The New-Orleans Bee.

No 81: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES — NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1844. — VOL XVII—WHOLE NO 1315

STEAM PACKETS.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—The well known fast-running steamer LEVI WELLS, Goodrich master, is now ready to receive freight at the foot of Gentil street, and will leave this day, Monday, 8th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. taking freight and passengers for St. Martinville, New Iberia, Pecout Landing, Franklin, Centreville, Patterssonville, Berwick's Bay, Bayou Boeuf, and all intermediate landings on the Teche and Atchafalaya. For further particulars apply on board or at

JOHN HALL, 1 Front Levee

FOR ST. MARTINVILLE—The well known fast running steam-r PATRICK HENRY, R. J. Dorsey, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings on Tuesday 9th April at 10 o'clock, a. m. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

F J FAVY & Co, 13 Gentil street

FOR ST. LOUIS—The splendid passenger steamer CASPIAN, Captain E. S. Freeland, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 4 o'clock P M. For freight or passage having fine accommodations apply to

JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

FOR ST LOUIS, ALT N and the ILLINOIS RIVER—The fast running steamer CONGRESS, Capt Marsh, is expected here, and will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage, apply to

HARTWELL RIDDER & CARMAN, agents, 24 Poydras

Splendid New Orleans and St Louis Packet

Passenger steamer J M WHITE, Capt Jas M Converse. This elegant, new and fast running boat will leave for Saint Louis, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, having accommodations unsurpassed by any boat afloat, apply to

J R SHAW & Co, Agents. 24 Poydras st.

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid fast running passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, Captain John C Swon, will leave on her next trip for the above and all intermediate ports, on Saturday, the 13th April, at 4 o'clock, p m. For freight or passage having accommodations unsurpassed by any boat afloat, apply to

JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents

SULTANA FOR LOUISVILLE—The steamer SULTANA, R Pease master, will positively leave for Louisville, and intermediate landings on Sunday the 14th April, at 10 o'clock A M.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and others will find a plan of the cabins and can engage state-rooms at the office of the agents.

L V HUBBARD & CO, 91 Tchoupitoulas

UNITED STATES MAIL.—SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET For the Coast, Dauphinsville, Paquemine, Bayou Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo and Bayou Sara.

The splendid Double Engines steamer (Evans' Safety Guard) BRILLIANT, Capt Hart, will leave New Orleans every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and Bayou Sara every Monday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A M., starting early next morning.

The fast and elegant Packet Boat Louisiana, Capt Jas Wolfe, will go to Point Coupée and Tunica, as usual.

The rate of passage is the same as charged by all the Packets running the Coast.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

WM A TWEEDY, 86 Gravier st

The attention of the public is called to this boat. The hull, engines and furniture are entirely new; has Great Patent Safety Valves to prevent explosions of boilers; also, a Fire Engine and Hose; an Iron Hurricane Deck to prevent fire, and steers with Iron Chains; and is provided with a Life Boat that will carry 70 to 80 persons. Neither money or time have been spared to give safety, speed, comfort and splendor, and the proprietors have no hesitation in offering their boat to the public as the best boat ever in the trade.

NOTICE.

REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate ports.

The fine steamer FAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as follows: The Fame will sail from New Orleans every Wednesday at 8 o'clock a. m. and from Balisseway Friday, at 7 a. m., and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Merchants and planters can depend on her punctual sailing. For freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at hour fixed.

Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

JACQUES LAROSE, Agent, 91 Old Levee.

P.S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame to Mr. Jacques Larose, takes this method to inform the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips on the 1st April.

FOR NEW YORK—To sail on Wednesday 10th April—New York and New Orleans Line of Packets—The New and splendid very fast sailing regular packet brig LONG ISLAND, Captain D Howell, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged and on board, will sail as above. For the freight of the bales of cotton or bale thereof or passage having fine accommodations, apply to the master on board, opposite the Public Square, or to

FOBDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

FOR NEW YORK—Tuesday 23 April—The regular packet sailing regular packet ship OWEGO, Capt. D Wood, being nearly provided for, will sail as above. For freight of 100 to 150 bales cotton or thereof, or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to

FOBDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

FOR PHILADELPHIA—HAVRE—The fast sailing regular packet barque SARAH HAND, Capt Bailey, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

TOBY & BOGART

FOR HAVRE.—The A 1 very fast sailing ship BORNHOLM, Capt Thompson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight of 300 bales cotton, or passage, having good accommodation, apply to

LEVI H GALE, 91 Common st.

