The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 1, VOL. V.—NEW SERIES | NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1843 | VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO. 4119

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1843.

To Correspondents.—We have received the communication of "A Democrat." As it contains charges of a somewhat serious nature, we can only publish it, after the author has furnished us with his name.

The Opelousas *Republican* has not the faintest recollection of ever having complained of the delay in distributing the mail at the post office, and boasts of the completeness of his display which would certainly have rendered it to his misfortune up incident had it ever occurred. People are generally vainest on their weakest points, and we are afraid the vaunts of the *Republican* only proclaim its memory is failing. Our contemporary will rely upon it that we are not mistaken in the charge preferred against him. We are not the only one in whose presence the complaints referred to have been uttered. *Du reste*, the subject is not worth further controversy.

The Latest Joke of the Season.—The *Bee* dubbing the Opelousas *Republican*!!!—*Bulletin*.

Take it, you will #1 For our part we consider it altogether too serious and sad a truth to break a jest upon.

Death by Drowning.—On Monday last, as the steamer *Kirby*, in our port, was backing out of her berth, a boy named Rob't McCabe, a nephew of Capt. McClintock of the ship *Kilmorgan*, fell from the latter vessel into the river. The second mate of the *Kalamazoo* immediately sprung into the water and attempted to rescue the unfortunate youth, but in vain. He sunk, and has not been seen up to the present time (Wednesday) last. A Coroner's inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above mentioned circumstances.

☞ Yesterday we had a violent rain storm, which continued, with scarcely an interval of sunshine, throughout the day. While *we are writing*, (6 o'clock, P. M.) the rain is still pouring down, in perfect torrents. This weather may, and probably will, be followed by a cold spell. It will be doubly welcome, both as an agreeable termination of a protracted and sultry summer, and because it will very likely exert a wholesome sanitary influence on the atmosphere.

☞ Mr. Wirt, Esq., one of the earliest settlers of Tennessee, died on the 8th inst., at his residence in Davidson county, in the 83d year of his age. When he first visited Tennessee, the red men were the possessors of the soil, and, in common with other settlers, had to report by force the attacks of the Indians. He lived to see the wilderness "blossom like a rose."

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Report for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this evening.

Admitted	20
Cases of Yellow Fever	13
Discharged	9
Deaths of Yellow Fever	5
Deaths	15
Yellow Fever patients remaining in Hospital,	66

Health or Mobile.—Eight cases of fever were reported by the Board of Health on the 27th. The disease occupies the entire city north of Government st, and seems to be spreading.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.

The river has been gradually rising for a week past and is now in the finest stage, above and below, for the largest class of boats fully laden. There was 14 feet in the channel at Pittsburgh, at the last accounts, and still rising.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The mail arrived about 7 o'clock last evening, and we are pleased to add that the papers were promptly distributed and placed in the editors' boxes. The most important of the contents of the mail is the news by the *Caledonia*, which we give in extenso. She arrived at Boston on the morning of the 20th, having left Liverpool on the 8th and performed her voyage in 14 days and a half. The *Caledonia* brought 18 passengers to Halifax and 70 for Boston. Amt Liverpool. Mr. Macready is amongst the passengers.

The commercial intelligence by this arrival is highly favorable. The sales of cotton in Liverpool had been on a most extensive scale; those for the week ending the 1st having alone reached 63,000 bales—at a fall advance of 1-4d per pound. A general improvement had taken place in the state of trade. Money continued easy and abundant.

The visit of the Queen of England to France is rather an extraordinary move, and excited many speculations, both in the English and French papers.

New Atlantic Steamer.—The proprietors of the *North Alabama Mail Line* have decided on building another magnificent steamer, in connection with their present fleet. *We have seen them pleasure* in being enabled to make this satisfactory announcement, proving, as it does, the truth of what we have *constantly* urged regarding the liberality and spirit manifested by every thing connected with this *North American Mail* service. The new ship is contracted for, and now being laid down. She will, *in every respect, be similar to* the Alabama, and in point of beauty, elegance, and easy motion, will be unsurpassed by any boat in the service. Messrs. Robert Steele & Co., of Greenock, are the builders, and her engines are to be from the unrivalled establishment of Robert Napier & Co., of Glasgow."

