in the smallest doubt, that she is able, without the least embarrassment, to fulfil all her engagements. It is a notorious fact that she has not done so; but there lies behind this—or rather, there are many causes, which, most of which have no connexion with the honesty of her people. We deny, that any man has the right to say, that Pennsylvania has acted fraudulently, or mistaken in judgment have been committed, and we are sorry to add, that there has been some remissness of conduct. The reviewer has, too, been too severe in his censure to do right. The measures taken by the Legislature to raise the necessary revenue, under the peculiar circumstances of the times, have proved insufficient; but they were adopted for that purpose, and were such as not justly to be open to the charge of being mere pretences. Besides raising more than $300,000 for the support of the whole, the ordinary expenses of the government are fully provided for by taxes of some years' standing. In addition to those, which are indirect taxes, the Legislature voted a direct tax of one mill upon every dollar of taxable property in the State, and a law passed in 1842, which was designed to go into effect in 1843, thus tax was doubled. The produce of the one mill tax of course, was about half a million of dollars, and if another half million were raised by the law last mentioned, as the Legislature designed to do, the sum, together with the revenue actually realized from the public works, would be sufficient to pay all the interest on the funded debt. But there was some ambiguity in the law, and in some counties advantage was taken of the doubt thus created to avoid payment of the tax. This is one of the circumstances and the details of a law which often occur in practice, but it will undoubtedly be remedied by further legislation—The State has also had a large revenue from the liberality in contractors on the public works, and to the payment of this sum the revenues of the State have been applied. We understand, that this unfunded debt is now paid, and that, for the future, the revenue from direct taxation and the public works will be applicable to the payment of the interest on the State stock. We have already said, that they will be sufficient to pay about nine tenths of it, and if the income from the public works should not increase, it will only be needful to provide for the arrears of interest since August, 1842, and for the remaining one-tenth part of the interest to accrue. Those who know Pennsylvania entertain no great doubt respecting her future course; and the manner in which State stocks have been treated, heretofore, there will not be the smallest difficulty in obtaining, by a permanent loan, the means of paying the arrears of interest.

The situation of other States is given with like knowledge and simplicity of narration. Several of the States are admitted to be unable at once to liquidate their debts—Indiana and Illinois, for instance. On this class the reviewer remarks:

"Their excuse for not paying is their inability. This excuse, of course, relieves them from nothing which they can do. It may be a good reason why they do not pay *in full*; it is no reason why they should not pay *something*; and that something should be enough to include *all they can possibly pay*. Nothing is less true than that it is to avail themselves, for their own benefit, of the misfortune which have fallen alike upon themselves and their creditors, it is, in fact, to commit a fraud. How much they can do, and up to what point it can be done without the people of those States are themselves the most competent to decide. It is to be earnestly hoped that, in making the decision, they will not forget that their own honor and the honor of the country are concerned in it. Their danger is, that they may postpone their measures too long. The great accumulation of interest in adding much every year to their burden. Every year the debt is becoming more and more accustomed to look upon the land as too heavy to be carried, and therefore to believe that no attempt ought to be made to lift any part of it.—Such a feeling should be thrown off at once. In every sense, such as the Western people are known to possess, should not be exerted.

The debts of those States which have the ability to pay, and have never questioned the obligation of their promises, is also clear. Unforeseen difficulties and disasters have prevented them from keeping the promises which in times of peace they have fulfilled. They have time to survey their difficulties; to recover from the amazement which their great disasters caused; to examine their resources, and select the proper means to draw from them the needed supplies. The state of the country has become greatly improved. During the last four years, the people, made wiser by adversity, have been industrious and economical. They have contained life and produced a great deal. They have been blessed with fruitful seasons. The bankrupt law has relieved them to no small extent, and set them at work.—Caution and honesty prevade the trade of the country. The general aspect of affairs is becoming prosperous, with a promise of security and permanency. This is the time to act on this great question of public duty. It is not only dishonorable, but unwise. Every private man knows that a state of insolvency is the most expensive of all conditions; and there is quite as true of a community as of an individual. It is best arrangements, when in such a condition, can be only a succession of evils. Every year adds to the difficulties, which it would be much wiser, and on the whole easier, to clear away at once."

After exhorting those States that have not repudiated but have failed to provide for the interest upon their debt, to make every effort to recover their credit, lest they fall into an error equally fatal—that of acknowledging their obligation without feeling the necessity of redeeming them—the article under consideration proceeds to speak of the repudiating States, as follows:

"There remains only one other class of which to speak and no true-hearted American can speak of it without pain. We refer, of course, to those States whose legislature have by public acts repudiated portions of their debts. Before noticing these acts at all in detail, we wish to say, what is too often forgotten, either here or in foreign countries, that no legislature has repudiated a contract, without, at the same time, declaring it to have been made under such circumstances as not to be a valid obligation either in point of law or natural equity. It has been seen how far we are from admitting that this plea substants to a full defence. But we think it is of some importance to show, that it is undoubtedly true, that no public body in this country has denied the obligation of the State to pay an admitted debt. Reasons affecting the equity of the claims, and ground which would be urged if they were disputed, are always been relied on as the cause of repudiation. We are not aware that it has been maintained anywhere, that the people of a State are not in a position to act by their mere will. How is it possible that the American people should ever listen to a doctrine so absurd? How can they forget that the binding force of a contract depends upon a law which the King never made, and which he acted or can repeal? It comes from the awful Being who created and fashioned us, who sustains our life and judges our actions. It was enacted by his will; it is enforced by His power; and the universe will see the whole human race cannot influence it. That which is unjust will remain so, though all mankind should call it just, and try to believe it.

