The New-Orleans Bee.

No 96: VOL V.—NEW SERIES | OFFICIAL JOURNAL.....NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 1 1843. | VOL XVII.—WHOLE NO. 4301

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO., NO. 81 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 insertion 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 lines, 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.

TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchant and Professional French and English, $20
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Banks, insurance offices, public institutions, 50

Tradesmen's notices in either French or English only, reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in print, 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 be leased or sold, rewards, slaves, strays, missals, &c. &c. will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

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

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

BANKRUPTCIES.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

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

BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

CARDS.

HEWITT, HERAN & Co.
Commission Merchants,
No. 25 Camp street,
New Orleans.
MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH:
James Hewitt,
David Heran
James Lees

REMOVAL.

MRS FERRIOT, MIDWIFE, has the honor of informing ladies that she has removed to No 119 Rue Anna street, between Bourbon and Dauphin

She takes this occasion to solicit the patronage of the ladies, which she hopes will be merited by Mrs Ferriot's assiduity in her profession, and recommended by Dr Dubois and Dugas's practice, and recommended by Dr

MITCHELL & TERRELL,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 Tchoupitoulas st, New Orleans.
ROBT MITCHELL RICHARD TERRELL Jr

GEORGE REDFIELD
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT
No. 17 Common Street,
New Orleans.

FORDIK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 96 Camp street,
New Orleans.

T & S TOBY & BOOKET,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No 70 Camp Street,
New Orleans.
THOMAS TOBY. SAMUEL TOBY. GEORGE BOOKET

MORCROSS & FORDICK,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
Agents of the Boston Sugar Refinery.
MANORCROSS,
New Orleans, Sept 1 1840. WM S FORDICK

JOSEPH HARROD FRANCIS D. DARLING

HARROD & DARLING,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Agents of the
Boatmen's Line of Packets,
Common street, New Orleans.

PRET & MORTON,
(FORMERLY PRET AND NORTH),
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEALERS,
No. 77,
Chartres Street, New Orleans.

ISAAC BRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
And Agent for the sale of Robertson & Rich's Improved Parlamentar Iron Safes, and
Amos Stevens' Patent Scales,
76 Magazine street

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 81 Canal street,
New Orleans.

MRS CLARET, Midwife, recommended by the Medical faculty, as first in 1841, and by the Medical Faculty of Louisiana in 1841, has the honor of informing the ladies of New Orleans that she has taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs Gouguel, St Anne street, corner of Bourbon

The ladies of Mrs Claret are assured of a private and safe retreat, attended by experienced nurses, under the patronage of the Medical Society, instituted under the patronage of the Queen of France, seven years practice in Paris, and twelve years in this city, warrants her to explain to the ladies

Mrs Claret first-rate lemale diseases and vaccination

WISKEY, Cincinnati Cordial whiskey, for sale by
HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 25 Camp st

HAMS—Western and Kentucky hams, for sale by
HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 25 Camp st

COFFEE, Havana green in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

INDIGO Best Guatemala indigo, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

LARD, Superior leaf lard, in tubs and kegs, for sale by
HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 25 Camp st

LARD, Leaf and common lard, for sale by
CHAS DOANE & Co 60 Poydras st

PORK—So bbls mess and prime, for sale by
CHAS DOANE & Co 60 Poydras st

SALERATUS—for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st

SOAP—100 boxes Soft family Soap, for sale by
MORCROSS & FORDICK, 43 Gravier st

ANISETTE, Stockmeier of Bordeaux, for sale by
A BARD, 1 Old Levee st

SARDINES in oil—100 boxes of Jos Collin, for sale by
SAM'L P RICHARD, FISHER & CO, 21 Bienville st

INDIA RUBBERS—for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st

GUNNY BAGS—for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia for sale by
A DURAND, 71 Carondelet st

HAVANA COFFEE—500 bags Laguayra, for sale by
J P WHITNEY & Co, 18 Bienville st

HAVANA COFFEE—500 bags Laguayra, for sale by
J L DONNAMETTE

COPPER—500 sheets copper for sale by
J L DONNAMETTE

LEAD—20 pigs lead for sale by
J L DONNAMETTE

DOLLEGONS—100 Spanish and Patent Dollegons, for sale by
J L DONNAMETTE

ALE—4 dozen superior ale, for sale by
HAKTWELL & RIDDER, 42 Poydras st

ALE & SALT—1 dozen ale in store and for sale by
HAKTWELL & RIDDER, 42 Poydras st

AFRICAN FINE—6 cases in store and for sale by
JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 23 Camp st

