The New-Orleans Bee.

No 232: VOL. V.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 158

Steam Packets.

Passenger steamer CAPTAIN, for Point Louie.—The splendid and fast running steamboat, Capt Rodd S Freeland, is now receiving freight, and will positively leave for the above and intermediate ports this day (Tuesday), the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. at which hour passengers are requested to be on board.
JOHN R SHAW & Co. Agents, 81 Poydras st.

FOR NASHVILLE CLARKSVILLE, and all intermediate landings—The splendid Passenger Steamer HIGHLANDER, Capt Alexander Brown, This fine sight draft steamboat and fast running steamboat will leave as above on Thursday, the 1st February, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
JNO R SHAW & Co. Agents, 81 Poydras st.

FOR ATTAKAPAS—The fashionable The splendid fast and double engine steamer NEW BRAZIL, Johnson master, is now receiving freight at the foot of Bienville st, and will positively leave as above on her regular day, Tuesday, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. taking freight and passengers to St. Martinville, New Iberia, Prevost's Landing, Franklin, Centreville, Patterson, and all intermediate landings on the Teche, including Berwick's Bay and the Bayou Boeuf. For further particulars apply on board or to
JNO R SHAW & Co. Agents, 81 Poydras st.

N. B.—The New Brazil has splendid accomodations for passengers, fine cabins, large hold for carrying freight, besides being of unusual light draught, so positively that she will run in the shallowest of water, and carrying freight and passengers as low as any other good boat in the trade.

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid passenger steamer ALEXANDER McGIFF, Capt John C. Swan, is receiving freight, and will leave as above on Saturday, the 3d February. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Poydras street, or to
J R SHAW & Co. Agents, 81 Poydras st.

FOR MEMPHIS AND RANDOLPH—with footing—The new packet boat MISSISSIPPI, A W Tibbs master, is daily expected to arrive and will be in readiness to receive freight on the above and intermediate landings, for freight or passage, having an accommodation suite of rooms on board. For freight or passage, apply on board at Canal street wharf, or to
JR SHAW & Co. 95 Tchoupitoulas st.

Passenger Packet Steamer MISSOURI MAIL, M. LITTLETON, Master.
(Prepared with Bowen's patent safety valve to prevent explosion.)
This fine new boat, for the accommodation of planters, will leave Donaldsonville for the Bayou Lafourche, wind and weather permit, on every Monday and Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M. Returning to Donaldsonville every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and Donaldsonville on her usual days, at 8 o'clock, A.M., and Thibodaux on Saturday, at 8 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 conjunction with the Mail to Donaldsonville, and will pledge himself (if supported) to carry freight and passengers at the most liberal prices during the whole season.
Hoping such inducements will be favorably noticed by the planters and public in general, the proprietor will use the same exertions of his boat by nothing exertions to please and accommodate in all cases. For particulars, apply to
BRAUD & LANDRY New Orleans.
MOLAIR & GAUDIN, Donaldsonville.
M DAUNIS Thibodaux.

NOTICE.
REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate ports.
The fine steamer FAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will resume 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 o'clock, A.M., and Donaldsonville on Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A.M. Her accommodations for passengers and merchandise will be unsurpassed. Captain Jourdain hopes for a share of the public patronage, and will positively leave at the hour fixed.
Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
JACQUES LAROSE, Agent, 71 Old Levee.

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

U. STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP OPELOUSAS. WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST
Donaldsonville, Thibodaux, Bayou Boeuf, Fort Hudson, Washton, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee and Toulon.
Capt J. Hart having made arrangements with Capt Wade to carry the Mail on Sunday, the plentiful double engine steamer BRILLIANT, will leave as before, on Sunday and every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Bayou Boeuf every Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and return as New Orleans early on morning. The management, as in the same as charged by all good packets running the coast. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
CAPT. AVERY, 36 Gravier st.

SANCEL TOBY,
Commission Merchant.
New York.
Ref. Messrs. Hyde & Goodrich, New Orleans.

ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton, Sugar and other produce to my friends in New York, Boston and Baltimore. 124 WM MURE, 32 Camp st.

ADVANCES made on cotton and other produce to my friends in Havre and Antwerp. WM MURE, 32 Camp st.

ADVANCES made on cotton, sugar and other produce to my friends in Liverpool and London. WM MURE, 32 Camp st.

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 34 Exchange place, Commission Merchants, and will make cash ADVANCES ON PRODUCE—Liberal cash advances will be made by the undersigned on produce to our friends in Boston, Philadelphia & Rotterdam, New York, or Joseph Gourley, Esq. Boston.
PRINCE FROST. 20 Poydras.

EVELYN, JEFFERY,
Commission Merchant and importer of West-Indian Produce.
COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, segars.
A constant supply of the above for sale.
Also—A superior assortment of choice genuine Havana, Manila, Champagne, Claret, French & Spanish wines, &c. at No 20 Gravier st.

WHISKEY—50 bbls rectified, to do Monongahela, for sale by
T TOBY & BOGERT, 74 Camp st.

FLOUR—Choice Baker brands, for sale by
DITRICH & Co, 147 Magazine st.

BEEF—For sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st.

OIL—Oil of spermaceti for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st.

CASTOR OIL—30 bbls very superior article for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st.

LINSEED OIL—6 bbls, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st.

CHOCOLATE—74 boxes Mons and Talmant, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st.

TOBACCO—Cuba and Havana cigars, for sale by
O H MILNE GAGES, 21 Old Levee st.

SEGARS—4 gall. demijohns, bottling, for sale by
O H MILNE GAGES, 21 Old Levee st.

BEER—50 bbls at bagge ton, for sale by
JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

BUFFALO ROBES—50 packs in store, for sale by
JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

PEACH BRANDY—10 bbls in store, for sale by
JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

CHEESE—150 bbls Gouda, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st.

LEMONS—Fresh Cicily Lemons, new crop, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 81 Gravier st.

BLANKETS—3 point Ural or Duffels, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 81 Gravier st.

PULE PORK—30,000 lbs, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

CHEESE—50 bbls crab cider, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

BACON HAMS—New, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

FLOUR, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

LARD in kegs, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

PORK—Mess and prime, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras st.

RIO COFFEE, of superior qualities in cask, landing and for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 81 Gravier st.

JAVA COFFEE—A very large quantity, landing, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO 81 Gravier st.

BROWN ROLLS suitable for supplying hotels for sale by
GEO GREEN & Co, 81 Gravier st.

SUGAR—Havana white, in store for sale by
J M CAVALLERO, 32 Old Levee

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

TOBACCO—Havana leaf tobacco, in store, for sale by
J M CAVALLERO, 32 Old Levee

HAVANA SWEET SEGARS, in store, for sale by
J M CAVALLERO, 32 Old Levee

MADEIRA WINE—In bottles, for sale by
SCHMIDT & CO, 68 Bienville st.

BASKETS—3 point Ural or Duffels, for sale by
SCHMIDT & CO, 68 Bienville st.

SALERATUS—20 bbls Bicarbonate, for sale by
TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st.

GLASS—French window glass of all sizes, for sale by
SCHMIDT & Co, 68 Bienville st.

TOBACCO—50 bbls Virginia chewing tobacco for sale by
T J ALBERT, 32 St Louis st.

PORK—25 bbls French which we warrant superior, for sale by
J ALBERT, 32 St Louis st.

DRIED BEEF—3 bbls sup, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st.

CHEESE—150 boxes sup, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st.

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st.

HAMS—25 bbls cured, for sale by
H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st.

CLARET WINE—50 cases Bas Medoc claret, for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

MADEIRA—8 bales pickled, black and white, for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

CHEESE—18 tons, for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

CORKS—8 boxes corks in bed, 1 to 6 wide long, for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

BUTTER—20 kegs fresh in store and for sale by
T TOBY & BOGERT, 74 Camp st.

