NEW-ORLEANS BEE.
BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE
ALEX. BULLITT, } Editors
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"IN THE OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC INTERCOURSE OF THE PRESS, THE CHEAP DEFENCE OF NATIONS, GOVERNMENT HAS NOTHING TO FEAR, AND EVERYTHING TO HOPE; FOR THE PEOPLE ARE GENERALLY INTELLIGENT, AND CONSEQUENTLY VIRTUOUS. THEY ARE THE GUARDIANS OF THEIR OWN RIGHTS, AND THEY ARE THE BEST JUDGES OF THEIR OWN INTERESTS."
NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the election of a National Convention.

MR CLAY'S SPEECH—ABOLITION.

As Mr Calhoun justly remarked, it was a proud day for the south, when Mr. Clay delivered his speech against abolitionism. Again has this chosen son of America interposed between his country and destruction, and the nation breathes as if a mountain had been rolled from off her breast. Some idea may be formed of the electrical effect of Mr. Clay's speech, from the fact that Mr. Calhoun regarded it as the annihilation of abolitionism and the triumph of the south. The efforts of the locofoco press to convince the south that Mr. Clay is hostile to her interests must now cease, or be regarded as the offspring of a wanton and malicious spirit of captious hostility and animosity. To no man more than to him, is the south indebted for the permanency and prosperity of her institutions. In every instance in which her peculiar systems have been attacked and threatened with overthrow, Mr. Clay has come to her aid and borne her uncalled through the conflict.

It was owing to his efforts that the terrible disaster which menaced the south, and the whole union, during the discussion of the Missouri question, was averted. "In relation to the admission of *new* states with the power to hold slaves" said judge Morton, the Van Buren candidate for governor of Massachusetts, "I need do no more than refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power. That opposition, which required some firmness to preserve in, *we did doubtless have proved successful but for the extraordinary efforts of one man*—HENRY CLAY—who was supposed by some to have resorted to extraordinary means to accomplish his purpose." In the settlement of that question fanaticism received its first defeat. The same arm that prostrated abolition at that period of trial and danger, has again dealt it a blow from which it cannot soon recover. And whilst the southern locofoco press is attempting to connect the whig party with the abolition question, the northern abolitionists are denouncing Mr. Clay as the sole cause of the discomfiture of their schemes and the prostration of their hopes. Had the admission of Missouri into the union been denied upon the ground of her being a slave state, the union would have been broken up, or the institution of slavery in all the states abolished, and the testimony of our political adversaries in addition to the history of the times, warrants the assertion, that these dreadful alternatives were avoided through his tremendous exertions.

In the late adjustment of the tariff, after the administration had exhausted nearly the whole session of congress in fruitless efforts to reconcile the conflicting interests of the various sections of the union,—when foreboding the most gloomy filled every mind, and fearful apprehensions oppressed the heart of every patriot, Mr. Clay introduced into the senate of the United States his famous compromise bill which healed the dissensions of the contending parties, and gave peace to a land on the verge of civil war. The annals of legislation afford no parallel to the passage of the compromise bill. The feelings of all parties were exalted to the highest pitch of exaspération. The happiness of a reconciliation had added dismay to terror, and the dissolution of the union had become a familiar household topic. Upon the introduction of that act the troubled waters were calmed. It was immediately adopted as a substitute for the crude and ill digested scheme of the friends of the administration, passed both branches of the national legislature in an incredible short space of time, and reinstated the harmonious relations which should exist between the citizens of the various states.

Yet this man is called an enemy to the south! and the claims of Martin Van Buren, who never yet has originated a policy for the advancement of his country, or stirred a hand to relieve the south from real or imaginary oppression, are urged upon southerners as paramount and incontrovertable!

HARRIS, THE DEFAULTER.

The Nashville Union states that "the secretary of the treasury, by maintaining a correspondence with this individual in the kindest possible terms, and with the levity which every honest and good man shows a creditor whom he believes to be unfortunate, got a part of the sum due, and full security for the payment of the balance." This Harris is the Mississippi peculator of whom we spoke a few days since in an article on official connivance at fraud, and the remarks of the editor of the Union constitute a species of sophistical logic to which the locofocos are greatly addicted. If Harris had been an "unfortunate" debtor, the conduct of the secretary would have been highly honorable and humane; but we are yet to learn that an abstractor of the revenue, a public plunderer who appropriates the money entrusted to him by the representatives of the people, and continues for months in the unrestricted enjoyment of his peculiarly propensities, can claim to be exempted from that principle in the code of ethics which regards such an individual as a *robber* and a *criminal*. We know not what modern democratic morality may teach, but it seems to us, that the canons of common sense and common honesty inculcate a different precept; and we can scarcely suppress our indignation at witnessing this barefaced attempt to screen the basest turpitude from the retribution of public opprobium, by masking it beneath the specious guise of misfortune. Suppose a merchant's clerk who was in the habit of collecting his employer's debts, were to retain very large sums in his possession, and expend them for his own use and on his own account, would either equity or the law, the public or the court regard this flagrant dishonesty and breach of trust as a simple debt, and the perpetrator of the theft as an "unfortunate debtor? Pish! The supposition is too palpable to require any elaborate argument for its exposure.