ISAAC ADAMS

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Iron Safes, and Sterns' Patent Balances, 76 Magazine street.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLAND, Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods, ALSO DEALERS IN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND ALL KINDS OF NEGRO WOOLENS AND COTTONS, 7 Fleurieu place.

H. De Goer, Paris. J. Riffland, New Orleans. jn 1 New Orleans No. 36 Chartres street.

SAMUEL TOBY, Commission Merchant, New York. 39b

PORT WINE—in pipes, half pipes and barrels, for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee.

SMYRNA FIGS—700 drums in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee.

BLANKETS—3 point Gray or blankets, for sale by GEO. GREEN & BRO. 92 Gravier.

BIRSTONE—6 casks brimstone, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier st

CLARET WINE—Superior wine in house, pints and quarts, for sale by J ALBERT, 28 St Louis

GRUYERE CHEESE—3 casks gruyere cheese for sale by J ALBERT, 28 St Louis

LARD—100 brls, and 200 kegs, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

TALLOW—18 brls, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

BEEF—30 tierces dried beef, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

COFFEE—198 bags Rio coffee, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

DRY GOODS—20 tierces in store for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

PORK—200 brls, all qualities at inspection, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & CO, 24 Poydras

SAL RATUS in bbls and half bbls for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

LONDON MUSTARD—40 kegs in store for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

COFFEE—600 bags Havana coffee for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 36 Old Levee

LARD—in barrels and kegs, landing and for sale by R W MILLIGAN & Co, 36 Poydras

BACON—Hams and shoulders, landing and for sale by R W MILLIGAN & Co, 36 Poydras

PORK—Clear, mess, M O and prime pork, for sale by R W MILLIGAN & Co, 36 Poydras

LARD—100 kegs lard on board for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 34 Tchoupitoulas

COFFEE—Laguayra coffee for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bonville

EXCHANGE on Havana, by J M LAPEYRE, 29 St Louis

BEEF—300 brls prime and mess beef for sale by PRICE & FROST, 36 Poydras

NEW ORLEANS RUM, in store, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

FIRE PROOF SAFE—approved pattern, for sale by PRICE & FROST, 36 Magazine

ANISETTE—100 baskets fine and superior champain for sale by NUMA LACOSTE, 103 Royal

CORKS—100,000 Long and Short assorted sizes for sale by NUMA LACOSTE, 103 Royal

HAVANA STARCH in store and for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

INDIGO—10 ceroons Guatemala in store and for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

WHITE LEAD—2,000 kegs pure No 1 for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

WINDOW GLASS—2,000 box assorted sizes for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

HAVANA SWEET MEATS in store, for sale by E. TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

NEW BEDFORD SPERM CANDLES in store, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

HAVANA COFFEE—In store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SOAP—20 box extra No 1, for sale by FIELD & CO, 30 Old Levee

ASSORTED PICKLES—20 bbls for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

RAISINS—1,000 box "boxes" for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

SPERM CANDLES—200 boxes, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

DRUGGIST'S GLASSWARE—10 box for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 O d L evee

COFFEE—Laguayra coffee, for sale by SCHMIDT & CO.

MARSEILLES WINE—For sale by O H MIESEGAES, 34 Old Levee

PACKING YARN—of superior quality, for sale by SHULTZ, BADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

BACON—50 cases sides and sugar cured hams for sale by SHULTZ, BADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

LARD—1,000 kegs, for sale by SHULTZ, BADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

FLOUR—2,000 bbls superfine, choice brands, for sale by SHULTZ, BADDEN & LEACH, 26 Poydras

BARLEY WHISKEY—Old, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

BROOMS—120 doz, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

SUGARS—White, yellow Havana sugars in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 81 Old Levee

HAVANA SUGAR—Superior white for sale by L CANTIN, 40 Gravier

PORK—300 barrels mess and clear pork, for sale by R W MILLIGAN & Co, 36 Poydras

LARD—300 barrels and kegs, for sale by R W MILLIGAN & Co, 36 Poydras

BACON—Hams and shoulders, for sale by R W MILLIGAN & Co, 36 Poydras

FLOUR—Superfine, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING APRIL 8, 1844.

