The New-Orleans Bee.

No 127. VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 5 0

STEAM PACKETS

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

The public are hereby notified that the days of departure and arrival of the Sixtus Rouge Packet HELEN, James H Ure, master, will be changed on and upon the 26th inst., as follows:—She will leave New Orleans every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A M, and return on every Saturday.

Arrangements having been made with Messrs. F. N. Boze'l and Sublette of Plaquemine to form a direct line to Assiapon during low water, in connection with the steamer URSULA. Shippers may rely on their goods being carried through with despatch and at the lower rates.

The Helen will also receive freight for Lafourche during low water, and re-ship per steamer Orie.

For freight or passage apply on board. jl2 1m

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI

The new splendid swift running steamer QUEEN OF THE WEST, Capt. Samuel Brickell, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Sunday the 16th instant at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to

HARTWELL, RIDDER & CARMAN,

jl2 44 Poydras

FOR LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI

—The new fast running passenger steamer HARKAWAY, Chas. Robertson master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Wednesday, the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage, apply to

HARTWELL, RIDDER & CARMAN,

jl0 44 Poydras

SPLENDID PASSENGER PACKET.

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid new and fast running steamer JAS. M. WHITE, Capt. Jas. M. Somers, master, will leave on her next trip for the above and intermediate ports as punctual as usual, on Sunday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock a m. This boat's accommodations are unsurpassed by any boat on the western waters. A plan of her cabin may be seen and state rooms secured on application to

J R SHAW & Co, Agents,

jl0 91 Poydras st

Passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, for ST LOUIS on Sunday the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A M.—This elegant fast running steamer, Capt Dowse will leave on her next trip for the above and intermediate ports as above, punctually as usual. This boat's accommodations are unsurpassed by any boat on the western waters. A plan of her cabin can be seen and state rooms secured on application to

JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents,

jl0 24 Poydras

Steamer SULTANA FOR LOUISVILLY

Tuesday the 18th inst. The regular packet steamer SULTANA, H Pease, master will leave for Louisville on the bar next trip, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Plans of the cabins can be seen and state rooms engaged on application to L V HUBBARD & Co.

jl0 95 Tchoupitoulas.

☞ The Sultana will also leave for Louisville on the 25th July. Staterooms can be secured as above.

Passenger packet ECLIPSE for ST LOUIS—This splendid fast running steamer, Capt A. Gordon, will leave on Wednesday, the 12th June, and leave for the above and intermediate ports with her usual quick despatch. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras.

FOR THE BALIZE, and intermediate ports—The steamer FAME, Capt J Martin will leave every Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES LARGE, Agent, 74 Old Levee

UNITED STATES MAIL—SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET LINE—Fall and Winter Arrangement—For the Coast Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Waterloo, and Indian Bend.

The splendid steamers BRILLIANT and ALEX SCOTT, the latter commanded by Capt Jesse Hart and C Swan, will form a regular line of packets between New Orleans and the above named places, leaving their respective berths on the 1st September next, and continue throughout the season. Three trips are to be made every week, and on Saturdays excursions are to well known points and any recommended.

The Brilliant, capt Hart, will continue her regular trips as heretofore twice a week until the arrangement takes place. Apply on board, or to

WM H AVERY, 88 Gravier st.

☞ REMOVED—SHUTZ, HADDEN & LEACH have removed to 77 Tchoupitoulas street. jl

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants

77 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.

Christian Shultz, David Hadden, Joseph Leach

Maysville, Ky. Philadelphia, Pa. New Orleans. jl4

DITTRICH & SHANNON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

No 24 Poydras street,

(Corner of Tchoupitoulas street.)

With the utmost advances on consignments made to them New Orleans, June 1, 1844. P C SHANNON

R DITTRICH.

ISAAC BRIDGE,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT

AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Rimmel's Patent Saleratus, Soda Ash, Sales, and Sal Soda Cakes,

76 Magazine street.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD,

Importers of French, Spanish, Portuguese and German Dry Goods

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

OF

NEGRO WOLLENS AND COTTONS,

No 8 Pine st. (Up stairs.)

H. De Goer, Paris. J. Riffland, New Orleans.

jn1 New Orleans No. 56 Chartres street.

SAMUEL COBB,

Commission Merchant.

New York. j26

NEW ORLEANS BEE

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

First District.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District.....ZENON CAVELIER.
Third District.....GEORGE A. BRIAN.
Fourth District.....LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS.
Fifth District.....JACQUES DITRE.
Sixth District.....EDWARD SPARROW.

