NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE,
At No. 92 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS CONTEMPORARY AND PUBLIC JUSTICE BRITAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1839.

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

We call the attention of the public to the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce of this city and the Postmaster General, concerning the irregularity of the mails, which has given so much vexation and inconvenience to the mercantile community. Some of the causes of these irregularities, and the great embarrassment and loss which they occasion, together with the claims of the permanence of New Orleans upon the consideration of the department, are presented in a striking point of view, in the letter of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Most of our readers will be surprised to learn that, notwithstanding the contractors receive $60,000 to convey the daily mail between Mobile and New Orleans, they are not the owners, nor have they the undivided control of the boats in which it is transported—a fact which accounts for the circumstance that nearly all the failures occur but from three points.

MORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FACTS AGAINST ASSERTIONS.—We have had to an interesting and important document, and we invoke general attention to the statements, as they tend to disabuse the ignorant of their violent and deep-rooted prejudices so commonly cherished in regard to the moral character of the city we inhabit. Those who are accustomed to peruse the comments of the northern press cannot be strangers to the odious and repulsive anti-nation in which New Orleans is generally held—They cannot but be aware, that still gently city is usually stigmatized as a great fountain of depravity, a vast lazar house of corruption; that it is regarded as the focus of crime; that its streets are considered dangerous after sun-set; that the tenure by which existence is maintained, is looked upon as frail and feeble, that murder and assassination are supposed to stalk through the thoroughfares in undisturbed security;—that crime is unfettered by legal restraints, and unfollowed by rigorous retribution; that the laws are impotent, and public opinion powerless. If a murder be perpetrated, every journal north of the Potomac, while copying the account, fails not, by jumping commentary, to place New Orleans under the ban of irrevocable condemnation, and brand it with the stigma of irreclaimable infamy—if a robbery be accomplished, and the culprit escape unwhipt of justice, the paragraph is appropriately headed "*public morality in New Orleans!*" Thus hundreds of prints contribute to circulate an unfounded slander, and the character of our city is subject to the false and libellous aspersions of the misjudging or the malignant.

These erroneous impressions are evident in the conversation and opinions of those who visit our city for the first time. How often have we heard strangers newly arrived marvel at the apparent tranquillity and sobriety which prevail, and express their undisguised astonishment at the wide difference between the suggestions of their fancy and the conclusions of actual observation and experience. They come among us deeply imbued with the false ideas occasioned by a frequent perusal of the foolish and flippant articles in the northern press, and a residence of a few weeks enables them to acknowledge and repudiate their error. But to the point —

We have taken the trouble to obtain from the Coroner of New Orleans a statistical table of the number of deaths from violence and suicide, which have occurred within the last three years and we confess ourselves astonished at the result. In the year 1836, the deaths from violence were twenty-four, and four *fels de se*. In 1837, *thirteen* deaths took place from violence, and *thirteen* from self-destruction. In 1838, *fourteen* deaths by violence and *twelve* from suicide. It may be remarked that in the first of the three years mentioned, there was a gang of desperate free-a-way negroes who made the swamp their haunt, and perpetrated the most brutal murders upon many who were so unfortunate as to enter unarmed within its precincts. Hence the number of deaths in '36, is nearly double that of the succeeding years. The corner informs us, that at least one half of those who died by violence in that year, were found either on the edge or within the recesses of the swamp, mangled and mutilated by the miscreants that infested its gloomy and almost inaccessible depths. By the vigilance of the police officers, and the daring intrepidity of several brave and gallant citizens, almost all these desperadoes were either killed or captured, and hence the years following were distinguished by fewer cases of murder. We are sorry that we have been unable to procure the coroners' account for several years preceding 1836; but the statements placed in our possession are sufficient for all the purpose required.

