The New-Orleans Bee.

No 229: VOL V.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1844 VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 1455

Official Journal of the State
GENERAL & THIRD MUNICIPALITY COUNCILS.

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

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $100
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do, - - - - - - 80
Banks, insurance office, public institutions, 50

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

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

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

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Theatres and other places of amusements, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars silver 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 passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

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

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

BULLITT, MAGNE & Co.

CARDS.

TO PLANTERS, DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, &c. The subscribers are constantly supplied with a large and well assorted stock of fresh and genuine of the best quality which together with paints, oils, turpentine, &c. they offer to country dealers and planters upon the most reasonable terms. JARVIS & ANDREWS,
19 Camp-St and 74 canal st Row.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—EUG. ROCHEREAU, Sworn Broker, removed his office to No. 32 Royal street. 23

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

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

CO-REMOVAL—BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co. have removed to No 92 Tchoupitoulas street.

FIELD & Co. have removed their store from No 8 Bienville street to No. 30 Old Levee, between Bienville and Conti streets.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed to No. 81 Chartres street, between Camp and Magazine.
a27 A. L. ADDISON & Co.

Mr. JOSEPH A. HALL is duly authorized Agent and Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence from this city.
NORCROSS & FOSDICK.

THE undersigned will make liberal cash advances on Consignments to their friends in Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool and London.
A. L. ADDISON & Co. 81 Natchez st.

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of sugar, molasses and coffee, to our friends in Cincinnati.
d13 (f) REYNAUD & FALLON.

ADVANCES—Liberal advances will be made on consignments of southern and western produce to our friends in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN.
11 44 Poydras st.

ADVANCES made on Consignments to our friends in Philadelphia.
J & S TOBY & BOGERT.
a22 Wm J. Bryan. WM CRAWFORD.

WM J. BRYAN & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
No 28 Common street, New Orleans.
J. R. SHAW & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
24 Poydras street New Orleans.

FEE & MORGAN,
WHOLESALE GROCERY MERCHANTS,
No 27 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No 92 Tchoupitoulas street
BUDDECKE, WOODS & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
16 Gravier street, corner Tchoupitoulas
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 44 Poydras street.

WINSLOW & FORMAN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 75 Tchoupitoulas Street,
New Orleans.

SAMUEL BROADWELL & CO.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
No. 104 Tchoupitoulas Street.

William Davidson. John Davidson
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 111 Gravier st.

GEORGE & EDWARD
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT
No. 82 Common Street,
New Orleans.

GEORGE BUCHANAN. ANDREW BUCHANAN.
ROBERT BUCHANAN. JOHN O. ADAMS
GEORGE & ROBERT BUCHANAN & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
92 Tchoupitoulas st. New Orleans.

CARD.
EDWARD DAVIS. & E. DAVIS, EZRA DAVIS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 106, Camp Street, New-Orleans. 27

CLYMER, THOMPSON & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 46, Tchoupitoulas Street,
New Orleans.

LINDLEY AND RUSSELL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
94 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET

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

Field Vredenburgh. William H. Vredenburgh
FIELD & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
No. 30 Old Levee st

Steam Packets.

FOR MEMPHIS AND RANDOLPH—Positively the regular packet steamboat LOUISIANA, A. W. Tufts, master, is daily expected to arrive and will have immediate despatch for the above and intermediate landings. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board at Canal street wharf, or to
L. V. BURARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas st.

Passenger Packet Steamer MISSOURI MAIL, M. LITTLETON, Master.
[Prepared with Evans' patent safety guards to prevent explosion]
This fine new boat, for the accommodation of planters below Donaldsonville on the Bayou Lafourche, will accelerate trips to Thibodaux, leaving New Orleans, as usual, on every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Thibodaux every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and Donaldsonville on the same days, as heretofore, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Feeling confident such a packet is wanted in this trade for the speedy conveyance of passengers, the proprietor will remain in the trade during the summer, and (if encouraged) will build a small light boat to run in connection with the Mail to Donaldsonville, and will pledge himself (if supported) to carry freight and passengers at the most liberal prices during the warm weather.