FOR CONGRESS.

SECOND DISTRICT,

BANNON G. THIBODEAUX.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

LOUIS BORDELON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1844.

CLAY CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the CLAY CLUB will be held at their room, 25 Exchange Place, on Thursday evening, 13th inst, at 7½ o'clock. The Whigs generally are invited to attend.

By order of the President.

C. C. WILLIAMS, J. DAVID, J. R. VIENNE, } Secretaries.

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THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Committees, appointed by the whigs of the three municipalities to nominate candidates for the Convention and Legislature, meet this evening at the Clay Club Room, at half past 7 o'clock. Every member, will of course be present at the time appointed.

It is not within the compass of sophistry or the most ingenious mystification, to reconcile Mr. POLK's views upon the tariff with the prosperity and safety of the agriculture of Louisiana. It is idle to prate of dogmas or to deduce inferences from unintelligible postulates of this or that branch of the democracy, in opposition to the repeated and pointed declarations of the locofoco candidate for the Presidency, that the duty on foreign sugar amounted to an iniquitous and ruinous tax of *seven and a half millions of dollars* upon the people of the Union, for the benefit of a few wealthy nabobs of this State. Against the Sugar Planter Mr. POLK has put his lance in rest. He has excited, so far as he has had the ability to do so, the prejudices of the people against the protection, afforded by whig legislation, to that class of citizens. His mind was so thoroughly imbued with hostility to the sugar culture, that the widest and most mischievous notions found lavor with him; if they served to prejudice the planter in an odious light before the country. How disingenuous it is then for any one to endeavor to hood-wink the sugar growers by arguing against direct and positive declarations.

What inferences from the theory of revenue so expounded by "free traders," or what commentary upon the creed of any section or segment of the party, can stand against the annexed passage, taken from Mr. POLK's address to the people of Tennessee, in 1843—only one year ago. The exaggerated estimates of the revenue paid for sugars in consequence of the tariff, show a warp of capacity and practical knowledge in the locofoco candidate for the Presidency, that totally disqualify him for the office he aspires to, or a fixed and inveterate hatred of the larger planters, that prevails him into the gross st error, when venting his spleen against them. Mr POLK, in 1843, in an elaborate address to the people of Tennessee, wrote thus:

"Brown sugar was taxed 2½ cents per pound, and for whose protection was this? Almost all the people of the United States were consumers of sugar. *It is a common that but a small part of one State and one Territory of the United States produced sugar. It was quite needfulthat the whole people of the Union should cordially serve wealthy men—were the owners of large estates in lands and slaves and it was for their protection and to enable them to sell their sugar at higher prices, that this tax was laid.* Foreign brown sugar could be brought into our ports, and after paying freight and charges, could be sold without the duty, 2 cents per pound or less; upon its arrival it was taxed 2½ cents, raising the price to the purchaser or consumer to 4½ cents per lb, or at the rate of 62½ per cent, on its value. The sugar planter would of course raise the price of the article to that of the foreign, after the tax was laid on it. It might seem strange that the Woolen, Cotton and other manufacturers, who were protected by such articles as salt and sugar, should agree to tax them, but it would not be so when it was remembered that there must always be a combination of interest among a high protective Tariff Law was passed. The sugar and salt men, for example, would agree in turn to raise a tax on woolens and cottons; and it was by combinations such as these, that iniquitous measures were commanded in Congress, to pass those unequal and oppressive laws.

For the purpose of making plain the oppressive operation of the present high tariff, I will trace its effects in taking money out of the pockets of the consumers of brown sugar, and putting it into the pockets of the manufacturers of this article. From the commercial tables made out at the treasury department, it is ascertained that in 1840, the quantity of brown sugar imported into the United States was 107,953,033 lbs. By the present tariff every pound sugar imported must pay into the treasury 2½ cents, making $2,698,326, the net amount of revenue to Government. Now this article, taking the importation of 1840 as the standard. This amount must be paid in cash by the importer before he can bring the sugar into our market. What has been the consumer to pay? First—he must pay the 2½ cents on every pound; second—he must pay the profit, which the importer charges on the 2½ cents he advances, which I presume is never less than 10 per cent; and thirdly—he must pay the retailer's profit, which is at least 20 per cent. So that this account stands thus:

The consumer will pay the duty of 2½ cents per lb, : $2,698,326
Importer's profit of 10 per cent, : 269,832
Retailer's profit of 20 per cent, : 539,664