COAL VARNISH—10 cubic in store and for sale by
JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 23 Camp st

BUCKING—100 pieces bleached for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

HAVANA COFFEE—500 bags prime green in store, for sale by
G K CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st

MOLASSES—Prime Cuba molasses, for sale by
G K CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st

COFFEE—12 bags Havana coffee in store and for sale by
A DURAND, 71 Carondelet st

SEGARS—500 cs Havana segars of all descriptions, for sale by
A DURAND, 71 Carondelet st

SOAP—200 boxes Soap, for sale by
HARROD DARLING & Co, 48 Common st

COFFEE—10 pipes white, black, chestnut and olive coffee, for sale by
J L DONNAMETTE

LARD—20 kegs and 10 tubs leaf lard, for sale by
HUBLEIN & WOODWORTH, 80 Camp st

BACON—10 hogsheads prime bacon, for sale by
JOHN SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

PECAN NUTS—In bale in store, and for sale by
JOHN SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

ROCKET—10 bls in store and for sale by
JOHN SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

RICE—10 tcs in store and for sale by
JOHN SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

ROBERTSON & RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER IRON SAFES, for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

STEVENS' PATENT BALANCES, of all sizes, for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

COPPER—Sheathing Copper, for sale by
JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 23 Camp st

NAILS—21 cask, of all sorts and sizes, 25 doz of slating do, in store and for sale by
JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 23 Camp st

RUSSIA BRIGGANS—20 cases prime russia briggans, for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

PALM LEAF HATS—30 cases fine and common Palm Leaf Hats, for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

SWEDES IRON NAILS—300 casks assorted, warranted, for sale by
G K CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st

PEWTER—Blockled, tall and washed, warranted pure, for sale by
G K CLIFFORD, 47 Poydras st

BACON—Cumberland and shoulder, landing ex steamer Tayoe, and for sale by
PRICE & BRONY, 20 Poydras street

SUGAR—400 hhds prime sugar, on plantation 27 miles below the city, for sale by
A STEVENS, WYLIE & CO, 28 Bienville st

LARD—Leaf lard, 40 bbls immediately expected from Yazoo, for sale by
PRICE & BRONY, 20 Poydras street

PORK—Prime Mess Pork, 50 bbls on plantation distant from the city, for sale by
PRICE & BRONY, 20 Poydras street.

SHOT—20 kegs buckshot, landing from steamboat Eclipse, for sale by
MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 43 Old Levee

FLOUR—500 bbls flour landing from steamboat Eclipse, for sale by
MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 43 Old Levee

TOBACCO—10 boxes manufactured tobacco, first quality, just landing from steamboat Eclipse, for sale by
MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 43 Old Levee.

Marshall.

GAN

GISTER

Steam Packets.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET
For St. Martinville and all intermediate landings
The new and splendid steamer WAVER, Rather master, will leave as above, on Tuesday, the 2d instant, at 12 o'clock, M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, opposite Court street, or to
P J FERRY & Co, Agents.

PASSENGER STEAMER BELLE OF ARKANSAS, for St. LOUIS, ALTON, PEKIN and all landings on the Illinois River, on TUESDAY, the 23 May, at 10 A M.
This new and splendid very fast running steamer BELLE OF ARKANSAS, Capt H Mason, will depart as above on Tuesday, the 23 May, at 10 o'clock positively. For passage only, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, at the foot of Poydras street, or to
FORDIK & BROTHER 96 Camp st

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FOR BATON ROUGE, PORT HUDSON BAYOU SARA, AND BAYOU TENSAS.
The splendid passenger boat BRILLIANT will leave New Orleans every Monday and Wednesday, returning will leave Bayou Sara on Mondays and Fridays at 10 o'clock, A M, and arrive at New Orleans on Monday and Friday nights.
For freight or passage, apply on board, to captain Hart, or to STETSON & AVERY,
June 26 Gravier street, New Orleans

☞ On the Sunday trips the Brilliant will not go any further up the coast than Bayou Sara.