Having such inducements will be favorably noticed by the planters and public in general, the proprietor will abide the future success of his boat by putting exertions to please and accommodate in all cases. For particulars, apply to BERARD & LITTLETON, 87 New Orleans, or MOLAIR & GAUDIN, Donaldsonville, M. DAUMIS, Thibodaux.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The United States Mail Steamer J. DUPRE for MADISONVILLE, Lousburg and Mandeville, will receive freight at the basin of the New Canal. There will be at all times a large in readiness to receive the same. The Passenger Packet will leave the Tait-Gate at 9 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, to Passage, two dollars, continuing the following days on arrival of the boat. This arrangement to continue until further notice.
WILLIAMS, WHITMAN & Co, Agents.
31 Camp st

NOTICE.
REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE, and intermediate ports.
The fine steamer FAME, Jourdan Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will sail from New Orleans every Wednesday at 9 o'clock a. m., and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a. m., and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdan expects passengers and merchants seeking freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour fixed.
Captain Jourdan hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage.
For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to JACQUES LAROSE, Agent.
o18 71 Old Levee.

P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to M. Jacques Larose, informs the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boats will resume the regular trips

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER BRILLIANT.
WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST
Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Fort Hudson, Manchac, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee and Tunica.
Capt. J. Have having made arrangements with the Capt. to carry the Mail on Sunday, the splendid double engine steamer BRILLIANT, will hereafter leave New Orleans every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Bayou Sara every Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrive in New Orleans early next morning. The rate of passage, &c. will be the same as charged by all good packets running the coast. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
WM H. AVERY, 80 Gravier st

ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton, Sugar and other produce to my friends in New York, Boston and Baltimore. WM MURE, 31 Camp st.

ADVANCES made on cotton and other produce to my friends in Havre and Antwerp.
WM MURE, 31 Camp st

ADVANCES made on cotton, tobacco, &c. to my friends in Liverpool and London.
WM MURE, 31 Camp st

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No 44 Poydras st, opposite the Commercial Hotel, up stairs.

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE—Liberal cash advances will be made by the undersigned on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs. Gibbs & Robinson, in New York or Joseph Gourlay, Esq. Boston.
PRUDEN FROST, 20 Poydras st.

EMILE JOUBERT,
Commission Merchant and Importer of West-India Produce.
COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SEGARS.
A constant supply of the above articles for sale.
Also—A superior assortment of choice wine:—Rhenish Hock, Champagne, Claret, French and Spanish Brandies.
31 No. 30 Gravier st

RUSSIA HATS—40 cases fashionable and best Russia hats for sale by JOSEPH FRATS, 19 Magazine st

WOOL HATS—40 cases black white, and fur sale by JOSEPH FRATS, 19 Magazine st

CARD. In this, full style and size, in store, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st

CRABCIDER, 30 bris Virginia, for sale by SHULTZ HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st

RICE—300 cask for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

CLOCKS—40 wooden clocks in store for sale by JOSEPH FRATS, 19 Magazine st

TARNISH—5 bls superior copal varnish in store, for sale by TONDER & BRO, 74 Camp st

MOLASSES—300 hhds prime Cuba molasses, for sale by FIELD & Co., 30 Old Levee

WHISKEY—500 bbls Cooper Mahulis, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

RAISINS—1,000 boxes M R bunch raisins for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

LEMONS—300 boxes lemons on hand, and for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

BLANKETS—40 dozen negro blankets extra heavy, for sale by PEEL & MORTON, 17 Chartres st

WHISKEY—500 bbls prime old rye whiskey, for sale by PRICE & FROST, 24 Magazine st

RED WINE—300 boxes different grands for sale by AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis

EMPTY BOTTLES—10 gross quart bottles for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

OLIVES—10 gross for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

CORKS—150,000 corks for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

SWISS ABSYNTHE—200 boxes for sale by AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis

VERMICELLI—100 boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

MARASCHINO & CURACOA—10 boxes for sale by AUG. MOLIER, 90 St Louis

ASORTED CORDIALS—100 boxes for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