HAVILTON STRIPES—30 bales in store, for sale by
TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st.

BRASS—50 brass bedsteads just received, for sale by
WM J BRYAN & Co, 36 Commerce st.

CORDIAL—24 half bales velvet bottle cordial for sale by
A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 82 Bienville st.

PUMPS—500 bbls in bar order, landing and in store, for sale by
WM J BRYAN & Co, 36 Commerce st.

COTTONADES—30 cases, in store, for sale by
TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30 barrels and 50 half barrels, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee st.

PORK—50 drums fresh smyrna, for sale by
FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee st.

MACKEREL, No 3—40 bbls in store, for sale by
PETERS & MILLARD.

BOSTON HATS—40 cases fashionable and broad brim hats, for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

WOOL HATS—30 cases black hats, and for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st.

CIDER—5 bbls superior quality, for sale by
PORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st.

WINE—50 boxes Bordeaux claret, for sale by
PORDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st.

BUCKETS—50 boxes mahogany buckets, extra heavy, for sale by
PEET & MORTON, 17 Chartres st.

PIPE WINE—50 boxes Bordeaux claret, for sale by
AUG MOLIERE, 30 St Louis st.

PORT WINE—50 cases Port wine, for sale by
AUG MOLIERE, 30 St Louis st.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS
TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 30, 1844.

FROM TEXAS.

We mentioned yesterday the arrival of the steam packet *Neptune*, as we were about going to press. On looking over the papers we do not find many items of importance. An American vessel has been seized at Sabine and with her cargo, retained for adjudication, for an attempt to evade the revenue laws by carrying a cargo of 300 bales of Texas cotton to New Orleans without having cleared at the Customhouse.

Present a wreck were found a few days ago on Bolivar point, which lead to the belief that the schooner *Galveston* of Galveston, had foundered or capsized, on her way to New Orleans. The following persons were on board: Captain Ricketts, the mate and three hands. Passengers, Midshipman Bryant, Mr. Degeurs, wife and child, Mr. Klein and a German female, name unknown.

The revenue collected at Galveston for the last quarter is nearly $55,000, of more than double the amount collected at the same period last year. The finances of the country are said to be in a healthy condition, and rigid economy will in a few years release the government from its pecuniary embarrassments.

Between the years 1842 and 1843, 274 vessels entered and 265 cleared at the different ports of Texas—of these, the greater number belonged to Texians and the next greatest, to the United States.

The President of Texas is said to be secretly, if not openly, in favor of the annexation of Texas.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EDUCATION.—The Rev. Dr. MACAULEY, will deliver tonight a preliminary lecture on education, at half-past seven o'clock, at Mr. Clapp's Church. The public are invited to attend. The subject is one of the highest interest and importance, and will doubtless be treated by Dr. M., in a manner commensurate with its gravity.

☞ James Cavenaugh was arrested yesterday by the officers of the Second Municipality, charged with stealing a quantity of lead from the Levee.

SUPPOSED A THIEF.—James Bird *alias* Bush, was yesterday brought before Recorder Genius, charged with stealing a new leather trunk from the store of H H Ansela, No 82, Common street. He was remanded for further examination.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon, Captain Daniel Clark, of the Second Company of Native American cadets, met with a serious accident while on a pleasure excursion a short distance from the city. While standing on a bench in the act of loading his gun, it slipped through his hands, and in endeavoring to grasp it, one of the barrels exploded, blowing off both of his thumbs, the charge passing upward, slightly wounding him in the face, one of the shot passing through his chin and another through his hose.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in Bagatelle street, between Crapes and Grout, streets, in the Third Municipality, which consumed six or eight wooden tenements.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Wallack's Benefit and last appearance, is fixed for this evening, on which occasion he will appear in his original character of Alessandro Massaroni, in the drama of the *Brigand*, and as Martin Hayward, in the drama of the *Rent Day*. Miss Randolph, who by the way, bids fair to be one a charming little actress, also appears as Colin, in the farce of Nature and Philosophy.

