NEW-ORLEANS BEE.
BY BULLITT BULLEN & MAGNE
At No. 5 Chartres street
"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."
NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1839.

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

AMOS KENDALL.

By a subpœna to the letter of our Washington city correspondent, it will be seen, that this loco-foco mountebank has been cutting a few more antics before the eyes of the admiring nation. Not content with having rented the progress of the courts of the District of Columbia, which in the case of Stockton and Stokes against the post-master general, directed him to pay over to plaintiffs certain moneys which the solicitor of the treasury awarded to them under a special act of congress, he has at length set at defiance the authority of the senate of the United States, and refused to respond to a resolution of that body calling for certain information concerning the administration of the post office department. It has been intimated from quarters entitled to high respect that the affairs of the department were in a state of hopeless confusion, and that upon examination into its condition it would be found, that the basest and most wholesale corruption characterise its proceedings. That notwithstanding the vaunted economy introduced into its management the expences of the department were increased while its usefulness was diminished by reducing the number and extent of the routes upon which the mails were conveyed. And that although the outward sanctity of the head of the department had procured for him the sobriquet of "heaven born" he was moth-eaten with corruption and steeped to the lips moral turpitude and infamy.

Those acquainted with the past history of the post master general did not require the proof which this last act of contumacy affords, to make them believe him capable of the most disgusting acts of low villany and the basest artifices to conceal them, and his failure to comply with the requisition of the senate of the United States must carry conviction to the minds of the incredulous that the charges alluded to are not without foundation.

Mr. Kendall owes his elevation to the situation he now holds, to acts of the darkest ingratitude and the most humiliating obsequiousness—of ingratitude to Mr. Clay who cherished a benevolent eye to his interest of need, and obsequiousness to the late president, who allowed his hostility to the leader of the whig party to blind him to the degradation of the unscrupulous tool whom he was raising to effect his overthrow.

Many years ago Mr. Kendall left New England for the West in search of a home. At Lexington, Ken tucky, reduced in circumstances, sick, and with dreary prospects before him, he met with Mr. Clay, who took him to his house, had him attended to, and for the purpose of enabling him to earn his bread, employed him in his family as a private tutor. From the moment of his connection with Mr. Clay his prospects brightened, and after a few years residence at Ashland he was enabled to commence a political journal which his education and facility of writing enabled him to conduct with much ability. For a long time Mr. Kendall advocated the political courses of Mr. Clay. He sustained his pretensions to the presidency during the canvass which terminated in returning Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Crawford to congress as the three candidates who had received the highest number of electoral votes, without either having a majority, and which made it compulsory upon the house of representatives to select a president from among the three. And after Mr. Adams was elected to the chief magistracy he not only acquiesced in the justice of the decision of the representatives of the people in conferring upon him that high dignity, but both by word and deed justified and applauded the conduct of Mr. Clay in assisting to place him in the presidential chair.

When it was announced that Mr. Clay was nominated to the first office in Mr. Adams' cabinet, Mr Kendall seemed better pleased than ever, and applied to him for an office which would yield a revenue of $1,500 per annum. When Mr. Kendall's application reached Washington, there was no vacancy in Mr. Clay's department with such a salary annexed, and the doctrine of prescription not then being countenanced, he refused to create a vacancy by removing a meritorious officer, to make room for this hungry partisan. From the moment of that refusal is to be dated Mr. Kendall's uncompromising opposition to Mr. Clay. He threw himself into the arms of Mr. Clay's enemies. He lent himself to the circulation of reports against his former benefactor, which he knew to be false, and with a black and malignant hatred, which in the days of Macedonian retribution, would have caused "ungrateful renegade" to be graven upon the bone of his forehead, he insinuated that he possessed evidence which would establish a criminal association between Mr. Adams and his secretary of state. Notwithstanding a clamor had been raised in Washington about bargain and intrigue, which had reached Mr. Kendall, he knew nothing about the matter that could tarnish the executioneer of Mr. Clay, until the fatal refusal to feed his craving at the public expense. He supplicated Mr. Clay for office, after he had become acquainted with the charge of bribery, and pleaded for office from a man who he afterwards asserted, was to his knowledge, at the time of his appeal, implicated in a most disgraceful intrigue against the supremacy of the popular will. Mr. Kendall was time and again, challenged to produce his proofs, but as often refused to exhibit them to the world. He was in the habit of giving out in dark surmises and assassin like insinuations, that his intimacy with Mr Clay had enabled him to obtain possession of facts, which it would be dishonorable to reveal—thus doing by indirection what he acknowledged would be a disgraceful breach of faith to do directly. The fact is, he had no such evidences, but with a duplicity and consummate hypocrisy which would have deepened the hues of the black policy of Machiavel himself, he contended that their suppression was demanded by a sentiment of honor.