ANSINES IN OIL—300 boxes and half boxes for sale AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

CHAMPAGNE WINE, superior brand—100 baskets for sale by AUG MOLIER, 90 St Louis

ALE—Pale best English ale in store, for sale by S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st

WHISKEY—5 puncheons Scotch whiskey, very superior, for sale by S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp st

CANDLES—60 boxes Sperm candles, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 42 Poydras

BLANKETS—4 point Grey blankets, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier st

Mustard wine, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier st

LEMONS—Fresh Cecily lemons, new crop, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier st

LARD—For sale by A T BURNLEY & Co, 24 Magazine

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

HAVANA COFFEE AND SUGAR—For sale by O H MESEGUES, 24 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Cubs and Havana tobacco for sale by O H MESEGUES, 24 Old Levee

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30 bris, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee st

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

HAVANA PRESERVES—Assorted guavas, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee.

COFFEE—Havana coffee in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 8 Old Levee

LOGWOOD—34 tons logwood for sale in lots to suit by JOS FRATS, 37 Toulouse st

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

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

BLANKETS—3 point French blankets, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville

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

BLOCK TIN and Composition Nails for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 81 Natchez

PORK—500 brls at inspection, of all qualities, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 81 Natchez

LARD—100 brls and 75 kegs superior leaf for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 81 Natchez

BAGS—A few bales grain bags in store, and for sale by JOSEPH FRATS, 37 Toulouse st

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

BEANS—30 bris new just received, for sale by WM J BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce

SHELLED ALMONDS—25 boxes, better for sale by L CANTIN, 43 Gravier

CHEESE—30 casks Western in store, for sale by WM J BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce

FLOUR—200 bbls in fine order, landing and for sale by WM J BRYAN & Co, 28 Commerce

PORK—100 bbls mess M O and prime at inspection, for sale by PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

HAMS—20 hhds new bacon hams for sale by PRICE & FROST, 24 Poydras

COFFEE—600 bags Havana, in store and for sale by L CANTIN, 43 Gravier

BUFFALO ROBES—30 dozen in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

LARD—100 kegs prime leaf lard, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

CHEESE—100 barrels at inspection, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

COFFEE—100 sacks Rio, 100 do Laguayra, in store, for sale by (322) JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

MUD BOOTS—30 cases prime mud boots, for sale by FROST & Co, No. 10 Magazine

FLOUR—125 barrels St Louis flour in store, and for sale by Q. O. HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 80 Camp

NAILS—50 kegs copper, for sheathing, in store, and for sale by (2d) HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 80 Camp

NAILS for sale by O H MESEGUES, 24 Old Levee

DEMIJOHNS for sale by O H MESEGUES, 24 Old Levee

GERMAN BAGGING, of assorted sizes, for sale by O H MESEGUES, 24 Old Levee

CHEESE—65 boxes Gloucester for sale by RICHMOND, A Co, 24 Poydras

TONGUES—9 bbl brls in fine order for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 94 Tchoupitoulas

LINSEED OIL—4 bris just received and for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 94 Tchoupitoulas

WHALE OIL—10 barrels refined whale oil, bleached, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine.

VINEGAR made of White Wine—100 hogsheads for sale by EDWARD LASRONDE, 85 St Louis

PRINTS—8 cases assorted patterns and colors for sale by FOSDICK & BROTHER, 74 Camp st

ALE—10 bbls landing ex Huntsville, very superior, for sale by (7) FORDICK & BROTHER, 74 Camp st

CUDDLERY—A small invoice, for sale low by FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp street

SILK HATS, &c.—150 French silk hats, Paris fashion; 10 do do French calf skins, prepared for boatmakers, for sale by FIELD & Co.
(19) 30 Old Levee st

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 24, 1844.

