NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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Truth is omnipotent and Public Justice certain.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1842.

THE Mail arrived yesterday from Washington City, but did not bring the President's message. The arrival of this document has been retarded so far beyond the usual time, that people absolutely begin to feel some curiosity in the matter. Should the mail come through to day, the message will doubtless be received.

THE WORK HOUSE AGAIN.—We recur to this subject, to correct a misapprehension of the meaning of a passage in our remarks of yesterday. In the article upon the Inspectors' report, we observed that, "We are glad to perceive that the inspectors agree with us that the Grand Jury's report *embodies* charges of the most heinous character," We have been told that some persons have construed this remark as condemnatory of the Grand Jury; thinking that the term heinous applied to their report. Nothing was further from our purpose, than to cast the slightest censure upon the Grand Jury, nor does our language convey any such meaning: nevertheless as such a construction has been given it, we make the explanation.—Our meaning was that the offences charged to have been committed, were of a heinous character. The Grand Jury discharged a solemn duty in bringing these offences to light.

Whilst upon this subject, we must again express our regret, that the inspectors should have entered upon the investigation of the alleged abuses as persons implicated by the report. In assuming the attitude of the accused party, they have given to their counter report, the color of a defence. There was no occasion for them to take to themselves any of the obloquy of the mal-practices charged against the keepers of the Work House. If they were, indeed, the persons arraigned before the public, they were not the individuals to whom the investigation ought to have been committed. The members of the Board of Inspectors, are all gentlemen of character and standing, and no one ever dreamed that they were responsible for transgressions of the keeper. We doubt if the members of the Grand Jury knew that there was such a body as the Board of Inspectors, (and if they did, their duty was neither enlarged nor diminished by such knowledge) and certainly the citizens did not imagine that any member of it, was cognizant of the mal-practices charged.

We must acknowledge a growing dissatisfaction with the inspectors' report. It is at best but a series of affidavits from the persons accused, traversing the allegations of the Grand Jury. The respectable names appended to the report do not change the nature of the proofs upon which it was made. That the inspectors believe the statements made by the officers of the Work-house to be true, we do not doubt, and the weight of their characters gives strength to the general denial of the charges contained in the affidavits. That they have not, in their visits to the Work-house, seen any thing to awaken their suspicions of the enormities spoken of by the Grand Jury, we readily admit. But it is not to be believed that the report of the Grand Jury was a malicious invention, or that there were not strong grounds to justify the conclusions to which the Grand Jurors had arrived. And moreover, the denial of the accused parties, though made on oath, is not a sufficient defence against the finding of a Grand Jury. In no case whatever, is the denial of a party brought before a court, a sufficient plea against an indictment. The Grand Jury, it is true, may have been led astray by false evidence, but the law is never satisfied until the facts, upon which an accusation is made, are balanced in the scales of justice.

MR. CLAY.

The Sub-Committee which went from the city to Plaquemine, to meet MR. CLAY, have returned, and report that he left that place at 12 o'clock on Thursday last, on board the steamer *Quirk*, for Judge Porter's. The owner of this boat has, in the most generous and gentlemanly manner, placed her at the disposal of our distinguished visiter, who will return in her to Plaquemine, where another Sub-Committee from the city, will meet him, and accompany him down.—He will be here on Thursday morning next the 22d inst. The Programme for his reception in the city, will be published on Monday next; mean time, we are requested by the Committee of Arrangements to call upon all who intend to take a part in the ceremonies, to hold themselves in readiness to turn out at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning next.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—To-night SHERIDAN'S exquisite play of "The School for Scandal" will be presented, with a strong caste. Mrs. SEFTON and Mr. CALDWELL take the principal characters. Mrs. SEFTON has established her claims to high histrionic excellence by the admirable manner in which she has played the difficult parts she has undertaken since her arrival here. Lady Teazle will be well personated by her—Charles Surface suits Mr. CALDWELL as the ugh the character was written for him expressly.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the rear of the *American* Restaurat, on St. Charles street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, which did considerable damage to the fixtures and interior of the building. The establishment had been recently fitted up in elegant style by Mr. EARLY, a very worthy gentleman, whose loss must be serious.—Notwithstanding the unlucky hour at which the fire broke out, the firemen were soon upon the spot, and arrested the flames before they could communicate to other buildings.