☞ The Mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

THE IMPEACHMENT—THE RESULT.

We trust there is nothing savage in the emotions we feel at the verdict of the Senate, upon the trial of Judge Elliott. We acknowledge a gratification, amounting almost to exultation, at the stern decree of the Court of Impeachment; yet, if we know ourselves, the feeling is not mixed with any alloy of vengance. We contemplate the issue of this trial, as a great moral triumph—as vindicating the law and asserting the supremacy of the eternal principles of justice and honor—a trial the more conspicuous and exalted from the difficulties that surround this mode of investigating public offences, and the more creditable to Senators on account of the firmness with which they resisted insidious and fascinating appeals to their prejudices and party predilections.

The issue of this investigation will redound to the credit and character of the State. The people have reason to be proud of representatives who can discard considerations of a personal and party complexion in the performance of a painful and responsible task. It is a severe duty to drag from high station, a functionary of the law and brand the sign of infamy upon the bone of his forehead. It takes the stamper attributes of human nature to the uttermost, to meet with becoming firmness a proposition to blot from the scroll of honorable men a name emblazoned upon it, to reverse the shield and escutcheon of a once trusted public officer and make him the reproach and scorn of mankind.

However bitter the duty, it has been performed; however repugnant the task, it is accomplished. The blow has been stricken; but with the sword of the law. Justice, vindicated in her great office, holds the balances with a firmer hand. The judicial ermine has been made clean. The sanctuary has been purified, as with fire.

The trial occupied about two weeks—the Senate devoting itself exclusively to that duty. The witnesses in the case were at hand, the papers produced in evidence, were within the ready reach of the parties. Every indulgence was allowed to the accused. The investigation had before the House of Representatives, a few weeks ago, enabled him to fortify himself on all points it was possible to defend. The members of the Senate applied themselves with patient diligence to the understanding of the cause, and all the proceedings of the court were characterized by fairness and an imposing solemnity. The counsel for Judge ELLIOTT were untiring in their efforts to save him. Legal subtlety and impassioned declamation were employed to procure his acquittal. They resorted to party politics to destroy the force of evidence. A higher obligation than party rested upon the court. The members of the Senate who sat upon the case were, nearly two to one, of the democratic party, and every device within the ingenuity of experienced casuists, assisted by the eloquence of an eloquent attorney of the same faith as the majority, was improved to supplant the claims of justice by political interests. But, to the honor of the Senate be it said, these appeals fell upon minds occupied with higher thoughts and engaged in nobler objects.—They were listened to, because they were fervently made, but rejected because they were unsound. The people, the law and truth were higher and sublimer than eloquence—facts were more potent than sophistry, and the obligations of duty sacred above all things.

There were four articles of impeachment, and the vote on each was as follows:

Article 1.—That the said Benjamin C. Elliott, Judge of the City Court of Lafayette—a Court of Record established by the laws of the State of Louisiana, for a long time, to wit: from the 2nd day of March 1841 to the year 1844, under and by virtue of the power and authority vested in the said Court as a Court of Record by the acts of the Congress of the U. S. taken in contravention of and exercised jurisdiction in a large number of cases to the number of seventeen hundred and forty-eight or thereabout in which alien applied to be naturalized: That by the law of the State of Louisiana constituting the said City Court it was made the duty of the Judge thereof to appoint a Clerk to keep and preserve the records and proceedings of the Court in conformity to law and that it was the duty of the said Judge, but that the said Benjamin C. Elliott, judge, as aforesaid, unmindful of the solemn duties of his station, and in utter disregard of his oath of office, has grossly and culpably neglected and failed to discharge the duty imposed on him by law to cause the records and proceedings of the said Court to be kept and preserved in conformity to law, and under his direction in respect to all the acts and proceedings of the said Court under the naturalization laws of the United States.

GUILTY—Messrs. Armant, Bernard, Carter, Downs, Dupré, Garcia, Livaudais, Morse, Slidell, Sparrow and Walker—11.

