The New-Orleans Bee.

No 107: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 1760

STEAM PACKETS

Steamer SULTANA FOR LOUISVILLE The regular packet SULTANA, H Pease, master, will positively leave for Louisville on her next trip, on Sunday morning the 26 of June, at 10 o'clock, A M, punctually. The of the cabin to be seen, and seats reserve engaged on application to J W HUBBARD & Co.

FOR ST MARTINSVILLE, (Atchafaya) The regular and fast running packet steamer PATRICK HENRY, R Dorsey master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings on Tuesday, 21st inst, at 10 o'clock, A M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FIELD & LEE

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid new and fast running steamer JAS. M. WHITE, Capt. Jas. M. Conway, is now receiving freight, and will positively leave for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday, the 21st inst, at 4 o'clock, p m. For freight or passage, having unexpensed accommodations, apply on board, or to J. R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

UNITED STATES MAIL—SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET LINE—Fall and Winter Arrangement—the Coast Domonville, Sequasha, Bacon Bonga, Waterloo, and Bayou Sara.

The splendid steamers BRILLIANT and ALEX SCOTT, under the command of capt Jesse Hart and C Swan, will form a regular packet line between this and New Orleans and the above named places, commencing their trips on the 1st September next, and continue throughout the season. These boats are now fitted up in accommodations, and the commanders are too well known to need any recommendation.

The Brilliant, capt Hart, will continue her regular trips as heretofore twice a week until the arrangement takes place. apply on board, or to WM H AVERY, 88 Gravier

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI— The new, elegant and swift running passenger steamer CHAMPION, Capt Y Stephenson, is expected on the 20th inst, and will have no more about the 25d. Persons desiring passage can secure rooms on application to HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

Passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, Captain John C Swan, for ST. LOUIS—This splendid new and fast running packet will leave on her next trip for the above and intermediate ports on Thursday, the 30th May, at 6 o'clock P M. For freight or passage, having unexpensed accommodations, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras st

QUEEN OF THE WEST for LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI—The new splendid fast running passenger steamer QUEEN OF THE WEST, Beth Bickell master, is expected in time to leave about the 30th inst. Persons desiring to secure state rooms on application HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

FOR SAINT LOUIS—The splendid fast running passenger steamer ECLIPSE, Capt J W Goslee, will leave on her next trip for St Louis on Tuesday the 28th inst, at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras st

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 formerly. The Fame will leave the Balize every Wednesday at 6 o'clock a m, and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a. m., and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdain respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors. Freight, or passage, or their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour fixed.

Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will supply 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 the steamer Fame, to M Jacques Larose, informs the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume her regular trips

ISAAC BRIDGE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT. 84 Magazine street.

Rich's Imperial Patent Salamander Iron Safes, and Stevens' Patent Balances, 79 Magazine street.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods AND DEALERS IN CLOTHING MANUFACTURES AND ALL KINDS OF NEGRO CLOTHING AND COTTONS, For Plantations. H. De Goer, Paris. J. Riffard, New Orleans. 84 Magazine st. New Orleans.

SAMUEL TOBY, Commission Merchant. 72 Levee.

SUGARS—Superior Havana raws, in store for sale by J M CABALLERO, 31 Old Levee.

BACON—sides and shoulders, landing and for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 26 Tchoupitoulas st

CORN—5,000 sacks old corn, landing and for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 26 Tchoupitoulas st

SEGARS—Cassina, Ingenuidad, and Regalia, for sale by J M LAFETRA, 26 St Louis st

SUPERIOR Port Wine, in barrels, for sale by J M LAFETRA, 26 St Louis st

CHEESE—100 bale of Nassau, warranted sweet and pure, for sale by J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

ALE—Cook's Amber cream ale, for sale by FONDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls in store, for sale by FIELD & LEE, 26 Old Levee

NEUTRAL SPIRITS—10 bbls in store, for sale by FIELD & CO, 26 Old Levee

CANDLE—1000 mats in store, for sale by FIELD & CO, 26 Old Levee

PORTLAND RUM—40 bbls in store, for sale by FIELD & CO, 26 Old Levee

TOWELINGS—5,000 ozenes various patterns for sale by J M CABALLERO, 31 Old Levee.