The building was not on fire in seven different parts by placing buckets of alcohol and other spirits under the counters, staircases, and desks, and then setting them on fire. This was evidently the work of incendiaries. When the alarm of fire was first given, a gentleman who forced the door to get at the flames, was met by a person from the interior who dashed a quantity of pepper in his face, and made his escape.

Two persons, who were employed in the Restaurat in opening oysters, have been arrested upon suspicion. Upon their persons were found a quantity of counterfeit money, a gold watch, and other valuables.

There is no doubt that the city is at present infested by a number of desperadoes, who are capable of any crime. The Watch should keep continually upon the alert, and the citizens careful in securing their store-houses and dwellings, before going to sleep.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Cesar Lebraud a grey haired old man, was tried for a libel on Anthony Fernandez. The libel consisted in placarding Mr. Fernandez for having the defendant arrested for a debt, already liquidated, at the moment he was about leaving for Mexico.—The Jury brought in a verdict of "guilty"—at the same time strongly recommending Lebraud to the mercy of the Court. After a mild reprimand from the Judge, the accused was condemned to two hours imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, a white man, a Bohemian, named John Ritcher, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol through the head, in Gravier street, near the Charity Hospital. His body has been left in a lot opposite the Gas Works, for recognition by his friends.

☞ A house of a shoemaker, living at the corner of St. Anne and Marais streets, quarrelled with his wife on Thursday afternoon, and in the course of the altercation struck her so violent a blow on the head as to place her life in jeopardy.

ANOTHER MURDER.—The *Patriot of Lafourche* contains the particulars of a mysterious murder which occurred in that parish some time since. A Mr. Brien had been engaged gathering moss about three miles below the plantation of Mr. Petton on the Grand Caillou. About the 3d of November he left with his nephew Andre Brien and Clement Benotte, to go to bayou Dularge. From that time Brien was missing. His companions pretended that he had gone away in company with two individuals whom he met at Bayou Dularge for the first time. A few days ago some hunters accidentally discovered a body almost entirely devoured by vultures, scarcely any thing but the skeleton remaining. By the shoes, dress, size, &c., the corpse was recognized as that of Brien. The skull was broken in by some heavy weapon. The companions of the unfortunate man have been arrested, but thus far, little has been discovered tending to elucidate this mystery.

LOSS OF THE W. W. FRY.—We learn from the Mobile papers, that the steamboat *W. W. Fry* was snagged at the foot of Tait's Shoals, on Tuesday, and sank in about fifteen minutes after she struck, in twelve feet water. She had on board six passengers and 1 305 bales of cotton. A part of the cargo was brought down by the steamer *Norma*, and the remainder will be brought by the *Norfolk*. Means have been taken to raise the boat, on which no insurance had been effected.

CONGRESS.

On the 6th inst. in the SENATE, the President announced, after waiting until one o'clock, that there was no quorum present, whereupon the Senate adjourned. Neither of the Senators from this State had arrived at Washington on the 6th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A number of additional members appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill entitled an act for the relief of the several States and Territories of the United States and District of Columbia.

Mr. Halsted of N. J. gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill entitled: An Act to regulate the taking of testimony in contested elections. This is the Lill packeted by Mr. Tyler, and which the *Madisonian* has since declared he vetoed.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Johnson, a select committee was ordered to be appointed on the subject of a National Foundry.

Mr. Adams offered his resolution for the rescission of the 21st rule. Some discussion followed on a point of order, Mr. Wise contending that the rule was inadmissible at the present moment, and Mr. Adams declaring that it was strictly admissible; that he wished no debate on the subject, but was willing to take the question at once. The Speaker decided that the resolution was regularly before the House.