CLAY CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Clay Club will be held at their room (No. 25 Exchange Place) on Thursday evening, the 25th day of January, 1844, at seven o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

ALFRED ROUSSEAU,
C. C. WILLIAMS, *Secretaries.*
ALPHONSE CAMONGE,

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We yesterday morning gave such items of the news brought by the packets *England* and *Mediator*, as we found in the Louisville papers of the 15th instant. The Charleston papers of the 12th, which came to hand yesterday, contain fuller accounts, from which we add such extracts as have any interest. The commercial intelligence will be found under its proper head. It will be seen that the market remains the same as at the departure of the last steamer.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1844.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We received last night later advices from England by the packet ships England, Capt. Bartlett, from Liverpool, and by the Mediator, Capt. Chadwick, from London. The England brings us files of Liverpool papers to December 9th, inclusive, her day of sailing; and by both we receive London dates of the 6th. In the markets we find no alteration; details of their condition will be found under the proper head.

The news is unimportant.

No change in cotton; market rather dull.

There had been a speculative feeling in the corn market, but it subsided.

Wheat had declined one shilling a quarter in some markets, and was heavy in others.

In the week ending 7th inst 10,600 ounces of silver were exported from England to New York.

The Montezuma, hence, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th ult. at 3 P. M.

The Queen and Prince Albert, after their provincial trip, returned to Windsor in perfect health on the 7th ult.

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Windsor Castle the latter end of next week, when Parliament will be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 19th inst. to a future day, then to meet for the despatch of business.

Sir N. W. Brady and Samuel Morrison are dead.

The turn out at Ashton had returned to their work at old rates.

The Irish provincial papers mention reductions of rent in various parts of the country, owing to the depressed value of agricultural produce.

The Bank of England has given notice of its readiness to lend, on approved security, some of not less than £2,000 each, at 3 per cent, till the 17th of January next.

Dr. Wolff, who has gone in quest of Major Stoddard and Capt. Connolly, arrived at Constantinople on the 5th ult, and was preparing to proceed immediately on his arduous journey.

The news from Spain, received here by the Burgundy, has created great interest in France and England, and all the London papers are filled with remarks, discussions and conjectures concerning it. The liberal, Espartero, the Progresista, is now in exile, accused of having committed, in forcibly compelling the young Queen to sign a decree dissolving the Cortes, is quite generally credited, though it seems to be agreed that the mass of the party are blameless of the charge against justice. His own established character, and the impolicy for him of a dissolution at this time, are the principal grounds on which his defence is rested. Repeal in Ireland seems to be now out that long active form heretofore, though nothing is omitted by the Repealers which can feed the excitement. Rev. Peter James Magee, one of the most active and zealous of the State prosecutions, died on the 4th, at Dublin, and the Repeal papers declare that he is a martyr in the cause, having contracted the disease of which he died when attending the Clontarf meeting. John O'Connell, in the absence of his "august father," issues a proclamation to the Repealers, announcing and lamenting Mr Tyrell's death, and, saying that it will be the duty of the Association "to have appeared to his sacred memory a befitting monument."

The official report shows a Conservative majority in the Irish Corporations and Repealers at 1300—600 more than was expected last year.

At a Limerick meeting O'Connell is reported to have made a speech, of which the following is an extract:

"We are now preparing our petitions for Parliament, and we shall have signatures equal in number to the number of inhabitants, five hundred thousand signed in the bill of indictment. (Laughter and cheering.) I have stingeled to Ireland—my first speech was against the union—I have made under your direction the Irish Parliament, and my private life and public character have been vilified beyond measure; but while I have the confidence of my countrymen, I care not for all. (Applause.) It has been reported to me, that the Tories intend to abolition, the prosecution would be given up, or even if collected, the sentence would not be enforced—that I would be released. I said to them, I shall be no compromise of the repeal. I would rot in a dungeon first. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.)—No, no; while I breath will I make no compromise. I repeat—Repeal—Repeal—Repeal. (Loud applause.) Will I continue to argue to Ireland's right to a Home-rule Parliament, and if I be incarcerated, my pen will enable me to reach my country even in my dungeon. Let me, if I repine, then, my friends, that we have made the demonstration. Your monster meetings went on until at the close of them all they were interrupted by the intervention of the Government. Let me, then, my friends, before would, on the suppression of those meetings, be rebellion immediately. It was no such thing. Now we are constitutional then. They interrupted us, we submitted—then we said—peace still. (Cheers.) Peace still, is my command—peace still, is our entirety—peace still, and Ireland shall be free.—(Cheers.)