Upon the election of Gen'l Jackson to the presidency, Mr Kendall, thus self condemned of the most nefarious practices against a man to whose kindness he owed his start in the world, was promoted to office. He had helped to throw down the administration of Mr. Adams, and that was a sufficient claim to distinguished place in the confidence of the late president, and needed not the auxiliary influence of "honesty and capability," to secure the advancement of those who possessed it. From the moment he was installed in the office of fourth auditor, his cunning and sagacity in the arts of flattery and trucking sycophancy have enabled him to keep the ears of the "illustrious and first" and the "follower in the footsteps" amid the storms that have scattered cabinets, and prostrated the more unyielding and high minded supporters of the roaring lion and his jackal. Calhoun and Berrien and Ingham and Duane and others, stubborn in honor and bold in character, have been made way with, whilst this parasite has entwined himself closer around the trunk and spread wider among the branches of the tree, the sap of which he has almost sucked to exhaustion. After one of those outbreaks of presidential wrath which were wont to end in the sacrifice of some intractable office holder, the lank lean figure of Amos Kendall was to be seen, in the night season and at unwonted hours, approaching the white housetop, until the honey of flattery into the ears of power, and in a soft and bonidsmanly key insinuate himself into the affections of a man ravenous of applause and voracious of obsequious deference. Whilst he was fourth auditor he used occasionally to be present at cabinet councils, against the remonstrance of those who alone were entitled to seats at such meetings.—But in vain was all complaint. He twisted and fawned and "bent the pregnant hinges of the knee," until it became a necessary appendage to the president, and he was exalted to the station which he now disgraces.

It will be recollected that when Mr. Kendall was spoken of as postmaster general, the nation, which had already witnessed enough of such pranks as almost to deaden the emotion of wonder, was amazed. The senate had at one time resisted his nomination to the office of fourth auditor, in consequence of his want of character and general unworthiness. Also his appointment to his present office was a shock upon the moral sensibilities of the people. The confirmation by the senate of his nomination was hardly accounted of, but alas! the complexion of that body had been sadly changed,—the "knights of the black flag," the expungers, had obtained ascendancy there, and its halls were desecrated by the ratification of the appointment.

One of Mr. Kendall's first acts upon assuming the management of the post-office department, was to address a circular to the various postmasters, in which he exhorted them to attend to their duties and not meddle in elections. The administration press flourished their trumpets over this circular, and called upon the country to assist them in singing hosannas to its author. The whig party regarded it as an artifice intended to blind the public to the purposes to which he had resolved to apply his new gotten power. It was a part of his system to seem the saint where most he played the devil, and the very fact of his making a parade about "babbling politicians" and meddling officeholders was a certain indication that he intended to do the very thing against which he so loudly declaimed. It has been asserted that he has used the post office department for party purposes, that its bankruptcy is owing to the most corrupt and flagitious management of its concerns, and it has been worse than insinuated that embezzlement of its means has somewhat enriched its chief officer. That the department is in a very deplorable condition is undeniable, the exact degree of culpability and implication of Mr. Kendall can only be ascertained upon investigation—enough has been shown to induce the belief that some of gross malversations.

In the early part of the session, the senate passed resolutions calling upon the post-master general for certain information, which call was allowed to pass unheeded by Mr. Kendall until that body deemed necessary to apply to him to know why the resolution had not been complied with. The grounds of the insult contained in Mr. Kendalls reply to the last resolution may be inferred from the unanimity in which the resolution referring to the matter of the action of the executive, was passed. Mr. Sevier a staunch supporter of the administration first introduced a resolution requesting Mr. Van Buren to expel Mr. Kendall from office; and though that resolution was so modified as merely to refer the whole subject to the president, with a request that he should adopt such course as the circumstances called for, the rebuke is equally severe, and the action of the senate equally decided.

That a being so degraded so utterly destitute of every moral attribute as Amos Kendall, should be placed in a position to offer an indignity to a body comprising the representative wisdom of twenty-six sovereign states, is a source of deep mortification to every American, having the well-being and dignity of his country at heart. But the station to which this miscreant has been exalted, should be a lesson to the people which ought not pass unheeded. It shows to some extent the miserable materials which now sway the destinies of the nation. And it, furthermore, shows that the agitation of the political waters have turned up the very dregs and offal of society to become rulers in high places.

We will recur to the subject.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, March 1st, 1839.

There were some important proceedings in both houses, last evening, after my letter was sent off, which I will now notice.

In the senate Mr. Buchanan from the committee on foreign affairs reported on the late message of the president by resolution to the following effect.

The committee cannot find in the whole correspondence between the authorities of the United States and Great Britain, a trace of an agreement to allow exclusive jurisdiction to Great Britain over the disputed territory: but on the contrary it discovers an agreement that each party should abstain from exercising jurisdiction except over such parts as were already in their possession respectively.