NEW ORLEANS & MOBILE PACKET
CREOLE.—Regular SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.—For Mobile every Tuesday and Friday.—The splendid new low pressure steam packet CREOLE, capt. Jas L. Day, having been built especially for the trade on the upper lakes and Commodations, will leave the Pontchartrain Railroad, every Tuesday, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train, and every Friday, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock, P M, cars. For freight or passage apply to captain on board, or to
J & R GEDDES, Agents, 81 Commerce st

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Semi-weekly packet for the Coast—DONALDSONVILLE PLAQUEMINE, BATON ROUGE, PORT HUDSON, WATERLOO and BAYOU SARA.—The splendid double engine steamer BRILLIANT, Capt Hart, will leave New Orleans for the above places every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A M, and Bayou Sara every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A M, and arrive in New Orleans early the next morning.
On the Saturday trip will go to Point Coupee and Tensas regular.
The rate of passage is reduced to the same as charged by all the packets running the Coast.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
W M AVERY, 38 Gravier st

FOR THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINE AND BALIZE
The GOV. TELL, Captain Martin Jourdan, will leave for the above ports, every Saturday at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite St Louis st, JACQUES LARONDE, 71 Old Levee st

STEAMBOAT MISSOURI FOR ST. LOUIS.
This splendid pass-ngr steamer is expected to arrive on Thursday the 4th inst, and will have quick despatch. State rooms can be secured by application to
J W DUNKIN & Co, 19 Poydras st

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
The superior light draught and fast running passenger steamer JOHN OF ARK, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings on Monday, 1st May, at 4 o'clock p m. For freight or passage, apply to the boat opposite Poydras street, or to
HARTWELL & RIDDER, 42 Poydras street.

NEW ORLEANS AND PONTCHARTRAIN STEAM PACKET ECLIPSE.
Capt James W. Foster, for St. Louis—This splendid new and fast running steamer is now in port, and ready to receive freight, and will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Tuesday the 2d May, at 10 o'clock, A M. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board opposite Lafayette street, or to
JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

Regular NEW ORLEANS and ST LOUIS Passenger Steam Packet ALICE SCOTT, Capt John C. Swon. This new elegant cut-last running passenger steamer will leave for ST. LOUIS and all intermediate ports, on her arrival from Red River, on Wednesday the 10th May, at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, (freight only excepted) apply to
JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.
N B. State Rooms can now be secured, by applying to the Agents. 452

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Manager—LUDLOW & SMITH.
MONDAY, May 1st, 1843
The entertainments will commence with
MY FELLOW CLERK
After which,
102,
OR THE YEUTHAN AND HIS PROGENY
To conclude with the
ARTFUL DODGER
The Badger,.....Mr. DeBar.

AMERICAN THEATRE,
Under the Management of
MRS. SEFTON.
Seventh night of the
ITALIAN OPERA.
Second representation of Bellini's Grand Opera of
NORMA.
MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1843.
Will be performed (second time) Bellini's Grand Opera in 2 Acts of
NORMA.
Pollione,.....Procounsul of Rome,.....Sig'r. Perozzi
Oroveso,.....Chief of the Druids,.....Sig'r. Valtellina
Sinaide,.....Sig'r. Thomas
Norma (high priestess) and daughter of Oroveso),.....Signora Curoni
Adalgisa,.....a novice,.....Signora Majocchi
Clotilda,.....Signora Moreno
Chorus of Druids and Warriors.
☞ Tuesday—Miss Inverly's benefit.
☞ Wednesday—Eighth representation of the Italian opera—when will be performed (first time) the grand opera of
LA CIA DE LAMMERMOOR.
In which, that splendid artiste,
MADAME CASTELLAN,
Will have the honor of making her first appearance.
☞ On Opera nights doors open at a quarter before seven o'clock—performance commencing at eight precisely.
☞ Books of the Opera, in Italian and English, for sale at the Box Office of the Theatre.

THIRD AND LAST CONCERT OF
MAX BOHRER.
MR MAX BOHRER (Concert master and Violoncellist to his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg) has certainly informed his friends and the public that his LAST Concert will take place on Thursday evening, May 4th, at the St Charles Exchange Hall.
For particulars, see Programme.
Tickets One Dollar, to be had at the Principal Music Stores, the Hotels and of the Band. 3 29

CONTI STREET BALL ROOM.
Balls will take place every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, each week.
G H STEPHENS, Manager.