But the locofoco print carries its defence of villany to a still higher pitch, and affects to consider the secretary entitled to praise for his benevolence and sound judgment. Now it appears from the documents published, that this same Harris was known to be a defaulter two YEARS AND A HALF before he *resigned*. He resigned, for with the ample and entire cognizance of his rascality, the secretary did not dismiss him and he would probably have remained in office up to this very date, had he not voluntarily thrown up his commission. Why did not Mr. Taney, or his successor Mr Woodbury, adopt prompt and efficient measures to bring the offender to justice, and to wrest from him his ill-gotten gold, as soon as his delinquency was ascertained? Why was he not discharged *sooner*? Why was he kept in office, to fatten still further on the public property and gorge himself to repletion with the spoils of peculation? Is not the secretary answerable for this apathy? Admitting that it might have been found impracticable to make the Harris disgorge the fruits of his criminal rapacity, must the official patron be held blameless, who suffered him to enrich himself for two years and a half by continued abstractions, under the poor, false and pitiful pretext that lenity and indulgence were best calculated to enable the department to regain a moiety of the stolen moneys? Would it not have been wiser, more politic and more honest to displace the culprit, while yet his theft was inconsiderable, and to prosecute for the amount of the defalcation, rather than to retain him in office in the distant hope that he would settle his accounts? Which is the course that any private individual would pursue towards another under similar circumstances? If the agent of a company discovered that a subordinate functionary in his employ was remiss in his settlements, that the sums due far exceeded his salary, and that, in short, he was guilty of appropriating the funds of the company to his private uses and instead of demanding a strict scrutiny into the papers of the delinquent, and seeking by legal means to obtain restitution, should write him supplicatory epistles, and continue him in the exercise of his functions, knowing that he was daily in the habit of defrauding his employers, would public opinion hesitate in ascribing such plenary indulgence to fraudulent collusion between the two?

It is humiliating indeed to behold the miserable shifts to which party hacks are reduced, when they labor on the one hand to palliate the gross offences of democratic office holders, and on the other, to shield the executive and his cabinet from the fearful responsibility they have encountered. To protect them from odium, a false system of morality must be framed, nice and impalpable distinctions must be drawn between private profits and public peculations, and though the crime be one at which "heaven stops the nose and the moon winks," these apologists for evil must needs put on a stare of wonder at the indignation of their opponents, and become deaf and purblind to facts that glare in their eyes with the brilliancy of the noonday sunbeams, and bellow in their ears with the stunning reverberation of a thunder clap.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION, held in Augusta, (Georgia) in October last, meets again at Charleston in April next. We perceive that the states interested in the commercial emancipation of the south are already up and doing. The Old Dominion has expressed her sentiments in the following resolution passed unanimously at a recent state convention held at Norfolk.

"Resolved, That the southern and southwestern states have a common interest in effecting a restoration of the foreign trade, and with a view to secure *unity of purpose, and concert of action, the people of North Carolina, and Virginia*, be recommended to send delegates to the commercial convention, which will assemble in Charleston, S. C. on the third Monday in April 1839."

Will Louisiana be represented in these deliberations, or has public apathy so completely pervaded the people of this great mercantile and agricultural state, that we are doomed to behold every member of the southern portion of the confederacy moving promptly and energetically in the matter, without stirring hand or foot in our own behalf?

Private letters from Havana state that the popular emotion caused by the loss of the Spanish ships, had been entirely calmed, owing to the prudent and firm conduct of the French consul.

The same letters also announce that it is very probable that the Prince de Joinville may soon be in New Orleans.

RIOT IN MOBILE.—A number of carpenters in Mobile enraged at the low rate of wages, assembled on the night of the 15th, with intention to lynch the contractor, not finding him, they proceeded to some unfinished buildings, and commenced pulling them down. They were, however, interrupted in their violent demonstrations, by the arrival of the Mayor, who being strengthened by a *posse comitatus* of police officers and firemen, soon put the infractors of public order to flight.

No lives were lost, and no serious injuries received. Several of the rioters have been since and arrested.

NEW BOOKS.

TRAVELS IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE.—These are two delightful volumes in which the author goes over familiar ground, but in a novel and pleasing mode. Many of the descriptions of parts of these great empires, comparatively little known, are invested with the interest of romance. The account of the manners, customs and languages of Wallachia, Hungary and Bohemia, is particularly instructive and interesting. The author devotes a considerable part of his work to philosophical considerations connected with the origin, and physical and moral peculiarities of the diversified branches of the great Indo-Celtic tribes from which these nations have sprung. The recital of the voyage down the Danube cannot fail to be read with pleasure, abounding as it does in varied incident graphically described. We commend these travels to public attention.