The facts just mentioned naturally elicit certain reflections, among which the most prominent is founded on the paucity of cases of murder in a population, which in winter, cannot be less than one hundred thousand souls, and a community usually supposed to be lawless, and known to be made up of diverse and incongruous ingredients. It seems almost incredible that the deaths by violence should scarcely exceed one per month. The fact leaves us no alternative but the just, and inevitable inference, that our city is as little—better characterized by the predominance of crime as any other in the union. Compare those statistics both of murder and suicide, with those of the journals of New York and Philadelphia. We of the public press, are best qualified to examine the subject thoroughly and to arrive at accurate results, inasmuch as our daily avocations render necessary the perusal of the various accidents, crimes and casualties that figure largely in the miscellaneous matter of a newspaper. Well then, we assert, and are prepared to maintain, that the deaths by violence and suicide in the city of New Orleans *in one year*, frequently fall short of the number of similar cases which occur in New York *in one month*. True, the nineteenth city contains thrice the number of inhabitants that New Orleans can boast of and we may consequently presume, that *casualties*, murders and suicides in the former city would treble those of New Orleans, but let it be remembered, that they are TWELVE-FOLD that of our city, and sent that with the splendid reputation our northern friends attach to New Orleans, we should *a priori*, expect, that the aggregate of deaths from these causes, would be absolutely instead of relatively as great as in New York. In the estimate we have made of the instances of death by violence and self destruction in New York, we are convinced that our opinions are far too indulgent. Scarcely a mail comes to us, but is freighted with one or two or more coroner's inquests. It would hardly be going too far to declare that in the city of New York there is a case of murder or suicide for every day in the year. In Philadelphia, crime does not flourish with quite as much luxuriance, yet even in the sober city of brotherly love, we have abundant evidence that, proportionally speaking, it is considerably in advance of New Orleans. An impartial and searching scrutiny into the annals of infamy in various cities will we firmly believe, terminate in the acknowledgement that our ex-communicated and anathematized corporation, in the broad sth in inquiry of any of the larger communities in the United States.

It is to be hoped, that after this exposé, the courteous villifiers of New Orleans will cease their railing against our wretched and doomed city. Let them look at home for ample subjects of censure and comment. We no longer fear them, armed as we are with the direct tangible evidence that we are not amenable to their wholesale charges.

The statements with which we have been furnished, prove another fact not less gratifying than those mentioned, viz: that the increase of population, amazingly rapid as it is, is neutralized by a corresponding augmentation, in the number of cases of crime. The difference between the years '36 '37, and '38, establishes this circumstance beyond a doubt. The deaths from violence and suicide, the two last years, are precisely the same; that is, 26 each year. From 1836 to the close of 1838, our population must have been swelled by an accession of perhaps ten thousand persons, and that the natural chrodicles of blood should still remain as meagre, is a striking commentary upon the calumnies of our northern writers, and a most pleasing illustration of our population, as well crude as adopted, permanent as transient.

The subject is an important one, and awakens a train of interesting, not unprofitable reflection, the developements of which we shall perhaps attempt hereafter.

'Tis known—at least it should be—that throughout
All countries of the Catholic persuasion,
For some say ere Shrove Tuesday comes about,
The people take their fill of recreation,
With fiddling, revels, feasting, fun and *masking*,
And other things * * * * * *—Byron's Beppo.*

We believe we have caused the text in quoting from the noble poet. *B'impute*, it explains equally well the uncommon and antics with which the last day of the jolly carnival is greeted, eve dull and meagre Lent turn feasting and joy into fasting and gloom. *Mardi Gras* is, with our fun-loving and gay population, a day of special enjoyment, and from two o'clock till the going down of the sun, it is celebrated by drum and fife, tabor and trumpet, and a cavalcade of motley and humorous personages, who parade the streets in strange and laughter-moving costumes, making the welkin ring with the sound of revelry, the shouts of the lively multitude, and the joke, the jest, the jibe, and the merry cries of the mirthful actors, in this grotesque exhibition. The custom has, however, of late years fallen into desuetude, why we not not, since it is a harmless pleasantry, and a sport well calculated to chase old time of some of his state of evil, and change his slow and weary pace into a lighter and brisker measure. But on the present occasion the merry makers seemed determined to revive the time honored custom, and accordingly they assembled and went through the usual routine of performances in great force, rendering our claims of the ancient manner in which this day was devoted to mirth and Momus. Some of the disguises were particularly ludicrous, and several of the merry men aroused the very pensiveness of fun. But we are telling our readers no news, as they doubtless saw and laughed at the amusing spectacle quite as much as ourselves.

ACCIDENTS.

On Monday last a drayman, named Michael Flood, was killed by the shaft of his dray striking him in the breast and pressing him against a lamp-post.