WASHINGTON HALL ROOM.
GRAND DRESS AND MASQUED
BALL
GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALLS
Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during the season.
Admittance,.....$1 50
DUBOURD, Manager

PLANTATION MEDICINES.
THE subscribers wish the importance to planters and physicians, of having medicines which can be relied on as genuine, always, have their particular care in the selection of their stock, and from the strict agencies they have made in London, Paris and New York, for receiving constant fresh supplies they will at all times be prepared to furnish Planters and Physicians with Medicine which they will guarantee of superior quality.
SICKLES & Co, Druggists, 46 Canal st

☞ I, the undersigned, M. B. Guillory, acknowledging the present having settled with Mr. F. A. Jonas all the accounts we have had together to my entire satisfaction, and it gives me pleasure to certify and to declare that during several years, about seven years, that we have done business together, and he has been charged with my business, I have always found him to be a man of the strictest honesty and probity, and I have never had any complaint from him for his zeal, integrity and generosity, which he has invariably exhibited in the discharge of his functions.
New Orleans, 14th March, 1843.
MATHEW BARBE GUILLORY.
Witnesses—Bonaventure Bouvier,
J. B. Bezac.

☞ NOTICE.—Being about to leave for France, I have appointed Mr. Jean François Clay my charge d'affaires. My power of attorney is lodged with Mr. F. Grima, notary public, dated 27th April 1843.
MATHEW BARBE GUILLORY.

☞ Passengers by ship PAGLIONI, Rogers, master, for Havre, are requested to be on board this evening, at 8 o'clock precisely.
☞ Neither the captain or the consignees of the French ship MANDRAKE will be responsible for any debt contracted by the crew. BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co.
24 Bienville st

☞ Being about to leave for France, I have appointed Mr. Jean François Clay my charge d'affaires. My power of attorney is lodged with Mr. F. Grima, notary public, dated 27th April, 1843.
MATHIEU BARBE GUILLERY.

☞ The consignees per brig ISAAC MEAD, Dudley, master, from Marseilles, via Key West, of 50 casks red wine, marks G M 1, shipped by A. W. Marcus to order, and Mr. Castel consignee of 1 bale and 1 basket medicines shipped by Roumieu d'Eyrals, and Mr L. Turtaz of Lafayette, are requested to make them clear known, and sign without delay the average bond of brig Isaac Mead, in the office of BLANCHARD, EIMER & Co.
24 Bienville st

☞ Persons having claims against the estate of the late Rev. JEAN LOUIS LEOPOLD MONI, deceased, curate of the St. Louis Church, are requested to present them to the subscriber, testamentary executor. All those indebted to the said succession, are likewise requested to settle forthwith.
L A GARIDEL.

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL.
FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG GENTLEMEN
Esplanade street, between Chartres and Burgundy.
Conducted by
LEWIS KLEIN (late Professor of English, and Mathematics, Jefferson College, La.) Principal of the High School.
GEORGE WYNMAN, (late Professor of English, French, Greek and Latin, Jefferson College, La.)
KRETUS EVERETT, (late Professor of English and History, Jefferson College, La.)
Maximus Maurocas, (late Professor of French, Greek and Latin, Jefferson College, La.)
Who, on the first of this month, resigned their professorships in that Institution.
They have engaged the services of
RAYMOND VIGNIER, Esqr, (late professor of Spanish and Book-keeping, Jefferson College, La.)
This Institution is established on the model of the Northern High Schools, and the higher branches of a classical, Literary and Scientific Education will be taught.
REFERENCES:—
Hon. F. H. Martin, Jr. Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.
Hon Felix Garcia Christian Roselius, Esqr.,
Hon W O Conrad. P Soulé, Esqr.
Rev Theodore Clapp, L.C. Duncan, Esqr.
Isaac T. Preston, Esqr. John B. Lapsley, Esqr.
Alf. Benson, Esqr. Manuel Bisono, Esqr.
E. A. Canon, Esqr. Thos. D. Mem, M D.
For particulars inquire at the High School after the 3rd of April.
The classes will be opened on the 24th inst. 410 1m

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY.
NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1843.

CLAY CLUB.

A regular meeting will be held at the Club Room, on this (Monday evening) at seven o'clock.
GEO. C. LAWRASON, N. DELAPLAINE, } Secretaries.

OUR PAPER.