NOT GUILTY—Messrs. Davidson, Lacoste and Ledoux—2

Article 2.—That said Benjamin C. Elliott, Judge as aforesaid, regardless of truth and duty, and contrary to the sacred obligation by which he stood bound faithfully and impartially to discharge all the duties imposed on him, unlawfully and corruptly caused and permitted 18 certificates purporting to be certificates of naturalization, or judgments entered in legal form on the records of the said Court of the City of Lafayette, by Abner Phelps the Clerk thereof, from the 2d day of March 1841 to the 4th of January 1844, in fraud of the naturalization laws of the United States, to the subversion of the policy of the United States, and to the great danger of the people—that the said Benjamin C. Elliott, Judge as aforesaid, well knowing the said pretended certificates to be false, and that there was no minute or judgment entered in record in said Court to authorize or warrant the issuance of said certificates.

GUILTY.—Armant, Bernard, Carter, Downs, Dupré, Garcia, Livaudais, Morse, Slidell, Sparrow—10.

NOT GUILTY.—Davidson, Lacoste, Ledoux, Walker —4.

ARTICLE 3.—That the said Benjamin C. Elliott, Judge as aforesaid, has unlawfully and corruptly permitted the clerk of the said Abner Phelps, the Clerk of the City Court of the City of Lafayette, to issue under the seal of the said Court at various times from the 2d day of March, 1841, to the 1st day of January, 1844, fraudulent certificates of naturalization to a large number of aliens, to wit, 1,748, or thereabout, not entitled to be admitted, and not admitted to citizenship; that among these certificates were:

Here follow 19 Specifications.

That in no one of the above specified cases were the necessary qualifications to enable the applicant to become a citizen of the United States, proved in the manner and form, and by the legal number of duly qualified and competent witnesses, to have been possessed by such applicant—nor was there in any one of the said cases a judgment of the said City Court of the City of Lafayette, recorded in legal form and recorded—nor were the forms of legal forms and requisites of the acts of Congress complied with.

That the said Benjamin C Elliott, Judge as aforesaid, in many of the above mentioned cases, to wit: in the cases of Antonio Bernard, S B Rabin, J Davis, F Teglia, Jerro. A Garcia, J Monis, and others, was in Court, and participating in the issuing the aforesaid false certificates to aliens not entitled to them; and that by permitting the Clerk of the said Court to issue such certificates, and by participating in their issue, the said Benjamin C Elliott, Judge as aforesaid, has countenanced, practiced and sanctioned a fraud upon the naturalization laws of the United States, to the overthrow of law, the disgrace of judicial power, the corruption of morals, and to the endangerment of good order and public liberty.

GUILTY—Armant, Bernard, Carter, Downs, Dupré, Garcia, Livaudais, Morse, Slidell, Sparrow, Walker, —11.

NOT GUILTY—Davidson, Lacoste, Ledoux—3.

ARTICLE 4.—That the said Benjamin C Elliott, judge as aforesaid, caused and permitted 237 of the aforesaid false certificates of naturalization to be issued on the 21st day of September, 1843, in favor of aliens not entitled to be admitted to citizenship; and that, in manifesting the issue of them, as well as of the other certificates of naturalization, the said Benjamin C. Elliott was instigated and moved by a corrupt love of lucre, and a desire of unlawful gain, and that he has corruptly and unlawfully received at various times and from several persons, divers sums of money for the certificates of naturalization, illegally issued from his court during the past three years.

GUILTY—Armant, Bernard, Carter, Downs, Dupré, Garcia, Livaudais, Morse, Slidell, Sparrow—10.

NOT GUILTY—Davidson, Lacoste, Ledoux, Walker —4.

A resolution was then passed by the unanimous vote of the Court, removing him from his office, and declaring it vacant from the 5th day of April.

The gentlemen who voted *not guilty* on the 2d and 3d articles qualified their votes, so as not to embrace the whole of the specifications. Hence the consistency of the final vote.

A resolution was adopted by a majority of 9 to 5 to the effect that the judgment of the Court was not to be regarded as an expression of the opinion of the members as to the validity or invalidity of the certificates issued by Judge ELLIOTT. This resolution is by no means to be construed into a sanction of the legality of the certificates, but as merely stating that that was not a distinct question before the Court: There can be no doubt that, if that point had been a substantive proposition before them, what the decision would have been. The vote on the 3d article is conclusive.

A further resolution was adopted, granting six days to those who dissented from the majority, to enter their protest in writing.

The law is justified, and the people rejoice.