: $3,507,910

The amount therefore paid by the consumers of brown sugar brought into the country, above the amount which they would pay if there was no tariff in over three millions and a half dollars, and the amount $3,036,320 goes into the treasury. But the brown sugar imported and that manufactured in this country sell at the same price. Whatever amount is imposed as a tax on the imported article is added by our manufacturers to the price of the same article manufactured in the United States. By reference to the census tables it is found that there was manufactured in the United States in 1840, about 125,000,000 lbs of brown sugar. The tariff operates the manufacturer to add 2½ cents on every pound, and 10 per cent on this to correspond with the importer's profit, and 20 per cent to correspond with the retailer's profit—this account will stand thus:

The consumer will pay 2½ cents per lb, : $3,125,000
For importer's and retailer's profit, : 937,500

Amount to raise revenue on imported sugar : $4,062,500
Whole amount paid by consumers : $7,570,410

The whole amount paid by the consumers of brown sugar is more than seven and a half millions of dollars above the amount they would pay if there was no tariff. And of this amount only $2,698,326 goes into the treasury, and $4,382,146 into the pockets of the sugar manufacturers and retailers. Estimating brown sugar to be worth 4 cents per lb at the ports where imported, the tariff of 2½ cents per pound is about 62 per cent—three times as great as it would have been under the compromise act. *It is easy then to see the extent of protection extended to the sugar makers and the amount of oppression imposed upon the farmers and mechanics who consume this article.*"

This is what Mr POLK wrote. His speeches were an improvement upon the text, being yet more ultra and more intolerant. Mr. POLK also declared himself in favor of a lower rate of duties than the minimum of the compromise act. He voted for the bill of 1832, because the duties were lowered by it—though they were not as low as he desired to see them. With these facts before them, if the planters vote for Mr. POLK, they do so with their eyes open—the consequences be with them.

The *Herald* it must be confessed has a pleasant smack of asking questions. No less than ten queries are put to us yesterday—preceded by a commentary upon locofoco principles that is awfully at variance with the acts of the locofoco House of Representatives in Congress. Our cotemporary is facetious in affecting not to know what the whig doctrine is upon the various points proposed. He knows that the whigs are for protecting domestic industry by suitable imposts on foreign fabrics; that they are in favor of a national currency; that they do not advocate an assumption of State debts; that they are in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, amongst the States that own them; that they are in favor of construing the Constitution upon the WASHINGTON and MADISON school; that they think Congress has the power to open and improve post-roads; that they are in favor of the right of petition; that they are against having one currency for the office holders and another for the people; that the naturalization laws have not been considered in a party light; and that Texas is regarded as quite an expensive country.

Is the *Herald* unwerted? Will our cotemporary be good enough to inform us what is the creed of the locofoco party as deduced from the acts and doings of the House of Representatives in Congress, in this place, they have a majority of nearly two-thirds?

THE CLIFTON MILLS in Macomb county, Michigan, were destroyed by fire a few days since, together with their contents. Loss $15,000—partly insured.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—A paper has been established in New York called the "*Prophet*," devoted to the advocacy of Mormonism, and the claims of Gen. JOSEPH SMITH, of Nauvoo, Ill., as a candidate for the Presidency.

☞ We are glad to perceive that Dr. JAMES PERRIN, of East Feliciana, is announced as the whig candidate for the Legislature. He is an able man and a genuine republican. Though he resides in a locofoco parish, we have strong hopes of his election.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—All the persons implicated in the robbery of Mr. Rogers, proprietor of the Montgomery House, were yesterday arraigned and pleaded not guilty, with the exception of Wm. Bennett, who entered a plea of guilty.

Thomas McKay, for opposition to law, and John Philips, for larceny, were arraigned and pleaded guilty.

In consequence of the absence of a number of material witnesses, the cases set for trial yesterday, were continued over.

RECORDER'S COURT, Municipality No. One.—Before Alderman Davis, Acting Recorder:

James O'Brian, a private soldier in the U. S. Army, arrested on a charge of assault and battery, was ordered to find bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

John Riley, Dennis McCabe, Bazil Fernandez and James Greenwood, were sentenced, each to thirty days confinement in the Workhouse, under the vagrant law.

DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Sally Miller vs. Louis Belmonte and John F Miller in warrantee, was resumed yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides when the case was continued over until this morning, when the argument will commence.

☞ We understand that a duel was fought yesterday morning in the vicinity of the city between two young creoles of this place, which resulted in one of them receiving a mortal wound in the breast from the ball of his adversary's pistol.

