# The New-Orleans Bee.

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BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.,
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

**Official Journal of the State.**

TERMS OF THE BEE.
*SUBSCRIPTION.*

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - 5

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

BULLITT, MAGNE & Co.

## STEAM PACKETS

SPLENDID PASSENGER PACKET.
On Saturday, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock p. m.
FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid new and fast running steamer J. B. M. WHITE, Capt. Jas. M. Convers, master will leave on her next trip as above. This boats accommodations are unsurpassed by any boat on the western waters. A plan of her cabin may be seen, and state-rooms secured on application to
J. B. SHAW & Co. Agents.
St Peydras st.
jy11

FOR MILLIKEN'S BEND Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney and Natchez—The packet steamer SULTANA, H Foster master, having changed her days of departure, will resume her regular trips in the Vicksburg trade about the 15th September next, leaving this port every Monday evening at 5 o'clock. Until then the steamer Edna will continue her trips in the same trade
LV HUBBARD & Co. 75 Tchoupitoulas
jy9

Passenger Packet ALEXANDER SCOTT, for ST. LOUIS on Saturday, the 6th July, at 9 o'clock P M—This fine and fast running steamer, 1 and 176 tons, will leave on her next trip as above, for which her last trip for the season. Her accommodations are unsurpassed by any boat on the west waters. A plan of her cabin may be seen, and state rooms engaged on application to
JOHN R SHAW & Co. Agents,
36 Poydras
jy4

Steamer BRITANNA FOR LOUISVILLE, Ky. Will be changed to, and upon the 29th inst. as follows:—She will leave New Orleans every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A M., and return on every Saturday.
For passage, apply to
LV HUBBARD & Co. 75 Tchoupitoulas
jy9

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.
The public are hereby notified that the days of departure and arrival of the Baton Rouge Packet HELEN, James H Ure, master, will be changed to, and upon the 29th inst. as follows:—She will leave New Orleans every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A M., and return on every Saturday.
Arrangements having been made with Messrs. F. M. Ross & Sons and Schirer & Fougerousse to form a direct line to the above-named ports, every steamer of the Atchafalaya Line will receive freight for Louisville during the season, and issue through bills of lading.
The Iberville will also receive freight for Lafourche during the season, and be ready for sailing on
For freight or passage apply on board.
jy9 tf 10 lm

UNITED STATES MAIL—SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET LINE—Fall and Winter Arrangement—For Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Waterloo, and Bayou Sarah.
The splendid steamers BRILLIANT and ALEX SCOTT, under the command of Capt Jesse Hartsell, Sean, Harris & Ingalls' line of packets between New Orleans and the above named ports, commencing their trips on the 1st September next, and continue throughout the season. These boats are not surpassed for accommodations, and the commanders are well known to need any recommendations.
The Brilliant, capt Hart, will continue her regular trips as heretofore—once a week—until the arrangement takes place. Apply on board, or to
WM H AVERY, 80 Gravier
au10

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE—3000 pieces Mayfield and Hudson (lower fourth) bagging, 1000 coils rope and 300 Bills bale rope
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH,
27 Tchoupitoulas st
jy10

TO PAINTERS.—For sale a variety of colors, ground in oil of different shades, put up in kegs of 25 lbs each, and ready for use. Also, window glass 10×12 to 24×30 inches, which they offer for sale low.
JARVIS & ANDREWS, 90 Commerce st
jy10

TEAS—The packet constructed Nanching, Foochow, Hyson, running in Boston and Canton trade, whole and half chests, for sale by
FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp st
jy10

During our temporary absence from the city Messrs J WAMBER & Co. will attend to our business
S BROADWELL & Co.
jy10

Wears billows and J C Oxley, consignees per ship Nicholas, arrived from Havre in May 31, are requested to call at the custom-house in order to clear their goods.
SOUTH, OXLEY & Co.
jy10

NOTICE—Mr. Smith is authorized to receive all sums of money due Gassner, with power to call and receive the same
FORDICK & BRO. 74 Camp
jy10