PORK Mess M O and prime, at Bussen's inspection, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st

CLARET—5,000 gallons in hogsheads, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 24 Tchoupitoulas

VANILLA CORDAGE—Assorted size from 1 to 7 inch for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier st

DRIBLINGS—For sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 92 Gravier st

BLANKETS—3 pairs of coarser blankets, for sale by GEO. GREEN & BRO. 92 Gravier.

LEAF LARD—300 kegs of prime quality, for sale by J T KELLY, 17 Commerce st

FLOUR AND WHISKEY, for sale by J T KELLY, 17 Commerce st

PORK—300 bbls all qualities, for sale by J T KELLY, 17 Commerce st

RICE—40 casks in store and for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st

SUGAR—30 hhds prime, in store for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez st

TALLOW—9 bris for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st

BEEF TONGUES—1 barrel for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st

LARD—20 bris prime (not leaf), 200 kegs do, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st

WHISKEY—100 bbls prime rectified, for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 24 Poydras st

SAFE—One patent salamander safe, second hand, for sale now by FROST & CO, 16 Magazine st

CABBIA—300 mats in store and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st

LARD—75 kegs and 3 bris lard for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st

PORK—300 bris mess and prime, in store and for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

HEMP—50 bales for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

COFFEE—500 sacks Rio in store for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

BACON—150 casks hams, sides and shoulders for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

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

WHISKEY—50 bris best Cincinnati for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

TOBACCO—6 hhds assorted qualities for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

COGNAC—20 brls (Old Castillon) for sale by FIELD & Co, 26 Old Levee

TALLOW CANDLES—25 boxes in store, landing and for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier

CLOTHING—15 cases low priced clothing for sale by FROST & CO, 16 Magazine

COAL—50 bags landing from the Cyclone from Boston for sale by FROBISHO 9, 24 Old Levee

ALCOHOL—10 bbls in store for sale by FIELD & CO, 26 Old Levee

CODFISH—300 kegs prime pickled, in store and for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier st

CHAMPAGNE—20 cases (Lamy) kitchen brand, for sale by FIELD & CO, 26 Old Levee

SOAP—150 boxes No 2 Marseille, in store and for sale by FIELD & CO, 26 Old Levee

WHITE WINE—20 bris Haute Sauterne, for sale by FIELD & CO, 26 Old Levee

WHEAT—1,000 bushels landing and for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 26 Tchoupitoulas

CORN—5,000 sacks old Corn, landing and for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 26 Tchoupitoulas

LARD—100 bbls and 100 kegs for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 26 Tchoupitoulas.

RUM—20 brls New Orleans rum, for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 26 Old Levee

ROPE—100 coils prime Illinois, in store and for sale by HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

STRIPED SHIRTS—20 cases Hamilton stripe shirts for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier.

MANILLA CORDAGE—Assorted sizes, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier.

SLATING NAILS—20 casks 4 slating nails in store and for sale by J A MERRITT & Co, 52 Camp st

WHISKEY—75 bbls high proof Monongahela, for sale by W J SEYAN & Co, 28 Commerce.

BEANS—75 bbls red and white, for sale by W J SEYAN & Co, 28 Commerce.