BOGOTA, BY J. STEWART.—No one can peruse this production without mingled pleasure and profit. It possesses the uncommon attraction of offering a fund of highly novel and entertaining information arrayed in a smooth, elegant and easy style, in which facts are judiciously interspersed with reflections, the aptitude and excellent sense of which impress the reader most favorably. The description of New Grenada, as far as the character and pursuits of its inhabitants are concerned, may in some measure be considered applicable to every other South American republic, unless we except Paraguay, a country in which the laws, customs and people are equally singular.

The foregoing books may be found at Messrs Norman, Steel & Co. Camp street.

☞ The accomplished Augusta appears this evening in a new piece. The bare announcement should suffice to ensure a crowded house.

Mr. TREDMAGOR.—By reference to the letter of our Washington correspondent, it will be seen that this distinguished conservative has been nominated by the whig members of the senate and assembly of New York as United States senator from that state. In consequence, however, of the refractory locofoco majority in the senate no election will be held this year. The whigs must be content, therefore, and bide their time for another twelvemonth, when the senate will be purged of the factious spirits that delight to act in opposition to the expressed wishes of a majority of the people.

☞ THE WHIG members of the New York legislature have nominated John C Spencer for secretary of state, Bates Cook for comptroller, Jacob Haight for treasurer, Willis Hall for attorney general, and Addison Chandler for commissary general.

HOG SLAUGHTER IN CINCINNATI.—During the present season one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and twenty eight hogs were slaughtered, and 15,923 purchased in pork.

A NEW-YORK FIRE occurred in the city of New York on the evening of the 5th, by which property was lost to the amount of *twenty five or thirty thousand dollars*.

A most dreadful case of murder and suicide took place in New York a few days since. An Italian, Pitero by name, in a paroxysm of jealousy, shot his paramour, a French girl, in the abdomen, and afterwards sent a pistol bullet through his own brains. The girl was not dead at the last accounts.

From late information of the state of affairs in Buenos Ayres, little hope is entertained, of an immediate settlement of the French difficulties there, unless a revolution in politics should occur, and general Rosas be either assassinated or resign. The latter is said to be a very probable occurrence, as the intelligent part of the community are against him. Great distress prevails among all classes from the general suspension of every occupation.

ANOTHER SUB-TREASURER GONE.—The 'Star' says that general Jackson's African lion, as he is called, is to grout in the London packet to join Van Ainburg's menagerie at London.

REMARKS ON SOME OF THE BENEFITS WHICH WOULD RESULT FROM A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF LOUISIANA.

Addressed to the Legislature.

NO. II.—Soil.

It is an admitted fact, that among the multitudinous vegetable productions growing out of the earth, each individual kind prefers to its stone particular variety of soil. This is so obviously manifested in plants which are the object of cultivation, as in the geographical and local distribution of indigenous species. For instance, wheat will not grow in a soil destitute of carbonate of lime, for that earthly principle is found to be a constant ingredient of the grains, of which wheat. For a similar reason the red clover requires the presence of sulphate of lime in the soil. It is said that the lead plant (*Amorpha canescens*) will only grow in the neighborhood of lead mines, or in soil containing lead. The raspberry, giant whortle-berry, and dwarf birch, flourish only in wet soils abounding in peaty matter. Instances of this sort might be adduced almost without limit. There can be no doubt but that the staple productions of this country make the same choice in respect to the ingredients of the different soils in which they are cultivated. By collecting and subjecting to chemical analysis many specimens of soil best adapted to the growth of the sugar cane, some general facts might doubtless be arrived at relative to the composition of such soil, which might prove of great practical value. Knowing the requisite ingredients of a good soil, and the defective ones in any given one, it might often be found practicable to improve the latter with comparatively little expense. Small quantities of calcareous, earthy, or saline matter would perhaps be all that would be required.

The cultivation of cotton, corn, grapes, the grasses and culinary vegetables wouldin like manner be benefited by the skilful applications of science.

Lime, in several of its forms and combinations, is of all mineral stimulant manures, most frequently resorted to, and most extensively used by agriculturalists. The carbonate of lime is usually found lavishly distributed in all countries. With its exhaustless shell banks are compounded of it; exhaustless I say, because the process of their formation is still in many places actively in operation.

Situations will doubtless often occur where the shells are so far disintegrated or comminuted as to admit of immediate and profitable application to the soil. And no doubt, a permanent good effect would result in instances, upon mingling with soil devoid of lime and pebbles, those shells which still retain their integrity and hardness.

In localities where, from the presence of shells or the proximity to marl beds or lime works, the soil is rendered barren by containing too much carbonate of lime, the system of improvement must depend upon adjacent clays, sands and vegetable mould or manures; one or all of them, as may be indicated by the chemical composition of such soil.