The gentleman managers, who conducted the on the part of the House of Representatives the impeachment of Judge ELLIOTT, deserve the thanks of all good men. They have merited the reward of public applause. Where all have distinguished themselves for ability and zeal, it might be invidious to mention particular instances of power and eloquence, but we cannot refrain from noticing Mr. HENT's splendid argument in concluding the prosecution. It was a tower of reason, adorned by magnificent ornaments, which strengthened whilst they beautified the structure.

A Communication from the Church Wardens Establishment is delayed until to-morrow, for want of room.

The Crescent estimates the number of Elliott votes given at the late election at one hundred and ninety-nine, and contends that had they all been cast for Mr. FARRET, Mr. MORTMOT would still have a majority of five. Admitting the premises to be true, the conclusion is erroneous—for 1799 votes were deducted from Mr. MORTMOT's vote, it would be reduced to 1,717, and if added to Mr. FARRET's vote, it would be increased to 1,911—which would give the latter a majority of 194.—As to Mr. FARRET's obtaining one-third of the Elliott votes, every body knows that of those which were stamped and counted, the proportion was about one whig to two locofocos, and it may be reasonably inferred that this proportion prevailed among all that description of votes.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF ORLEANS—We perceive by the Washington papers, that our worthy fellow citizen M. J. CUCULLIE, Esq. has been confirmed by the Senate, as Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—On Saturday last a man named John Tinney was brought before the Recorder, charged with assaulting and beating a man named Clark with his fist and coming him on the head with a cotton hook. The wounded man was sent to the Hospital for medical aid, and upon being pronounced out of danger, Finney was released upon bail to appear this morning before the Recorder, where the whole affair will be properly investigated.

Joseph Radcliff, charged with stealing a box of jewelry from Mr. Pool, was remanded until this morning for further examination.

George Murray, Samuel Dwyer and James Hendricks, charged with beating a stevedore on board of an English brig, were remanded until this morning.

Charles McMullen, for biting off the nose of James Reardon pleaded guilty and was sent to the Criminal Court for trial.

Alexander Mount, for stealing a trunk containing $95 in money and a quantity of clothing from a passenger on board the steamer "Ambassador," was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Workhouse.

John Hughes, Timothy O'Flinn, Robert Lawson, John Wheelan and William Thompson, were sentenced to thirty days confinement in the Workhouse on the charge of vagrancy.

CONCERT.—The public will, we trust, repair en masse this evening to the Concert given by the French Society of Beneficence, in aid of the Orphans of this City. If the motive of charity were insufficient to secure the presence of a numerous auditory, the mere fact that madame CINTI DAMOREAU and Mons. ARTOT have volunteered their powerful aid ought to induce every musical *dilettante* to go. It is not often that opportunities occur of listening to the delicious vocal and instrumental execution of these gifted artists.

INQUEST.—Coroner Davis, yesterday morning, held an inquest upon the body of Henry Keefer, a German, who was found drowned in the river, opposite the Orleans Cotton Press. The deceased had been employed as a sailor on board a Bremen vessel, and was accidentally drowned about five weeks since. Verdict accordingly.

FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in a house occupied by Martin Blache, Esq., in Bourbon street, between St. Anne and Dumaine. It was speedily got under, before much damage had been done.

Mr. GUYAT, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Clay Club, has sent us a communication to reply to the *Courier* of Saturday. We are compelled by want of space to defer its publication till to-morrow.

☞ We are indebted to the steamer "Caledonia" for St. Louis papers of the 1st inst. The municipal elections were going on, but the result was not ascertained.

☞ Our thanks are due to Mr. GYLES of the Concordia, for late river papers.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. John WRITE for sundry interesting public documents.

Mr. CLAY was expected in Charleston about the 2d inst. The citizens were making extensive preparations for his reception.

☞ The Grand Jury of Providence, R. I. have found true bills against the Gordons, for the murder of Amasa Sprague.

FIRE IN PITTSBURG—On the 25th ult., a fire broke out in a cooper's shop in Diamond Alley, and in a short time extended to the Second Presbyterian Church, destroying that building, together with a number of others. The loss is estimated at $30,000—of which a part only is covered by insurance.