Yesterday, Mr. Alexander Hart, for many years a resident of this place, was drowned by falling from the stage of ship Occidental; although picked up but a few minutes after being in the water, life was already extinct.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The intelligence given by Mexicans, in other all but the echo of the reports which circulated in Vera Cruz at the departure of the Bordelais Packet. Of this we are assured by the testimony of several passengers. Some of these state that Santa Ana had not been appointed president, but only vice president, in place of Bravo, who was suspected of leaning towards the support of the federal cause; but that in consequence of the departure of Bustamante, at the head of the troops destined to march against Urrea, Santa Ana was constituted provisional president.

We believe all these rumors to be incorrect, for Santa Ana could never have been vice president, under the present constitution, there is no such office in the Mexican government. Bravo neither Bravo, nor any other individual can be invested with a function that has no existence.

It is difficult at present, to determine with certainty, whether Santa Ana has really been proclaimed president or not. The circumstances appear conflicting, but not impossible, nor even very improbable.—Santa Ana is eminently popular, and just the man to profit to the utmost by that popularity. Besides, if our information be correct, an election for president is by no means absolutely necessary, as the governmental council are constitutionally endowed with the prerogative of depositing the chief magistrate, and even of appointing a provisional successor.

The co-operation of the English fleet in maintaining the blockade is spoken of as certain. It is added that the French admiral has given the English commander to understand that his presence with so powerful a force, might occasion erroneous impressions, and that he has succeeded in inducing the latter to depart for Havana, with ten ships of the line and ten frigates.

General Mejia, it is rumored, had entered Matamoras and driven Fallonia from that town; which, if true, would give a powerful impetus to the federal cause.

The last report is, that the English minister, Pakenham, was attacked at Jalapa, with stones. This is evidently untrue, as the Mexicans could not have earned their hatred of foreigners to such an extreme, towards the minister of a friendly nation, particularly when we know, that despite the declamation of the government, and the furious tone of the press, the French who were expelled the country by a special decree, were not maltreated, prior to their departure. Besides Pakenham is highly esteemed in Mexico where he has resided for many years. In fact, several acts of the public life of this functionary go to prove, that in his feelings and opinions he severe more of the Mexican than the Briton.

After all, these are mere on *dits* which we offer as we have received them. Surmise will soon, however, be converted into certainty, as several vessels from different ports in Mexico, are hourly expected.

FIRE.—A small wooden building in Bagatelle street (3d municipality) was destroyed by fire last night.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.

☞ The steamboat Alexander Porter, which left Cincinnati on the first instant, brings the intelligence that the steamboat Oswegatchie near the mouth of the Kentucky, and that her cargo consisting of sugar and coffee will be a total loss. The Oswego was sunk by running against a log. The Alex. Porter reports the Ohio low, and falling very fast—weather intensely cold, and every prospect of a suspension of navigation from the freezing up of the river.

Answers, the queen of Bayaderes, makes her first appearance to night, as the graceful and tender maid of Cashmere. It is sufficient to observe of this distinguished *danseuse*, that she is the only representative of this character who has withered a single flower in the wreath won and worn by the accomplished Celeste. Every one should witness her personation of the charming Bayadere.

STATUE OF CLEOPATRA.

We yesterday paid a visit to this masterly piece of statuary. It is indeed worthy of admiration. The faultless anatomical proportions, the perfect symmetry of the form, the feminine grace and delicacy of the limbs, the contour of the profile, and the matchless beauty of the features, render it one of the most exquisite specimens of art we have ever seen. The spectator gazes at this statue of Egypt's voluptuous queen until he almost imagines it a breathing reality. Nothing can be more enchantingly beautiful than the face, representing as it does, a union of modesty and coquetry that counterbalances fill to admiration. More description but faintly and inadequately limns its merits. It must be seen to be appreciated.

This statue is the finest, as finest one found in Egypt. It was excavated about [illegible] years ago, the material being Roman cement. It is colored with extreme fidelity, to nature, the substance of which it is formed readily admitting the operation. The lovers of the fine arts should profit by the opportunity to examine the imitation of nature's master-piece. It is exhibited at No. 53 Magazine street, opposite Banks' Arcade.

STATE LEGISLATURE, FEB 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Hiriart presented a petition from the inhabitants of W. Baton Rouge relative to the amount bequeathed by J. Poydras. Mr. Winn introduced a resolution to examine and revise the elections laws. Mr. Hoa presented an act for the incorporation of a private company. Messrs Durbigny and Hiriart obtained leave for Messrs. Mariat, and Levassour, and for the widow of captain Marier.