That the committee cannot perceive that Maine has violated the spirit of any agreement, by sending a land agent to drive off trespassers, both parties having that right, taking care to retire upon the accomplishment of that object.

That if the British authorities persist in maintaining exclusive jurisdiction by military force, the exigency will have occured in which under the constitution it will become the duty of the president to repel invasion.

That if the government of New Brunswick shall refrain from executing its threat of enforcing exclusive jurisdiction and Maine refuse to withdraw her troops, Maine will not then be entitled to the military aid of the United States.

In the house of representatives after the recess, the bill providing for taking the next census was taken up, and after a long discussion passed.

The Cumberland road bill was then taken up in committee of the whole; and after some debate, the committee rose at half-past two o'clock and the house adjourned.

In the senate, this morning, a resolution was adopted directing the printing of 20,000 copies of the report on the north eastern boundary, made at the last session by Mr. Buchanan, from the committee on foreign relations. This is a valuable document, and presents the whole case in reference to the question which lies at the foundation of the Maine border troubles.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the army was taken up and passed.

That "Jack-in-office," *Mister* Amos Kendall took it upon him to insult the senate to-day in one of his communications, for which, I am happy to say, he was promptly rebuked by that body. Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, some months ago offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on this officer for information of the names of the deputy postmasters who have been removed by him, and also of those who have been appointed in their places. No answer having been returned to it, another resolution was adopted a few days ago, on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, asking for the reasons why an answer was not returned.

Kendall, to-day, sent in a letter as sharp and short as possible, and telling the senate that the only reason he had to offer was, that it was not ready.

Mr. Sevier instantly rose, and proposed that this insolent answer should be returned to the president, with a request that the postmaster general should be forthwith removed.

Messrs. Foster, Crittenden, Rives, Webster, Tallmadge, and Buchanan, all spoke strongly against the character of this communication, and after a slight modification of the proposition of Mr. Sevier, so as to put it in the form of a resolution, directing that the letter of Kendall should be returned to the president as disrespectful to the senate, and that he should use any action thereon, which in his judgment is right and proper. This resolution was adopted, ayes 38, nays 8.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Buchanan in relation to the north eastern boundary (and which I have prefixed a copy.)

Mr. Williams moved that the first resolution should be amended so as to express more explicitly and distinctly the fact that there was no agreement between the two countries that Great Britain is entitled to exclusive jurisdiction.

He also moved to strike out the last resolution altogether.

These propositions he supported at considerable length,

Mr. Buchanan replied, and defended the resolutions as they stand. He concluded by expressing his hopes that if we are to have a war, it should be a *national* war, and that one state should not, by precipitate action, drive the whole union into war.

The senate then took their recess, at the usual hour, from three to five o'clock.

The house of representatives, to-day, resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the bill giving additional powers to the president to repel invasion of the United States territory, on the northern frontier, which was reported yesterday from the committee on foreign affairs, by Mr. Howard.

Mr. Biddle took the floor and made a speech of quite a pacific character, remonstrating against any precipitancy in passing measures of such a warlike aspect as this.

Mr. Howard replied, and spoke at some length in support of the bill.

He was followed by Mr. Evans who had the floor, when the house took a recess.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the schooner *G. H. Wetter* from Vera Cruz, we have received intelligence, which will not be found altogether devoid of interest.

A recent letter from the city of Mexico with which we have been politely furnished, relates the history of the financial speculations, the details of which we stated some days since. This letter likewise speaks of a kind of medication which the public mind in Mexico has undergone in relation to the France-Mexican question. It appears certain that the English and Germans who have settled in Mexico, have consulted Mr. Packenham, the British minister, with a view of ascertaining whether they should send back the negroes consigned to them, and which, in the expectation of discharging remained at Very-Cruz, and the reply was, that he counselled them still to exercise patience for a while, as an arrangement, at no distant day, was in contemplation.

In the city of Mexico, the rumor was really current, that a Mexican minister plenipotentiary was to be despatched to admiral Baudin, for the purpose of settling the difficulties existing between the two countries.—It is not improbable that the central government is at all has caused these reports to be circulated, to prepare public opinion for the favorable reception of some proposed arrangement.

Another rumor was, that a despatch from admiral Baudin had been communicated to the government by Mr. Packenham, in which the admiral menaced the Mexican government with a renewal of hostilities, suspended since the affair at Vera Cruz; in case the latter should persist in its obstinate rejection of the French claims; it was added, that as the firmness of the French admiral was well known, this document has excited a considerable sensation.

We subjoin the copy of a circular, with which the French consul at New-Orleans has had the kindness, to favor us:

Copy of a circular addressed to the different foreign consuls by admiral Baudin.