THE PRIZE BANNER.—We copy from the Baltimore Sun the following description of the Prize Banner, which the gallant Whigs of Baltimore design to present to the Whigs of the State which sends the largest delegation according to the Whig population, at the Convention to be held in that city in the approaching month of May:

The principal painting, constituting the front of the banner, represents the Coliseum at Rome, exclusive of the portrait of Henry Clay, of the size of life, supported on the right by a female figure, representing Commerce, seated on a bale of merchandise, with an offing in the rear and two ships, one completed in full sail, the other nearly ready departing; the left is supported by a female figure, representing Agriculture seated upon a sheaf of grain, and in the rear a spinning wheel, and more remote a factory in operation, and a cultivated farm, with its team at work. The picture is sustained in its breadth beneath by two cornucopias, opening outwards, and presenting an abundance of cultivated produce, such various specimens of the fruits being exquisitely painted. The circle surbraging the portrait is surrounded by an eagle, in beautiful attitude, forming in itself a feature which, apart from its connection with the whole, bears the stamp of the artist's excellence. Under the picture, appears the following motto, in gold letters—"In all assaults our surest signal." The reverse side consists of a large circle, formed of a chain of the States, each link of which is encircled a painting of the arms of one of the States, New York occupying the base and Pennsylvania the uppermost position, as the key stone of the arch. The space in the centre of the circle is occupied by the following words, in gold letters—"The Union our strong defence! unpregnable to foes, priceless to friends." The banner, which is about six feet square, of the most superb satin, will be bordered with crimson drapery, flak of which is suspended from an elaborately carved gilt scroll, and supported from the beak of an eagle at each extremity.—The pole will be surmounted with the Roman fasces and battle axe, heavily gilded with silver, and will be constituting one of the most beautiful and unique specimens of the art that has ever been exhibited in our city, or perhaps in the United States."

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1844.

Gentlemen—In the Senate, the bill to settle land titles; &c. as Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, &c. was read the third time and passed. Also a bill to alter the time of holding the sessions of the Supreme Court at Washington, from the second Monday in January to the second Monday in December.

Mr. Simmons continued and concluded his very able speech upon Mr. McDuffie's bill, in which he replied to day to many of Mr. McDuffie's arguments and positions, and with prostrating effect. He was listened to with very marked attention by Senators on both sides the House. His remarks were chiefly argumentative; and his reasoning and illustration extremely forcible and happy: it was that attracted and riveted attention even through the reading of dry details of statistical tables. Towards the close, Mr. Simmons became eloquent and impassioned, and many of his sentences tingled through the veins, and made one feel as though he were electrified. Mr. Simmons is a merchant and a manufacturer, and a practical, laboring man, and has been all his life. But there is not a man in the Senate who can cope with him upon questions of political economy.

In the House a resolution was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings to appropriate $1600 for the purchase of Drummond lights; it was requested that it might be acted on at once, but Mr. Waller moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported to extend the privilege of copy right to the authors of narratives of the Exploring Expedition.

Mr. Dean, from the Retrenchment Committee, reported a bill to regulate the pay of officers of the navy.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint Resolution, that the issue of treasury notes, made payable one year after date, and bearing a nominal interest, endorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and redeemable at the Department, is without authority of law.

Mr. Dromgoole moved the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the resolution and report, with the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury.—Objected to.

A resolution was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to set apart Tuesday the 9th of April, and thenceforward until the subject is disposed of for the consideration of the new Tariff B.B. The previous question was moved.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved to lay the resolution on the table, Mr. White of Kentucky suggested to the gentleman that it would require two thirds to pass it, and therefore it would be better to withdraw his motion, which he did.

The previous question was seconded, and the yeas and nays called on the passage of the resolution; the vote stood 94 yeas to 79—two-thirds not being in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended.

Mr. McKay then rose, and gave formal notice that, on Tuesday, the 9th of April, he should move to go into Committee of the whole on the bill, and continue to make the same motion day after day until the subject was disposed of.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll hoped the House would not consent to such a proposition. Have time was needed to enable the country to understand the effects of this Tariff Bill.

Mr. Ingersoll was interrupted by a call to order, and as many members were addressing the Chair at the same time, that the Speaker said he would hear no motion until order was restored.

A member's cane sounded the floors.

Mr. Bidlack then said, I desire to have an understanding with the Committee of Ways and Means on this subject."

Numerous cries of order.

The Speaker.—The morning hour has now expired. Mr. Bidlack.—I move to suspend the rules to enable me to understand" "what" "order" "go on" "I object" "were the cries that resounded through the House.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and this important subject was left for the present.