On motion of Mr. Winn the senate took into consideration the act relative to the Nashville Rail Road Company. Mr. Hoa was opposed to the bill, he was unwilling to see the state funds disposed of without special mortgage. Mr. Winn discussed the question of the utility of the company and in reply to the arguments of Mr. Hoa, he proved that it offered as many guarantees as many other enterprises of the kind. Mr. Hoa withdrew his amendement. Mr. Ducros added an additional section in favor of the Gulf of Mexico Rail Road Company.

The act was read a third time and finally adopted.

Mr. Hiriart presented the report of the committee on the penitentiary.

An act presented by Mr. Ducros to authorise the St. Louis church to receive a legacy left by the late S. Hawkinson gave rise to an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Ducros and another senator took part. The latter combatted the bill, not through any party opposition, but because he thought it in contradiction with the legislative powers, which extend to testamentary legacies. The amendment and act were both put to the vote, and rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENRATIVES.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Davidson, Lockett, Preston, Brashear and Keaner the committee to report upon the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of parish court of Jefferson.

Mr. Poydras offered a resolution that each Friday during the remainder of the session of this house be specially set apart for the consideration of private bills.

Also a resolution granting leave of absence to the recorder of births and deaths in the parish and city of New Orleans.

Mr. Conrad, of Baton Rouge, presented a memorial from Jos. W. Foster, attorney, praying for relief. On motion of Mr. Conrad the memorial was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee on propositions and grievances introduced a bill for the relief of Egbis Deville.

Mr. Davidson presented a memorial, which without reading, on motion of Mr. D. was referred to committee on education.

Mr. Davidson, as chairman of committee on education reported the bill supplementary to the act incorporating the college of Baton Rouge, without amendments. Also the bill to incorporate a Female school in the parish of Point Coupee, without amendments.

Mr. Brashear, in behalf of the committee on internal improvements presented a memorial from that veteran soldier, EDMUND P. GAINES, which memorial, on motion of Mr. Davidson, was ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

Notice was given of sundry bills to be reported hereafter.

The bill creating an additional notary public at the parish of St. Landry, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Brashear, the rules were suspended that he might introduce a bill to charge the place of holding elections in one of the precincts of the parish of St. Marys.

Agreeable to previous notice, Mr. Wadsworth introduced a bill fixing the seat of justice for the parish of Plaquemine, which was read the third time and passed.

On motion the rules of the house were suspended in order to introduce the bill to amend the act incorporating the congregation of Roman Catholics, in the parish of St Martin's. The bill was read the third time and passed.

Agreeable to previous notice Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to prevent the taking away slaves, and for other purposes.

Mr Gainnie introduced his bill authorising the governor to borrow certain sums of money for purposes specified.

Agreeable to previous notice Mr. C. M. Conrad introduced the following bills, viz:—a bill relative to insolvent incorporations; and a bill to incorporate St. Paul's Church in New Orleans.

Mr. Gainnie said he would shortly introduce a bill to *increase the revenue of the state.*

Mr. J. Lewis, on leave intendeed a resolution, requesting information from the governor respecting the location and survey of certain township of lands granted the state by the United States.

On motion of Mr. Muse the bill to expedite the construction of the Clinton and Port Hudson railroad was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Agreeable to previous notice, Mr. Lockett introduced a bill to incorporate the Phœnix Tow-boat Co. which bill, on motion, was referred to a select committee of three members.

On motion the rules of the house were suspended in order to introduce a bill for the end resting the bill amending the act incorporating the Greenburgh Female Academy; which bill was passed after some debate.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Some resolutions instructing the finance committee of both houses to call immediately at each of the banks in the city of New Orleans, and obtain a detailed statement of the affairs of the banks, and report of the liabilities, &c. of the directors of each of the banks on 31st January, 1839, after some little debate were laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from Mr. Preston, the member from the parish of Jefferson, asking of the house the privilege of being heard upon the subject of the contested election before the vote was taken. The communication was laid upon the table on the ground that as Mr. Preston was the sitting member from the parish of Jefferson, he had the right to address the house on any subject pending before it.

Mr. Claiborne then moved that the report of the committee on elections, upon the subject of the contested election of J. T. Preston, be rejected, and sustained his motion by some able remarks upon the subject of the rights of suffrage.

Mr Guion moved that the report be laid upon the table, as he said it would occupy much of the time of the house upon a subject which he believed members generally had made up their minds. The vote on the motion to reject was called for repeatedly, but the speaker decided that by the rules of the house the motion to lay on the table would have the preference, and it to be decided without debate. The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 29 to 15.