☞ The examination of the pupils of the Public Schools of the Second Municipality, commenced yesterday morning and will be continued every day until Friday next.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Tobin Frank Norris, charged with stealing a horse and buggy from Mr Gassette's livery stable, was committed for detail in default of $1,000 for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

Jose Domingo, for shooting at and wounding Mr E Depas, gave bail to the sum of $1,500 for his appearance before the the Criminal Court.

James Fitzgerald, for stabbing N P Dallas, on the night of the 26th, at No 34 New Levee. Ordered to find bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance before the Court.

George Lay, charged with robbing the sugar store of Jose Domingo, in the St Charles Exchange. Committed to prison, in default of bail, in the sum of $1,000, for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

Luthey Jordan, arrested under the same charge.—Examination postponed until this morning.

Mary Sullivan, arrested upon the charge of setting fire to the house No 4, Diamond Row, on Tchoupitoulas street, and occupied by Mrs Shaw, was committed to prison to await her trial before the Criminal Court. A lad named James Harries, who was sleeping in the house, testified that he was awakened about midnight by the noise made by the prisoner (who was in a state of intoxication) threatening to burn up the house and all its inmates. Upon entering the kitchen, he discovered the table and oil to be on fire, and the prisoner adding some light wood to a pile, which was burning under the table.

P J McHugh, charged with Arson.—Examination postponed until Monday next.

A GENEROUS THIEF.—Captain Winter, on Sunday morning, received through the Postoffice, two letters containing four promissory notes of $600 each, and several other valuable papers, being the same delivered to J S Dufourcat, as being lost or stolen a few days since, in the Bank of Louisiana. Nothing was said in either of the letters in way of explanation, but the words "twenty-five dollars reward," that being the amount offered by the loser for their recovery.

☞ Were indebted to the steamer *Belle of the West* or late Louisville papers.

OHIO.—The Hon. DAVID SPANGLER, declines the nomination for Governor, in Ohio, on the ground that his private affairs demanded his entire attention.

☞ Ex-Governor GILMER it is said, has recently proved that if the presidential contest is narrowed down to the naked question of Clay or Van Buren, he must go for Clay. The example of Mr. Rives seems to prove contagious.

☞ The New York and Philadelphia papers are filled with accounts of murders and suicides, many of them of a revolting nature. We suppose our readers will not be sorry to be spared these disgusting details.

TALBOT OLDHAM, of Louisville, Kentucky, who killed Wm. Benham, in a duelo in that city, in October last; died recently at Havana.

A YOUNG MAN named DOTY, recently shot his brother by accident, in Gairard county, Ky.

A Mr. THOMAS LONG, of Lowndes county, Ala., was stabbed a few days since, by a man named Pearce, and died in two or three hours after. Pearce was immediately arrested. The case appears to be one of premeditated assassination.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION in Maryland, takes place on the 14th February. The District Bill was arranged with such rigid impartiality by the whigs, that its districts are decidedly whig, two more than probably democratic, and two doubtful and liable to be carried by either party.

COL. JOHNSON *declined*.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* says: It is rumored that Col. R. M. Johnson has authorized Col. Saulsbury, who is now at Harrisburg, to withdraw his name from the list of Presidential candidates, for the purpose of creating greater union and harmony in the Democratic ranks.

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1844.

Gentlemen,—The Senate this morning passed the House Bill, appropriating $40,500 to make up a deficit in the fund for invalid pensions, spent some time on Mr Tallmadge's bill for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and then went into Executive session and rejected the nomination of Isaac Hill as Head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in the Navy Department—he having obtained but eleven votes.