The King of the French, hearing of the Queen's intention of making a short excursion by sea, consented to let his son, the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, be ready to be chosen at Eu, in Normandy, to receive the illustrious visitor. The Queen left Windsor, on Monday, the 28th ult, from Southampton, amidst great rejoicings, and her progress along the coast is reported with much minuteness by the daily journals. The royal squadron reached Treport on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d inst, where it was received by the King of the French and his family with great cordiality. The Royal families of England and France then, amidst great rejoicings, left for the chateau of Eu, which they reached at seven o'clock the same evening, and a splendid banquet was served at night. The visit of the Queen of England has excited no little interest on both sides of the channel. Some of the French papers look upon it with any thing but satisfaction. This is the first occasion for upwards of three centuries, that the sovereigns of the two countries have met under similar circumstances. The last occasion of the kind was, that between Henry VIII and Francis I, on the field of the Cloth of Gold, which was followed two years after by the death of the latter. The same monarchs, during Victoria's stay, Eu will be the scene of great splendor. Louis Philippe, who superintends the most minute arrangements, seems bent upon giving his guest not merely a friendly but an enthusiastic reception.

We subjoin the proceedings at the prorogation of Parliament, together with the Queen's speech. In that portion of the speech which relates to Ireland it is particularly firm and decided in tone.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Buxton Lodging.—The House of Lords was opened on day a little after twelve o'clock, and immediately a considerable number of ladies were admitted. The compartment to the benches usually appropriated to the Peers, and the body of the house was soon crowded with the same ladies later. Long before two o'clock, the appointed hour, the two small side galleries, intended for Peers and their families, and the House, were completely filled, and chiefly with ladies; several of very rank were present. The place appropriated to the Foreign Visitors, on the left hand of the throne, was also filled with ladies of distinction. We observed the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors, the Belgian Charge d'Affaires, the American Minister, (*Mr. Everett*,) and we believe the whole corps diplomatique were present. If any were absent, they must have been few indeed, and more must have been prevented than were present. Her Majesty then read the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The state of public business enables me to close this protracted session, and to release you from further attendance on your parliamentary duties.

I thank you for the measures you have adopted for the defence of the realm, and for the several treaties which I have concluded with foreign powers.

I have given my cordial assent to the bill which you prepared, for the increase of the means of spiritual instruction in populous districts, for enabling a portion of the revenues of the church available for the endowment of additional ministers.

I have also given my assent to the wise and salutary intentions of the legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects, and that, better provision will hence be made for public worship and for pastoral superintendence in many parts of this country.

I view with satisfaction the passing of the act for removing doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland in matters of admission, and for assuring to the people and to the courts of the church the free exercise of their respective rights.

It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend to the peace and welfare of Scotland, and to avert the dangers which have threatened the stability of institutions of the highest importance to the happiness and welfare of that part of my dominions.

I rely with confidence on all foreign powers assuring of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the supplies and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a strict regard to economy with that consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In some portions of Wales, the public peace has been disturbed by lawless combinations and disturbances of the most dangerous character. I have adopted the measures which appeared best calculated for the repression of those disorders, and for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

At the same time disposed an enquiry to be made into the circumstances which led to hasbordination—which has in a part of the country usually distinguished for the loyalty and good conduct of its people, been productive of so much suffering to the laboring classes which are made to rely on employment and wages for the support of themselves and their families.

I have observed with the deepest concern the distress which prevails in many parts of Ireland, and to obtain from the attention of the legislature early in the session.

That county county ranging above 250,000 inhabitants should get an increase of 4 members.

That the county of Tipperary, having more than 400,000 inhabitants, had but three 500,000, should get an increase of 3 members.

That the county of Cork, having more than 700,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of 10 members.

5. With respect to the towns and cities, it is proposed that the city of Dublin, having more than 300,000 inhabitants, should have 3 representatives; 4 for the port north of the Liffey, and 4 for the parts south of the Liffey.

That the University of Dublin should continue, on the basis of its present constituency, to send 2 members.

It is proposed that the city of Cork, having more than 100,000 inhabitants, should have 3 members.

That the city of Limerick and town of Belfast, having respectively more than 500,000 inhabitants, should send 2 members each.

It is proposed that the towns of Galway and the cities of Waterford and Kilkenny, *have respectively* more than 200,000 inhabitants, should send each 1 members to Parliament.

The other towns having about 7000 inhabitants should *each send 2 members to Parliament, and the 40 other towns*, next highest in the ratio of population, should send 1 member each.

A schedule of the different places to return members to the Irish Parliament will show *their relative population*, and the number of members to be assigned to each was then set forth, and the *report proceeded as follows*:

The population is taken from the returns of 1831, which, having been made for a *different purpose*, and without any reference whatever to a repeal of the Union, furnish a scale of unquestionable impartiality.

6. It is proposed that the right of voting should be what is called "household suffrage," *requiring six* months' residence in the counties; with the addition to the towns of married men *resident for 12 months*, whether householders or not.

7. It is proposed that the mode of voting *for members* of Parliament, should certainly be by ballot.

8. The Monarch *de facto* of England at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, shall be Monarch *de jure* in Ireland. And so in case of a future Regency, the Regent *de facto* in England to be Regent *de jure* in Ireland.