☞ The Steamer *Patrick Henry*, Capt. Dorsey broke her water wheel shaft on Monday, about 15 Miles from the Bay of St. Louis, while on her trip from the Lake end of the New Canal, to the watering places.

After landing her passengers, at the Bay of St. Louis, she returned to the city in order to have a new shaft cast. We are informed by Capt. Dorsey, that all necessary repairs will be made, in time for her to resume her regular trip on Saturday evening next.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—His Honor Judge McCALEB presiding.—The testimony in the case of Marshall C. Holliday and James B. Watson, was resumed yesterday morning. After the evidence was gone through with, the Jury were addressed by the District Attorney, on the part of the United States, and by Messrs. Roselius and Johnson, counsel for the accused—the District Attorney exercising his privilege of making the opening and closing arguments. After a very able charge from the Court, the Jury retired, and in about fifteen minutes returned a verdict of guilty against both of the prisoners. One of the counsel for the prisoners informed us, that a motion for an arrest of judgment would be immediately entered, and the argument upon it postponed, until there was a full bench.

☞ Louis Parson, was arrested yesterday, by the officers of the First Municipality, charged with stealing a straw hat from Mr. Ponise, at the corner of St. Ann street and the Levee.

☞ Anne Esther, was brought before Recorder Baldwin yesterday, charged with stealing coffee from Mr. Fabre. In default of bail she was sent to the Parish Prison to await her trial before the Criminal Court.

☞ Charles Cummings, was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Baldwin, to two months confinement in the Workhouse, on a charge of vagrancy.

☞ Mr. DE BORNEVILLE will give his second lecture on Animal Magnetism this evening at the American Theatre.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.

The Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment.

TREASURER'S REPORT:

Balance on hand,	$60,039
Municipal notes in circulation,	26 174
Treasury certificates in circulation,	40,000

A communication from the Mayor was read. He if not requested the Council to suspend proceedings against the non-payers of the special tax until a decision should be given in the case of George Morgan, now pending in the Supreme Court. The communication also contained the veto of the Mayor upon the resolution passed at the last session of the Council, authorizing the Comptroller to contract with Mr. Arnold for 4,500 feet of curb stone, for the use of the Municipality.

On motion of Mr. Peters, the first part of the Mayor's letter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Caldwell moved that the Council persist in the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to make said contract, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. The motion to persist was unanimously adopted.

A letter was received from N. W. Wheeler, requesting the Council to appoint a committee to examine, at his Studio in Cascaiva street, a painting of Gen. Jackson, which he offered in competition for the award of $1,000, offered by the Council for the best painting of the "Old Hero," presented for their inspection before 1st of June, 1844.

Mr. Caldwell moved that a committee consisting of all the members, examine the different paintings, presented as candidates for the award. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted, revoking the permission heretofore granted to Mr. C. M. Barker, to erect a steam boiler at the corner of Hercules street and Triton Walk.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor to contract for the construction of an iron railing around Lafayette Square.

Mr. Caldwell, from the committee on streets and landings, to whom, at the last meeting of the Council was referred the letter of the Mayor, suggesting the placing of lamps upon the Levee so as to give light upon the wharves, reported verbally that the committee fully agree with the suggestions of the Mayor, the committee themselves having some months since ordered the construction of lamps for the same purposes.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor to enter into a contract with Robert Murphy for a lease of the ferry privilege at the foot of Common street, for the term of seven years at the rate of $750 per annum.

The ordinance in relation to wooden awnings and sheds, laid over at the last meeting, was taken up, and after being amended so as only to embrace the fire limits, was adopted.

☞ What a marvellously great man locofocoism has suddenly discovered JAMES K POLK to be! At a glorification in Mobile last Saturday night, the democracy solemnly resolved that he was a great statesman, and deeply imbued with Genl. JACKSON's heroic spirit and determination of character. After a while the mere positive degree of comparison will be all too cold for their progressive enthusiasm, and they will resolve him not simply a great, but the "*greatest*" statesman and patriot of the age. It is astonishing how purblind the democracy have been not to make these amazing discoveries before. It took them four years of canvassing, and nine ballots in the convention, before the resplendent genius, transcendant virtues and superhuman qualities of their candidate shed a glimmer of light upon their obfuscated intellects.

