NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,

PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1838.

It is without great show of reason that so much difficulty has taken in the circulation of the money of the first and third municipalities. The public, naturally mistrustful on such matters, took an ill-thinking bias from certain newspapers, that the paper of these municipalities would be without value after the resumption of specie payments by the banks. This kind of calumny, intentionally thrown upon the paper of these municipalities, was calculated to injure it. But happily, the design has been defeated, and our good friends of the upper district may console themselves with the assurance that they will lose nothing by the money of the lower municipalities. All the banks have determined that they will respectively lend the same required to withdraw the municipal money from circulation. In two or three days, both these municipalities will have ample means of meeting their engagements in specie. We say this from our positive knowledge.

SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE NATCHEZ BANKS.

It will be seen from the annexed resolution, which we copy from the Natchez Courier of the 29th, that the Natchez banks have resumed the payment of their obligations in specie. The Courier states that in that city, as in New Orleans, no excitement was occasioned by the resumption; and the fact of its occurrence in anticipation of the previously specified time, gave the public mind greater confidence in the stability of the banks:

NATCHEZ, Dec. 29th, 1838.

Resolved, That the banks represented by the undersigned, will resume specie payments from and after this date.

L. R. MARSHALL,
President Commercial Bank, Natchez.
W. J. MINOR,
President Agricultural Bank.
ROBT PATTERSON,
President Union Mississippi Railroad Co.
J. C. WILKINS,
President Planters' Bank.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. O. BEE.

LETTER XIII.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

In the hotter of representatives this morning Mr. Cambreling reported a bill making appropriation for the military, naval and Indian service for the year 1839; and also a bill much called for at the present juncture (when some few of those who stole into the confidence of the administration, have betrayed their trust), to prevent a recurrence to similar guilt; viz.—"A bill regulating the collecting, keeping, and disbursing of public money." Those at all acquainted with the sentiments of mind of Mr. Cambreling, his industry and research, will be satisfied that this bill will be fortified at every point.

A report was also made from the committee on elections, doubting Mr. Doty, and not Mr. Jones, entitled to a seat in the house of representatives of the United States, as a delegate from the territory of Wisconsin.

Mr. Calhoun also reported a bill, defining the number and duties of customhouse officers.

The house then resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Cambreling, to refer the executive message in relation to the defalcations of Mr. Swartwout to a select committee. This was enough to call forth the ire of Mr. Wise, who detained the house all day in a violent and inflammatory speech against the general bearing of the administration. Thus it is that the time of the nation is taken up in vain and frivolous discussions, to the great prejudice and delay of public business. What can the opposition hope they embarrass, or what impediments they throw in the way of a fair administration of the government, so that they can succeed in heaping up an undue excitement in the public mind. What will you think when I state that now when the time for putting this letter in the post office is near at hand, the same unprofitable debate is still going on.

In the senate and there was much unprofitable discussion, and there would have been more, had not Mr. Wright stated the vast importance of the immediate action on the bill before the senate. The joint was at last yielded after much solicitation, and the partial appropriation bill for the years 1838-9 was suffered to be passed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Smith (of In.), asking the committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of making it a high misdemeanor, and finable in a sum not exceeding $5,000, for driving a boat beyond her ordinary speed, in racing with another, though no explosion ensue, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to prevent the interference of certain officers of the federal government in elections. This bill bears almost every office employed under the government, and makes their interference in any manner (whether to persuade to, or dissuade from voting) other than by giving their own vote, a misdemeanor, and declares that all such shall forfeit the sum of $600; the one half to go to the use of the informer, and the other money to the United States, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by any person who shall sue for the same by action of debt, bill or plaint, in any of the district courts of the United States; and all persons convicted shall forever after be disabled from holding any office or place of trust in the government of the said United States.

The bill to prohibit dwelling in the district was reported to the senate without amendment.

The city is unusually dull—the hotels and boarding-houses thin. The theatre, although much attraction has been offered, continue but a beggarly account of empty boxes.

The other evening the Russian minister gave a splendid fête in honor of his master's birth-day, which is said to have been altogether superior to anything introduced in this country—*ric transit*, &c. R.

LETTER XIV.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

The house took up for discussion a resolution of Mr. Adams, to refer—petitions praying "the recognition of Hayti" to the committee on foreign affairs—with instructions to report thereon.