H. M. frigate *Nereide*, Anton Lizardo, Feb. 17, 1839.

Sir,—In the present contest between Mexico and France, the government of his majesty neither seeks, nor has ever sought any thing but to secure justice and protection to its subjects. As that justice and protection appear to be extended towards them in those portions of Mexican states which have declared for the federal constitution, confirming the ports of Matamoras, Tampico, Soto-la-Marina and Tuxpan, I have raised the blockade from these ports, insomuch as France entertains no hostility for those who are not hostile to her.

I have the honour to request you to make known to the captains of vessels of your nation, that the French cruisers no longer interpose any obstacle to their commerce on the points of the coast of the gulf of Mexico comprised between the river Tecoluta and the bar of St. Jago to the north of the Rio Bravo.

In the case any alteration in the existing state of things should render necessary the renewal of the blockade, on any part of the coast, the new blockade will be announced with the same formalities and delays as the first.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Rear-admiral, commander of the naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

(Signed) CHARLES BAUDIN.

We may add to the preceding news the following information derived from an *unquestionable source*.

Mr. Packenham, minister plenipotentiary from England, had been authorised by the British government to act as intermediator in bringing about an amicable adjustment between France and Mexico. To the overtures of this functionary, admiral Baudin replied, that he was willing to accept the intermediation, at the same time explaining the conditions, upon which he would consent to a pacific arrangement.

Mr. Packenham had applied himself with great zeal to his mission, and at the last accounts, February 23d, he was expected at Vera Cruz, together with a Mexican minister plenipotentiary. Mr. Packenham had declared that the general government *would adhere to the terms proposed by the admiral.*

We copy the following from the *Courier* of yesterday:—

An American Consul murdered under the sanction of Mexican authorities.—We have seen a letter addressed to one of our most respectable commercial houses of this city, from the coast of Mexico, and undoubted authority, which states that Mr. Langdon, the American consul for Laguna De Termion, died a few days previous, from blows received from a negro. He had been most cruelly treated, and sent in a dungeon, where he remained three nights with condemned criminals, from whence he succeeded in escaping with his lady to a small village between that and Campeachy, where he died of his wounds. His lady had gone up to Campeachy, and an order from the old judge had followed her to bring her back to Laguna, to answer the charges against her husband.

LOSS OF STEAMBOAT GALENIAN.

The steamboat Galenian was burned to the water's edge about a week since, in Bayou Plaquemine, opposite Mr. Baker's plantation. Vessel and cargo a total loss—passengers all saved.

THE CROPS.

The Franklin Republican of the 4th instant says—"Most of our planters have already finished planting their seed cane, many were fearful that the sleet of last night would injure the cane already planted: we are happy in informing those who may entertain fears for the loss of their crops, that we have conversed with old experienced planters, who tell us that it will not in the least injure the cane that has already been planted.

Steam Sawmill Burnt.—On the night of the 1st, the steam sawmill of Joshua Barker, esq., ten miles below Franklin, was entirely destroyed by fire. Accident was the cause.

☞ The carpenter of the steamboat Tomechichi, in a fit of derangement, on the night of the 1st, jumped overboard in the Teche, and was drowned. He had been drinking freely for a week previous, and was labouring under *mania à potu*.

THE RACES.—We are informed that the races over the Eclipse course will certainly commence to-morrow, the 13th, with every prospect for a brilliant week.—There are nine studs of horses present, comprising all the most celebrated racers of the country.

SNOW fell in abundance in Franklin (La.), on the morning of the 4th, and snow-balling was extensively practised.

A *wolf* has been killed near the Teche river, opposite Centreville.

☞ The adjourned meeting at Cincinnati on the subject of the banking system, after considerable discussion, adopted Mr. Spencer's resolution in favor of a state bank and branches.

THE CINCINNATI WHIG is offered for sale on reasonable terms, and at sufficiently long credit. The paper is an able one, entirely friendly to HENRY CLAY, has a very good circulation, the office contains three large presses, a great quantity and variety of newspaper, book, fancy and job types, with other typographical materials in abundance.

THE LOUISVILLE ADVERTISER reprints, from the Globe, doctor Duncan's superlatively blackguard and scurrilous attack on Messrs. Stanley, Southgate and other members of the house of representatives in congress. We have been in the habit of regarding the Advertiser as a trifle more elevated and respectable in character than the generality of the locofoco collar presses; but any journal that can descend to the republication and encomium of that black strain of political slang, personal vituperation and foul-mouthed slander, must forfeit all claim to character in the estimation even of the gentlemen of their own party, which is saying much. The letter of Duncan was well adapted to the columns of the Globe—that habitual vehicle of filthy slander and unblushing mendacity; but we believe, that with the exception of the "*official*" and the Advertiser, no locofoco paper has yet ventured upon such an outrage on decency, as the insertion of doctor Duncan's braggart and libel assault upon gentlemen who are as immeasurably above him in all the essentials of dignity, honor and courage as they are in all the distinctive characteristics of intellect.