He who enacted this law will surely enforce it. *He doth govern the nations upon earth*; and they who disregard their solemn obligations, and break their plighted faith, and repay confidence with deceit, and set trusting dependence on their honor with open injustice, must come to know and feel bitterly, that the high quality of honesty is not bought nor essential to their own prosperity; that embarrassment and loss, undeveloped resources which produce only discontent, and energies unexercised which cross nothing but restlessness, are the inevitable destiny of a people guilty of bad faith. We believe the American people know this; and because they know it, they who would lead them to do wrong have much to fear, if they persist in their own right. The great mass of the people of the United States have never listened to these pretenses, and, we firmly believe, never will listen to them. It is not strange, however, that some should have been led astray. But the time is fast approaching, and is now at the hand, when every State which has the ability to pay its debt, or any part of them, must begin to pay, or begin to be openly and incontrovertibly fraudulent. Two ways are before them, the one leading to justice and honor, the other to repudiation and disgrace; one or the other must be deliberately chosen, and that soon.

The *Democratic Review* is equally explicit in condemning a breach of the public faith and quite as confident in the resources of the States to meet their obligations. The writer indulges some caustic comments upon the financial history of European nations, insists that some of the acts of the British Government, particularly that ordering the Bank of England to suspend specie payments, to be not a violation of plighted faith as the conduct of the delinquent States.

As the articles of both of the Reviews will in a day or two be issued from the city press in pamphlet form, we shall defer any further comments upon them until then.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

☞ Wanted indebted to the Clerk of steamer *Brilliant* for a late Baton Rouge Gazette.

☞ The case of Reuben B. Lee is set for trial this morning before the Criminal Court.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Simon Penard will be continued this morning. Several more witnesses are to be examined.

☞ Charles H. Cox, charged with stabbing J. G. Webb, and assaulting Mr. Freeman, was examined on Saturday before Recorder Baldwin, and sent to the Criminal Court for trial.

☞ Chester Collins, arrested under suspicious circumstances and having no person to vouch for him, was sentenced by Recorder Baldwin, yesterday morning, to thirty days confinement in the Work-house.

☞ Andre Laspie and Bill Reason, the two negroes arrested charged with being implicated in the robbery of Mr Spear, was brought before Recorder Baldwin on Saturday, and remanded for further examination, Mr. Spear not being able to appear to identify them.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, a drayman named Edward Barnes, fell from his dray while passing through the streets, one of the wheels passing over his ancle, crushing it in a shocking manner. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital for surgical aid.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A piece of blue cotton cloth, which was found in the possession of a man named Chester Collins, under suspicious circumstances, is deposited in the Police Office of the Second Municipality, subject to the demand of the owner.

PARISH COURT.—The case of the Wardens of the Church of St. Louis et. Bishop Blanc, was argued by Messrs. Soulé and Maxwell on the part of the Wardens, on Saturday last. The case was adjourned until next Saturday, when the counsels of the Bishop will reply.

OLD BULL AND VIRGINIANS appear again this evening, the former at the St. Charles and the latter at the Orleans Theatre. Each will draw a crowded house.

VIAUX FRANZ Concert at the Armory of the Washington Battalion, on Saturday evening, was fashionably and numerously attended. Though the music was unfavorable to musical entertainments; nevertheless, the audience was highly pleased with his performances.

MASTER WALTER ATHER.—This juvenile prodigy, whose daring equestrian feats have delighted the visitors of Mexican Theatre, St. Stephen's Amphitheatre, the cause of considerable tumult and excitement on Saturday evening between the audience and the members of this popular establishment. It appears that the mother of the youth (who is in his thirteenth year) arrived a few days since, from the State of New York, and endeavored to get possession of her son, although he had been indented by her to Mr Howes for the term of four years, only one of which had elapsed.

Some of the Aldermen of the city being present, and finding matters growing serious, interposed their authority and took possession of the boy and delivered him into the custody of Capt. Youmans, with instructions to have the case investigated following morning, before Recorder Genois. Upon the case being brought before his Honor, he declined interfering in the premises, and referred it the Mayor, before whom the adverse parties appeared on yesterday morning, and who decided upon keeping the youth in the custody of Capt. Youmans until the case was decided by a competent judicial tribunal. We understand a writ of habeas corpus will be procured and the case brought before Judge Buchanan this morning. The principal point at issue will be in regard to the validity of the bond of indentures which (as is required in this State) was not passed before a judicial tribunal.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.—Recorder Genois on Saturday took the testimony of John J. Moore who keeps the Grocery No. 86 New Levee, at whose store the trunk containing the $20,000 spurious money was found, and of William Reeves who lives in the same building and who was present when the trunk was received. Both of them testified that it was deposited there early in the morning of the previous day by a man and two women. Nothing has been ever heard against the character of Mr Spear, who has been engaged for the last trip of the steam ship *New York*. Upon William Clarke's being brought into court the women recognized him as the person who left the trunk. Owen Judge a clerk of Mr. Moore's was also examined who testified as to the trunk being deposited there by Clarke. Moore and Reeves were recognized in the sum of $1000 each to appear as witnesses in the case when called upon.