## SYMMES & THOMAS'S
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 21 Old Levee, New Orleans.

SMITH BRYAN,
IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 20 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

REFERENCES—Benjamin Story, Esq. } New Orleans
John Hagan, Sr. Esq. }
Alexander Grant, Esq. }
Messrs Grimsdell, Mounsey & Co. } New York
Jean Nelson & co
Isaac Low & son, Liverpool, England.
James & Thomas Kennedy, Belfast, Ireland
James Thompson, Bryan, Esq., Magherafelt, do
jy6 tf

THOS CIRKEL,
*MEDICAL DOCTOR,*
No. 70 Chartres street,
Between Royal and Bourbon
jy6

William Davidson } John Parsons
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co.
*Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,*
No. 61 Gravier st.
jy6

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Tobin & Bassett in this city, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted will be called on by either of us, and the signature of the firm signed in liquidation only.
WM. TOBIN,
CHARLES A. BARRIERE.
New Orleans, June 1st, 1844

NOTE—The subscriber will continue the business of the late firm, at the old stand.
CHARLES A BARRIERE,
jy1

During our absence from the city Mr JULES TARDY holds our power of attorney.
TOOLE & BARRIERE,
In Liquidation.
jy1

During my absence, Mr JULES TARDY holds my power of attorney
CHARLES A. BARRIERE
jy1

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL,
*JULIE DORLEANS, Lafayette Street.*
PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.—The next SESSION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL will commence on the 1st of October, and continue till the 1st of August following. Application of parents to the Institution, or to the undersigned.
The Instruction in the High School consists of the following professors.
C. WOLFORTH, Professor of Greek, Latin and English.
E. FOURNET, Professor of French, Latin and French.
H. MAYNARD, Professor of Mathematics.
J. B. ROLLIN, Professor of Spanish and Book keeping.
S. ROCHE, Professor of French.
A. VARNEY, Professor of Drawing.
C. J. LAUVE, Teacher of Penmanship.
J. DAVOIS, Dancing Master.
For the examination of the pupils the Directors are assisted by a sufficient number of examining visitors.
The printed Statutes and Regulations of the High School, containing Rules for the Government of Pupils, Terms, &c. and references, may be had in Esplanade street, or at the Bookstore of J. B. Steel, Rue Royale, Hebrard, Morel and Lallerte.
jy1

RECEIVED by the undersigned and for sale wholesale and retail—received by ship Levant, from Havre—Plain red lustre cut glass carafe tumblers for ale, brandy or claret lustres complete, assorted patterns, for dinner glasses, black crape.
By the Manager, from New York—35 cases light colored prints, percales, 3-4 and 7-8, English mourning ginghams, spun cloths, low price Madras handk'fs, Parisand Irish linens, sacque and double width muslins and embroidered cottons, Lowell cottons, Nun Sand's, mattrass ticking, Keyes & cottonades, Hamilton do., white marseilles plain and checked, black and white shawls, hosiery and gloves, patent black and blue thread, &c.
Expected from Havre and Liverpool, soon—10 cases jaconets, new style; 6 do woolen lee cottons; 4 do cotton do; 4 do thread drills; 3-3 Scotch ginghams; 4 do very fine ombre checks; 6 bales bracket bed ticks, assorted.
jy2 FORDICK & Co. 13 Canal.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following goods received by late arrivals:
— casks fine old champagne brandy; 10 cognac brandy; 15 casks red wine; 600 cases do; 100 do white Bastenne wine; 30 brls vinegar; 100 cases assorted cordials; 200 boxes annisette, 50 boxes fruits in brandy; 20 do abricotine.
EDOUARD LANDRY.
jy6

BACON HAMS & SIDES—23 casks Cincinnati sides; 50 barrels sugar cured family hams, canvassed and uncanvassed, for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN.
jy1

HAVANA MOLASSES, All-at—70 hhds. 20 tierces and 30 bbls Havana molasses, cargo schr Mary Washington, for sale by
GEORGE BEDFORD, 82 Common st.
jy10