THE MORMONS.—It is stated in the St. Louis papers that a large company of individuals had been formed in Iowa, for the purpose of rescuing from the Mormons one Dr. Hitchcock, who was in durance at Nauvoo, having been captured while attempting to apprehend a fugitive from justice named Jeremiah Smith. A letter in the Quincy *Herald* states that "Smith called out his legion of ten thousand well armed and disciplined men, ordered them to fire upon the Marshal, who was instantly killed, and the legion killed every person who made any resistance. Some five hundred anti-Mormons have been killed." This statement must be false or greatly exaggerated. We cannot believe that such atrocities have been perpetrated until we see some authentic *proof* of the facts.

The Whig State Convention at St. Louis was from all accounts a glorious gathering. The *Reveille*, a neutral paper, speaks of it as imposing and numerous. A very large number of counties were represented; some of them by delegations that travelled 300 miles from the most remote frontier lines of the State, to be present on the occasion. The whigs of Missouri give no strong hopes of carrying the State for CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. DUCELLE' tableau of the sugar will be ready for delivery to subscribers to morrow at 12 o'clock, at his office, corner Levee and St. Louis streets. As a limited number only will be printed, those desirous of obtaining copies would do well to call immediately.

We copy the following from the *Intelligencer* of the 4th inst:—

THE SECRET OF IT.—The Nashville *Union*, of the 23d of last month, after promising that it can do no more than guess at the probable result of the Baltimore Convention, and adding that Mr. Van Buren's name will probably *be withdrawn*, says:

"We *guess* the claims of Mr. Polk and others will be urged privately or publicly, and after two or three ballotings, there will be a cordial, harmonious, and strong union upon one of them, who will be hailed as the candidate of the great democratic party with enthusiasm and unanimity."

This is the first, last, and only intimation which we remember to have seen from any quarter, prior to the Baltimore Convention, of the probability or possibility of Mr. Polk's being a candidate for the Presidency. The inference is irresistible that the arrangement for withdrawing Mr. Van Buren, and *bringing forward* Mr Polk, was made at Nashville, or in the neighborhood of that city.

W. W. SEATON, Esq., was re-elected Mayor of Washington, on the 3d instant, without opposition.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

Washington, June 3, 1844.

Gentlemen,—Nothing important was done in the legislative session of the Senate to-day. That body went into executive session at one o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of the Treaty. Mr. Breese addressed the Senate in favor of the treaty, and Mr. Simmons obtained the floor and will reply to him to-morrow. There was a very racy, piquant and interesting debate in the House, in committee of the whole. The committee had under consideration the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment, requiring that hereafter, in furnishing the two Halls of Congress and the President's House, American manufactured articles should be selected. The mover accepted a modification, "if as good and as cheap as foreign articles of the same quality."

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, advocated this amendment, and expressed his gratification that in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, the opposite party had named an individual who was opposed to the protective policy—he was rejoiced that this issue was fairly made.

Mr. Warbouth moved that the whigs have leave to amend their speeches by inserting James K. Polk in place of Martin Van Buren. The amendment was not in order.

Mr. Payne, of Alabama, expressed his joy that a candidate had at length been presented to the American people, who was opposed to the infamous doctrine of protection! Mr. P. believed there was no power in the country to protect American industry.

Mr. Morris desired to know if Gov. Polk was opposed to the Tariff of 1842?

Mr. Payne took pleasure in stating that he was, and that he thought no tariff since 1828 so odious as this.—Mr. P. inquired, in turn, if Mr. Clay was in favor of taxing the people?

Mr. Morris replied that Mr. Clay was in favor of protecting American industry.

Mr. P. called this an evasion of the question.

Mr. Schenck then asked if Gov. Polk was not in favor of a 20 per cent. Revenue Tariff, and opposed to the protection of American industry?

Mr. P. said Gov. Polk was for obtaining revenue from imports, and against the doctrine of protection, he repeated it again, because it was unconstitutional.

Mr. P. made an assault upon Mr. Clay for his protective principles and for his responsible conduct in favor of Distribution. He pronounced the whigs to be humbugs, and predicted that the coming election would result in the success of James K. Polk.