9. The connexion between Great Britain and Ireland by means of the power, authority, and prerogatives of the Crown, to be perpetual, and incapable of change, or any severance or separation.

The foregoing plan to be carried into effect according to recognized law, and strict constitutional principle.

Signed by order,

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee.,

Mr. O'Connell concluded, and, address by a motion an adjournment to the following day, when he will bring forward a petition respecting the Catholic oath, and also his plan for the "originators' courts." The House shortly arrived in a splendid state carriage, drawn by eight horses, magnificently caparisoned, and attended under the partition prepared for the reception of the Queen. The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Cobourg rode on horseback, followed by a brilliant *cortege*. Next came five *chars a bancs* filled with the Queen, *officers of the court*. When the august party had all alighted, the King, his sons, and several of the ministers descended into the barge amidst the roaring of artillery from the batteries, forts, and ships of war. The *sea* was as smooth as *glass*; Queen Amelia, Madame Adelaide, the Duchesses of Orleans and Coburg, and the *Princesse de Joinville* proceeded with their ladies of honor to the end of the left pier. In their suite we remarked Marshal Sebastiani, General Count Ségur, Count de St. Aulaire, M. Vatout, &c., and the civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities of Eu and Treport. The royal barge had no sooner cleared the harbor than another steamer, Le Couvreur de Havre, followed at a distance, and the latter placed itself in line with the others, which were enveloped for half an hour in a continual cloud of smoke. In less than twenty minutes the King's barge was by the side of the steamer, on board of which were the Queen and Prince Albert. Another salvo of artillery was fired from the *remparts and ships* when his majesty went on board, as also when his royal visitors descended into the barge. The latter then proceeded before the line of steamers and coast guards, saluted by the crews, and soon after entered the harbor amidst the acclamations of the multitudes assembled on both piers. After saluting her majesty Queen Victoria as she passed near, the Queen of the French, the Princesses, and suite, repaired to the landing place, where the Queen of England soon made her appearance, leaning on the arm of the King of the French. The enthusiasm on this occasion reigns at their feet on the quay the air surrounded with cries of "Vive le Roi!" and "Vive la Reine!" and the band of the Carabiniers struck up the air "God save the Queen."

The King then presented her Majesty to his Queen, who conducted her to the Pavilion, on which waved the flags of England and France. The King followed them at some distance, with Prince Albert and the Princesses and Princesses of the Royal Family. Her Majesty, after resting a while at the Pavilion, received the felicitations of the authorities, including the parish priests of Eu and Treport. After this ceremony, she took the hand of the King, taking Queen Victoria by the hand, retired with her to the extremity of the Pavilion, and the whole Court and authorities defiled before them, bowing respectfully as they passed. The band of the Carabiniers played again "God save the Queen," and the squadron then galloped off in the direction of the chateau.

The eighteen-horse state carriage was stationed in the entrance of the Pavilion. The King handed in Queen Victoria and Queen Amelia, who sat by her side, and then seated himself opposite to her Majesty, with Prince Albert on his right. The Prince de Joinville and Duke of Coburg, and the Duke D'Aumale, having mounted their horses, the Royal party set out, saluted everywhere on their passage with loudest cheers. The suites of both Sovereigns got into the other carriages, and drove off to the chateau.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria wore a black satin dress, with a paletine cardinale, and a white bonnet and ribands.

The Royal party drove into Eu at seven o'clock.

Their Majesties and Prince Albert having descended, entered the chateau, her Majesty Queen Victoria conducted by the King of the French, and Mary the Queen of the French by the King of the Belgians.—The rest was rendered indistinct by the increasing darkness, and the rush from the other carriages of the noble and distinguished persons who formed their suite; the minute more had not elapsed when their Majesties appeared in the balcony over the grand entrance. Our beloved Queen bowed and kissed hands repeatedly, and King Louis Philippe flourished and waved his hat with a vigor, and cheered with a power, which the youngest man present could not have exceeded. This over, the Royal party retired, and in a few minutes the windows of all arms defiled before the grand balcony, and marched to their quarters.

A grand banquet was served in the grand saloon of the Palace, at which, at about eight o'clock, sat down the King and Queen of the French, their illustrious guests, her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Princess Adelaide, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Coburg, (the Princess Clementine), and the Princess de Joinville, Lady Cawley, and other ladies of the household, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, *MM. Guizot, Lacave, Laplegne, Mackau*, (Minister of Marine), &c.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria sat between the King of the French, beside the Queen de Joinville, and appeared in the *very highest health and spirits*. Her Majesty wore a dress of crimson *(cramoisie) velvet*. The hair braided *only*, but with a *profusion* of diamonds. Prince Albert sat between the Queen of the Belgians and the Princess Adelaide. The *party is described as* having been extremely gay. At night the town of Eu was illuminated.