CATSUPS, OLIVES, PICKLES, &c—A large assortment Onion ball, tomato, walnut and mushroom Catsups, oysters, 3-4 mustard, Bordeaux olives, Cayenne pepper, lemon syrup &c. landing and in store, for sale by
TUFTS, HOBART & Co. 29 Gravier jy1

SOAP—31 boxes W. Chesterly mottled hard soap, 300 do Steamboat brand landing ex ship Birmingham, in Store—1,000 boxes Jackson's, Goode's, Motton's and Pierce's extra and common quality, for sale by
TUFTS, HOBART & Co. 29 Gravier

RUSSET BROGANS—A full assortment of mens' and B boys' oak and hemlock tanned russet brogans suitable or plantations use, for sale by
FROST & Co. 16 Magazine
jy1

OATS—198 sacks oats, for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN,
jy6 44 Poydras

SCOTCH ALE and London Porter, superior quality, in 8 whole and half bottles, for sale by LORIELLE & Co.
corner Royal and Customhouse
jy2

SOFT SHELLED ALMONDS—A few bags for sale by
LORIELLE & Co.
corner Royal and Customhouse
jy8

HAMPAGNE WINE—of the best brands in whole and half bottles for sale by LORIELLE & Co.
jy2 corner Royal and Customhouse

SOAP—900 boxes No 1 Boston soap, N Livermore & Son, Davis & Dickinson, and C L. Jones & Bro, in store and for sale by
jy7 WM FROST & Co. 32 Old Levee

SPERM OIL—2000 gallons bleached and unbleached sperm oil in store and for sale by
WM FROST & Co. 28 Old Levee
jy7

INDIA BAGGING—20 bales heavy India bagging for sale by
E & R DAVIS, 100 Camp.
jy8

STOCKINGS—20 cases fr. ribbed and socks, mixt, blue and white, now landing ex ship Watsaw, by the subscribers
FORDICK & Co. 13 Canal st
jy10

PATERSON COTTON DUCK—John Cliff's duck on hand and for sale at reduced prices by
ALBERT, 22 St Louis.
jy6

PORK—Mess pork made and prime at Bozant's inspection, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
A. L. ADDISON & Co. 31 Natchez

SALT—14,000 bushels Turks Island Salt, good color and heavy, cargo of ship Watsons, for sale by
jy10 J. P. WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

FRENCH BRANDIES—J. J. Dupuy's, and Castlieu's brands of 1821, in store and for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON 34 Tchoupitoulas

NAILS—100 kegs nails, 9-assorted sizes Old Colony brand, landing ex ship Express, for sale by
TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier

BACON—60 hhds hams and sides; 14 hhds pic ribbed sides, a superior article; 800 superior canvassed hams, for sale by
PRICE & FROST, 26 Poydras

SUNDRIES—50 bxs starch 40 yeath, Yersin and Lecoultre; 150 do do do different brands; 50 do Risch; 20 tubs rice in brandy Rallo Brothers; 40 do Curtese in do; 30 do Maraschino do do; 40 do fruits in brandy; large and small glass jars; 40 boxes assorted cordials; 200 cases Marseilles Oil, Flagnole & Pascal; 100 do do Berthaud do; 200 do fine, superfine and extra fine Champion and Dennis; 50 do common do; 100 baskets empty bottles, 50 boxes assorted do type and brands; 100 do Marcenat Frontignac
jy6

Pendant cette lettre, Edme Stak tombe dans d'épouvantable paroxysme. Mme. Simon descend à son end'un escalier, et Mme. Simon court qui se rendaient à peine. Mme. Simon est finl, et qu'au lieu de chercher à détruire l'effet de cette lettre, il en parut

## 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.....EZNON LAVEILER
Third District.....GEORGE S. GIBON
Fourth District.....LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS
Fifth District.....JACQUES DUPRE.
Sixth District.....EDWARD SPARROW.

*NEW-ORLEANS:*
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1844.

CLAY CLUB.