Mr. Weller moved to lay the resolution on the table. The yeas and nays being called for, stood yeas—85; nays—93. So the House determined that the resolution should not be laid on the table.

Mr. Everett then moved the previous question, which was carried. On ordering the main question Mr. Wise called for the yeas and nays. When the House decided that the main question should not be put, by a vote of 84 to 99.

The death of Mr. Wm. Williams of Md., was announced by Mr. Mason of the same State, after which the customary resolutions were adopted to go into mourning for thirty days by wearing crape on the left arm.

The House then adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1842.

"The president's message, though not yet delivered, is understood to recommend an exchequer with exchange clause to cover expenses; a revision of the tariff with a view to forming a moderate and permanent rate of duty productive of revenue and the warehousing system. The customs of the year are $18,000,000; total receipts of the treasury $26,000,000—surplus 1st January, $200,000."

"Condition and Fate of England," by the author of the "Glory and Shame of England." J. & H. G. Langley, publishers. The writer of the work before us was very accurately handled by the British press for his former production. To vindicate himself from the charges of exaggeration, prejudice, and falsehood, has been in a great measure the motive to the publication of the "Condition and Fate of England." He has sought in these volumes to substantiate the opinions and assertions contained in the former work, by a careful compilation of statistical records, and a searching examination into the domestic, social and political condition of the British people at various periods of their history. The work is divided into eleven books, each of which, under a distinct head, treats of the power and magnificence of the British Empire; the burthens and sufferings of its people; the oppressive laws by which they are governed; the crime, ignorance and degradation of the lower classes; the state of Ireland; the struggles between the aristocracy and the people; the progress of the democratic principle, and the final issue of the conflict in reform or revolution. A work embracing such momentous topics cannot fail if treated with ability, of inspiring profound interest. It may be obtained at NORMAN, STEEL & Co., Camp street.

☞ The Kentucky Senators, says the *Lexington Intelligencer* of the 7th inst., arrived here yesterday, as Mr. Speaker WHITE, of the same State, died the day before, after encountering very severe trials, if not hair-breadth escapes. They were on board of a steamboat bound up the Ohio, and were frozen hard in the ice. Anxious to reach their destination, they landed, the Senators on the Ohio side, and the Speaker on the Eastern side of the river, and in one sort of vehicle or other, and considerable part of the distance on foot, found their way over hazardous roads, and on this side of the river over almost no road at all, until they reached beaten paths and more frequented roads.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—A few days since, on a sugar plantation a short distance from St. Martinaville, a negro slave attempted to take the life of the overseer in a very atrocious murder. He endeavored to throw him into one of the kettles of boiling juice, but failed, fortunately in effecting his diabolical intentions, the overseer having come in contact with another slave standing near the kettles and was severely scalded. The villain immediately ran away.

MR. CARUTHERS, MR. LAUVE, and the other gentlemen who were overturned and greatly bruised on their way to Washington, are doing well, and the apprehensions of fatal consequences to either of them had disappeared. Senator SMITH, of Indiana, was compelled to stop at Hillsborough, Pa., but was improving in health.

THE CROPS.—We learn from the Attakapas *Gazette*, that the planters of the parish of St. Martins, have all finished grinding their sugar, and they have realized very near the full amount of their expectations. Even the frozen cane turned out very well and made good sugar to the last. Indeed, says the *Gazette*, we have not seen any sugar of a bad quality this year.

THE PAY OF ARTHURS.—Dupres, the great tenor, has renewed his engagement with the Grand Opera at Paris for five years, upon the annual salary of between eighty and ninety thousand francs—about three times the amount allowed to the Chief Justice of the United States, or any of the Secretaries of the Departments.

☞ The Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, published at the capital of Alabama, has raised the flag of HENRY CLAY! The Macon *Republican* is the title of a new paper published at Macon county, Alabama. It bears the name of HENRY CLAY at the head of its columns.

FIRE.—The residence of JOHN COLLINS, situated about two miles from Bayou Sara, was consumed by fire on the 9th inst. No other damage than the loss of the house was sustained, as Mr. Collins was in the act of removing his furniture from the place.