Letters received from the French capital state confidently that her Majesty Queen Victoria had no intention of proceeding onward to Paris, but that the visit at Eu until Thursday morning, when she would certainly embark for England.

Arrival of Martero.—Espartero has arrived in England. The Peninsular, Lieut. L. Low, Commander, with the Spanish party on board, entered Falmouth on Saturday, the 26th ult; but proceeded to Portsmouth to complete at Havre, to take up the Duchess of Victoria and her daughter. The steamer came to Spithead at Woolwich at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Sir Francis Collier, Chief Superintendent of the Dock-yard, came on board, and stated to the Duke of Victoria, on the part of the Government, that every accommodation both for himself and his suite would be most gladly rendered; carriages for the conveyance of himself and suite to town from Woolwich, &c., and the civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities of Eu and Treport. The royal barge had no sooner cleared the harbor than another steamer Le Couvreur de Havre, followed at a distance, and the latter placed itself in line with the others, which were enveloped for half an hour in a continual cloud of smoke. In less than twenty minutes the King's barge was by the side of the steamer, on board of which were the Queen and Prince Albert. Another salvo of artillery was fired from the *remparts and ships* when his majesty went on board, as also when his royal visitors descended into the barge. The latter then proceeded before the line of steamers and coast guards, saluted by the crews, and soon after entered the harbor amidst the acclamations of the multitudes assembled on both piers. After saluting her majesty Queen Victoria as she passed near, the Queen of the French, the Princesses, and suite, repaired to the landing place, where the Queen of England soon made her appearance, leaning on the arm of the King of the French. The enthusiasm on this occasion reigns at their feet on the quay the air surrounded with cries of "Vive le Roi!" and "Vive la Reine!" and the band of the Carabiniers struck up the air "God save the Queen."

The King then presented her Majesty to his Queen, who conducted her to the Pavilion, on which waved the flags of England and France. The King followed them at some distance, with Prince Albert and the Princesses and Princesses of the Royal Family. Her Majesty, after resting a while at the Pavilion, received the felicitations of the authorities, including the parish priests of Eu and Treport. After this ceremony, she took the hand of the King, taking Queen Victoria by the hand, retired with her to the extremity of the Pavilion, and the whole Court and authorities defiled before them, bowing respectfully as they passed. The band of the Carabiniers played again "God save the Queen," and the squadron then galloped off in the direction of the chateau.

The eighteen-horse state carriage was stationed in the entrance of the Pavilion. The King handed in Queen Victoria and Queen Amelia, who sat by her side, and then seated himself opposite to her Majesty, with Prince Albert on his right. The Prince de Joinville and Duke of Coburg, and the Duke D'Aumale, having mounted their horses, the Royal party set out, saluted everywhere on their passage with loudest cheers. The suites of both Sovereigns got into the other carriages, and drove off to the chateau.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria wore a black satin dress, with a paletine cardinale, and a white bonnet and ribands.

The Royal party drove into Eu at seven o'clock.

Their Majesties and Prince Albert having descended, entered the chateau, her Majesty Queen Victoria conducted by the King of the French, and Mary the Queen of the French by the King of the Belgians.—The rest was rendered indistinct by the increasing darkness, and the rush from the other carriages of the noble and distinguished persons who formed their suite; the minute more had not elapsed when their Majesties appeared in the balcony over the grand entrance. Our beloved Queen bowed and kissed hands repeatedly, and King Louis Philippe flourished and waved his hat with a vigor, and cheered with a power, which the youngest man present could not have exceeded. This over, the Royal party retired, and in a few minutes the windows of all arms defiled before the grand balcony, and marched to their quarters.

A grand banquet was served in the grand saloon of the Palace, at which, at about eight o'clock, sat down the King and Queen of the French, their illustrious guests, her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, the Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Princess Adelaide, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Coburg, (the Princess Clementine), and the Princess de Joinville, Lady Cawley, and other ladies of the household, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, *MM. Guizot, Lacave, Laplegne, Mackau*, (Minister of Marine), &c.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria sat between the King of the French, beside the Queen de Joinville, and appeared in the *very highest health and spirits*. Her Majesty wore a dress of crimson *(cramoisie) velvet*. The hair braided *only*, but with a *profusion* of diamonds. Prince Albert sat between the Queen of the Belgians and the Princess Adelaide. The *party is described as* having been extremely gay. At night the town of Eu was illuminated.

Letters received from the French capital state confidently that her Majesty Queen Victoria had no intention of proceeding onward to Paris, but that the visit at Eu until Thursday morning, when she would certainly embark for England.

Arrival of Espart