The Paris Constitutionnel publishes a new regulation of the Belgic Government, which directs that the duties on more but wines of superior quality shall in future be fixed at the rate of 50 francs per hectolitre. The introduction of certain projects—one a donation for the Duke de Nemours. Little doubt was entertained that severe measures would be taken in respect of the Peers and Deputies of France who had repaired to England to do homage to the Duke de Bordeaux.

FREE TRADE IN LIVERPOOL.—By the time our paper will have reached the majority of our readers to-day the Liverpool contribution to the funds of the Anti Corn League, will, we doubt not, have reached five thousand pounds—very little more is wanted to complete that unprecedented sum at this moment. It would be a piece of impertinence in our part to attempt to offer any remark beyond what this most startling but most gratifying announcement will give rise to in the mind of every man capable of drawing an obvious inference from self-evident and undeniable premises; nor shall we venture to encumber, with our feeble and superfluous praise, the indestructible Anti-Monopoly Association, of this town, to whom so large a portion of the credit of this glorious and ennobling result is attributable—seeing that Mr. Cobden has already borne the tribute of the peoples gratitude to exertions that carry with them their own eulogium.—*Liverpool Journal, Dec. 9.*

ERUPTION OF ETNA.—On Wednesday, the 23d of November, the Neapolitan steamer Francesco Primo arrived here from Naples and Sicily. She brings some interesting details of an eruption of Mount Etna, and of the damage caused by the lava. Several of the noblemen's seats have been destroyed, and among the heaviest losses sustained is that of a paper manufactory of immense size and notoriety. We have heard of no loss of life, as sufficient time has been given to the people to escape the awful catastrophe. Catania has fortunately escaped, as the lava, before reaching the town of Brunte, (of Nelson notority) took a northerly direction. The road between Catania and Palermo is rendered impassable by some distance from the station of burning lava thereon deposited.—*Malta Mail.*

A letter has been received from Major Gwynn written after he reached Garysburg, on Sunday, from which we learn that F. E. Rives was there with a large force, defying the interdiction to depart, issued by the commander of the whole 17 miles. Major Gwynn gave him a notice in writing that he should repel by force any illegal attempt to enforce the interdiction of the agents of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, and if he persisted in urging the application of such force, he should hold Mr. Rives responsible for the consequences.

Upon the receipt of the information a town meeting was held in Portsmouth yesterday afternoon, and a further force left for scenes of action in the evening. The hardy mechanics and working men of Portsmouth who composed the most part the several detachments of volunteers, who have gone up to repair the road, have shown a noble spirit.

[*From the same paper of January 10th.*]

THE RAIL ROAD OUTRAGE.

We were left in painful suspense yesterday, waiting the result of the proceedings at the scene of the outrage perpetrated on the road by F. E. Rives on our rail road, until the arrival of the regular train, which did not get in till 6 o'clock in the evening, when the public mind was relieved by the intelligence that the strong arm of the law and the stout hands of the spirited mechanics of Portsmouth had interposed and put all things in *status quo ante bellum, except the bridges.* The regular train left Petersburg at the usual hour, went up on Monday, they found it an easy matter to replace the rails so as to pass with the train over them; but the bridges between that place and Gaysburg, of which there were three, were so mutilated that they could not be passed until repaired. So the party went on, on foot, to Garysburg. Before their arrival at Garysburg, however, F. E. Rives, with 12 of his accomplices, was arrested by the authorities of North Carolina, while in the act of cutting down the beautiful bridge at that place—Rives being (so our informant thinks) ordered to Raleigh in custody of the sheriff—and his thirteen Vandals released on giving bail for their future appearance. The damage will be repaired in a few days and the running on the road proceed as usual.

[From the Norfolk Beacon, Jan. 10.]

Latest news from the scene of destruction—Mr. Rives and 13 young men in the custody of the Sheriff of Northampton County.