☞ The Opelousas *Gazette* says that the Atchafalaya has risen, within a day, two feet and a half. A rise of two feet more will give a direct navigation to New Orleans through that river.

Messrs. Editors:

There has been published in the Courier, for some time past, by order of the Council of the First Municipality, an advertisement, offering for sale a large amount of real property on the 19th inst. Do not the 19 lots in the square bounded by Canal, Customhouse, and Tyler streets, and the Public Road, form a large portion of the square on which the Customhouse stands! If they do, by what authority does the Council of the First Municipality sell them? Is it not a public place? Can the Attorney General answer the question?

We are unable to answer the interrogatory of *Inquirer*, but suppose that the Attorney General can.—Tyler street is new to us. We believe that its name has been changed by the Council of the 1st Municipality to *Genois* street.

Messrs. Editors:

By an act passed at the last session of the Legislature—see Acts: p. 140—a heavy fine is imposed upon all Commissioners and Judges of Elections who shall refuse to make a return of the votes for and against a Convention. They may also be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months. Parish Judges are not only subject to fine and imprisonment, but removal from office, for failing to make the returns.

It is further the duty of the Secretary of State to send, at the expense of the Parish Judges, for the returns, if they are not returned to him, in the month of October. In your paper of the 15th inst., it will be seen several Judges have not attended to their duty.—Are you sure that whether the Secretary of State has attended to his duty, and the Attorney General and District Attorneys to theirs?

A CONVENTIONIST.

We take it for granted, that in a matter of such consequence as that to which "A Conventionist" alludes, the Secretary of State will see that the requirements of the law are complied with.

MR. HARDING'S STABLE.—We were greatly pleased with a visit we paid Mr. Winthrop S. Harding, of this parish, a few days since, for the purpose of seeing his fine stable of race nags, his newly imported bull, and the various improvements on his plantation. Mr. Harding has some splendid fillies "coming on," which have yet to show what they can do; and we have no doubt, from their pedigrees and appearance, that they will make something of a show. The following is a list of his blooded stock. His grey mare, Perdita, is a noble animal, of the most perfect symmetry. Fanisie is also a splendid animal of great promise.

No. 1—Bay mare *Gianisca*, 6 yr. by imported Autocrat, out of imp. Alarm; stinted to imp. Barrow.—Bought of Chas. H. Hall, of Harlaem, N. Y.

No. 2—Brown mare *Mayflorina*, by Henry, (son-in-law of Eclipse,) out of Black-eyed Susan. Bought of James Bishop, of West Chester, N. Y., and sold to Mr. D. Whiting, of this parish.

No. 3—Grey mare *Perdita*, 6 yr., by imp. Autocrat, out of Minerfarine, (No. 8,) sixth filly foal by imp Sorcerer. Bought of Mr. Barbagie.

No. 4—Sorrel mare *Fanisie*, 6 yr., by imp. Barefoot, out of Minerfarine; stinted to Sorcerer.

No. 5—Chesnut mare *Fantasia*, 5 yr., by imp. Leviathan, out of Minerfarine. Untried.

Planter's Banner.

LOSS OF STEAMER NASHVILLE.—We learn by the steamer Gen. Leavenworth that the Nashville sunk at Harrisonburg with a cargo of 792 bales cotton.—The boat will be a total loss.

SCHOONER FROM BALTIMORE WRECKED.—*Loss of Life.*—A letter dated Great Egg Harbor, Dec. 1st, says:—"The schr. Eliza Nicholl, of New Bedford, Capt. Baker, came ashore on Absecom beach on Friday evening. She is a total wreck, loaded with flour and corn, from Baltimore, bound to New Bedford—vessel complemented but cargo partly saved. Some passengers and the sailor drowned—all the bodies recovered except the sailor's, whose name was not given."

John Henry Bowen, passenger, young man—under two years of age—and a child, a female passenger was taken off of the wreck at 11 o'clock at night, nearly perished, but has recovered."