On Mr. Claiborne's motion to reject the report, Mr. Muse addressed the house in favor of the sitting member.

Mr. Davidson in order, he said, that much time might be saved to the house, moved that the vote be taken, and that members who wished to speak upon the subject might have leave to write their remarks out and have them printed, and that they be considered as delivered in the house.

Mr. Conrad of Baton Rouge thought the motion premature, and called for explanation.

Mr. Davidson explained his remarks, disclaiming any intentional disrespect to the house or any of its members.

Mr. Lee hoped that the motion to be entertained.

Mr. Ratliff addressed the house in opposition to the motion to reject the report.

Mr. Preston next addressed the house, and pending his remarks gave way to a motion to adjourn.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WITH THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

New Orleans, 28 Dec 1838.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL, Postmaster General, Washington.

Sir,—We do us the honor to enclose a copy of a resolution of the chamber of commerce of this city, appointing us a committee to correspond with the department on the subject of the mails connected with New Orleans.

The irregularity that has attended them for a long period has been the subject of frequent complaints, and the commercial community of this city has in particular suffered much inconvenience and disengagement to their business in consequence, but we feel convinced that if the subject is properly brought before the department, it will afford every relief in its power.

Without going farther back than the last two months it appears that the failures in the arrival of the eastern mail in October were thirteen—in November six—of which number only two took place beyond Mobile. That the eastern mail going from hence failed at Mobile fourteen times in October, and nine times in November, making in all forty failures in these two months between this city and Mobile, and those far during the present month they appear to be nearly or quite as frequent. We are aware that some of the failures in October arose from the opention of the new steam boat law for which blame ought not to attach to the contractor, but that excuse does not exist for many of the failures in that month and for none of those that have subsequently occurred.

We have been unable to ascertain the number of failures in the great western mail to and from this place, but they also have been numerous and important. Not have we been able to learn what mails have been lost, though we know the entire express mail of 31 September, from New York, is one, and the parties interested in it are unable to procure any information respecting it, or as to any probability of its recovery.

After diligent enquiry on the subject, we are unable to see any good reason why the mail between New Orleans and Mobile cannot at all seasons be regularly and punctually delivered. To accomplish this, however, it is necessary that proper suitable and substantial steamboats should be employed, and that they should actually belong to or be under the absolute and uncontrolled direction of the contractor. At present, and we believe for a considerable time back, some, if not a majority of the boats conveying the eastern mail between this and Mobile, are hired and employed by the contractor at so much per trip, leaving the transportation of this highly important mail to depend on the whim or caprice of a captain or owner in no way responsible to or connected with the department. Whilst this is the cause we cannot expect regularity, and we feel convinced that you will agree with us, that such a state of things ought not to be continued.

The shipping arriving annually at New Orleans from sea, amounts to 400,000 tons. The steamboats and other tonnage from the interior (all richly laden with the productions of our rich valley) are nearly or quite 400,000 tons. The annual value of our exports is 60 millions of dollars, and the imports (foreign and coastwise) is estimated at 35 to 40 millions. And when it is recollected that New Orleans is the centre of this immense business, we feel authorised in saying that the mails connected with this city are the most important in the Union, and the derangement, inconvenience, and loss by its delay and irregular delivery are proportionally great.

The mercantile community of New-Orleans fully appreciate the importance and advantages of the express mail if regularly conveyed, but otherwise, it is on the contrary an injury and loss to them. They and their correspondents (foreign and domestic) transmit immense remittances by this conveyance, on the due receipt of which the successful completion of their operations and their mercantile credit and standing are to a great extent depending. The receipt and transmission of their important European correspondence is also forwarded through this channel, and the unfortunate delay of an express mail twenty four hours, night occasion the failure of the merchants' packets, ships from this city, for one of the steam-packets from New York for Europe, involving by the detention until a subsequent packet, consequences of the most serious nature. To avoid a result of this kind, they are now obliged in a great measure to forego the advantages of the express mail, by transmitting their letters two or three days in advance to what they could do could they depend with certainty on their punctual conveyance.