Clarke and Nutt were remanded for further examination.

William *Tow-shar* Pigh a notoriously bad character was also arrested on Saturday on suspicion of being concerned, or having some cognizance of the affair and sent to the Work House for three months so that he could be called for if wanted.

The following is a description of the various counterfeit money found in the possession of the prisoners which will enable the community to be on their guard against receiving it:

Ten dollar notes Bank of the State of Missouri, letter B payable at St. Louis dated December 12—They are shorter than the genuine with a railroad locomotive in the centre, whilst the genuine have a steamboat with the words "Pike" on the wheel house.

Ten dollar notes Northern Bank of Kentucky—dated Oct. 19, 1841. The engraving of the counterfeits is paler and the notes one eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine, and none of the notes are made payable to W. Wells.

Five dollar notes State Bank of Indiana, payable at their branch at Indianapolis. Letter A. The spurious has a ship in the centre vignette which is not to be found in the genuine. Fives of the same Bank and Branch Letter A. a. are likewise in the lot with the portraits of Washington and Lafayette, but, so blindly executed, as to be easily detected.

Two dollar notes of the First Municipality of New Orleans, letter C, dated 20th December, 1837, well executed and calculated to deceive unless narrowly scrutinized. But on referring to the endorsement of the Comptroller, A. J. Guirot, it will be perceived that the signature is lithographed, whilst the genuine is written with ink.

One dollar notes, Bank of Louisville, letter A, issued April 1st, 1843. This is a spurious emission, having a rail road and locomotive in the centre vignette, and the notes are signed by J. S. Speak, president, who died two years before the date of the issue. The genuine are signed by the cashier only.

One dollar notes, Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, can be easily detected by noticing the vignette, which is a steamboat with the words "Pike" on the wheel house.—The vignette of the genuine is different.

One dollar notes, City Bank of Orleans, letter A. No note of this bank of that denomination in circulation; could easily be detected by the name of the cashier being spelled *Parfrey* instead of *Palfrey*.

Fifty dollar notes of the Commercial Bank of New-Orleans. Spurious emission, altered from the Commercial Bank of Enterprise. Easily detected. But one note of this counterfeit was found in the lot.

The total amount of the spurious money contained there is no doubt a large amount of this spurious money was taken to Texas on the lots of the New York Bank for circulation.

[FOR THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

OUR TOBACCO MARKET.

Gentlemen.—Knowing your disposition to publish any communications tending to the commercial welfare of New-Orleans, I have thought proper to give you the substance of a letter received from a gentleman in your columns. A paragraph appeared in the Commercial Bulletin, of the 12th inst., over the signature of "An Old Merchant," which I read with much attention, as it related entirely to tobacco, and the mode of its inspection, in this market. It has also, as I understand, met the approbation of all the dealers in the article, from the fact, that a copy was sent to the members of both Houses of the Legislature most respectably signed and strongly recommending it to their notice.

The *Old Merchant* says: "to many, very two thousand hogsheads of tobacco come down the river annually, pass through the city without inspection, and go to the Northern cities by the planters' orders, where they say their tobacco will get a fair inspection and sell on its merits." Of this I am fully aware, and entirely coincide with the writer. I will further add, that it appeared to me for the last eighteen years, the most effectual means were resorted to, to drive this great staple from our market entirely.

In the first place the inspectors charged one dollar a hogshead for inspection, the coopers charged seventy-five cents a hogshead for cooperage, the warehouse keepers fifty cents a month storage, with weighing twenty-five cents a hogshead, the drayman charging by distance, but on an average fifty cents a hogshead.—Here then, without freight, insurance or commission, the planter had to pay three dollars a hogshead!

This I call flooring, and hope our Legislators will not separate until they regulate a fair and honest compensation for every man employed in the business. I will therefore commence with the Inspectors. If the situation of inspector be considered, the classing of tobacco, and put on a footing with Virginia and the Northern markets we may look for at least fifty thousand hogsheads yearly for inspection in New Orleans; that at fifty cents a hogshead will make a full return of thirty thousand dollars, and when divided amongst six inspectors give each five thousand dollars a year—a very ample compensation for what it is known they are employed scarcely half the year.

An ordinary cooper can strip and recooper ten hogsheads a day; that at fifty cents each makes five, doing the tobacco season, to earn five dollars a day.

Fifty cents a month for storage on a hogshead of tobacco is gross impposition, as a lot may be sold the day it is put into the warehouse, and the tobacco be at its weighed, if not taken away in thirty-six hours, the purchaser becomes liable for another month's storage; in this way it is not uncommon for one lot of tobacco to pay two, three and even four months in one month