The calcareous marls used by agriculturists are exceedingly various in composition, appearance and geological position. They are commonly resorted to on account of the carbonate of lime they contain—I assume hopefully to agriculture have followed the introduction of marls into general use, in some of the older states. Where geological surveys have been effected, or are in progress, especial attention has been given to the discovery and investigation of marl beds, and with the happiest consequences to agricultural wealth. In some states the common variety of marl will be found abundant in the northern, north western and western portions of this state, whenever they are properly sought for.

NO. III—*Imperishable building materials—ores.*

It is of the utmost consequence to the progress of internal improvement and to the general prosperity of the state, that all those geological formations should be thoroughly explored, which promise to yield quarries of sandstone, limestone, marble, slate, tuffs, lava or and other imperishable building materials. It would be compassed in the scope of a geological survey, to ascertain and denote on a map the extent and distribution of sandstone formations, limestone and the like, and to ascertain by chemical analysis and otherwise the inherent composition of these various materials and their durable and probable durability for architectural purposes, and especially for the construction of works of internal improvement. New-Orleans alone pays annually, millions of dollars for building and paving materials, imported from abroad. Hereafter, when our home resources shall have been developed, much of this money may be saved to the state.

In reference solely to internal improvements, it would be economy good and true, to order and provide for a thorough geological survey. Knowing thus the mineral resources of each particular district, we should consequently know the facilities for the construction of permanent canal locks, bridges, dams, McAdamized roads and rail-roads. We should thus have data for calculating the cost of erecting such works, and of keeping them subsequently in repair, and of determining their probable durability.

Rock salt has been proven to occur abundantly in the northwest quarter of the state. Were the subject investigated, and the enterprise of our citizens directed to it, the building materials now brought to us thousands of miles and for which we pay an enormous price, would probably be supplied at a greatly reduced rate. This could exert a most salutary influence upon the growth of our towns and cities.

The great expense of building materials forces many a one to be content with an ordinary house, who would immediately build a better hut for this cause.

There is reason to believe that the Ouachita and Red River counties will prove productive in valuable ores. Metalline indications are also said to occur in the north eastern part of the state. The enlightened geologist knows well in what kind of formation to search for ores of any particular metal. Gold, that most famous and well beloved of all metals, is imbedded, to use the language of mineralogists, in a gangue of quartz which is subordinate to the primitive talcose rock, and if gold occur in the alluvial sands of rivers and streamlets, it may be inferred that the auriferous talcose formation exists towards their head waters—Silver is usually associated with lead, zinc and various spars in the transition limestone of geologists—The dark magnetic ores of iron abound in primitive crystalline rocks. The red, argillaceous iron ores, among the sandstone strata of secondary formations and secondary rocks. Bog ore is to be sought for in the marshy situations of transition districts. This knowing the general nature and relation of the rock strata of a particular country, the probable existence of certain ores, may be inferred. The situation, abundance, value, and means at hand for working the ores of Louisiana, can be ascertained only by diligent and skilful search, combination and careful analysis.

R.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

We find the following passages in the message of lieutenant governor to the legislature.

"It affords me gratification to state, that it is contemplated to substitute steam packets for the sailing vessels now employed in the conveyance of the mails between Great Britain and Halifax. To secure the attainment of all the advantages anticipated from this arrangement, the co-operation of the legislatures of the several colonies to be benefited by it is essential, and I obey her majesty's commands in submitting the matter to your consideration, and inviting you to assist in improving the mail routes, and to afford such other facilities as may depend on you, with a view to increased expedition between this place, New Brunswick, and Quebec.

"Her majesty trusts that this measure, involving a loss considerable additional expenditure by the mother country will prove beneficial to the public, and give satisfaction to the colonies.

"Your address complaining of the habitual violation by American citizens, of the treaty subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of the fisheries, has engaged the serious attention of her majesty's government, and you will be happy to learn that it has been determined for the future to station an armed force on the coast of Nova Scotia, to enforce a more strict observance of the provisions of the treaty on the part of the Americans, and that her majesty's minister at Washington has been instructed to invite the friendly co-operation of the government of the United States for that purpose."

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—A resolution has passed unanimously in the legislature, pledging at the disposal of the governor the sum of 1100 to be transmitted by him to sir John Colborne towards relieving the immediate necessities of the sufferers in the two Canadas, as in his discretion may be considered just and expedient. "The resolution was passed (as reported by the chairman) with three *hearty, loyal*, and *sympathetic* cheers, in which, as well every member of the house, as the spectators in the gallery cordially joined."

N. Y. Express.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Friday, February 15.

SENATE.

Mr. Hoa gave notice that he would present an act relative to the divorce laws.