A Meeting of the Members of the Clay Club will be held at their Room, 25 Exchange Place, on Thursday Evening, 11th instant, at half past 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

C. C. WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.
J. DAVID, }

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—As several of the papers appear to have misunderstood the returns thus far received from the Fourth District, we subjoin them in a correct form:

| | Hunsdon. | Monse. |
|---|---|---|
| St Mary, | 240 | 132 |
| St Landry and Calcasieu, | 540 | 282 |
| Rapides, | 328 | 488 |
| Natchitoches, | 478 | 469 |
| Caddo, | 185 | 155 |
| Claiborne and Bossier, | — | 109 maj. |
| | 1780 | 1685 |

The vote in these parishes last year stood as follows:
Bossier—1749; Monse—1543;

Hossier's majority, 206—whig majority no 195—whig gain, 301—Bossier's majority in the District was 479—The parishes to be heard from are, St. Martins, Lafayette and Vermillion, Ouachita, Union and Caldwell, Sabine and De Soto. The last named parish votes with Caddo, and the returns may have been included in that of Caddo already received. On the whole, however, we cannot speak with certainty. It is therefore seen that Mr. Bonaldson must gain 179 votes in the parishes to be heard from to be elected. A day or two will prove whether he has done so. The vote of St. Martins will probably settle the question.

Since writing the above we learn by a passenger on the *Cote Joyeuse* that Sabine gives Moore 70 majority, and elects Stille (w) to the Legislature and Stephens (w) to the Convention. Stille's majority is 21. It is probable that before going to press, we may obtain returns from the Attakapas parishes by the *Lodi*. If so, we shall give them in a postscript.

POSTCRIPT.

By the arrival of the steamer *Lodi*, we have had further returns from the Fourth District.

| | Bordelon. | Morse. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Martin, | 364 | 210 |
| Lafayette, | 81 | 222 |
| Vermillion, | 60 maj. | — |
| | 505 | 432 |

These returns settle the question. Judge Bordelon is probably defeated by from 70 to 100 votes. His majority at present is 85; but De Soto, Caldwell, Union, &c., will we think, more than overcome it. He has made a gallant run, and cut down the locofoco majority of last year to a mere trifle; but the district is still unredeemed.

In St. Martin, Messrs. Briant and Berbes, (whigs) are elected to the Convention. Voorhies, loco, is chosen as the Senatorial delegate. For the Legislature, Messrs. Dischert and De Blanc, one whig and one loco, are elected. In Lafayette, Morse, locofoco, is chosen to the Legislature, and O'Brian, (loco) to the Convention. In Vermillion, Dade, (w) is elected to the Convention, and we presume Young, (w) to the House, as we believe he ran without opposition.

These result gives four whig members to the House of Representatives, being a majority of four, and they will probably have one more in Catahoula.

On the whole, the whigs have but little to complain of. They have gained a member of Congress, and carried the Legislature on joint ballot.

☞ There is a funny calculation of the vote of Louisiana at the Presidential election, in last evening's *Courier*. That Journal gives out a majority of 1,156 for Polk and Dallas, by concentrating 200 whig majority on the 3d District and 50 on Canning for its parts—800 in the First, 300 in the Third and 250 in the Fourth. The deliberate opinion is that the locofoco ticket will receive about 150 majority in the First District, and probably 500 in the Third; that in the Fourth the votes will be about equally divided, and that Mr Clay will receive fifteen hundred majority in the Second District, and will carry the State by 800 majority. Let us see how prediction be kept, together with that of the *Courier*, and see which comes nearest the mark.

THE LEGISLATURE.—As many erroneous impressions prevail relative to the state of parties in the Legislature, it is well enough to state that thus far the whigs have elected 29 members to the House of Representatives, out of 60, St. Landry having chosen 4 whigs and not 3 as mentioned yesterday. The parishes to be heard from which ought to elect whig Representatives, are St. Martin, Vermillion and Catahoula. They are entitled to 4 members. It is, therefore, perceived that the chances are altogether in our favor.