WHITE LEAD—600 kegs No 1 and extra in store, for sale by H R TROBRIDGE, 26 Old Levee

STARCH—20 boxes Havana starch in store, for sale by H R TROBRIDGE, 26 Old Levee

MESS PORK—100 bris Mess, for sale by FRICK & FROST, 20 Poydras

SHOULDERS—30 bales Cincinnati cured, for sale by R W MILBANK & Co, 26 Poydras

BACON—Cincinnati cured, for sale by R W MILBANK & Co, 26 Poydras

SIDES—20 hhds in fine shipping order, for sale by R W MILBANK & Co 26 Poydras

BUTTER—20 kegs new Goshen butter, for sale by FRICK & FROST, 20 Poydras

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—For sale by A GORDON WYLIE & Co. 92 Bienville

COFFEE—Havana coffee for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

SUGAR—Havana sugar for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

HAVANA Leaf Tobacco for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

WINES—Bordeaux claret in cask, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 34 Old Levee

MARSEILLES—Wine in casks for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC 34 Old Levee

SEGARS—Regalia and Millar Ingenuidad. J M LAFETRA, 26 St Louis

CUBA TOBACCO—Wrappers and fillers. J M LAFETRA, 26 St Louis

HAVANA COFFEE—300 bags prime Havana, in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 31 Gravier

HAVANA SUGAR—50 cases white in store and for sale by J M CABALLERO, 31 Gravier

NEW ORLEANS BEE

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

First District.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District.....ZENON CAVELIER.
Third District.....GEORGE K. GUION.
Fourth District.....LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS.
Fifth District.....JACQUES DUPRE.
Sixth District.....EDWARD STARROW.

FOR CONGRESS.

SECOND DISTRICT, BANNON G. THIBODAUX.
THIRD DISTRICT, THOMAS BUTLER.
LOUIS BORDELON.

NEW-ORLEANS: MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1844.

☞ Notice is hereby given that a Public Meeting will be held this evening, at Banks' Arcade, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may appear advisable for the immediate relief of the indigent sufferers by the late calamitous fire in the 4th ward of Municipality No. Two.

J. BALDWIN, Recorder.

THE MEETING AT THE THEATRE.

The official account of the meeting on Saturday evening, convened to ratify the nominations of HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, will be found in our columns to-day. Though a faithful transcript of the mere proceedings, it conveys no adequate impression of the dense numbers that crowded the spacious building, of the outbursts of enthusiasm in behalf of the men and the cause, or of the order, zeal and unanimity with which the assembly responded to the nominations. We were forcibly reminded of the spirit-stirring scenes of 1840, when the gallant whigs were wont to march to the contest as to a festival, when battles were fought and victories won in such rapid succession, that scarcely had the shout of triumph at one conquest died away, before it was renewed for another. With feelings akin to that memorable period, and hearts resolved to emulate those bye-gone achievements, did the unfaltering Whigs of Orleans meet in their night on Saturday evening. Nobly did they prove by their undiminished numbers, the firmness with which they cling to principles, and demonstrate the impotence of the attempt to reduce them from the great contest in which they are engaged and the momentous issues at stake, by the sneers and extraneous topics forcibly thrust into a canvass at this advanced period. The result of the meeting conclusively established the entire and unbroken harmony which unites the Whigs of our city. While our adversaries, rent into factions and disputing with fierceness respecting men and measures, are thus far without a candidate, while their principles fluctuate according to the latitude in which they live, the Whigs of Orleans—like those of the west, the east, the north and the south—move in solid phalanx, united, harmonious, enthusiastic, resolved upon victory, and emulous of achieving it. Never a spirit more at one in its breathings. Let it but continue unquenched, and regenerated Louisiana will add her voice to the notes of triumph now swelling from Maryland, New York, Connecticut and Virginia.

GREAT WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of New Orleans having assembled in Mass, Saturday evening the 18th inst, in the American Theatre, for the purpose of responding to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, were called to order by A. C. Bullitt, Esqr., by appointing the following officers, unanimously agreed to by the meeting:

President: ZENON CAVELIER.

Vice Presidents:

D F Burthe,	Christian Roselius,
Beverly Chew,	Xavier Burthe,
Edward Livaudais,	Peter Conrad,
James Dick,	Dr. Landreaux,
Germain Musson,	Auguste St. Martin,
R N Ogden,	Julien Money,
W C C Claiborne,	F A Lumsden,
O P Jackson,	Col. Wm. Christy,
W H Jones,	Louis Eyrne,
William Freret,	Alphonse Mitenberger,
Leonard Matthews,	A T Bouligny,
Samuel Peters	James Galloway,
Marius Blache,	Glendy Burke.