Mr. Winn presented an act to amend the charter of the Citizens' Bank. He presented at the same time a petition from the trustees of the public schools of the parish of Jefferson, praying for an additional appropriation of money. The same senator gave notice that he would shortly introduce an act relative to public advertisements.

The senate afterwards took into consideration the act relative to the increase in the number of judges of the supreme court.

This act was read three times and adopted, without discussion and without opposition.

The senate reconsidered the second resolution of the bill granting leave of absence to judge Rubin. Mr. Hiriart was entirely opposed to the measure, while he admitted that he was the friend of the judge. Despite his opposition, the resolution was adopted. But the third reading and final adoption were postponed till the next sitting.

The act relative to the Draining Company was read a second time, and the different sections having been adopted, the bill was read three times, adopted and sent to the house for concurrence, with the act relative to the supreme court, and that in regard to J. H. S. Martin.

The senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Davidson moved that the rules of the house be suspended in order to take up the report on the contested election of J. T. Preston. The motion was opposed by several members, and on taking the vote it was lost.

Mr. Poydras laid before the house a petition from the trustees of the "Poydras College" in the parish of Point Coupee. Referred to committee.

Mr. Lewis, in behalf of the committee on claims stated that the committee had considered the petition of Jos. W. Fowler, attorney, but would refer the petition back to the house and beg to be excused from the consideration of the same.

Mr. Conrad of Baton Rouge, gave notice that he would soon introduce a bill entitled an act for the relief of Jos. W. Fowler.

Mr. Conrad also introduced a bill to amend the act for improving the Bayou Aux Glaize and for other purposes.

Mr. Phelps asked a suspension of the rules in order that he might introduce a bill regulating the manner of selling slaves in the parishes of Washita, Catawba and Caldwell.

Agreeable to previous notice Mr. Guennie introduced a bill to "*increase the revenue of the state.*"

On motion of Mr. Kenner the rules of the house were dispensed with in order to take up the bill making an appropriation of $250 annually to a company of cannoniers in Donaldsonville. Some objection being made by two or three members, Mr. Kenner explained the objects of the appropriation. An amendment was offered appropriating $100 to a company of horsemen in the parish of Lafayette, in which form the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Davidson the house took up the bill to expedite the construction of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, which bill was passed with some amendments.

The house then took into consideration the bill making appropriations to the road from Vidalia to Harrisburgh. This bill appropriates $1,000 for the improvement of the above road, to be disbursed by three commissioners appointed under the provisions of the bill. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 36 to 11.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill from the senate relative to the power of the Mayor of New Orleans having been made the special order for this day, now came up for consideration.

Motion was here made to adjourn until Monday at 10 o'clock, and carried, on the ground that the house was thin at present, and the bill was one of the highest importance to the city and in which the members generally felt an interest; and it was very desirable that there should be a full house on the occasion.

☞ THE EDITORS OF THE BEE.

Gentlemen—You will oblige us by inserting the following letter from the chairman of a committee appointed at a meeting of citizens some days since, and our answer to that letter.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

C. M. CONRAD,
WM. DEBUYS,
A. W. PICHOT,
GEO. K. ROGERS,
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14th 1839.

To Messrs. C. M. Conrad, Wm. Debuys, A. W. Pichot, Geo. K. Rogers and Wm. C. C. Claiborne.

Gentlemen,—I herewith enclose you a copy of the resolutions passed at a large meeting of the inhabitants and voters of the 2d municipality on the 13th instant. In behalf of the committee appointed by the 7th resolution and in virtue of that resolution I am directed of you to ask of you your opinion upon the bill which passed the senate and is now before the House of Representatives entitled "An act to amend the law dividing the city into three municipalities, and amendatory of the acts relative to the city of New Orleans."

It is of the utmost importance that your opinion upon this extraordinary bill should be distinctly known to your constituents residing in the 2d municipality, and we would be happy to be favored with a reply on or before the 15th instant.

I am very respectfully
Your obt. servant,
(Signed) WM. FRERET, Chairman.

NEW-ORLEANS, 15th February, 1839.

Sir,—We received your note of yesterday, and as our sentiments coincide in relation to the subject on which it is written, we have determined to make but one answer to it. We acknowledge we were somewhat surprised at the receipt of your note as the delegation of this city had made a report suggesting certain amendments to the bill you refer to. As that report has been published in the newspapers, and as our opinions on the bill have always been freely expressed whenever the enquiry was made to us by any of our fellow citizens, it seems to us that a resort to the usual proceeding of calling a public meeting, and appointing a committee to obtain a formal written declaration of our opinions was unnecessary. The irregularity of such a proceeding (as a general one) must be obvious to any one who reflects that it would be a portion of a deliberative body; that we are bound to listen to the opinions of others before we make up our own; and that a formal answer of the kind would virtually be a pledge to vote in accordance with the opinion expressed in it. These considerations might possibly have induced us to hesitate as to the propriety of returning an answer to the query propounded to us; but as the bill in question has excited unusual interest, and as we are desirous to give every possible satisfaction to our constituents, so far as this was can be consistently with propriety, we have unhesitatingly determined to give a full and explicit statement of our views in relation to it, premising, however, that our answer must be considered only as an expression of our present impressions.