The Senate has been elected from a gentleman direct from Sabine that Stille (w) is elected by 21 majority in that parish. This gives us half the House certain, with a strong probability of a majority.

A gentleman personally acquainted with Messrs. Burton and Winder, the delegates to the Convention from Assumption and Terrebonne, assures us that both those gentlemen are staunch whigs.

☞ Some locofoco papers have stated that Jeremiah Morton, Esq. whig sub-elector for Culpepper, Va., has come out against Mr. Clay. Mr. Morton, in a letter to the Rockingham *Register*, denies the charge most unequivocally.

☞ At Auburn, Cayuga county, the whigs assembled a few days ago, TEN THOUSAND in number.—Though but a county convention, it equalled the State Conservative Convention held at Auburn in 1840. The vast assemblage was addressed by Messrs. Sibley, King and Culver. Cayuga is safe for Clay by 400 majority.

POLLY BODINE—The trial of this woman at Staten Island, New York, for the murder of Mrs. Housenon and child, had not been concluded at the last accounts. Upon the appointment of the Court on Saturday, the 29th ult., "the Jury were permitted to separate and go to their homes."

CHANCELLOR BIBB.—All doubt, says the National *Intelligencer* of the 3d, respecting the acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury by Chancellor Bibb, of Kentucky, is ended by his arrival in this city, last evening, to enter upon the duties of that appointment.

NEW YORK—*Otsego.*—In the very heart of this strong locofoco county, the whigs recently held a political gathering, at which every town in the county was represented, together with full delegations from Montgomery, Schoraric, Herkimer, and more distant counties. Speeches were made by Messrs. King, Collier, White and Freeley.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer *Lodi*, for late St. Martinsville papers.

*From the Albany Daily Advertiser.*
UNITED STATES SENATE.

The terms of the following Senators expire on the 4th March next:—

| Whigs. | Locos. |
|---|---|
| Phelps, Vt. | Fairfield, Maine. |
| Choate, Mass. | Sturgeon, Pa. |
| Sprague, R. I. | Tappan, Ohio. |
| Huntington, Ct. | Benton, Mo.—4. |
| Tallmadge, New York. | |
| Dayton, N. J. | |
| Bayard, Del. | |
| Merrick, Md. | |
| Henderson, Miss. | |
| White, Ind. | |
| Porter, Mich. | |
| Foster, Tenn. | |
| Rives, Va.—13. | |

The present Senate is politically divided thus:—29 Whigs, 25 Locos. The vacancies will reduce the respective parties thus:—16 Whigs, 19 Locos. The whigs must elect eleven to give them a majority.

The Whigs will elect one in Vermont, one in Massachusetts, one in Rhode Island, one in Connecticut, one in New Jersey, one in Delaware, one in Maryland, one in Tennessee, one in Virginia. They will probably carry the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and New York, which will give them four more members, or 29 in all.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the Public to the sale of valuable Real Estate in the 2d Municipality and Lafayette, which will be sold on counter this day, at 10 o'clock, at Merle, Seville & Co.'s auction store. Citizens attend because de l'influence de ce journal dans leur East.

Henry O'Reilly, ex-Editor de l'Albany Argus, but des plus chaudi-copains de Polk-Dodge dans New-York, a demandé la publication de son nom