We this day present our paper in a new form. By the arrangement practiced, it will be seen that the English occupies one entire side of the journal, and the French another. The advantages of this plan consist in its presenting at a single glance the mass of advertisements in either language; and in enabling us so to class fy and arrange them, that they may be found readily under appropriate heads. It is an experiment we have ventured upon to promote the convenience of our advertising subscribers. We trust it will prove satisfactory.

Our remarks, a few days since, touching the indifference of British intermeddling with the slave question in Texas, have had the effect to develope to our mind the fact that, there are both in Texas and in this State, individuals who hold dangerous opinions respecting this matter. Our neighbors of the *Bulletin*, commented in terms of just censure upon a communication received by them in which the release of Great Britain were defended and approved; and we have to acknowledge the receipt of like epistles (anonymous, it is true,) in which the writers domot confine their applause of the mock philanthropy of England as displayed in the Emancipation of the slaves of her India possessions, but invoke its interference nearer at home. One of these letters contains so much unmeasurable matter, that we have been induced to preserve it, and if we could by any means ascertain the author of it, his name would most assuredly be handed over to the civil authorities.

We are politely requested by the writer to publish it, who no doubt imagined that he had achieved a conquest with it to sleep on an editor's table, or undergo the summary process of being cast into the fire. He may rest assured that such writings are likely to be preserved for a season by southern journalists, albeit for a very different purpose from that contemplated by him.

Whilst speaking of this subject, we will notice a letter from this city, by an English traveller, dated Jan'y 11th, and published in the London *Chronicle* of the 17th March, which abounds in just views on the subject, and evinces the sound head and good heart of the writer, and it is amazing that facts so striking as to arrest the attention of a foreigner, should have escaped the observation of many of our countrymen at the North. The writer of the letter in the *Chronicle* begins by ridiculing the American Abolitionists as "the greatest marplots that ever sigured a good cause" and proceeds to point out the many ways in which their machinations injure the race they affect to sympathize with so much. The course pursued by them, which consists of alienating slavery and slave-holders, and in assisting and encouraging individual slaves to escape from their masters and sheltering them when they do escape and in keeping up a constant pulse agitation, has produced results exactly that could follow such a line of policy, "a feeling of intense jealousy, and exasperation" It was so apparent that such could only be the effects of the abolition movements of the North, and that such effects must necessarily be hurtful to the black population, that nothing short of blind fanaticism or demoniac passion could have urged the Abolitionists to the begin they have gone, or induced them to continue their machinations after the development of the so inevitable consequences.

The correspondent of the *Chronicle*, after tracing the influences wrought upon the condition of Southern Slaves, by these baleful operations, says:—

"I have not yet fallen in with any of the leading Abolitionists. I should like much to learn from them what may they expect to arrive at their object—whether by voluntary legislation on the part of the Slave holding Legislatures, by the interference of Congress, or by exciting and arming the slaves to cut the throats of their masters. I believe any one who is acquainted with this country will say that either of the two latter modes are out of the question. The slaves are in a numerical minority in the slave states, and as all other respects, what chance has an ignorant, disunited, half armed mass, cowed by the habits of slavery, against an energetic, spirited, and pugnacious race, whose hosts are full of rifles, bayonets, and bowie knives, who are all ready to use them, whether in a duel, street fight, or any other occasion, who have a regular military organization, perfect union among themselves, and a vigilance over every movement or symptom of discontent among their slaves, which is never relaxed for an instant. The interference of Congress would of course be a violation of the constitution, and at once produce a civil war; and this is not the age, nor the United States the country, of warlike crusades. And in what manner is it expected that the course hitherto pursued is likely to induce the Southern Legislatures to make perpetual provision for emancipation, I am altogether at a loss to conceive.

The author has fallen somewhat into the hyperbolical mode of speaking of the prowess of southerners in use deadly weapons; but the impossibility of effecting any good in either of the three possible ways in which emancipation can be accomplished, by the means now resorted to by the abolitionists, is aptly and strikingly put.