The House was occupied during the whole day in debating the subject of internal improvement, growing out of Mr. Thomasson's resolution, and which was discussed yesterday and the day previous. Mr Weller having the floor, occupied his hour in condemning Mr Stewart and others who had spoken, and in pouring out upon the Whigs, generally, coarse epithets and wholesale charges, having done which, with a magnanimity unprecedented, he dodged behind the *previous* question, which he called probably to cut off reply. By this course, however, he only keeps the rods longer in pickle, the application of which he is destined to feel sooner or later.

The previous question was *seconded*, for the party will always come to the relief of one of their men when called upon, and the main question was put. The reconsideration was ordered—Ayes, 85—Noes 77.

Mr Vinton of Ohio, then took the floor, and maintained as an argument of much perspicuity and force, the so unusual power of Congress to make appropriations for improving the navigation of all navigable rivers in the United States, desirable, as he contended, from the authority given by the Constitution to regulate commerce generally, and between the States. He repudiated the idea that we derived the power of improving the navigation of the Mississippi, and other western rivers from the Ordinance of 1787, establishing the North West Territory, as Mr Hounes yesterday contended. Mr. V. was listened to with respectful attention, and in his speech was he indulged to command. Mr Hounes was a member of the Legislature, in the collect, many years ago, and is long in his demeanor and style of address—so that both, the manner which belonged to the old school of the Chiles, the Calhounes, the Lowndes, the Pinkneys, &c—delicately and exquisitely which make a strong contrast with the manners of a Weller, a Kennedy, a Dean, and other members of the modern school.

Mr Hounes of Illinois, followed Mr Vinton, and disclaimed for the Western democrats the national legislation, Henry Wash-jed-jed, he said, was altogether too appropriate to us, and should be made the purpose of improving harps and harbors in aid of commerce. For himself, he would make but what was justly his—He was unwilling to see his son and the sons of the others who join an union alone, or his treated with partial favor—He was in favor of acting upon some system, and of for each section withdrawing for itself. He spoke of the importance of the western waters, of the rapid growth of the Valley of the Mississippi, and of the future greatness, and of its business, she asked nothing that was not strictly her due.

Mr Barnard spoke an hour chiefly in reply to Mr Holmes and Mr Kennedy, and upon the general subject of internal improvements. Mr Kennedy said that in some respects the gentleman had improved upon him. Mr Barnard had said that no work ever issued from the printing press so bad as his speech—Mr. K. said that he was ready to meet him at any time before the people of his district, but he should tell the gentleman that he came there prepared to say such things as he did here, he would get pitched into a pretty sight more than he has *rode on a rail*.

Mr Barnard said he supposed it was the member to his constituents on that subject. He should have no fear of going into the gentleman's district, and arguing this subject with his constituents. He did not believe there were at Brandon any member represented in part by Mr. K. who would say that he was a man who behaved their under sense and reason, in the manner indicated—he did not believe there was a district in the United States, the people of which were more intelligent and free from all causes of error and fraud, and who required, that he should be elected to represent them.

Mr Cave Johnson was saying to the Journal of Commerce, in Washington, that he had given to Mr Clerk an amendment he had spoken of and upon, just now sent it to the Clerk. Mr Johnson objected. Mr H. said he had offered it to the committee having charge of the bill, to send it as an amendment to the Clerk, but stretch the gentleman would not take advantage of that circumstance and prevent his from doing what he had and arrived, and he hoped the gentleman would not be so strict.

Mr Johnson was more adamantine, although appealed to upon all sides, and called for the previous question on the pending amendment. Mr Hunter then moved to lay the amendment adopted—which requires the committee to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation, &c., instead of the rising three propriety to insert it in the Appropriation Bill.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, yesterday reported the Navy, the Fortification and the Pension Appropriation Bills.

Amount appropriated for Navy, about	$5,500,000
Fortifications,	500,000
Pensions,	917,000
	$6,967,000

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution calling for the information, reports to the House the following statement, exhibiting the value of imports and exports during the year ending Sept. 1843:

IMPORTS.		
Value free of duty,	$17,876,961	
Paying duty,	43,789,254	
Total,		$61,666,215
EXPORTS.		
Foreign merchandise free of duty,	$7,255,341	
Paying duty,	1,351,430	
		$8,606,771
Domestic produce,		99,994,494
		$108,601,265

HAWKEYE.