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHELL ROAD TRAGEDY.—Almira Lennon, the female who was present in the carriage at the time of the murder of Catherine O'Brien by Bond, was yesterday brought before Recorder Baldwin for examination on the charge of being "an accessory before the fact to the murder." The testimony of Mrs. Cummings went to show that on the 18th of June last she and her deceased daughter, Catherine O'Brien, removed from the house of Bond. Three or four days after, Mrs. Lennon called at her house on Girod street and enquired for her daughter Catherine, stating that she wished to employ her as a seamstress and would pay her 62½ cents per day. Upon Mrs Cummings asking her how she knew her daughter? She replied that "more curious things than that, had occurred in the world." Upon being questioned as to what part of the city she resided, returned rather evasive answers, stating that she lived down town, in the French part of the city. Mrs Cummings agreed that her daughter should commence working for her on the Monday following, at which time Mrs Lennon agreed to come for her. On the following Tuesday Mrs Lennon called and took Catherine with her to her house in the Third Municipality. On that night she returned home, but remained at the house of Mrs Lennon, on the nights of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and returned home on Saturday, stating that she had completed her work at Mrs Lennon's. On the morning of the 5th inst. day of her murder, Catherine told her mother that she had purchased a common dress which she had left at Mrs Lennon's, and left home as she stated for the purpose of getting Mrs L. to fit the body of it. This was the last she saw of her daughter until she beheld her a corpse. The testimony of Mrs Cummings, was for the most part corroborated by a young man who lives in the same house with her.—Several witnesses who had been supposed not being in attendance, the Recorder postponed the further examination of the case until to day, and ordered the prisoner back to the Parrouns street prison.

CRIMINAL COURT.—E. Hicks, f. m. c., charged with stealing a watch, was yesterday put upon trial. The jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. At the request of the prisoner, his Honor Judge Canonge, immediately passed sentence upon him, and order him to be imprisoned four days in the Parish Prison.

☞ Coroner Davis yesterday, held an inquest at the corner of Girod and Philippa streets, upon the body of a white woman, named Catherine Creighton Verdict—death from intemperance.

☞ An old fashioned toper by the name of Michael Powers, yesterday morning, attempted to quench his thirst, by plunging into the bosom of the "Father of Waters." He was fortunately discovered in time to save him from becoming food for fishes, and sent to the Charity Hospital, where he was resuscitated and properly provided for.

☞ A man named A Pellas, was yesterday arrested by the officers of the First Municipality police, charged with receiving stolen property.

☞ John Vaughan, f. m. c., was arrested on Tuesday night, in the act of climbing over a fence and into the premises of Captain Gow on Front street, and was yesterday brought before Recorder Baldwin to answer to the charge. While in the Recorder's office, he was recognized as having been sentenced some time since to the Penitentiary, for being in the State in contravention to law. His Honor sent him again before the Criminal Court, to be tried for a second offence—for being in the State in contravention of law. The penalty is "imprisonment for life."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A female named Sarah Reaume, living in St. John road Gravier street, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by inflicting a cut upon her arm with a knife, severing some of the large veins—When discovered, she was lying upon her bed in a fainting condition, with a large wash basin under the wound, in which was several pints of blood. Medical aid was immediately procured, and after considerable exertion she was restored to a state of consciousness.—The wound is not considered dangerous, if properly attended to.

COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.—Present their Honors Judges Nicholas, Johnson and King. Judge Nicholas yesterday morning delivered the decision of the Court on the Appeal from the Criminal Court of the First Judicial District, in the case of J. C. Howard, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The Court decided that a new trial be granted to the appellee, on the ground that the Jury, during the pending of the trial, were allowed to separate, and were not detained in custody of the Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT.—The decision of the Court in the case of P. Soulé, will be delivered at 12 o'clock to-day.

*"The Cry is Still they Come."*

We promised another batch of changes and conversions from Locofocoism to Whiggery.—Here they are: The Raleigh (N. Y.) *Independent says*:—We learn, from a source entitled to the highest credit, that more than *Fifty* Gentlemen of the late Van Buren Party, otherwise Union Men, joined the *Clay Club*, in the course of one week, in the county of Northampton, in the Congressional District of Edward Rose, a most respectable citizen of Camden, Md. in a letter to the *Chronicle* of that place, renounces Locofocoism, and declares in favor of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN and the Tariff.

The following is an extract from a letter to the New York *Herald*, dated Bridgeport, Conn., June 24th.

"Pierce have been some changes in political affairs lately. Many have come out from the Locofoco ranks, and among the number, who has for many years been a prominent member of the Locofoco party, and who was a candidate for Congress a few years since. He has declared his intentions to support Clay and Frelinghuysen—Gen. E. is a man of extensive influence, and well known in the State, and can do much for the party of his choice. Several others have connected with him, are the most respectable and influential families of this and other States."