We beg leave to call your attention to another point connected with the delay of the express mail, viz: the iniustice of exacting treble postage for transmitting letters with accelerated speed, where these letters are detained beyond the regular time. The express mail is due here in seven days from New York, but it is frequently detained eight, nine, and even ten days, and some instances even longer than the ordinary mail, yet the postmaster does not in consequence feel himself authorized to return any part of the extra postage that was paid in advance, on conditions that the department or its contractors have failed to comply with. The justice of returning a satisfactory portion of the postage under such circumstances is the more apparent as the department are actual gainers by the delay to the extent of the fines imposed on the contractors, we would respectfully request that the postmaster in this city be authorised to that effect.

The distance between New Orleans and Boston by the mail route is 1650 miles, of which distance we understand the express and the ordinary mail are conveyed together, and at the same speed (principally by rail roads) about 1100 miles, leaving only about 550 miles of the route where extra speed is required for the express mail; and for this increased speed on only about one third of the distance treble postage is charged; which we presume must give a revenue greatly exceeding the additional expense incurred by the department.—Which this be the fact, we would submit to our considerations, the propriety of recommending to congress a reduction in the express postage, as we believe it was understood at the time this mail was established, that the increased rate was merely intended to cover the extra expense and not to create a surplus profit. Should this be the case, in order to the initation of nature's master-piece. It is exhibited at No. 53 Magazine street, opposite Banks' Arcade.

STATE LEGISLATURE, FEB 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Hiriart presented a petition from the inhabitants of W. Baton Rouge relative to the amount bequeathed by J. Poydras. Mr. Winn introduced a resolution to examine and revise the elections laws. Mr. Hoa presented an act for the incorporation of a private company. Messrs Durbigny and Hiriart obtained leave for Messrs. Mariat, and Levassour, and for the widow of captain Marier.

On motion of Mr. Winn the senate took into consideration the act relative to the Nashville Rail Road Company. Mr. Hoa was opposed to the bill, he was unwilling to see the state funds disposed of without special mortgage. Mr. Winn discussed the question of the utility of the company and in reply to the arguments of Mr. Hoa, he proved that it offered as many guarantees as many other enterprises of the kind. Mr. Hoa withdrew his amendement. Mr. Ducros added an additional section in favor of the Gulf of Mexico Rail Road Company.

The act was read a third time and finally adopted.

Mr. Hiriart presented the report of the committee on the penitentiary.

An act presented by Mr. Ducros to authorise the St. Louis church to receive a legacy left by the late S. Hawkinson gave rise to an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Ducros and another senator took part. The latter combatted the bill, not through any party opposition, but because he thought it in contradiction with the legislative powers, which extend to testamentary legacies. The amendment and act were both put to the vote, and rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENRATIVES.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Davidson, Lockett, Preston, Brashear and Keaner the committee to report upon the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of parish court of Jefferson.

Mr. Poydras offered a resolution that each Friday during the remainder of the session of this house be specially set apart for the consideration of private bills.

Also a resolution granting leave of absence to the recorder of births and deaths in the parish and city of New Orleans.

Mr. Conrad, of Baton Rouge, presented a memorial from Jos. W. Foster, attorney, praying for relief. On motion of Mr. Conrad the memorial was referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee on propositions and grievances introduced a bill for the relief of Egbis Deville.

Mr. Davidson presented a memorial, which without reading, on motion of Mr. D. was referred to committee on education.

Mr. Davidson, as chairman of committee on education reported the bill supplementary to the act incorporating the college of Baton Rouge, without amendments. Also the bill to incorporate a Female school in the parish of Point Coupee, without amendments.

Mr. Brashear, in behalf of the committee on internal improvements presented a memorial from that veteran soldier, EDMUND P. GAINES, which memorial, on motion of Mr. Davidson, was ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

Notice was given of sundry bills to be reported hereafter.

The bill creating an additional notary public at the parish of St. Landry, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Brashear, the rules were suspended that he might introduce a bill to charge the place of holding elections in one of the precincts of the parish of St. Marys.

Agreeable to previous notice, Mr. Wadsworth introduced a bill fixing the seat of justice for the parish of Plaquemine, which was read the third time and passed.

On motion the rules of the house were suspended in order to introduce the bill to amend the act incorporating the congregation of Roman Catholics, in the parish of St Martin's. The bill was read the third time and passed.

Agreeable to previous notice Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to prevent the taking away slaves, and for other purposes.

Mr Gainnie introduced his bill authorising the governor to borrow certain sums of money for purposes specified.

Agreeable to previous notice Mr. C. M. Conrad introduced the following bills, viz:—a bill relative to insolvent incorporations; and a bill to incorporate St. Paul's Church in New Orleans.