Mr. Harlan, of Illinois, followed Mr. Payne, and favored the House with a comparison between the new candidate of the locofoco party for the Presidency, by reading from his speeches in Congress, and when representing the State of Tennessee in 1841, and also from his reports as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. From the latter it appeared that Mr. P. was the advocate of State Banks, and the uncompromising opponent of the present Treasury scheme. Very good—very straight. It appeared from a pamphlet report of Mr. Polk's bills, delivered last summer, and written out by his self, that he is in favor of a horizontal tariff of 20 per cent, *without any discrimination for protection*. In that speech, referring to the Distribution act and its pledges and promises to the States, he says: "I have steadily and at all times opposed the bill, but will the democrats of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and other Northern States, hear this declaration?" Mr. Harlan read an article from the Globe, written by Mr. Payne, of Alabama, speaking most disparagingly of Mr. Polk as a candidate for the Presidency, (this elicited much amusement and a great deal of merriment on one side, and raised long faces on the other.) Mr. H. went on, exposing the inconsistencies of the party, which for years was opposed, they were for and against Texas—would any one think that Mr. Polk was in favor of the pending Treaty. Mr. H. read Mr. Polk's letter.

Mr. Payne here rose, and said he was in favor of the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Harlan.—No doubting—he is in favor of the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Payne.—He is in favor of annexation. Will Mr Clay go further?

Mr. Harlan said Mr. Clay's letter spoke for itself; he is answered for Mr. Polk's consideration, he was answered by Mr. Clay, "Mr. Clay, Mr. Clay." He asked again in Mr. Polk's name, for the sake of party were in favor of the Texas annexation treaty? Mr. Clay was so biased spearing between Messrs Harlan and Payne.

Mr. Hale obtained the floor and spoke upon the subject of corporal punishment in the Navy.

Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, brought back the debate to the Polk and Texas question. He said the contingent, and should be unanimously for the democracy. If he (Mr. Douglass) had the power to make a President, he would make James K. Polk President. He (Mr. Douglass) was a democrat of the Democratic school, and would support the democratic nominee. He did not need, he said, to go out of this Hall to prove the great inconsistency of the party (styled Democracy), with a majority of 60 in this House, that had not dared to reduce the Tariff, and yet they had taken up an anti-protecting candidate for President! The late Sub Treasury bill was very fresh in the memory of the members of the session, and had ever since slept in the tomb of the Capulets!

Mr. Dominguile said if the gentleman would consent not to consume time in discussing this bill, but would allow a vote to be taken, he would call it up!

Does the gentleman expect, send Mr. Sergeant, that such bill will be passed now? Does he think it fair to keep up a debate upon that as well as every thing else. Why was it not discussed when the District Banks were before the House—it was because the Democracy dodged the currency question.

The debate was continued by Mr. Belser of Alabama, and Mr. Rathbun of New York. Such a late hour in the debate to-day has prevented the country with a most accurate lithographic portrait of the political physiognomy of the new candidate of the Democracy for President. Mr. Harlan will write out his remarks for the benefit of the public.

P. S.—Mr. Buchanan is spoken of for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Baldwin.

THAT ODIOUS TARIFF.

The abominable tariff of 1842, which according to the locofocos, was to check importations and ruin commerce, does not seem to have exercised such paralyzing effects. On the contrary, the following brief paragraph will show that to this much abused tariff—this offspring of WHIG POLICY—the government and country are both indebted for their present prosperous condition.

The Revenue.—The receipts of Customs at the port of New York alone, during the first five months of 1844 (just closed,) somewhat exceed NINE and a HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, against some *Four Millions* in each of the two preceding years. The total Collections in this port alone, during 1844, will pretty certainly exceed TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, being considerably more than *the entire revenue* of the Government for either of the last four years. The entire Revenue of this year will almost certainly exceed FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, of which over FORTY MILLIONS (if we keep aloof from trouble with Foreign Nations) may be devoted to the reduction of the Public Debt, which amounted to Twenty-five Millions on the first day of January last. Let the Tariff be continued and Mexico and Texas left to themselves, and the Government may be entirely out of debt again on the 1st of January, 1846.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ We are indebted to the steamer *Duke of Orleans* for late Louisville papers.

☞ Hon. Mr. CONRAD, of La., was at New York, a few days since.

A SPECK OF MARINE WAR.—We copy the following particulars of a sea fight in the West Indies from the Boston *Mercantile Journal:*

Brig Pandora.—The return of this vessel has enabled us to obtain from Captain Paxton, particulars of the brush between his brig and the insurgent schooners. While the Pandora was discharging provisions for the Haytien forces, in the bay of Aux, three schooners wearing at different periods French, Spanish and Insurgent flags, made their appearance. Suspecting their intentions to be hostile, Captain Paxton got a spring on her his cable, pinned five guns on the sea-ward side of his vessel, and run up his color. The schooners immediately showed the Insurgent flag and commenced firing upon the brig. A well directed fire from the Pandora soon silenced one of them, and she hauled down her colors.