The House then went into Committee on the above bill.

The pending amendment was, to dismiss all officers who are retained as supernumeraries.

Messrs. Coles of Virginia, and Cassell of New York, addressed the House in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Bengle, of Maryland, favored it. The question presented itself to him as one of power, as well as one of duty. If there was no necessity for these supernumeraries, no duties for them to perform, there was no power to expend the money asked for them. Those who argued that the officers were necessary to the public service, were bound to prove it.

Mr. Hunt, of New York, proposed to limit the dismissal to such as had served the regular term for which they were engaged. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Sample, of Indiana, McDowell of Ohio, Black of South Carolina, McKay and others.

The amendment to cut off supernumeraries was adopted by a vote of 90 to 29.

The bill was then laid aside, and a bill taken up to reduce the pay of the Army. After it was read through, the Committee rose and reported.

Mr. Schenck moved to take up the joint resolution fixing the adjournment of Congress, to whom half a dozen locofocos moved that the House adjourn.

HAWKEYE.

WASHINGTON, March 29th, 1844.

GENTLEMEN,—Very little worthy of note has been done in either House to day. After the morning hour the Senate took up the Post Office Bill while Mr. Merrick occupied the remainder of the legislative session. No action was had upon it. The House spent half past two o'clock went into executive session, in explaining and confirmed sundry Post Masters and other nominations, among whom was the Post Master at Albany, Mr. Watson, who was appointed in the place of Gen. Van Rensselaer removed.

After the reading of the Journal in the House, Mr. Dromgoole complained of an expression used by Mr. Waller yesterday, as reported, namely, that Lieutenant Bragg had been ordered away, when perhaps the conduct of the Major General in the Florida war would be investigated. Mr. D. said Gen'l. Scott was the commander in Florida only about forty days, during which time Lieut. Bragg was a candidate at West Point.

Mr. Weller disclaimed any intention to cast imputation or censure upon Gen'l. Scott.

Gen'l. Clinch said Gen'l. Scott had met the enemies out of the House, and was ready at any time to meet them in it.

Ten thousand extra copies of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means upon the issue of Treasury Notes, and twenty five hundred extra copies of some other report of a Locofoco Committee, were ordered to be printed.

This party in the House are ordering an immense amount of *extra* printing done, and are loading down the mails from this place with their documents and speeches, sending off about twenty where the whigs send one. This shows the desperate exertions they are making.

Mr. Belcsch's motion to suspend the rules to take up the joint resolution fixing the day of adjournment was first in order; the yeas and nays were called, and were ayes 80, noes 64—not two thirds.

Mr. Cobb's resolution for printing 5000 extra copies for establishing a bureau of statistics was taken up and amended, by reducing the number to 1000; in which shape it had passed.

Mr. Belland, from the Committee on Commerce, gave notice that he should call up, on Monday next, the bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi.

The Speaker said that the three first days next week were set apart for the territorial business.

Mr. Mc C. then changed his notice to Tuesday next.

Mr. Jameson, of Missouri reported several bills making grants of land to Missouri.

Mr. Hopkins reported a bill to amend the law relating to the Post Office Department.

A bill for the improvement of a Dry Dock at Philadelphia was presented, accompanied by a counter report.

The committee having been called through, the House resumed the business of consideration of the state of the union of the Union and took a bill to reduce the pay of the army.

Mr. Black of South Carolina addressed the Committee in behalf of the bill, contrasting the state of the army now with what it was during the war, and showing that a Captain received more than a Colonel then. He examined the whole subject in detail, and earnestly prevailed upon the Committee.

Mr. Davis of Indiana regretted that the Committee on Retrenchment had not gone one step further and abolished the useless office of Major General. There were some other items of expenditure connected with the appointment of General Scott; in looking over the Army Register he found that Major General Scott returned the service in 1828, and Gen. Gaines in 1799, and yet the latter was still retained in the Army. He did not know. He moved to amend the bill, by abolishing the office of Major General.

Mr. Davis thought the pay of Major General too high, and the office useless. He doubted the propriety of incorporating the amendments in this bill.

Mr. Davis opposed the amendment. It was then amended at the whole bill. He was in favor of reducing the pay of not strike at a brave veteran like Gen. Scott. If we could not reform abuses, without destroying the army, then let us disband it.