P. S. The Navy Department, it is said, has been tendered to Mr Gilmer, of Virginia.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE ON THE POLL TAX—CONTINUED.

FRIDAY, January 26th, 1844.

Mr Robertson said he was so unfortunate as not to be present at the debate upon the bill, which took place on Friday and Wednesday, he, however, heard the concluding remarks of the honorable gentleman from Orleans, and the eloquent and able argument of the gentleman from Orleans, and he was happy to be able to concede with him in opinion upon this important bill. He could not be deaved that this gentleman belonged to the party whose principles he (Mr R) was taught to hate and abominate, but he could feel that on this occasion the gentleman of St Charles Parish was paying the tribute to virtue, and was bringing forward the principles of a Washington and a Jefferson, and he would feel that he was under some obligations to vote for, or to big the measure, if he had not been, and had entertained upon the rights and privileges of a freeman—or he is ready to vote for the best person who will flatter his vanity in asking his vote; is not time, Sir, to abolish the Constitution—is it not in the power of this instrument, exercising so undue and corrupt influence upon him demoralizing his subjects. He believed that the last two clauses would not be generally received by this bill, for they had already been, or would become published—then he said—that the tax laws were those who were generally benefitted by the bill, they were generally speaking, intelligent, high-minded and educated, belonging to the learned professions—or honest mechanics, who were industriously toiling for a good livelihood; it was observed to-day, that any thing could be secured from such persons. Is it possible that gentlemen can be found upon this floor, in an age like this, an age in which all the talk of doing good to the people, of the rights of man—an age of free principles, in which, step by step are daily progressing, and showing, beyond the cavil of a doubt, that which was, and though to be, a fiction, is now, and will be, a fact, that government, is at present, that have in the Legislative hall of Louisiana, in an enlightened and regulated government, that an unequal tax on property in the shape of a small piece of land not larger than the palm of your hand, that a tax of $1,500 upon a man because it is more intelligent than superior to his fellow-citizens, who are not so fortunate; but gentlemen are afraid that the city will rule the rest of the State; he, for one, had no such fears—on the contrary, he believed that your people of New Orleans? have not the large property, what did he find? why, Sir, that any person who owned ten horses, mares, mules, and perhaps jackasses, had a right to vote, and he left it to the philosophy of that honorable gentleman to determine which had the greatest influence upon the destiny of his country—the ass, or the jackass. The member from Sherrill said that property was a thing accorded by the laws of war; in the attainment of riches, men often sacrificed the finer feelings of the heart, they become pordid, mean, narrow hearted, and life and liberty are attributes conferred upon him by nature and nature's God. The same gentleman had said, that the only legitimate object of legislation was the protection of property, life and liberty; but the gentleman has misplaced three distinct and primary objects of government; that gentleman had placed property first, but if he would refer to the preamble of the Constitution of his State, he would there learn from the order in which they were placed, in what estimation they were held, as it regards their relative importance by the framers of that instrument. It says: "We, the Representatives, &c., in order to secure to all the citizens thereof the enjoyment of the right of life, liberty and property, do ordain and establish the following Constitution." Here, then, Sir, life is placed first, liberty next, and property last in the very lowest scale of such constitutional and legislative support. Sir, I had hoped it would ever remain, in a republican government.

Mr Wade said he remarked that in order to expose the absurdity urged by the gentleman from Bienville (Mr Robertson) of the principle were carried out, the man who came were as the minority of the European abominend, with total deprivation upon the sacrifice of our life and property, would be allowed to vote. He merely mentioned this as a proof of the legitimate tendency and absolute absurdity of the opinions advanced by that gentleman. He was then for the principle of the equal privilege of a vote, should be identified with us, should have a stake and interest in the state. He did not advocate a property qualification. He would be seen in the Legislature, as a man of an individual suffrage in its broad extent and latitude. The bill before the House was intended to restrict suffrage. Did not the constitution of every state require that a man should be twenty-one years of age, that he should be a citizen of the United States and should have had a certain residence? These restrictions were established, because it was evident that some persons were unfit for the exercise of the franchise. The only dull reason to oppose between men there was no limit to the extent to which suffrage should be pushed, and this he regretted, was a matter for the government to settle.