Soon after, she was boarded and supplied with men by one of her consorts, and the three commenced operations again on the Pandora. After fight of one hour the schooners endeavored to get in more of the brig, when Captain Paxton slipped his cable, cut the spring, and ran ashore in a direction which on account of the battery the schooners could not follow. The schooners were from eighty to one hundred tons each, and had in all one hundred and fifty men. At the smallest estimate there were upwards of 40 killed and twice that number wounded.

The schooners all fired high, and the running and lower rigging of the Pandora was completely destroyed. Several of her masts were cut away, of no less well than the davits. Her hull and masts received small injury.

WAR STEAMERS.—Two Mexican steamers, the *Motezuma* and *Guadaloupe*, arrived at Charleston, the 8th inst. from Laguna, on their way to New York for repairs, having touched for fuel.

The following extracts from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston *Courier* contains intelligence of interest:

"Col. R. M. JOHNSON will leave this city to morrow for the West. He considers himself badly treated by his friends of the democratic party. He has, however, declined the offer of his nomination on the TYLER ticket. The compromise which has been talked of between the TYLER and Polk parties is all humbug. It is the project of those of Mr TYLER's professed friends, who have deceived, and to use Mr BENTON's phrase, bamboozled him, and was proposed with a view to cover their trachery. Among the delegates of the Democratic Convention were several who have been as lavish of their promises to Mr TYLER as he was of patronage to them and their friends. He understands that promises they did not give Mr TYLER a solitary vote. But still one of these gentlemen, Mr RANTOUL, of Massachusetts, has applied to the President for the office of Secretary of the Treasury. That office will probably remain open for some time. The duties are discharged *ad interim* by the Chief Clerk, Mr. YOUNG.

We are now within fifteen days of the close of the session, and there is a great mass of business to be disposed of.

The Texas annexation treaty is still before the Senate and is prosecuted with undiminished ardor. Mr BRESE spoke last in favor of the treaty, and he will be followed by Mr JARNAGIN, of Tennessee, who will reply in opposition to it.

The nomination of Mr POLK does not take well, with the democratic party generally. It meets with rather a cold response. Still the party will make great exertions, and the whigs should recollect, in the midst of their confidence, that a disguised enemy makes a bloody battle.

We have a rumor that Mr CALHOUN will soon be ready to lay before the Senate some new and important facts and very important documents on the Texas question. There is another rumor that the President may call an extra session by the first of September in reference to Oregon and Texas."

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Second Municipality, held at the Whig Head Quarters, No. 97 St. Charles street, on Monday evening, the 10th of June, 1844—Samuel J. Peters was called to the Chair.

On motion of N. A. Vienne, Esq., a committee of five was appointed by the Chair and approved by the meeting to nominate a committee of twelve persons to meet the committees of the First and Third Municipalities in a Convention to be held at the Clay Club Room, this Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The Chair appointed—Messrs. N. A. Vienne, J. A. Beard, A. C. Bullitt, James Saul, and Julien Verdin.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Messrs. Randal Hunt, Judge Ogden, and Col. J. Bewer.

The Committee returned and reported the following Committee to meet in a Convention to be held at the Clay Club Room, in Exchange Place, this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates to the State Legislature and State Convention.

The nomination was unanimously approved by the meeting.

FIRST WARD.

Messrs. John W. Lane, Wm. H. Garland, Alex. C. Bullitt.

SECOND WARD.

Messrs. Alex. Baggett, J. B. Walton, L. L. Farriere, Charles Duane.

THIRD WARD.

Messrs. Henry Lathrop, Julien Neville, Adolphe Layotte, R. L. Sykes.

FOURTH WARD.

J. S. C. DAVIS.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Wm. EMERSON, Secretary.

LATEST DATES.

ostonia	June 1	Liverpool	May 19
New-York	June 3	Liverpool	May 19
Florida	June 4	Paris	May 26
Washington	June 4	Havre	May 28
	June 4	Mexico	May 28
Charleston	June 5	Tampico	May 18
Cincinnati	June 5	Vera Cruz	June 4
Louisville	June 6	Boston	May 29
Havana	May 30	Galveston	May 29

MONEY MARKET.