The first section of the bill provides—"That in future the mayor shall have the exclusive right to appoint all executive officers of each of the three municipalities, subject to the approbation of the council of the municipality for which said officer has been appointed: Provided that the mayor aforesaid shall not remove any officer without the consent of the council." We have experienced some embarrassment with regard to this section; the individual opinions of some of us are decidedly adverse to it. It is one in regard to which, a difference of opinion seems to exist in different sections of the city, all of us have our views and sentiments are equally entitled to our respect and impartial consideration. After mature deliberation, however, we came to the conclusion that it was inexpedient to adopt it, and accordingly recommended its rejection to the house. Our motives for coming to this conclusion were briefly these—

1st. We are on principle opposed to any increase of financial patronage by the executive branch of any government, whether political or municipal.

2d. We think that in the present instance such augmentation is unnecessary, because we hear few complaints of the manner in which the officers of the respective municipalities have discharged their duties, and believe that generally they are more efficient than when they were appointed by the mayor.

3d. We think that the probability of procuring proper persons to fill the offices, is greater when they are selected by the councils of the respective municipalities, in as much as their knowledge of individuals must be more extensive within their respective limits, than that of the mayor can possibly be.

4th. We are opposed to any material alteration in the law of 1836, unless the necessity or expediency of the alteration be manifest, or be demanded by the unequivocal voice of the people. That law was framed and adopted with great care and deliberation, and the system introduced by it has thus far worked well.

The second section provides—"That no law or disposition of laws shall be so construed as to deprive the mayor of the right of requiring from the treasurer or comptroller of any municipality at any time any statement concerning the finances, without previously applying to the council; and any such officer who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the written requisition of the mayor to that effect, may be removed from office, and in case of such removal he shall not be appointed, except on the recommendation of the mayor who made such removal. Of the propriety of this section we never entertained the slightest doubt. It confers on the mayor no power which he does not possess. That officer is sworn in the law, the chief magistrate of the city, he is mayor of each of the three municipalities, he concurs in the legislation of each, his sanction is necessary to the ordinances passed by each of them, in the same manner as that of the former mayor of the city was, to the adoption of ordinances passed by the city council. The duties which thus devolve on the mayor are highly important, they are not conferred on him for his benefit, but for that of the *public*, and the public are interested in the proper and judicious discharge of them. Every facility therefore should be afforded, and every source of information thereon be open to him in regard to every branch of his duties. It would be equally impolitic and injust to impose important duties on a public officer, and to withhold from him information necessary to the proper performance of those duties. The most important of all the duties which devolve on those who preside over municipal governments are the duties connected with raising, the safe-keeping and the disbursements of public funds. As the concurrence of the mayor is necessary in some, if not in all of those duties, every means of information which is accessible to the council should be equally accessible to him.

We can conceive no well grounded objection to the existence of this right. If the mayor cannot be entrusted with this power, he cannot safely be entrusted with any, he would be unworthy of the office he holds, and yet the public interests can never be improperly having to many eyes fixed upon the depositaries of the public funds. The history of all countries shows that in proportion as the checks on accounting officers are multiplied, in the same proportion is the chance of safety of the public funds increased; and we are the persons why our city should be exempted from this rule. The less of secrecy and mystery in such matters the better, and our legislature have acted upon this principle by passing a law requiring the city treasurer to publish his accounts periodically. To deny the mayor in the discharge of his official duties that information which is thus afforded to all citizens would be a reflection on the fidelity of that officer, which we are sure the legislature never intended, and which is warranted neither by reason or experience, as that officer up to the present moment has always been filled by persons whose integrity at least has never been called in question.

We understand that the existence of this power has never indeed been denied by either of the councils, but inasmuch as an upright and faithful officer of the second municipality has entertained doubts on this point, and as this circumstance has given rise to an unpleasant controversy, we have thought that a declaratory act on this point would prevent the recurrence of such difficulties in future. We have therefore recommended the adoption of the second section.

As regards the third section, its propriety is equally obvious. The messages of the mayor to the respective councils containing his views, and the motives of his conduct form a part of the proceedings of the councils, and the public interest as well as justice to that fiduciary require that they should be published along with the proceedings of the council to which they relate. It is unnecessary for us to add that our action on this bill has not been at all influenced by the controversy which has arisen for some time past between the mayor and the council of the second municipality. This controversy we deplore, but we conceive it is our duty to keep entirely aloof from it, and be guided by what we conceive to be the permanent interests of each and every part of the city which we have the honor to represent.

We remain respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) WM. DEBUYS,
C. M. CONRAD,
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
A. W. PICHOT,
GEO. K. ROGERS.