The cars of last evening brought the intelligence that Mr. F. E. Rives and 13 others, had been arrested. The injury done to the road, for the distance of about two miles, on the route from Margaretti-ville to Weldon has been repaired. The bridges which were also rendered impassable will be put in order again in the course of three or four days. The engine and one of the cars belonging to the Petersburg Company have been precipitated down a declivity of some twenty four feet, and are much damaged in consequence thereof.

When we reflect on the serious injury which might have befallen those who were travelling on this route at the time, our blood runs chilly through our veins—that by this last outrageous act, the destruction of the rails on the bridges, and the cars come along in the night, the passengers must inevitably have found a watery grave. Fortunately, the cars pass the bridges in the day, but circumstances might have transpired whereby they would have had to come through in the dark of the evening, and on that event the extent of injury in the loss of property—and even life, which would have resulted from the outrageous act would forever have sunk this gentleman in the eyes of his fellow men, whilst remorse and the bitter pangs of conscience would prey upon his wretched existence, pointing to the graves of those rash acts had prematurely consigned to the tomb.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

JOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1844.

Gentlemen—I observe that my letters are very irregular in reaching you. The fault is not mine, as you will perceive by the correspondence between the dates and the post marks. They are regularly deposited in the post office here half an hour before the closing of the mail every night. I have spoken to the obliging postmaster of this city who suggests the propriety of my underscoring my letters, thereafter "letter mail," which I shall do.

The Senate has been engaged to day in discussing the resolution of Mr Allen calling upon the President for copies or instructions to our minister at London, and any correspondence that may have taken place between the two countries on the subject of the occupation, &c. of Oregon.

The House immediately after reading the journal, went into committee of the whole and took up the Fine Bill.

Mr Schenck having the floor, made one of the best speeches delivered in the House this session. In making him up the friends of the bill found they had disturbed "an ugly customer," and one to whom they will hereafter give a wide berth.

Mr Schenck said the bill was either intended to cast a stigma upon Judge Hall or it was not. The amendment offered by Mr Stevens, of Georgia, proposed to remit the fine, and thus leave the stigma upon the judge—if stigmas could be left on any one, regardless of law and the facts upon which the conviction was had. If they refuse the amendment, it must be because they believe the judge had the moral courage to sustain the law and their forms.

Mr S. said gentlemen argued this question, as if General Jackson was upon the battle field when at the time this outrageous and reprehensible conviction of Lauriher in the paper, was published two months after the battle of New Orleans had been fought, and Pakenham, the British commander, was no longer in the field, and, consequently, the news of it had been ungodlily received by General Jackson.

Mr. S. noticed the remarks of Mr Weller, who had spoken of Judge Hall as an "*Englishman*," a "*foreigner*," a "*British Judge*," and, therefore, incapable of having American feelings. This he thought strange doctrine in this country, and in this quarter, he had not been in the habit of hearing every foreigner who set his foot upon our shores—but others had seemed to think there was political capital to be made by such a course, and, he thought, the time was gone when any could entertain no feeling of patriotism towards our country, save with an English grave. A foreigner—forsooth! exclaimed Mr. S. Was not Jackson himself a native of the soil? Judge Hall, he was an Englishman, was the countryman of Hampden, of Sidney, of the house of Lord Hale, and to call in question his patriotic feelings was a libel on his country. He would take to heart the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Kennedy) turn to his colleague (Mr Dunn) and look him in the face on the subject. He (Mr Dunn) was a friend of Jackson too, and had escaped being an Englishman. And suppose Judge Hall was an Englishman, and a coward, what had that to do with the question? He had always supposed that the Jackson Democracy had emancipated themselves from the *law* that spoke through him. Was the fact that he was an Englishman a sufficient answer to a charge of a breach of the law? Suppose a man should be called a liar, and a coward besides, and should he be said to say why someone should not be passed upon him, would it be sufficient to reply—"Sir, I am an Englishman, and therefore incapable of lying?" Were such plea to be admitted in the courts of Indiana and Ohio, he wished to know, was such stress laid on the fact of his being an *Englishman*, if not, it was the effect, in an improper mind of Judge Hall?