Commercial, ... 1@2 ⅌ cent. dis
Consolidated, ... 89 @ 90 do
Citizens' ..... 89 @ 90 do
Merchants' Bonds ..... 93 @ 94 do
Michaelmas, ... 92@95 do
Exchange, ... 140@145 do
Sterling, ... 136@139 do

United States Treasury Notes—

$1,000 bills, ... par@¼ prem.
$50 and $100 bills, ... par@¼ prem.
Kentucky Bonds ..... par@¼ do
Tennessee ..... 1@par do
Foreign Municipality Notes, ... par do
Second Municipality do ..... par do
Third Municipality do ..... 2@par do
Louisiana, ... 5@6 do
Ohio ..... 10@10 do
Illinois, ... none do
New-York ..... par do
Texas Treasury Notes, ... 8@9 cents on dollar
Do ..... 15@16 do

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, June 11, 1844.

Business since our last has been inactive, scarcely any transactions having formed a subject for our pen. Intelligence that prevails We have already advised to the accounts from Europe received yesday, and have nothing to add, that it has not produced any material effect on our Cotton market.

The weather continues intensely warm. The river remains at a high stage.

COTTON—Arrivals since the 7th inst. of Louisiana on Mississippi, 7 bls. Sabine—Tennessee and North Mississippi—8 bls. 20, together, 2,756 bales; making the total receipts to 1st of September 864,646 bales, against 1,046,346 at the same period last year, as learned, in the same time for Liverpool, 4,148 bales—Havre, 1,120—Mexico, 1,000—Tampico, 1,000—Vera Cruz, 1,000—Havana 276—New York, 100—together, 11,540 bales, making a reduction in stock of 8,904 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day 864,646 of 1,046,346.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand,		4,904
Received last three days,	2,756	
Previously,	8,784	
		11,540
		16,444
Cleared last three days,	11,767	
Previously,	782,273	
		794,040
Deduct this amount burnt at the Orleans Press,		7,818
Stock this evening, June 11,		862,788

Referring to our former review, under date of the 7th instant, it will be perceived that a moderate business was transacted in Cotton towards the close of the week, at prices generally agreeing with those previously paid unless for Alabama, which we represented as being rather easier to the purchaser. On Saturday the market presented no new feature, and the sales comprised 2,000 bales, chiefly for Alabama, at 7½ for Ordinary, and 8 for Middling, and yesterday with dates from Liverpool to the 19th ult. has been already referred to in this morning's paper, and although sufficiently discouraging, was productive of scarcely any effect on the market. The business amounted to about 1,000 bales, chiefly by one operator, and we have to present to England. To day about 1,800 bales changed hands at former prices; and although the market may in some instances be styled easier, yet we are not warranted in altering our figures, excepting for Alabamas, which are reduced.

The sales of the last three days amount to 7,900 bales, which we notice as follows:—220 bales at 7 3-16c—27 do at 7½c—50 do at 7 11-16c—85 do at 8c—240 do at 7½c—90 do at 7c—260 do at 6c—9 do at 7½c—66 do at 6½c—3 do at 6c—46 do at 8½c—80 do at 8½c—30 do at 7½c—370 do at 8½c; and 210 do at 8½c ⅌ lb.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. C.*	
Inferior, ...	5 @ 6½	Trash and Inferior,	
Middling, Good Ordinary,	6½ @ 7½	Middling and Fine,	Average
Good Middling,	7½ @ 8	Good Middling,	Prices
Middling Fair,	8 @ 8½	Middling Fair,	Lists
Fair,	8½ @ 9	Fair,	6½ @ 8
Good Fair,	9 @ 10	Good Fair,	
Good and fine,	10 @ 10½	Good and fine,	

TOBACCO.—The demand for Tobacco continues good and sales are readily effected at full prices. The business of the past few days comprises about 800 hhds, and we quote, Inferior, 4@4½c; Common, 5½@6c; Fair, 6½@7½c; Fine, 8@9½c; Choice and Sugar leaf, 5 @ 7½c ⅌ lb. The demand is confined to no particular quality, but embraces all kinds, although a certain preference is evinced for bright leaf particle.

Arrivals, since the 7th inst., 1,602 hhds.—Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 3,400 hhds—Havre, 648—Marseilles, 708—Antwerp, 3,400—Genoa and a market, 648—New York, 100—Boston, 100 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1843 Sept. 1, stock on hand,		5,066
Received last three days,	1,602	
Previously,	56,074	
		57,676
		62,742
Cleared last three days,	2,911	
Previously,	41,449	
		44,370
Stock this evening, June 11,		18,372

SUGAR.—The market has been quiet since our last, without any change in prices. We quote