Secretaries.

1st Municipality—Gustave Crusat, A D Crossman.
2d Municipality—James B Walton, George C Lawrason,
3d Municipality—Gustave Snider, J F DuGuary.

The meeting being organized, the President in a few patriotic and eloquent remarks stated to the assembly the object of the meeting, which were received with great applause.

The Clay Minstrels having sung a whig song to the air of the Star Spangled Banner, which was received with deafening applause, Judge Jackson, being loudly called upon, spoke for nearly an hour in his usual impressive and eloquent manner, drawing from his audience shouts of enthusiastic applause.

A. C. Bullitt, Esq. then moved that a committee be adpointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, and the chair appointed on said committee A C Bullitt, Jas P Freret, F B Conrad, Michael Musson, Adolphe Layet, Joseph Grant, L Hermann, N R Jennings, E Macpherson, Adolphe Mazureau, Dr S D McNeal, James Saul, G W Brazbury and L E Forstall.

Judge Ogden being then called upon, made an impressive speech;—having sprung from New Jersey, he was particularly happy in his remarks on the unflinching integrity and moral firmness of Theodore Frelinghuysen—and, when he assured the audience in solemn declarations, that if any misfortune should befall our great leader, preventing him from consumating the measures of the whig party, for which they have contended for so many years, that Theodore Frelinghuysen would be as true to those principles as the needle fo the pole. [One long, loud, deafening cheer shook the theatre to its foundation.]

A C Bullitt, Esq, Chairman of the Committee to draft resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, as candidates of the whig party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of these United States.

Resolved, That the nomination of Henry Clay for the first office in the gift of the people, was due to his great abilities, approved statesmanship and tried patriotism, and was in accordance with the unanimous will of the whigs of the Union.

Resolved, That in nominating Theodore Frelinghuysen for the Vice-Presidency, the Convention did wisely in selecting a distinguished member of that illustrious band of patriots and statesmen, who, in the Senate of the United States, devoted themselves to the cause of whig principles, when opposition to the then dynasty was almost synonymous with defeat; that a man who then stood by the whig banner at the perilous post of sacrifice, as a tit leader of the whig party at a crisis like this.

And, furthermore, We regard his unanimous nomination by the Convention at the instance of the Southern delegates, as evidence of the friendly regard of our Northern brethren for Southern rights and Southern men.

Resolved, That we discover nothing in the position of Henry Clay, regarding the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States, as clearly defined by his recently published letter, that can authorise any withdrawal of the confidence that has been placed in him as a sound, enlightened statesman and patriot; that on the contrary, we find in that letter proof and abundant proofs of his ardent love of country, straitforward independence and lofty regard for the honor and integrity of the American flag.

Resolved, That we recognize, in the declaration of Henry Clay, in his letter concerning Annexation, that any attempt on the part of European powers to authorize or in any way to subjugate Texas, should be resisted by the United States into war, the spirit of the great leader of the war of 1812, to whom the honor, and safety and glory of the nation, may be confidently entrusted.

Resolved, The same issues are now presented to the people that were before the country in 1832, that the same zeal, unanimity and courage that were evinced then by the whig party, ought to characterize our efforts now; and that if an editorial notice for action were required now to those that then assisted, it may be found in the certainty that a victory under Clay and Frelinghuysen, will be a triumph in fact as well as in name and that the work entrusted to their hands of establishing Whig principles and regulating the government, will be done in such a manner that it will stay done.

The minstrels having again gratified the audience with one of their heart stirring songs—A. C. Bullitt, Esq.—being loudly called upon, came forward and spoke for half an hour, amidst deafening applause. In the midst of his remarks, some one in the gallery cried out for Calhoun and Texas—he remarked that the locos might go for Calhoun and Texas, but the whigs were determined to go for Clay and the United States—and a shout of three times three ratified the declaration.