To WILLIAM FRERET, Chairman, &c.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Chevalier—1769 bales cotton.
Per ship Macedon—1947 bales cotton.
Boston—Per ship Avis—400 bbls flour, 700 do pork 600 bales cotton, 1991 hides.
Per schr Gazelle Gulnare—994 bbls pork, 9270 kegs lard, 104 half do, 235 firkins, 210 bags sugar.
Per barque Persia—[illegible] bales cotton, 234 bbls pork, 400 kegs lard.
Per schr Talcottville—655 bbls pork, 686 kegs lard, 26 bbls lard.
New York—Per barque Lucrania—800 bales cotton.
Per brig Harriet—1155 pipe staves, 300 bales cotton, 200 bbls flour, 66 bags corn, 21 bbls, 210 half do, 400 kegs lard, 67 bbls bacon, 10 bbls deer skins, 2 half bbls pork.
Per ship Marion—219 bbls flour, 15 bbls indian meal.
Per schr Morning Star—400 bbls pork, 40 do flour.
Portsmouth, N H—Per ship Tacitus—1300 bales cotton.
Baltimore—Per barque Mary—9 0 bbls pork, 1 1/2 kegs lard, 1 bbl lard, 200 bales cotton, 900 bales, 14 sacks coffee.
Mobile—Per schr Eliza Ann—Groceries, provisions and merchandise.
St Marks—Per schr Gay Arnold—30 bbls bacon, 42 bbls whiskey, 1 Gallipot, 200 do flour, 10 bbls sugar, 50 bales cotton, 40 pipe staves, 1 scooter.
Galveston—Per schr Rosalinda—Sundry merchandise.
Norfolk—Per schr Oscar—190 bbls sugar, 100 bbls molasses.
Per schr Atlanta—100 bbls pork, 24 do lard, 13 bbls hams, 37 bbls bacon, 104 kegs molasses.
Attakapas—Per schr Rover—4 bbls pork, 1 do mess.
Pensacola—Per schr Mary Ellen—400 bbls pork, 9 bagsfuls corn.
Tampico—Per schr J B Woolford—Groceries, provisions and mdse.
Havana, Honduras—200 bbls pork, 200 do beef, 25 do sugar, 10 tierces and small kegs molasses, corn, coffee, tiles, lard, hardware, cigars.
Bermuda—Per steam packet New York—Groceries, provisions and mdse.

IMPORTS.