Mr. Gainnie said he would shortly introduce a bill to *increase the revenue of the state.*

Mr. J. Lewis, on leave intendeed a resolution, requesting information from the governor respecting the location and survey of certain township of lands granted the state by the United States.

On motion of Mr. Muse the bill to expedite the construction of the Clinton and Port Hudson railroad was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Agreeable to previous notice, Mr. Lockett introduced a bill to incorporate the Phœnix Tow-boat Co. which bill, on motion, was referred to a select committee of three members.

On motion the rules of the house were suspended in order to introduce a bill for the end resting the bill amending the act incorporating the Greenburgh Female Academy; which bill was passed after some debate.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Some resolutions instructing the finance committee of both houses to call immediately at each of the banks in the city of New Orleans, and obtain a detailed statement of the affairs of the banks, and report of the liabilities, &c. of the directors of each of the banks on 31st January, 1839, after some little debate were laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from Mr. Preston, the member from the parish of Jefferson, asking of the house the privilege of being heard upon the subject of the contested election before the vote was taken. The communication was laid upon the table on the ground that as Mr. Preston was the sitting member from the parish of Jefferson, he had the right to address the house on any subject pending before it.

Mr. Claiborne then moved that the report of the committee on elections, upon the subject of the contested election of J. T. Preston, be rejected, and sustained his motion by some able remarks upon the subject of the rights of suffrage.

Mr Guion moved that the report be laid upon the table, as he said it would occupy much of the time of the house upon a subject which he believed members generally had made up their minds. The vote on the motion to reject was called for repeatedly, but the speaker decided that by the rules of the house the motion to lay on the table would have the preference, and it to be decided without debate. The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 29 to 15.

On Mr. Claiborne's motion to reject the report, Mr. Muse addressed the house in favor of the sitting member.

Mr. Davidson in order, he said, that much time might be saved to the house, moved that the vote be taken, and that members who wished to speak upon the subject might have leave to write their remarks out and have them printed, and that they be considered as delivered in the house.

Mr. Conrad of Baton Rouge thought the motion premature, and called for explanation.

Mr. Davidson explained his remarks, disclaiming any intentional disrespect to the house or any of its members.

Mr. Lee hoped that the motion to be entertained.

Mr. Ratliff addressed the house in opposition to the motion to reject the report.

Mr. Preston next addressed the house, and pending his remarks gave way to a motion to adjourn.

☞ FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI. The steamboat CHANCELLOR will positively leave on Thursday the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock A M.—For passage only, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, or to
f13 FORSYTH & LIMERICK, 135 Magazine st

☞ CARD.—The splendid steamer TRIBUNE, will positively leave for Pittsburg, and all intermediate ports, this day the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Passengers will please be on board at that hour.
f13 PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER.

☞ A CARD.—The splendid steamboat NORFOLK, will positively leave for Pittsburg, and all intermediate ports, this day the 13th instant, at 12 A M. Passengers are requested to be on board at that hour.
f13 PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHERS.

☞ NOTICE.—The barque SHANNON, captain Newell, from Havre, is discharging free then below the rail road. Consignees are particularly requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods.
f13 LEVI H GALE, Agent, 33 Carondelet st

☞ NOTICE.—Madame Chauvinc, Mesdrs A Bouchu, John Alfin Michel, Chauvinc, Rousseau, consignees per ship Sabadie, from Havre, are requested to call at the subscriber's office and receive their goods. The consignees of merchandise marked D M and J C, are also requested to attend to the same.
f13 LEVI H GALE, 33 Carondelet st.

DANCING ACADEMY,
By Mr J. Devon,
No. 80, Royal street.
f11

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SEMI-WEEKLY REPORT.

We find there has been some improvement in business since Friday, although the difficulty of obtaining supply still operates unfavorably; but it is said that it can now be more easily obtained, on discount, the holders anticipate their approach of heated discounts. Highwines on the north have arrived and more daily expected. We quote on New-York, at par, 1 per cent, Western, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, 1 per cent.

Pork Cotton there is a moderate demand at the prices of last week; purchases for Louisiana and Mississippi 10@10½. Tennessee and western district, 10@11. Sales since Friday, about 2,000 bales; buyers are holding on for later advices.

In Tobacco, little or nothing doing, only about 20 bales, expected the last two days.