Mr Mouton with alluded to the misunderstanding of the point, journals upon his remarks. He intended that press was not to be considered the month piece of this House. He denied being opposed to the tenancy purchase of the population. He was opposed to the doctrine of any intelligent man who had not intelligence enough to comprehend the principles of our government. A poor illiterate man, remarked Mr Wadsworth, was as dangerous to the republic as any other man. But with the increase of population, the increase of intelligence would be diffused, and that he is not more ignorant in knowing precisely what ought to be done with a free government, than the majority in Louisiana. He contended that the cultivators have been only represented in the Legislature, and that the interests of the state require a legislation which would not be advantageous to the cultivators, and then there would be no need of the protection of the planters, and that in favor of some particular sections, and thing which by daily and constantly jarring against the power of the state, would have again in some instances, times when everything appeared in the congress room, when banks were created, and when the state was in a state of prosperity, and when at Baton Rouge or at Jackson. What would be the consequence? Why that the speculators—the men that were who made the state—would be induced to resort to the seat of government so as to obtain a charter for their enterprise, or to obtain a loan, or to obtain a bank corporation, for the establishment of which, the Legislature would be importuned. They would naturally come to the seat of government, and what would be the consequence? Why that the Legislature would be induced to stand what were their duties and what were the great interests of the state, and what was the great interest of the state. And how probably would the state have acted, one which was extremely concerned would escape therefrom? Why, it would be with difficulty and pain that it would be induced to give the power of the state to government, who were not identified with us. There was no liberty in allowing the swarm of European abominations to come to us, to vote, to annul the liberties of the bill who argue in favor of the protection of life and liberty before that of property, would permit the man who lands on the levee for the first time, to vote for the legislature of this state—such at least were the legitimate deductions from their doctrines.

Mr Taylor observed that he would not examine the bill at length, but would simply reply to a few of the objections urged against its passage. The gentleman from St Mary had tried to alarm the tenantry of the House by a tax of 10,000 abolitionists absorbing our institutions. Did he not know that such a union was fallacious and ridiculous. When a native of Europe come among us, he must remain one year before he can be a citizen of the United States. Suppose a nation of 10,000 abolitionists visiting us, he would tell the member just now would dare to put the foot on our soil. The venerable Mr Adams, who was so much afraid to visit the south lest he should be lynched. No sir, they would not come, and if they did come, they would have too prudent a regard for their safety to avow abolitionist sentiments. The threat was in every respect an idle view. There was another view of the subject. Nine-tenths of the state are now under the present laws, and if the Constitution is to suppose that the remaining tenth when enfranchised, would or would subvert our institutions. Great objection had been made to foreign influence. The bill was brought forward in the interests of foreigners. Would have been supposed. When the united Washington led an armies to victory, and when Lafayette, Kosciusko and Pulaski, left their home and fought for our liberty. Who fired up every of the British and well disciplined regiments which shown our rear? The French, Spaniard, Hungarian and Pole, who fought all the privilege of a vote, should be identified with us, should have a stake and interest in the state. He did not advocate a property qualification. He would be seen in the Legislature, as a man of an individual suffrage in its broad extent and latitude. The bill before the House was intended to restrict suffrage. Did not the constitution of every state require that a man should be twenty-one years of age, that he should be a citizen of the United States and should have had a certain residence? These restrictions were established, because it was evident that some persons were unfit for the exercise of the franchise. The only dull reason to oppose between men there was no limit to the extent to which suffrage should be pushed, and this he regretted, was a matter for the government to settle.

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