REPORTED DEATH OF DOCTOR DUNCAN.—The Cincinnati Whig of the 2d March, says:—"A respectable gentleman who arrived in this city by steamboat, this morning, in 36 hours from Wheeling, reports that just as the boat was starting from the latter place, the stage from Washington arrived, containing several passengers, who stated that doctor Duncan had been killed by Mr. Menifee, of Kentucky, in a street fight. We give the report precisely as we received it; we do not much rely upon its accuracy, though it seems to some very direct." This rumor is highly improbable, not to say absolutely false. We have letters from Washington, written on the evening of the first March, which say not a word on the subject.

LOOK SHARP AT YOUR BANK NOTES.—There has been an unusual number of counterfeit bank notes lately brought to New-Orleans, particularly of the State Bank, Boston, and Newark Banking and Insurance Company, N. J., some of the latter payable to H. Thomas, others to T. S. Ward. Paper of a reddish cast, and the signature of *Silas Condit*, president, done in a heavy large hand; the true signature is in rather a light easy hand, and smaller than the counterfeits.—Take no current money that you are not sure about, without examination by some competent judge.

Schuyler's Counterfeit Detector.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A writer in the Courier of Thursday last, who signs himself "American," censures strongly the council of the first municipality, because a resolution lately passed that body, by which the ground formerly known as the old protestant cemetery has been ceded to Christ church. The writer in question perceives in this measure, a sacrilege made to satisfy the spirit of speculation of a few individuals; and lacking reasons to sustain his assertions, he indulges in personalities which we were somewhat surprised to behold in so respectable a sheet as the Courier. If "American" undertaken the trouble to visit the cemetery, he would have been convinced by the sunken graves, the scattered relics of mortality every where visible, that the resolution of the council, far from originating in a spirit of due respect for the dead, arose from a very different sentiment, viz. the wish to construct new houses on a part of the enclosure, destined to receive the yet unburied remains of the deceased. It was then, rather a religious feeling that actuated the members of the council and those of the congregation of Christ church, than the base motive gratuitously ascribed to them in the strictures of "American."

After all, they who lament parents, relatives or friends lie in this cemetery, cry sacrilege and profanation with out an ill grace—they who have abandoned these remains to the ravages of time and the tempest, without even taking the trifling trouble to have their tombs repaired. Is it from their neglect and forgetfulness of pure reverence due to the memory of those who were dear to them in life, and who were bound to them by natural ties, that the burial place has become a by word and reproach, and that it has fallen into a condition which requires the interference of the corporation, instead of those who trumpet so loudly their religious sentiments and their respect for the dead. No one can entertain a deeper reverence for the graves and ashes of his ancestors than myself, but I see no profanation in the removal of the relics of the dead from one spot to it. We see tantlins continually constructing tombs in the new catholic cemetery and transporting thither the ashes of their relatives, from the ancient cemetery. Why should the captious complain that the remains of those who are without sepulture (in as much as the tombs in the protestant cemetery are only in name,) should be removed to another part of the same burial ground, and deposited in tombs expressly built for the purpose? Is it because there are individuals predetermined to inculpate the first municipality, with or without reason? CONTI.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen:—In my first communication I offered a few remarks on the increase of crime, the contempt for the law, the rapid strides of intemperance, and the hopelessness of conviction under the present forms of trial, which naturally leads me to the consideration of the subject of "trial by jury," in civil and criminal cases.

I feel that I am treading on doubtful ground, and that I offer an attack on the most ancient and inconvenient institution from the trial by jury "one of the pillars of the constitution," the boast of magna charta, covered with the hoar of ages, will be considered little less than sacrilege.

Too well persuaded am I of the great advantages to desire to see it abolished, even with all its inconveniences. I purpose briefly to examine, and ascertain if it be not possible to enjoy these advantages without the abuses and delays, which long practice has shown are attendant upon the requisition of an unanimous verdict. I shall be unanimously accused of intend to comment, to point out some of the absurdities, and if possible, show that it is as little necessity to the administration of justice as are the gowns and wigs of the barristers at Westminster Hall.

Perhaps in cases touching life and limb, I would, more from mercy than in justice, require an unanimous verdict only. But in minor offences, misdemeanors, and in all civil cases to require twelve men under oath to make up the same opinion on knotty points of law, is as absurd, as the attempt of the monarch of Spain, to make a dozen clocks keep time exactly together.—But I will be told that juries do often agree in complicated cases, aye, it often happens that one, two, or three sacrifice, their oaths and conscieuces to a majority to end their imprisonment.