WESTERN WATERS.

Mr. Davis of Kentucky, rose to lay aside the present bill in order to take up that for the improvement of the western waters, it would be entirely lost.

Mr Wentworth said he would post as taking up the bill on Monday.

Mr. McClelland said the gentleman who reported the bill was absent, and he desired, in his name that it might be postponed.

Mr. Davis withdrew the motion.

The debate was continued upon the amendment of Mr. Davis striking at Gen'l. Scott.

Mr. Dromgoole, in behalf of the gentleman what his object was in this movement?

Mr. Davis said that the office was useless, and he was for cutting down a ridiculous nabob in Congress.

Mr. Dromgoole demanded General Scott with much warmth, as also did Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.

Mr. Adams said the country owed much to Major Gen. Scott, for his services in the field, and shedding his blood in the cause of his country, and also for still higher services, when he aided strenuously in preventing the effusion of blood.

The amendment of Mr. Davis was voted down almost unanimously.

The provisions of the bill were then discussed by a great many gentlemen, and a great many amendments were proposed, but no further action was taken, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Calhoun arrived to-day.

We continue to hear favorable accounts from Connecticut. Hartford, from the accounts of yesterday and to-day next. Both parties are putting forth their whole strength, and look to the result with feverish anxiety. The result will have a very important moral effect. I think you will have a contest in Rhode Island. There is but one stumbling block in the way of the Whigs there, and that is the abolition vote. The Locos are counting that class of voters with all the assistance they can get, but with all these deductions, I votes, I feel very confident of success on the Whigs. Time will soon tell.

HAWKEYE.

HAVANA.

By the arrival of the steam packet *Alabama*, Capt. Windle, we have received our slice of papers to the 2d inst. inclusive. With the exception of the establishment of a Female High School at Matanzas, and some executions for insubordination, we notice nothing of importance in the journals.

[FROM OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, April 3d, 1844.

The season is usually that in which we note some animation in the market, though the intervention of five holidays, has in a great measure suspended business.

It is rumored that some of the negroes implicated in the revolts which have occurred on the sugar plantations have confessed that a general insurrection was to have taken place on Good Friday, and that it was determined to kill all the white men on the plantations. It is further reported that at Matanzas a box of arsenic was found in a baker's shop, out of which a portion had already been mixed with the dough and baked. Fortunately none of the bread had been seen out or eaten!"

We give the preceding correspondence without vouching for the authenticity of the facts therein narrated.

By the ——, which arrived yesterday, we have received another letter from our correspondent:

HAVANA, March 30th, 1844.

Since my last letter, the provision market is extremely dull—the export trade, however, continues active.

The city is somewhat agitated by the recent developments in regard to the contemplated negro insurrection at Matanzas. Almost all the laborers are in prison, which greatly delays the freighting of vessels. It is said that the revolt was to have broken out on Thursday, the 31 inst, and that a general butchery and the poisoning of food were at once to be employed to massacre the whites. It is further stated that last night the negroes on four sugar plantations, some six leagues from the city, rather revolted or were to have risen.—He this as it may, troops have been dispatched to the scene of disaffection.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA, SITTING AS A HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

SATURDAY, March 30th, 1844.

Mr. Benjamin said, that according to the order taken by the Managers for addressing the Court, it now became his turn to urge the conviction of the accused. He would appeal to both the favorable attention of this exalted tribunal to what he would have to say, for he believed the intrinsic merit and importance of the subject would enlist their serious consideration.

Unaccustomed to criminal proceedings, for his professional avocations had confined him to the quiet paths of the civilians, he was fully sensible to the powerful responsibility he had undertaken, and how unequal were his powers to a proper discharge of the duty that devolved upon him. Impelled by undeniable the task, he did not feel at liberty to retire before the difficulties it presented, and, however feeble and inadequate his exertions might be, it was his imperative duty as one of the representatives on this occasion of the whole people of the State, to stand up and consider the charges which had been preferred in their name and in their behalf.

Before entering upon the narrative he designed offering to the consideration of the Court, he would first state the position here for the public purpose of arraigning the accused before the Court of Impeachment, and then he would proceed to the consideration of the charges.

The Speaker interrupted the speaker, and said that the Managers had agreed that the Senate should be called to order.

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