The meeting having called frequently during the evening for Randel Hunt, Esq.,—being absent until this moment—he made his appearance amidst loud applause, and for nearly an hour electrified the assembly with his accustomed eloquence.

During the evening, Mr. Christy, after a few appropriate remarks, relative to the disastrous fire that took place during the day—offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of receiving pecuniary contributions at the doors, for the purpose of relieving the immediate wants of the indigent sufferers by the fire of this day.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of distributing forthwith, such funds as may be received, in such manner as the exigencies of the sufferers may appear to the committee to require.

The Chair made the following appointments:—

Committee of Collection—James Lane, J A Beard, Charles Deane, R B Sykes, J W Lane, Adolphe Layet and N R Jennings.

Committee of Distribution—William Christy, George Strawbridge and J F McCormick.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Z. CAVELIER, President.

Gustave Crusat, A D Crossman, J B Walton, G C Lawrason, F Gardère, J F Dugarry. } Secretaries.

RONDA—GAMBLING.

The citizens of New Orleans have just cause to rejoice at the suppression of Ronda establishments,—which were fast bringing disgrace upon the character of New-Orleans and ruin upon many of her citizens.

The Attorney General merits the applause of all good people for his activity in suppressing these dens of iniquity.

Whilst speaking on this subject it is due to the *Crescent City* to add, that it was the first paper that drew public attention to this blasting iniquity.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

Washington, May 11, 1844.

Gentlemen—

The Tariff bill was laid out in the House yesterday, as cold as a stone and as dead as a herring. It having been previously determined that the vote should be taken yesterday, Mr Barnard, one of the Committee of Ways and Means, had the floor yielded to him by Mr McKay, who desired, as chairman of the committee and nominal author of the bill, to close the debate. Mr B made a very able speech, in which he dealt unsparingly with the report of the majority, and with the bill itself. Mr McKay followed, and the vote was then taken. A motion was made to lay the bill upon the table, upon which the teat vote was taken, and which stood yeas 105, nays 99, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashe, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Bidlack, James Black, Brengle, Brodhead, Milton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Jeremiah B Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Causin, Chilton, Cinch, Clingman, Collamer, Cranston, Davis, Darragh, le Davis, R D Davis, Doherty, Dellet, Dockery, Dickinson, Dillinghast, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Fish, Florence, Foot, Foster, French, Giddings, Willis Green, Byram Green, Grinnell, Gruber, Hardin, Harper, Hubbell, Hudson, Wm Hunt, Charles J Ingersoll, Joseph R Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B Johnson, John P Kennedy, Daniel P King, Kirkpatrick, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edward J Morris, Morse, Moseley, Nes, Newton, Parmenter, Patterson, Payne, Phoenix, Pollock, Pope, Rathbun, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Edward D Morris, Morse, Moseley, Nes, Newton, Parmenter, Patterson, Payne, Phoenix, Pollock, Pope, Rathbun, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Rayner, Ritter, Rockwell, Rogers, Russell, Simple, Schenck, Senter, Severance, David L. Seymour, Simons, Aubert Smith, John Smith, John B Smith, Sprague, Stephens, Stetson, Andrew Stewart, Summers, Sykes, Thomasson, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wetherell, Newton, White, Wick, Wildrick, Wilmot, Wright, Yost—105.

NAYS—Messrs Anderson, Atkinson, Bayly, Bedford, Benton, James A. Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brakenridge, William J Brown, Burke, H C Candler, Campbell, Shepherd Carey, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A Chapman, Chappell, Clinton, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, John W Davis, Deberry, Dean, Dunlap, Duncan, Dunlap, Ficklin, Hair, Hamlin, Hammet, Haralson, Henley, Herrick, Houston, Hope, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hughes, Hunter, Jones, Joseph H Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Cave Johnson, George W Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Preston King, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCaun, McClure, McCleary, McCleland, McCoy, McCurdy, McDowell, McIlhenny, McKay, Mathews, Joseph Morris, Murphy, Norris, Owen, Payne, Pettit, Emery D Porter, Preik, Rathbun, Dwight Rich, Reding, Reid, Rhett, Rayner, Robinson, Dr. John Sanders, Thomas H Seymour, Simpson, Sindell, Robert Smith, Sherwood, John Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Strong, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Walker, Wentworth, Woodward, and Joseph A Wright—99.