He noticed the remark of Mr Douglass, that Judge Hall had no friends, and *therefore* the gentleman thought he might stigmatize him as such as he pleased—but, he (Mr. S.) was his friend, "second to be one motto they acted on. Although Judge Hall had not the magic of a mighty name, as another had, will which this bill was proposed to be pushed through, he (Mr. S.) was willing to be considered his friend so far as to defend his memory from the stigma that was now attempted to be cast upon it.

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr Kennedy) had attacked the judiciary as a class, he had also alluded to his having been a blacksmith. He (Mr S.) heard the gentleman from Indiana had been too long engaged upon the anvil to be intimidated, and he was able to speak their sentiments; he had too long been hammering upon the anvil of politics, and blowing the bellows of democracy, to be intimidated by the outcry of aristocrats in the various and honest mechanics of the country. (This cutting remark produced a general laugh throughout the House from all sides.)

But the gentleman from Illinois (Mr Douglas) says there was but one form required, and that was to point the cannon at the enemy; so, he cared not whether General Jackson was in the line and constitution or not, whether he took cotton bales or men, it was all the same thing, *his word was law, his will supreme*—I hose doctrines would perhaps answer for Constantinople or St Petersburg, but not in a republic like ours.

Mr Schenck's hour having expired before he had finished his speech, and he was obliged to yield the floor.

Several members afterwards spoke, mostly those in favor of the bill. Mr Stevens, of Georgia, who had offered the amendment which had been the subject of discussion, said he frequently trials to obtain the floor, but in vain, and when the hour of four arrived, according to a previous resolution of the house, all debate ceased in committee of the whole, and the bill was reported to the House without amendment. The previous question screw was now applied, and under its application and the suspension of the rules the bill was engrossed, read a third time and passed by a large majority, within a few minutes, many of the whigs voting for it, thinking it might let General Jackson have the money, but not intending, at the same time, to cast censure upon Judge Hall, which is not done by the bill. I think it not unlikely that it will pass the Senate in its present shape.

The Senate sat till a late hour to-day, occupied in debate upon Mr Allen's resolutions—mentioned in the beginning of my letter—which were lost, on a division, by a large majority.

Mr. Belser, of Alabama, said to-day, in the course of his remarks upon the Fine Bill, that he would not support Mr Van Buren until the system of legalized plunder now in existence (the Tariff) was done away with. This shows some "light" on the part of the South—or symptoms of it, at least.

Mr Webster is now in this city and has exchanged visits with several of the prominent gentlemen of the whig party, by his own seeking. He seems desirous to reinstate himself in his former position. If he wishes to do this, he, as well as any man, knows the only means alone it is to be done.
HAWKEYE.

GREAT OUTRAGE.

The Norfolk *Herald* of the 8th inst. contains accounts of the destruction of a portion of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, by FRANCIS E. RIVES, Ex-Member of Congress and TIMOTHY RIVES, an agent of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, assisted by a gang of some forty or fifty negroes. That journal states that.

"The section of the road upon which this deed of desperate malignity was perpetrated, lies entirely within the State of North Carolina, in the county of Northampton. The cause which led to it are, as we understand, briefly there. Clement Rochell of Southampton, Va. held a considerable claim against the Portsmouth Railroad Company, which he could not effect a settlement of upon terms satisfactory to him, though the best the Company could offer, and he levied upon that section of the road, but not surrendering thereby its motoring property, he then became a lever in the Petersburg Company to effect their long cherished object of breaking down their more popular rival, and they think there is no doubt that, in the end it will appear that they have employed Francis E. Rives, of Sussex (a heavy stockholder in the Petersburg road) and his kinsman Timothy to work it. Francis E. Rives, and long since purchased the claim from Rochell, *on speculation*, as he admitted, and made his demand upon the Portsmouth Company; and pending the negotiations on the latter, was heard to say in the presence of the chief of the Norfolk Volunteers.

"Gentlemen, I have a