One of the most disastrous consequences to the slaves, of foreign intermeddling, is the necessity it has imposed upon the slave-holders, of using more stringent measures towards the black. On this branch of the question, we make another quotation from the writer under review:

"All tendency," he says, "both to the amelioration of the social position of the slaves, and to gradual emancipation, whether by the earnings of the slaves themselves or by a system of slave owners, is most completely checked by the abolition agitation. The masters, generally, have been brought to believe that it is necessary for their security to keep the minds of the slaves in the most complete ignorance and prevent any knowledge from being reached and affected by the abolition doctrines. Hence, while the masters are improving the moral conditions of the slaves, both from humanity and juster notions of their own interest, they are adopting quite a contrary course with respect to their moral position—increasing their precautions, both by legislation and individual precautions, to keep them in a state of stupid apathy."

The writer goes on to remark that, but for the interference of the abolitionists, the moral and social improvement in the slaves would have been as discernible as the amelioration of their physical condition, and charges the families with whatever of additional vigilance has been adopted in regard to plantation policy. He illustrates the extent of the damage done to the cause of emancipation itself by these movements, by adducing the debates in the Virginia convention of 1832 in which a proposition in favor of gradual emancipation was discussed at length and voted for by a number of delegates—in that state now, not a man is found to advocate such a law.

We have noticed this letter at large, from the fact that its tendency is manifestly good as discouraging all external interference with Southern institutions, and containing in the main very just, and for an English, and very liberal views. It will go far to show that every effort of the kind will work injury to the slaves, who can alone be set free by the slave States themselves—and that the very first consequences of foreign ers stirring in the premises is to drive all toleration of the question from the minds of those who can alone do any thing with it. We conclude by an extract explaining the wide difference between this question as regards the Southern States and British West India Islands.—All that the South desires is to be left to manage their own affairs in their own way.

"Nothing can be more sensible expression of opinion respecting slavery and abolition which I have heard, than that of one of the General Conference of the Quakers at Baltimore, two or three months ago. In this they dissuade their members from taking part in any course of measures or agitation which must bring them into collision with the slaveholders, and recommend them to confine themselves to the silent testimony of their own example, and to the enforcement of their opinions, by argument, in the spirit of meekness and charity. It might be very well for the English Abolitionists to cork to attain their end by inveighing against slavery and slave-holders, because all they had to do was to excite the people of England on the subject; and this once effected, the transportation of the Jamaica planters was powerless against the will of the British Legislature. But if the American Abolitionists would consider that their position is quite different—that they can only succeed by changing public opinion in the South itself, they would see the necessity of adopting a different course. It is in true in all countries, that conviction comes not to men's minds in the whirlwind of threatening and invective, but in the still small voice, it is especially the case in the United States."

OTTO MOTTY.—This unrivalled equestrian astonished and delighted a numerous concourse at the Louisiana Course, yesterday and the day before, by his daring feats. His first mile, standing erect on two unbridled horses, was accomplished in 2:12, and repeated in 2:13. The chariot race was interesting and exciting beyond description. It was contested by Otto Motty, Mr. McCardle and R. McGrary, Esq., of Mobile—Otto Motty coming in sound. Time—2:34.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—A man named Andree Gurtis alias Henry Frederick, was arrested by officer Evans, on Saturday, on a charge of uttering counterfeit money. On his person was found $67 of counterfeit money—$200 of the First Municipality bills, and the remainder in Indiana and Northern Bank of Kentucky. He was arrested on board a steamboat, but immediately jumped into the river, where he was, however, quickly pursued and caught.

THE BRITANNIA brought not 300,000 sovereigns in gold, consigned to thirty or forty houses in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *Britannia* reached Boston on the afternoon of the 19th instant, having accomplished her passage in little more than fourteen days. By this arrival we have our regular files of London, Liverpool and Paris papers to the 31, 4th and 5th inst.

The commercial intelligence is rather favorable. During the fortnight ending the 31st ult. the sales of cotton in Liverpool amounted to 100,100 bales. On the 31 instant, the demand had rather abated, and the advance of 14 previously obtained had been partially lost. This large business indicates, however, an improved state of trade, which is fully borne out by the accounts from the manufacturing districts. The political intelligence is of no importance.

The Thames Tunnel was opened to the public on the 25th March.

THE PACKET SHIP OXFORD.—The ship Oxford which arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst. experienced a remarkable whirlwind on her passage hither. At the time of this occurrence, the ship was under single reefed topsails, with but little sea running. There was no appearance to indicate an unusual wind, when suddenly the foremast was taken off by the board. The whirlwind did not extend to the afterpart of the ship; simply carrying away with it the foremast. One hand was lost overboard.