The following is a classification of this vote:

	Yeas				Nays				Absent.
	Whig	Dem	Whig	Dem	Whig	Dem	Whig	Dem	
Maine,	2	0	0	4					0
New Hampshire,	0	0	3	0					0
Massachusetts,	8	2	0	0					0
Vermont,	3	1	0	0					0
Rhode Island,	2	0	0	0					0
Connecticut,	0.	2	0	2					0
New York,	10	10	0	12					2
New Jersey,	0	4	0	4					2
Pennsylvania,	13	2	0	0					1
Delaware,	0	0	0	1					0
Maryland,	5	0	0	4					1
Virginia,	0	15	0	10					1
North Carolina,	4	0	0	4					0
South Carolina,	0	0	0	7					0
Georgia,	0	1	0	5					0
Alabama,	1	0	0	3					0
Mississippi,	0	0	0	3					0
Louisiana,	0	0	0	3					1
Arkansas,	0	0	0	1					0
Missouri,	0	0	0	4					1
Illinois,	1	0	0	3					0
Indiana,	2	10	0	9					2
Ohio,	6	11	0	9					0
Kentucky,	5	1	0	2					0
Tennessee,	0	0	0	3					0
Michigan,	0	0	0	3					0
Total,	77	28	00	99	3	15			

This table shows that the whigs to a man voted for laying on the table, and were sustained by 28 democrats, all north of Mason's and Dixon's line save one, from Kentucky. An attempt was made to reconsider the vote, but failed, and the bill expired.

When it is recollected that the democrats came here with a majority of sixty in the House, and that this was emphatically the democratic tariff, it will be seen that for late that it should fail by a majority of six votes. It shows the fact, which is no longer to be concealed, that the party are divided upon measures and principles. In a moment of disappointment and chagrin, the editor of the Washington Spectator, the organ of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, has fired the whigs and democrats indiscriminately, to support the system of plunder established by the protective policy. We do not think that in the North there is any hope for the South from either party. If the South intends to redress herself, and shield her people from the unconstitutional exactions of the existing tariff—far more oppressive and illegal than those which drove their fathers into revolution—the Great Britain—she must look to herself, and to herself only. President making has again failed, as in 1829. Party organization and association have proved vain. Principles is its her own strength and energy."

I think it not improbable that the bill would have passed the House, had it not been for the divisions which have taken place in the party upon the question of the Texas question, and the nomination of Mr. Van Buren; but such is the bitter feeling engendered between the friends of this gentleman and those who have for throwing him overboard and nominating another man, that it will be impossible for them to unite upon any thing. The war of paper bullets of the Globe and Spectator continues with unabated virulence. The bitterness of the warring force and energy. You have seen the cards of of the Ohio delegation, and General Dromgoole taking ground in behalf of Mr. Van Buren, and denouncing all of the Indians and Mississippi delegation, declaring him unavoidable. That from the South Carolina delegation which follows, is an index to the spirit which pervades the two sections at this moment.

A CARD.—Eleven members of Congress from the State of Ohio have stated that "we have reason to fear that a very serious movement has, for weeks, been on foot in this city, in the absence of the people, which is intended to act, if possible, upon the convention, and to induce their body to set aside the will of the American Democracy, thus explicitly and solemnly expressed—to discard the man [Mr. Van Buren] in whose favor that will was so expressed, and to nominate in his stead some other, or any other person."

It is not here stated by whom "this movement" has been in progress, but we presume the charge is pointed to no others than members of Congress. Without intending, in the slightest degree, to reflect on the honor or patriotism of those who have participated in such a movement—if any such have existed—we think it intended to embrace the South Carolina delegation, is entirely destitute of truth. They have neither put on foot themselves, nor countelled or aided others to put on foot such a movement.