ALFRED EDWARDS, son of the General, hereinbefore known as a successful Locofoco orator, has followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father, and is now on a tour through the State of Ohio, where he is said to be blazoning forth the merits of Clay and Frelinghuysen. The talents of these gentlemen will add much to the future success of the Whig party in the whole State.

HENRY O'REILLY, Esq., formerly editor of the Albany *Argus*, the organ of the Locofoco party in New York, has requested his name to be withdrawn as one of the committee on resolutions at the meeting at the capitol.

JOHN HENDERSON, Secretary of the Locofoco meeting at St. Louis, Missouri, has repudiated Locofocoism, now and forever. He can't swallow Polk, Dallas and Texas.

The Miners' (Pa.) *Journal* says that four locofocos last week joined the Clay Club. Schuylkill county will be redeemed.

The Troy *Whig* says that a gentleman of great intelligence writes from Vermont that the Locofocos of that State are deserting the Polk standard by hundreds.

Polks' opposition to the wool growers has wrought this change.

And in North West Virginia the changes are numerous and important. We have already noticed the defection of Senator Smith, and we see that M. M. Randall of Marion Co., in a letter to the Fairmont *Pioneer*, has followed suit. Mr. Randall concludes his letter thus:

If I am spared until the Presidential election, I shall vote for CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN, and I rejoice to find that many of my friends in this country who voted with me in 1840, for Mr Van Buren intend pursuing the same course. Yours, respectfully,

M. M. RANDALL.

The *Pioneer* adds that the nomination of Polk and Dallas is strongly reprobated in Western Virginia, and more particularly in Marion county. Numbers we could name, says that journal, who would have voted for old Tecumseh, Benton, Van Buren, Calhoun or Cass, will never vote for Polk and Dallas.

The Easton (O.) *Register* contains an account of a Whig meeting held in that town the 18th ult., which was addressed by Mr C F Dewey, who has been heretofore, one of the main pillars of Locofocoism in that county. But like hundreds of other locofocos in the State, he can't go for "Polk and Free Trade."

In Logan county (Ohio) several changes have occurred. Mr Orin Hays, one of the the most respectable and intelligent men in the country who voted for Van Buren in 1840, made a speech some days ago before the West Liberty Clay Club, renouncing Locofocoism.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:—"Among the noble delegation or Whigs from Westfield to the recent Whig meeting held at the Town Hall, there were several who, until within a year, have been firm and ardent supporters of Locofocoism. They have seen and forsaken the error of their ways. They cannot swallow "Polk and Dallas, Free Trade and Texas."

The Genesee County *Democrat*, heretofore strongly loco, has refused to support Polk and Dallas, and has come out for CLAY and the Tariff.

E. F. Bloss, Esq., of Dracut, Mass., says the Lowell *Journal*, has abjured locofocoism, and supports CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN. He addressed a large meeting, declaring his intention to abandon the false doctrines of modern democracy.

By the time locofocoism has digested the change, we shall probably have another lot of them to record.

## MR. CLAY'S SPEECH,

DELIVERED IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, APRIL 13, 1844.
(Continued.)

Allow me to present you, fellow-citizens, with another view of this interesting subject. The Government wishes to derive a certain amount of revenue from foreign imports. Let us suppose the total annual amount of imports to be $100,000,000, and the total annual amount of revenue to be raised from it to be $20,000,000. Is it at all material whether that $20,000,000 be collected in the form of duties, equally over the whole $100,000,000, or that it be drawn from more than $50,000,000 or more of the imports, leaving the rest free of duty? In point of fact, such has been the case. The duty is not a compensation found for the trouble of collecting it—it is not the duty and another article? Take the wearing apparel of a single individual, and suppose you have a duty of 5% to raise upon it; is of any consequence to him whether you levy the whole $2 upon all parts of his wearing apparel equally, or levy it exclusively upon the coat and his shirt, leaving the other articles free? Economists, and political writers, have laid it down as a principle, that the consumer, you can raise up, cherish, and sustain domestic manufactures, increasing the wealth and prosperity, and encouraging the labor of the nation, ought it not to be done?