But I would ask how can it be effected, in a civil case where the parties are both honest men, with a full knowledge of all the facts, and consider themselves in their own difficulties, that twelve men selected at random should all see with one eye, and pronounce an opinion on these facts.—Either a part of them are obliged to sacrifice their oaths, or they will disagree, and the party in the right of affairs, may be kept for years at an enormous expense, and when witnesses are gone, or dead, or the facts have faded from their memory, they go through the same ceremony, with the same result. That justice delayed is justice denied, is almost an axiom, and the suitor on the right side, had better at once lose his case, than waste his time, and throw his money into the *bottomless pit* of chancery, without the least idea of a speedy termination to his suit, and the inevitable consequence is the gradual abolition of the sacred right of trial by jury. Such are the advantages, when a jury is composed of all honest and intelligent men, disposed to see and do right. But take a case so clear that twelve men could instantly determine, as quick as they could see, and pronounce a unanimous opinion in the removal of the relics of the dead from one spot to it. We see tantlins continually constructing tombs in the new catholic cemetery and transporting thither the ashes of their relatives, from the ancient cemetery. Why should the captious complain that the remains of those who are without sepulture (in as much as the tombs in the protestant cemetery are only in name,) should be removed to another part of the same burial ground, and deposited in tombs expressly built for the purpose? Is it because there are individuals predetermined to inculpate the first municipality, with or without reason? CONTI.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 11, 1839.

Mr. Patton moved that the house now take into consideration the report of the select committee appointed to examine into the charges preferred against Felix Bonwetch, judge of the parish of Carroll. The report was read and adopted by the house.

Mr. Muse asked for a dispensation of the rules to allow the bill for "abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, actual or intentional."

The subject of the bill were discussed in a clear and forcible manner by Messrs. C. M. Conrad and Muse, and before the adoption of the first section, Mr. Dunbar moved that the bill be laid on the table subject to the call of the house; the motion was however lost. Several attempts were then made to make it the special order of the day for a future day, but all cut off by the "previous question," which brought the first section of the bill before the house. That section was then adopted, (with an amendment offered by Mr. Muse,) with but four dissenting votes. A motion was made by Mr. Carr to reconsider the vote taken on Saturday on the resolution granting leave of absence to judges Eustis and Rost, which gave rise to considerable debate upon a point of order, and during the adjustment of that matter the hour arrived for the order of the day, thereby precluding any further action on the bill before the house for abolishing imprisonment for debt.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Baillio the house took into consideration the bill, entitled an act to modify an act to facilitate the construction of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road and for other purposes, approved March, 1837. The bill was passed.

The house on motion of Mr. Davidson then took up the bill to amend the act incorporating the subscribers to the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company and for other purposes. After several amendments and additional sections being made, the bill passed and was sent to the senate.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Victoria—1076 brls pork; 775 bbls, 442 shs corn; 1000 brls flour; 160 brls lard; 308 bales cotton; 17 bales mats, and mdse.

Campeachy—Per brig Ring cader—161 brls flour; 47 brls pork.

New York—Per brig Grand Turk—349 bales cotton; 396 bbls 930 brls flour; 580 brls pork; 40 hhds shoulders; 101 tcs hams

Norfolk—Per schr Washington—Boxes, brogans, broomes, rice, powder, hardware, onions, garlic, resin, fruit, ink, paper, segars, shot, rope, dry goods, and mdse.

New Bedford—Per sloop Bedford—150 brls flour; 2 do pork; 50 kegs and 2 brls lard; 37 brls tallow; 380 do bacon; 1 half brl corn meal.

IMPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Rubicon—1600 hampers potatoes, 45 bales hay, 25 Flras pots, and sundry low wine, cheese and mdse.

Per ship Attic, 1896 bags molasses, 600 hampers potatoes, 13 cases liquors, &c. to T Albert and order.

Velasco—Per schr Byron—77 bales cotton to J Beebe & co.

Mobile—Per schr Independence—126 bales cotton, 300 sacks salt, to Pope, Bowers & Shaub.

Pascagoula—Per schr Lion—66 bales cotton to owners on board.

Per brig Energy—260 qls lime(wood).

Per brig Orinoco—4cs fruit, coffee, starch, &c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Brilliant from Baton Rouge—49 bales cotton G M Lee; 13 Gayle & Stewart; 11 Finley & co; 1 A Case & co; 24 Lanauze & Thompson; 124 W Donaldson; 2 Reynolds; Byrne & co; 64 A Fredeau & co; 49 M White & co; 127 Barnes; 46 Burke, Watt & co; 14 Taylor, Gardner & co; 11 Francis, Jones & co; 5 W Flower; 1 W Dunlap; 1 Bailey; 1 Martin; Pleasants & co; 70 A Rivarde & co; 68 Caldwell & Hickey; 1 Folsom, Belmont & Forstall; 16 do; 26 hhds sugar, Peyroux, Arcenil & co; 282 cords rope, 62 do bagging, 600 gals tar, 57 bbls whiskey, (part cargo of steamboat John Mills,) Pleasants & bro; 1 do; 1 barrel cotton seed Gayle & Hickey and sundries to discounts, Richards & co; A Bebee; Lane Jones and Armstrong; W J Minor and G R Sanford.