There is a movement in contemplation in England by the holders of American State Stocks, to induce the Government to use their influence with the indebted States to make a due provision for the interest on their State debts, as a necessary preliminary to the restoration of American credit. Lord Aberdeen has declined giving them his support, it being his opinion that the general government had nothing to do with the issue of the State bonds, and therefore, no means of enforcing the payment of them.

The quarterly average of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, exhibits a further increase in the bullion held by this institution.

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Circulation	£18,085,000	Securities	£23,820,000
Deposits	12,880,000	Bullion	11,054,000
	£31,070,000		£34,874,000

Downing street, March 31, 1843.

From Wilmer and Smith's Liverpool European Times, April 4.

We have just received by our own private Express from London, which left that city last night at half-past eight o'clock, the following intelligence:

The Overland Mail from India and China, was due, but had not reached London by Express or Telegraph when our Express left London last night.

The West India steam ship Tyrian, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday morning. She left Trinidad on the 21st Feb., Havana March 9th, and Bermuda on the 18th.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir R. Peel stated in reply to a question from Lord John Russell, that he had received despatches from Mr. Fox, with a copy of the President's Message, and the communication of Mr. Webster, and that he would lay them before the House. The Government had not given any instructions to Lord Ashburton that modified Lord Aberdeen's despatch of the 9th ult. The principles they were determined to adhere.

The Thames Tunnel were opened on Saturday, the 25th ult. It has cost nearly three quarters of a million sterling.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Since our last there has been an extraordinary influx of news from almost every part of the world, as a glance at our voluminous shipping list will at once make apparent. No less than five New York packet ships, and two steamers have arrived. The latest advices received on the 19th ult. left England on the 15th, the Columbus on the 12th, the Acadia on the 14th, the Garrick on the 17th—and on Saturday last, the 1st inst, there came in the Oxford, the Patrick Henry, and the Great Western. The last named steamer arrived in Queen and a half days.

Business during the last fortnight has sensibly improved. The cotton market has been extremely buoyant, which improving prices. The sales for the week ending 31st March were 35,000 bags—nearly 10,000 per day. On Saturday, however, the demand sensibly decreased, in consequence of the accounts brought by the Great Western respecting the 2nd for magnitude of the last crop. On that day, and yesterday (Monday,) the sales were about 8,000 bags (other prices, having receded nearly an eighth of a farthing per pound. A better feeling, it were, pervades the manufacturing and the commercial classes than has been apparent for a long time. An opinion is prevalent that our dark night of embarrassment will be succeeded by a fine dawn and a brilliant noonday.

An extra of WILMER & SMITH'S European Times contains two excellent engravings of the Aerial Steam Carriage, with full details concerning the invention.—The *European Times* says:

"The invention, of which our readers are now in full possession, has caused extraordinary interest in England, among from the novelty of the undertaking, its ingenuity, and the daring genius of the inventor, whose fame has spread, although the man is unknown, or at the one hand, have received on the other, it must be acknowledged, the commendation of several distinguished scientific men. The interest in the new "Flying Machine" has excited, on the contrary, compliments to the inventor. Already has a bill been introduced into Parliament by a senate and practical member for incorporate the Aerial Steam Carriage Company.

The French papers are so occupied with the debate on the various questions which the opposition have mooted in order to test the strength of the administration.

Robert Southey, the poet laureate of England, died on the 31st March.

The Council of the Anti Corn-law League, have given the manager of Drury Lane Theatre £50, for the use of the theatre during the five Wednesdays in Lent, making a rent of 100 for each night. The attendance at the theatre on the nights of these meetings has been numerous, and the speeches in favor of free trade very effective.

Commodore Porter, U. S. Minister at Constantinople died there on the 3d March.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times.