DANIEL E. HUGER,
GEO. McDUFFIE,
ARMISTEAD BURT,
J. A. WOODWARD,
R. F. SIMPSON,
R. BARNWELL RHETT,
J. E. HOLMES,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

This card appeared yesterday morning, in the Globe, and in the Spectator in the evening.

The following extracts from the address of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, in Virginia, published in the Richmond Enquirer, of yesterday, are conceived in and manifest the same spirit.

"We one to the Globe and its associates no allegiance, no affection, no gift of the Democracy. We contemn their mad and miserable attempts at dictation, and shall fearlessly perform our duty. The course of this paper is neither calculated to conciliate any opposition, nor to overcome our judgments—much less does it tend to retain ancient friends, or to make new ones—and it seems, it is yet to learn, that coarse reproach, or bitter invective gives no more evidence of good taste, than of good sense; whether it comes from the editorial chair, or from the invisible dictator, who writes from behind the curtain."

And again:—

"If, however, the madness of proscription and dictation shall yet prevail; if the intolerant bearing of the Globe and its confederates at Washington be adhered to, and defeat and disaster follows in their train, we shall at least have the consolation of knowing, that we have honestly and frankly performed our duty, by giving timely warning of the coming danger."

The report of disruption in the Cabinet prove to be unfounded, as I apprehended they would.

The Senate was engaged nearly the whole day, yesterday, in a late hour, in secret session. I am of course, uninformed of the business on hand, but surmise it to have been a debate upon the propriety of discussing the treaty with open doors. I would not be surprised if this should be done.

The city is barren of news and free from gossip.—From all quarters come the most gratifying expressions of satisfaction at the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen. Mr. Clay is still here and will leave in two or three days for his residence.

HAWKEYE.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—At the last accounts from Philadelphia, comparative quiet and tranquillity prevailed. In all the districts menaced with disorder, large bodies of the military or armed citizens were posted. The Catholic Churches were particularly guarded and every disposition made to guard them against any number of assailants. In Kensington every square was guarded, eight men patrolling each block, and suffering no one to pass unless under surveillance. It is stated that the armed force now in requisition will not be disbanded until the object of its organization is fully secured. The funerals of the Americans who had fallen during those scenes of horror, were attended by immense processions. This fire, however, so further outbreak had occurred.

APPALLING AND DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

On Saturday last our city was visited by the most distressing and destructive conflagration we have ever been called upon to record. At about half past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, flames were observed issuing from a carpenter's shop, occupied by F D Goyt, on the east side of Tréme, between Jackson and Canal streets. It appears from the most authentic information we have been enabled to obtain, that one of the workmen employed in the establishment, in using a lucifer match to light a segar, inadvertantly threw it yet smoking upon a pile of shavings. A blaze almost immediately broke forth, and despite the exertions of the people around, communicated nearly instantaneously to the building itself. The wind at the time was blowing freshly from the east, and was of course almost converted into a hurricane by the fierceness of the flames. Add to this the fact that a long-continued and distressing spell of dry weather, accompanied by intense heat, had caused every atom of moisture in the buildings to evaporate, and render the wood-work as combustible as tinder. It must likewise be borne in mind that all around the neighborhood consisted of light frame dwellings, packed together, and communicating by wooden fences. "With these appliances and aids to boot," it is no matter of astonishment that the flames spread with fearful and irresistible rapidity, leaping almost with the velocity of lightning from house to house, and involving at once such an immense quantity of wood-work in destruction as absolutely for some time to bid utter defiance to the most desperate exertions of our firemen. As if to render perfectly certain the progress of destruction, the hydrants laid by the Commercial Water-Work Company, did not extend beyond Rampart street—two squares distant from the scene of conflagration. A violent east wind, a closely congregated mass of frame buildings, and a total absence of water—such were the adjuncts of this appalling catastrophe.