We are joined by the partisans of the doctrine of free trade, to imitate the liberal examples of some of the great European powers. England, you know, is abandoning her restrictive policy, and adopting that of free trade. England adopting the principles of free trade! Why, where are her rich resources from which to include an article of prime necessity—the very bread which sustains human life—in order to afford protection to English agriculture. And, can the magic article of American tobacco, England levies annually an amount of revenue equal to the whole amount of duties levied annually by the United States upon all the articles of import from all the foreign nations of the world, including England. That is not free trade! And as for France, we have lately seen a proposition to exclude from her soil the bread stuffs of her high functionaries complaining in bitter terms of the American tariff of 1842, and ending with formally announcing "to the world that France steadily adhered to the system of protecting French industry."

But, fellow citizens, I have already detained you too long on this interesting topic, and yet I have scarcely touched it. For near thirty years it has agitated the nation. The subject has been argued and debated a thousand times, in every conceivable form. It is time that the people and the States should be disabused and fixed. Any stable adjustment of it, whatever it may be, will be far preferable to perpetual vacillation. In favor of one determined, but not unjust, rule, we can accommodate ourselves accordingly. But in finally settling it, the interests of the whole Union, as well as all its parts, should be duly weighed and considered, in a paternal and fraternal spirit. The Constitution leaves to each State, besides protection, the power of laying duties for revenue, and every branch of industry. Under such a power, no real conflict between those interests can exist. They are all conciliated interests. No one State, no one section, no one interest, can reasonably expect or claim the exclusive benefit of the power of taxation. It is to be administered for the benefit of all. Every one is willing to assist in its proper sphere, and to contribute his own opinion, or no one is willing to assist in the particular in which he is interested. Such is the theory of the Constitution. In regard to the practical operation of the power, we are not left to mere theory. Experience has been long and sufficiently known. Nations, as well as individuals, are governed by their interests. Commerce will always find out the channel in which it will flow with the least impediment and burden. Manufactures will grow up wherever they are protected by the natural advantages of the country, and the enterprise of its inhabitants. Labor will always find employment in some one or more of the various branches of industry, to which it is adapted. Taxation will always be kept down to the economical wants of the government, when the public expenditures are confined to objects of a public character. Such is the theory, and such the practical operation of the power. Experience has shown that the power has been wisely exercised, and that the country has advanced in population, wealth and prosperity, with unexampled rapidity. Under such a power, and such a policy, the country has grown from three millions of people to seventeen millions, and from a few hundred millions of property to more than seven thousand millions. Under such a system, the whole country has been settled, and the forest has been converted into cultivated fields. Towns, villages, and cities have sprung up in every direction. Roads, canals, railroads, and steamboats, have been established, and are in operation throughout the land. Education has been diffused, and intelligence has been increased. Religion has been promoted, and morality has been improved. Our people have been happy at home, and have been respected abroad. Our country has been the asylum of the oppressed of other countries, to whose shores they have fled in search of that liberty and happiness denied them at home. Such is the picture of the past, and such the present. Let us not destroy it by rash experiments. Let us not, in the pursuit of an abstract principle, which has never been successfully reduced to practice, and which, if practicable, is impracticable in our country, overthrow the whole fabric of our prosperity. Let us not, by a violent change, from a policy which has been tried and found to work well, to one which has been tried and found to work ill, or which has never been tried at all, bring down ruin upon the whole country. Let us not, by a change, which will be felt in every part of the country, and in every branch of industry, destroy the whole system of credit, which is the life blood of commerce, and which, in the short space of a few years, has been built up, with the most unexampled rapidity, to the astonishment of the whole world. Let us not, by a change, which will be felt in every part of the country, and in every branch of industry, produce universal distress, bankruptcy, and ruin