LIVERPOOL, April 4, 1843.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The last week or three weeks presenting nothing strikingly interesting to Americans, with the exception of the debate in the House of Commons on the Ashburton Treaty. That debate, notwithstanding the ability with which it was conducted on the part of the Premier and Palmerston, and the brilliant rejoinder of Sir Robert Peel, left listless on the house and on the country. Regarded as a mere personal display—analyzing the points in dispute from their origin to their final settlement, sprinkled with bitterly sarcastic sneers at the problemen who carried the negociation to a successful termination, and showing where he erred by a departure from the usual tortuous windings of diplomacy—the speech of Lord Palmerston was extremely happy. But the practical style in which Peel met the question, pointed out its difficulties, and the paramount necessity that existed for destroying a moral volcano, which threatened at any moment to explode, and involve two powerful nations, more immediately connected with each other by language and kindred, and community than any nations in the world, in the horrors of war and direness. Besides, he clearly demonstrated that the terms were more advantageous than the Dutchman's award gave his predecessor, Sir Robert Peel, the settlement of the vexed question has been a source of real satisfaction to the nation, with the exception of a few taxing politicians. This will account for the tenderness of the support which Lord Palmerston received from those of the House and out of it who usually support the policy. The British possessions in North America are, in the Premier's opinion, perfectly extensive, and all that he was wanting was a legitimate and defined highway to them, which, in the opinion of the first military authority in the House, is secured by the treaty. One gratifying fact was evolved by the discussion, the disposition of the most which ignorance and prejudice had been too successful in throwing around the red line of the Ashburton Treaty, was dissipated. Mr. Webster, inter individually, and the people of the United States generally.

Sir Robert Peel's views on this subject coincided literally with those he expressed two or three months ago, when it was first mooted. His vindication of Mr. Webster was complete. The discussion was brought to an untimely end on the second night by counting out the house, there not being forty members present when Mr. Hawes was addressing it. Mr. Hume, it will be seen, has given notice of a motion to thank Lord Ashburton for his share in the treaty, but the chances of his being able to bring it forward before Easter. The speech Sir Robert Peel the other night, to allow him one of the days usually devoted to government, but the Premier was reluctantly compelled to refuse the request. Apropos of boundary questions, the British public are unable to compute the motives or the wisdom which induced the Senate to pass a bill for taking summary possession of the Oregon Territory, pending negotiations for its settlement between the two governments, and in the teeth of a recommendation for an early settlement by their own President, in his message, at the opening of the last session of Congress. Naturally astonished as the English are, they have been accustomed to regard the American Senate—which is the nearest approach the United States possess to their own House of Lords, as the constituents, not merely of the intellect, but of the dignity and honor of the country. It would have excited comparatively little surprise had the more democratic body, the House of Representatives, committed such a freak, because we latter under the hallucination that pure democracy may stand excused for playing

"Such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep."

But the Senate—the picked men of the country, the tribunes of the different State Legislatures, doing what the other house would not, or could not, do—it has astonished John Bull unusingly, and, like Milton's Angel, he is "silent fear, and dumb amazement all.

FRANCE.

For many months the crime of murder has been of almost nightly occurrence in Paris and its environs. The National says—"The capital has become for some time past the theatre of audacious murders. The Forest of Bondy is more secure than the first city of the civilized world. An unfortunate operative, who was late on his return home, was taken up lifeless in blood in the Rue de Bondonnoise, and shortly afterwards expired.—It is possible that the police, with a million of secret service money, cannot at least protect the lives of the citizens?"

The Commerce announces that orders had been given to the engineers charged with the direction of the works of the fortifications of Paris, to redouble activity in forwarding the construction of the fifteen detached forts, at which upwards of 500,000 civil and military workmen are now employed. Five of those forts will shortly be completed, namely, those of Mount Valerien, of the Seine at St. Denis, Romainville, Noisy le Sec, and Charenton. The two-thirds of four others are finished, namely, Rosny, Nogent-sur-Marne, Ivry, and Ivry.

On the 21st ult., the Chamber of Peers commenced its debate upon the secret fund. Several speakers attacked M. Guizot very severely, and one (the Duke of Harcourt) said that he preferred M Thiers, because he pursued national measures. It finally passed by a majority of 95 in favor of Ministers. The re-election of the officers of the National Guard for Paris and the Department of the Seine has taken place; almost all the old officers have been re-elected in their stations by the result. M. Duvergier d'Hauranne submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal to substitute public voting for the secret ballot of the Chamber, which was lost, 193 to 201; there being a majority of 8 against it.

To the Editors of the Bee.

Gentlemen—As some hints have been mentioned in your paper as the probable candidate of the ruling party to represent the first district in the next congress, I beg leave, to prevent misconception, to state that it is not my intention to become a candidate.

Several months ago I related to my friends who had written to me on the subject, that I did not wish to be considered a candidate. My return house a few days since (intending to remain only a short time in order to transact some private business preparatory to a voyage to Europe), I regretted to