From Mr Goyt's house where the fire originated, the flames spread in every direction. They crossed the street on the one hand, consuming Mr. Stringer's residence with such frightful rapidity, that the occupants had not time to save their wearing apparel. They extended on each side of Canal's, up and down and in the rear, completing the work of destruction in about three hours, and causing a scene of devastation, ruin and misery which the most callous cannot look upon without emotion. The limits of the conflagration are briefly three: From the corner of Canal and Franklin streets down Canal street to Claiborne, and through the five squares between Franklin and Claiborne to Jackson. From the corner of Jackson and Franklin likewise to Claiborne, and through the five squares within that space to Common. Thence all along Common as far as Claiborne, the only buildings saved on Common, being one or two dwellings owned by Messrs. Beslingh, J. W. Zacharie, A. D. Crossman and the house occupied as the Public School, on the corner of Tréme and Common streets.

NAYS—Messrs Anderson, Atkinson, Bayley, Bedford, Benton, James A. Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brakenridge, William J Brown, Burke, H C Candler, Campbell, Shepherd Carey, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A Chapman, Chappell, Clinton, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, John W Davis, Deberry, Dean, Dunlap, Duncan, Dunlap, Ficklin, Hair, Hamlin, Hammet, Haralson, Henley, Herrick, Houston, Hope, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hughes, Hunter, Jones, Joseph H Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Cave Johnson, George W Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Preston King, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCaun, McClure, McCleary, McCleland, McCoy, McCurdy, McDowell, McIlhenny, McKay, Mathews, Joseph Morris, Murphy, Norris, Owen, Payne, Pettit, Emery D Porter, Preik, Rathbun, Dwight Rich, Reding, Reid, Rhett, Rayner, Robinson, Dr. John Sanders, Thomas H Seymour, Simpson, Sindell, Robert Smith, Sherwood, John Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Strong, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Walker, Wentworth, Woodward, and Joseph A Wright—99.

The following is a classification of this vote:

	Yeas				Nays				Absent.
	Whig	Dem	Whig	Dem	Whig	Dem	Whig	Dem	
Maine,	2	0	0	4					0
New Hampshire,	0	0	3	0					0
Massachusetts,	8	2	0	0					0
Vermont,	3	1	0	0					0
Rhode Island,	2	0	0	0					0
Connecticut,	0.	2	0	2					0
New York,	10	10	0	12					2
New Jersey,	0	4	0	4					2
Pennsylvania,	13	2	0	0					1
Delaware,	0	0	0	1					0
Maryland,	5	0	0	4					1
Virginia,	0	15	0	10					1
North Carolina,	4	0	0	4					0
South Carolina,	0	0	0	7					0
Georgia,	0	1	0	5					0
Alabama,	1	0	0	3					0
Mississippi,	0	0	0	3					0
Louisiana,	0	0	0	3					1
Arkansas,	0	0	0	1					0
Missouri,	0	0	0	4					1
Illinois,	1	0	0	3					0
Indiana,	2	10	0	9					2
Ohio,	6	11	0	9					0
Kentucky,	5	1	0	2					0
Tennessee,	0	0	0	3					0
Michigan,	0	0	0	3					0
Total,	77	28	00	99	3	15			

This table shows that the whigs to a man voted for laying on the table, and were sustained by 28 democrats, all north of Mason's and Dixon's line save one, from Kentucky. An attempt was made to reconsider the vote, but failed, and the bill expired.

When it is recollected that the democrats came here with a majority of sixty in the House, and that this was emphatically the democratic tariff, it will be seen that for late that it should fail by a majority of six votes. It shows the fact, which is no longer to be concealed, that the party are divided upon measures and principles. In a moment of disappointment and chagrin, the editor of the Washington Spectator, the organ of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, has fired the whigs and democrats indiscriminately, to support the system of plunder established by the protective policy. We do not think that in the North there is any hope for the South from either party. If the South intends to redress herself, and shield her people from the unconstitutional exactions of the existing tariff—far more oppressive and illegal than those which drove their fathers into revolution—the Great Britain—she must look to her