Per steamboat Shakspeare from Cincinnati—31 bbls 2146 kegs lard 3 Hanthan; 16 bbls whiskey J Varin & co; 191 do; 100 hhds tobacco, J Landis & co; 2 do bills eggs, 1 do butter, W Pigeron; 30 hhds bacon, 19 bbls 73 kegs lard, Giglen & Southgate; 16 bbls flour and sundries owners on board.

Per steamboat Tennessee from Cincinnati—40 brls whiskey; 300 do flour Adams & Harwell; 225 do Mahard & Sigerson; 100 do J W Kellog; 38 brls 41 half do abl Sigerson; 6 W Gazzani; 1 do butter, Pepper do; 8 beef cattle, W Sugart; 2 kegs butter to Lawrence & Legendre; 1 bales cotton M White.

Per steamboat Eliza Douglass from Natchez—194 bales cotton Reynolds, Byrne & co; 76 W Sugart; 37 A Fredeau; Burgess Turpin & Watt; 62 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 3030 M Pavegar; 108 A Arthur; Pollon & co; 52 Peyroux, Arcenil & co; 17 F Gallandet & co; 12 Barker, Watt & co; 4 Connors; R Hyde & co; 1 O Bennett, Ferriday & co; 207 J Armour; 33 M Oakey; 3 Taylor, Gardner & co; 2 Folsom, Belmont & Forstall; 1 Bailey; 21 M White & co; 15 T O Stark; 25 Hutchins, Gardner & co; 1 Spons, Harris & co; 49 Adams & Hartwell; 10 G M Lee; 1 W Donaldson; 32 bales cotton, Fontaine & co; 26 Caldwell & Hickey; 2 bales mdse.

Cincinnati—Per 3 boats (capt R Reagan)—1296 brls pork, 86 bbls lard and shoulders, 1626 kegs lard to W Dunn; A Hunter, and 8 Henshaw.

Cincinnati—Per 2 boats—1600 brls flour and 75 brls beef to G Downey.

Kentucky—Per 2 boats—4000 bbls pork, 148 brls pork, 40 do flour, 40 kegs lard, 25 brls lard, 60 pleughs.

Wellsburg, Va—Per 2 boats—130 brls flour; 300 do porter; 5 do apples.

Indiana—Per 4 flatboats—417 brls and 1120 bushels car corn; 1000 do shelled do; 2 do brls pork; 44 bbls shoulders; 101 tcs hams.

Coast—Per sloop Rosa Leonia, De Rale, Orbel, and one other—1 hhd bitter wine, 90 brls molasses to sundry consignees.

Per steamboat Clackamus from Headwater Bait (Red River) 25 bales cotton, 12 pks peltries, 60 beef hides, 26 bales cotton Kirkman & Harris, 31 do Taylor, Gardner & co.

Per steamboat Dunbar from Pittsburgh—180 empty brls M Robinson; 225 kegs lard, 30 brls do 10 Uhrig; 20 do Lyons; 4 Merriman; 250 empty brls 496 kegs lard, 25 shoulders Hadden & Hall; 10 do Lyons; 2 hhds and 10 do Spence; W Frazer.

Per steamboat North Alabamian from Cincinnati—1000 bales cotton Bennett, Ferriday & co; 330 Burke, Watt & co; 244 W Dugan; 24 Kanter; 10 M Pecanins & co; 4 Hutchins; 10 bales on board; 6 Kelly & Harris; 20 Kirkman Apernathy & Harris; 10 Egbert, 20 do cotton seed Cumback Hyde & co; 20 do to Taylor, Gardner & co.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Rubicon—F H Perret; Trudeau, Labatte & Jourdan; Be Geer & Rifland; V Reiter; A P Foulry; Hennessy & Herbault; Isaac Delgado; L Barthe & son; Jas Hagan; Brown & co; A Hubert; F Voisin; Renecke; Delugy & co; Lafourcade & co; J Durel; Fabrunan & Lathers; J Rousse; H Chaulanat; Revolez & Hoer; J Martel; Hagedorn & Cramer; Bazille & Bagy; M Bush; J A Merle & co; H Gray; Beau & co; T & J Norwood; J Cochrane; T Coutard, master.

Per ship Orinoco—A Fink, R Greening & co, Ogden & Southgate; J Roberts & co; Caverly & Eaby; A Gottschalk; John Dupont & co; F Tho, M Davidors, S Sandier.

LATEST DATES.