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat *Hinsdale* for very late Natchez and Vicksburg papers.

JUDAH PORTER, says a Lafourche paper, will not be a candidate for United States senator.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held this evening, at six o'clock—at which the members are requested punctually to attend.

New Orleans, December 17, 1842.

HAYS' LINAMENT—NO FICTION.

THIS extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man —the instruction of which in the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the immortal Dr. Gradon's last command, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed his fleshless and attenuated, skeleton hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals and the private practice in our country for the cure of PILES, and so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed.

The genuine engrave be had of COMSTOCK & ROSS, 25 Magazine street.

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DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

FROM ENGLAND.	FROM AMERICA.
Columbia,.....Nov. 19	.....Dec. 17
Britannia,.....Dec. 4	.....Jan. 1

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

Boston—Per ship Suffolk—1103 bales cotton, 200 tcgs lard, 476 brls pork and lard.

Liverpool—Per ship Ashburton—1040 bales cotton.

Liverpool—Per ship Mercedean—1661 bales cotton.

Laguna—Per Span. brig Tonante—190 brls flour and 1259 cases soap.

Charleston—Per brig Dan'l Webster—800 brls molasses, 90 tes do, 86 hhds sugar, 12 casks rice.

Laguna—Per sch. Lalla—4 casks bacon, 110 brls potatoes, 10 do onions, 17 do bread, 50 do flour, 9 do pork, 10 do beef, 20 box candles.

New York—Per brig Comet—160 hhds sugar, 80 tes do, 80 hhds molasses.

Mobile—Per schr Independence—30 brls dried apples, 8 hhds sugar, 21 brls molasses, 50 do flour, 30 brls corn, 50 hhs cheese, Tide raisins, 20 kegs lard and sundries

Grand Caillou—Per schr Barton—ballast.

IMPORTS

Pensacola—Per schr D. Moss—30,000 feet lumber, to M Peby.

Port Leon—Per schr Margaret Ann—64 bales cotton, 28 Harrington, Jr., 2 bdls sheet iron, J W Woodland & co.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Fort Adams—Per steamer Rogue Home—116 bales cotton, 8 Nicholson; 182 bales do, 1 bdl do, 1 bdl sheep skins, 1 bl Franklin & Harrison; 48 W Jackson & co; 50 J Armor; 38 J B Byrne & co; 97 A Ludeau & co; 21 Castle & Walling; 10 J Bell; 1 bdl do, 1 bdl sheep skins, 1 bl do, 1 bdl do, 1 bl Hinsley; 18 Buckner & Stanton; 3 Campbell & Marshall; total 809 bales.

St Louis—Per steamer Ozenne—61 bales cotton, Brandon, Bell & Nicholson; 184 bales do, 1 bdl do, 1 bdl sheep skins, 1 bl Franklin & Harrison; 48 W Jackson & co; 50 J Armor; 38 J B Byrne & co; 97 A Ludeau & co; 21 Castle & Walling; 10 J Bell; 1 bdl do, 1 bdl sheep skins, 1 bl do, 1 bdl do, 1 bl Hinsley; 18 Buckner & Stanton; 3 Campbell & Marshall; total 809 bales.

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Mt Lavinia—Per steamer Ozenne—61 bales cotton, Brandon, & J Dunkley & co; total 151 bales cotton—1227 sacks corn, Yeamans & co; 814 sks do, L V Hubbard; 90 bes tobacco, to Nicholson; 1 pkge lard, L Deiner & co; 148 brls flour, 21 do pork for sale, 4 Tes specie, Bilems & Whitall

Natchez—Per steamer Baton Rouge—1430 bales cotton landed at the Levee; 1264 bales do, 1 bdl do, 1 bdl sheep skins, 200 N Haggart; 300 E Nicholson; 189 Franklin & Henderson; 100 J H Lewright & co; 197 Brander, Williams & co; 75 Andrews & Bro; 61 D Wadsworth; 50 Bell & Nicholson; 50 Bell & Nicholson; 50 Bell & Nicholson