Bordeaux—Per brig Bordeaux Packet—Wine, brandy, cordials, fruits and mdse.
New York—Per brig Jeffersonian—65 tons cordwood, 6 tons gutter stone, 65 bales cotton, 20 bbls mdse.
Richmond—Per brig Adelaide—Tobacco, furniture, mdse and dry goods.
Mount Desert—170 tons paving stone and 400 spars.
Mobile—Per schr Merino—173 bales cotton and 30 marks mdse.
Pensacola—Per schr David Moore—17 m. feet lumber, in A P Simpson.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per schr Ann from Attakapas—126 hhds sugar, 4 bbls molasses.
Per schr Comet from Attakapas—67 bales cotton, 18 hhds sugar.
Per schr Henry from Attakapas—104 hhds sugar, Hall & Hunt, 41 bbls molasses Lane, Finnelise & co.
Per steamboat Swiss Boy from Red River—440 logs cypress Williams & Lindsey, 20 do do Hodges, 20 do Kennedy and Bell, 30 bales cotton A Rivards & co; 72 Lambeth & Thompson, 19 B Cenac, 19 A Martin & co; 15 Fulton, 8 do Lapice, 7 Kirkman, 4 Lafontaine & Hamel, 3 Bailey, 2 Lambeth.
Per steamboat Bonnarb from Caddo Prairie—324 bales cotton, 1 bale buffalo robe, 1 do wolf skin, 1 do fox skin, 1 do otter skin, 1 Brewer, 1 do Nugent, Turpin & Watt; 230 bales, 20 bags sundries, 1 bag feathers and sundries, to J F Phillips.
Per steamboat Hornet from Natchitoches—262 bales cotton, 2 Mercier; 53 A Morris & co; 30 H Lambeth; 25 Lambeth & Lesdon & co; 10 Burke, Wade & co; 8 Lambeth & Lesdon; 6 Burke, Brown & co; 5 Lambeth & Thompson; 4 Smith & Voorhees; 17 bales, Cartier, Dorlin & co.
Per steamboat Astoria, from St. Louis—30 bbls deer skins, 3 A Morris & co; 2 bbls bacon, Layet & Amelung; sundries, 3 Morris; 2 Gulpin & Lopez; 2 bags wool, 1 Lambeth & co; 600 bbls flour, 3 sacks corn, 97 bbls corn meal, and sundries, to sundry consignees, viz: Stanton & Lockwood, Lanier, Stanton & co; 34 do J Palmer & co; 30 do Forsyth & Lamarque; 30 firkins butter, 12 W Blake.
Per steamboat Bridgewater, from Manchester—300 bales cotton, to Bordner, Stanton & co; 125 do A J Peck; 25 do Lanier & co; 20 do W Beal; 20 do H Lawrence; 26 do R Jenkins; 13 do Stanton, Lockwood & co; 10 do Lanier, Stanton & co; 10 do T Barrett; 10 do S W Dakey & co; 16 do Holbrook, Gooch & co; 12 do Reynolds & Lamerick; 2 do Allen, Asher & co; 22 do Smith & Voorhees; 10 do Lanier, Stanton & co; 2 do W Bogart; 12 do Dale & Bogart; 6 sacks cotton seed, R Beck; 7 do do Taylor, Gardner & co; 2 do Wm Neal; 1 from Covington—22 bales cotton and 12 m feet lumber, to sundry consignees, viz: Lambeth & Thompson, and others.
Per schr Melissa, from Springfield (La)—40 bales cotton and 1 do do, to Merritt & Jemison, and others.
Per three dugouts, from the Cross—31 bales cotton, 256 hides, 3 bbls tallow, 1 do beeswax, to sundry consignees.
Per steamboat Colorado, from Bayou Sara—75 bales cotton, 25 bales tobacco, 40 hhds sugar, Allen & Trequentin; 1 bales cotton, Guenhard & Bright; 11 m feet lumber, Perrault, Prepoil & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Adelaide—J Tolentino, T Freeman, M Hovis, Dick Willis, Morris, Jordan & co, J Lambeth & Thompson; A L Jackson, G W Gent, Stanton & Lockwood, J Lecompte, Morris, Jordan & co, C Robinson; R M Minor, W Eggleston, J N Moore, R P Ewing.
Per brig Bordeaux Packet—J S Garnier; J Mercier, Mrs Boisdoc, Carlton, J Mayer, Dussant Bro, J Doubler, B Lacoste, Vanne Thomas, A Gaillard, Jr, Bernard, Cantrelle, Bernaudin & co, Dufour, Berthoud & co, J Gardinier.
Per brig Emelie—Cucullu, Lopez & co; A Cavillo, B Bernabe, F Gaspe.
Per schr Comet—A Rivarde & co; Fallon, Belloni & Degelos.
Per schr Ann—Barker & Lynch, Hall & Benj, Davis & Bullock.

NEW YORK MARKET.—Cotton—During the past three days there has prevailed quite an animated state of sale, the sales having extended to upwards of 6000 bales, principally upland, the most of which was purchased for spinning at prices of about 1/2 @ 3/4. The transactions comprise 1700 bales Mobile, 1147 bales New Orleans, 1450 do Texas, 300 do upland, 1300 do, with a lot of fine sea island cotton, 97 bales 100 do Florida, 1440 do; together 4150 bales.

Flour—Accounts from London to the 2d December, show an advance of 1s@2s per quarter on wheat. Our own market has continued rather inactive, though with increasing firmness in the value of flour, of which a lot of 1000 bbls good common brand was made on Monday, at $5 62 1/2 cash, and on Tuesday, with the exception, the sales were limited to the parcels necessary for the supply of the city, and about the same price; yesterday an eight thousand barrel parcel was sold at $5 62 1/2 cash, and to-day a parcel of 1500 bbls of the previously quoted case, brought $5 62 1/2 cash. Indeed, there is now but very little of any description of flour for sale, and if any parcel of 1000 bbls or more should be offered, it would be very difficult to find a purchaser. Grain—Downward to a nominal price, and no sales of importance have been made, although there is a good demand for Rye, and a very limited quantity of Corn.

Molasses—The sales include to the trade an importation of 270 hhds new crop Havana, at 22c, with a small quantity of Orleans, at 27c, and 30 hhds Cuba, at 27c. Sugar—Of New Orleans, 250 hhds, at 9@9 1/2; and 30 tierces and 20 barrels at 9 1/2 cash. Tobacco—Of Virginia, 50 hhds, principally common quality, and prices firm with a fair demand.

Sugars—The market continues nearly bare of every description of Sugar, and sales are taking place at prices above those of which a portion of the sales show an improvement of 1/2@1c lb, ranging to 22@24c, at 6 1/2@8, principally at 7@8c. Of Havana, 300 hhds have been sold at 8 1/2@9c, and 100 hhds were sold at 10@10 1/2c. Of the Cuba sugars also the stock is very limited, and of supplies, the sales amounting to about 300 boxes brown Havana, at 7 1/2@8c, and 50 hhds white Cuba, at 10c, and 50 boxes brown Havana, at 7c, with some continuance on hand.

ARRIVED.

Steamboat Florence, Amable, from the N E Pass—towed to new ships Wm Mercer,