New York	Feb 2	Mexico	Feb 2
Boston	Mar 1	Liverpool	Feb 2
Philadelphia	Mar 1	London	Feb 1
Charleston	Mar 1	Havre	Feb 2
Baltimore	Mar 1	Paris	Feb 2
Cincinnati	Mar 1	Bordeaux	Jan 29
New York	Feb 2	Havana	Feb 20
Tampico	Feb 1	Boston	Mar 1

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED.

Ship Victoria, Bryd, Boston. Hiler & Waterman
Brig Rough Ashler, Hughes, Campeachy. Ruble & Hill
Brig Grand Turk, Lawrence, New York. Hiler & Waterman
Schr Sarah Ann, Bourdin, Tampico. F Brunette
Schr W Washington, Barrera, Rio Grande. Kohn, Duran & co
Sloop Bedford, Pope, New Bedford. G Rivers

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Pilot, Clark, from the S W Pass—towed to sea ship Rubicon and brig Grand Turk; brought up ships Ann, Rubicon and brig Rough Ashler. Left the Pass evening of 9th inst. Coasters all night in the offing bound in, weather thick; ships Ann and Rough Ashler, Rubicon, Lorient, (two latter on the bar) and others waiting an opportunity to go out.

Tow boat Pilot, Bailey, from head of the Passes, with schr Gil Devereux, and brig Energy.

Tow boat Pacific, Martin, from the S E Pass—towed in ship Mississippi and barque Rosalie; brought up brigs Harriet, Diamond, Orbelo, and Energy. Left the S E Pass this inst. at 4 p.m. no vessel in sight in the offing, but ship Orleans on the bar (apparently aground) and Pioneer in the river.

Ship Rubicon, Rogers, 20 days from Havre, 200 tons water, 300 tons ballast, to master.

Ship Victoria, Porter, from Havana on March 5, to Gruning, &c.

Brig Energy, Shannon, from Tobasco, 6th Feb to master.

Brig Rough Ashler, Brunard, Nicaragua, from Tampa Bay, in ballast, to master.

Schr Byron, Pearsall from Velasco, Texas, 3d March—to order.

Schr G H Wetter, Delvaille, from Vera Cruz, 25th Feb—18 tallons to Cucullu, Lapeyre & co.

Schr M Montgomery, Perry, from Tampa Bay, in ballast, to master.

Schr Leon, Bradford, from Campeachy, to master.

Sch September, Dunn, from Mobile—to master.

Steamboat Brilliant, Hart, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Neptune, Ashley, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Pargo, Lee, from Natchez.

Steamboat Eliza Douglass, Rider, from Natchez.

Steamboat Sunbeam, Jones, from Natchez.

Steamboat North Alabama, Grice, from Vicksburg.

Steamboat Dunbar, Whitten, from Portsmouth.

Steamboat Clackamus, Wilson, from Head of the Raft, (Red River.

MEMORANDA.

A passenger, name unknown, fell overboard from steamboat Brilliant on night of 9th inst. and was drowned.

Steamboat Gallonian reported burnt on Lake Chicot.

Steamboat Sunbeam has been detained 5 months by the ice, and is now in the Ice House, Cincinnati. Her owners have decided to run her up Red River instead of the Arkansas, if the Red River should be navigable under above it. Capt Tyson with some of the crew of the Sunbeam, is engaged in improving the channel.

Brigs Oswego, Falco, and schr Oregon sailed from Tobasco 24th Feb; the Falco for Havana, and the two others for New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ship Canton, from N Orla, with water, spars, &c, for the Fr, is positively ordered to Cura Zao Feb.

Schr Wm Bryan was going up the Brassos River 2d March, and schr Eric was at anchor inside the bar.

☞ To Mariners—Capt E Griffith, who has commanded the steamboat the past year from Charleston to New Orleans, Florida, and Havana, has discovered a shoal, shown by the wrecks of the Atlantic and Florida, in the which fifteen Feet water. The Hunter and Crew of the revenue cutter Campbell, are in possession of the wreck of the Atlantic, and are fitting, or building, a beacon on the original or right position the first has the appearance of a watch tower. Capt G is well acquainted with the coast, and says the right bearing N W of Alligator Reef, and is very near Indian Key.

PASSENGERS.

Per schr Byron—Col H R A Wagginton, W P Morris, T Wood 8 and 2 steerage.

Per schr Eric—Mr V Perret.

Per steamboat Brilliant—Captain H D Walker and lady, mate Warren, messrs Watson, Jacobs, Noeple, Strother, Baker, Lecount, Bennett, Stewart, S Lagarde, J Hussing, W E Marsh, J B A Mallard, A W Adams, W Haviland, Pickett, A Pope, A Morgan, J D Kerby, J Sullivan, Schweppe, J W Hutchinson, Johnson, Mason,