Sugar and Molasses are in good demand at full quotations, none of the latter remaining on the Levee unsold.

Flour is held more firm; there have been some purchases for the Liverpool market; the current price is $7 75, but some are holding at $8 @ $8 bbl.

Corn meets with ready sale at 60@62 ½ @ bushel. Some holders will not take under 70; the receipts have been very small for some days past, and the supply is very incomplete at this.

Provisions have come in slowly for some days; the market however, is well supplied, and prices have rather a downward tendency.

Freights remain without change. We quote to Liverpool, ⅝d; to Havre, 1½c

Prices Current of Cotton and Produce.

Cotton, ⅌ lb—			
La & Mississ—Good and fine	17	— 18	
Good fair	16½	— 16	Dull.
Fair	15½	— 15	
Middling	13	— 13½	
Ordinary	12	— 12½	
Tenn. & N. A.—Good and fine	—	— —	Very little in market.
Good fair	—	— —	
Fair	—	— —	
Middling	—	— —	
Ordinary	—	— —	
Tobacco, ⅌ lb—			
Fine quality	12	00	nominal.
Second	10	00	
Common	8	50	
Pecans, ⅌ ⅌—			
La. good to fine	6	00	Dull.
Common to middling	4	50	
Ohio	4½	5	
Mol. Lasses, ⅌ gal—	20	00	Good demand.
Do the plantation	20	00	
Bacon, ⅌ yard—			
Western	20	21	
Western hams	15	18	Dull.
Northern	16	—	
Hams, ⅌ lb—			
Western	8	8½	
Northern	—	—	
Flour, ⅌ ⅌	7 75	—	fair demand.
Grain, ⅌ bbl—			
Corn, in car	0 62½	1 00	Great demand.
Shelled, ⅌ bush	0 65	0 70	
Oats	0 40	0 00	
Provisions, ⅌ lb—			
Beef, Mess	16	00	
Prime	11	00	
Pork, Clear	21	22	
Mess	20	21	
Prime	17	00	
Prime mess	17	—	Small sales.
Hams	15	16	
H g cured, ⅌ lb	8	—	
Bacon, Hams	14	00	
Cut shoulders	10	00	
Cut sides	10	00	
Shoulders	7½	8	
Lard	10	11	good dem.
Butter, Goshen ⅌ lb	27	00	
Western	15	18 00	
Whiskey, rectified	48	48 00	small sales
Common	00	00 00	none.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per barque Chancellor—3,31 bbls sugar, 194 bbls molasses, 707 bales cotton, 111 bbls 100 kegs lard; 21 bbls beef, 200 bbls pork; 1 bale beer skins.

Havana—Per brig Comet—8 bbls flour, 2 bbls coffee.

Per packet Constantia—1 100 bbls flour.

Matanzas—Per schr Richmond—flour, &c.

Port au Prince—Per schr Dolphin—flour bbls pork, 220 do flour, 200 kegs lard, 6 bbls tobacco, 4 bundles rags.

Tampico—Per schr Tee Tee—tobacco, provisions, &c.

Charleston—Per schr Black Warrior—111 bbls pork, 1628 bags corn, 170 kegs lard.

Mobile—Per schr Montgomery—1000 bags corn, 29 bags oats.

IMPORTS.

Bordeaux—Per ship Bishop's Hotel, Cannon—wines, brandy, cordials.

Havana—Per brig R Groning—3,012 bags coffee, 41 boxes segars, 1 box segars, 8,000 segars, fruit, &c.

Per brig Lourdes—1,000 bags coffee and fruit—to R Groning & co; J E Brunner, and others, whose names could not be collected.

Per Tagodo Cuba—Per schr Gustavia—781 bags coffee, sugar, tobacco and segars.

Per schr Victoria—300 bags sperm candles, 100 cases candles, 600 boxes candles, 20 bags nuts, 1000 reams paper, 350 bags coffee, and indigo and 9 pipes brandy.

Philadelphia—Per ship Louisa—Parker, ale, hardware, coffee, cordials, wines, fruit and indigo.

Norfolk—Per brig Tuscan—Mitze, &c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Colombian from Natchitoches—48 bales cotton, 1 bale hides, 1 box deer skins, 1 box beaver skins, 1 box bees wax, 1 box tallow, 1 box feathers, 1 box sundries, 1 box specie, 1 box sundries, 1 box specie, 1 box sundries, 1 box specie