Mr. Adams addressed the house at great length on this subject, contending that the petition was reasonable and in strict conformity with the practice of all governments which acknowledge the right of every nation to change its forms of government. He had always recognised the government of Hayti. He did not know for what purpose the committee was constituted, unless to consider such matters; and declared that the house would violate its duty to the nation unless it attended to such important subjects. Mr. Adams then made some allusion to the manner in which the ingenuity of the scribe part of the house managed to get rid of such business (Here there were cries of order, order!) Mr. Adams said he did not mean the slave holding part by the scribe; and was going on to attack the resolutions of Mr. Atherton when the speaker called him to order, telling him that the right of reception was not under discussion. Mr. Bynum said, if the senator were permitted to go on he hoped some gentleman from the *scribe* part would answer him, whether it be from the slave or non-slave holding states. Mr. Adams said this was all he desired. Mr. Bynum told him that the time had arrived when southern interests demanded a free discussion of this subject. Mr. Adams still endeavored to proceed, but was promptly called to order by the chair. Mr. Reed then moved that Mr. Adams be allowed to proceed, *in order*. On this question the ayes and nays were taken, and he was permitted to proceed by a vote of 114 to 5.

Mr. Adams proceeded, and after some further remarks, said that George Washington was an abolitionist.

Mr. Wise—I deny it.

Mr. Adams—I repeat it. He emancipated all his slaves at his death. He was the prince of abolitionists. (Cries of order, order!) The speaker interposed. Mr. Adams—will gentlemen deny that Thomas Jefferson was an abolitionist? (Order.) Mr. Adams proceeded to show that abolitionism has the majority of high names. (Cries of order.) Mr. Boulware of Va., got up to give his reasons for voting for the resolutions of Mr. Atherton. He thought this would have a tendency to restore quiet. He said, on one hand, the northern people were made to believe that debate was suppressed here, while the southern were made to believe the northern people were using with arms in their hands to abolish slavery, and that was the reason why he had sustained the resolutions.

Mr. Bynum said they had a right to take into view the fact that the recognition of an insurrectionary and independent government of negroes would have a most dangerous and alarming effect upon the slave holding part of this union. The appearance of a black minister, to say nothing of the example, would stimulate our slaves to a revolt, and would be in effect a dagger thrust into the very vitals of the south. He opposed the principle asserted by Mr. Adams, that this government, under them circumstances, could recognise the government *de facto*. The south could not recognise the independence of Hayti; and every southern man who contributed such a step was a traitor to the south, and reckless of the preservation of the union.

The gentleman had said that we ought not to fear the abolitionists. Sir, said Mr. B., when the present time comes we will show them whether we fear them. Yes, we will show them; not here, but at a proper place, whether we fear them. Mr. Bynum said he had the honor to belong to the committee on foreign relations, and he could engage for himself and them that no power of the house would compel a report, even if they were instructed to report.

Mr. Thompson, of S. C., expressed a wish that the debate would be suppressed. It could be attended with no good result, and might do much harm. The idea of bringing a black minister to a country like ours was in his opinion, most monstrous for discussion. He was willing, he said, to make this a test question, and would call upon all who were willing to recognise the independence of Hayti, to come up to the mark, and he would know what to do.

Mr. Campbell, of S. C., moved to lay the whole subject on the table; and on this question the ayes and nays being called, they appeared for it 110, to 75.

In the senate nothing of interest was transpired. A bill was introduced giving the right of publicity to all the public banks of the United States, including incorporate railroad and canal companies.

A resolution inquiring of the secretary of war the reference to the defences of the frontier of Maine, the number of troops employed in the state, and the posts they are stationed.

And a resolution by Mr. Tipton, inquiring into the expediency of granting a pension equivalent to the amount of pensions at Indianapolis (Ind.)

The senate adjourned to Wednesday. Senate and present senators require subscription to twelve ordinary sheets. I shall not write again, unless something occurs of real importance, until after Christmas. R.

PENNSYLVANIA

The affairs of this troubled commonwealth are hastening to a crisis. The senate, without recognising the federal house of representatives, has declared the democratic house illegally organised; the latter has passed a resolution asserting that its organisation is as legal as that of the senate, and appointed a committee to draft an address to the people of Pennsylvania, requesting them to call a convention *to take the government of the state into their own hands!* This is a resort to first principles, which is admissible in extreme cases, where the existing government is found inadequate to the ends for which it was created, and where no other remedy for evil administration is to be procured. In the instance before us, one branch of the legislature denounced and repudiated the other branch as illegal and consequently unfit, of its future acts. The denounced branch replied with truth that its organisation is as legal and as pure as that of its co-ordinate. The house of representatives cannot relinquish its position without jeopardizing the rights of its constituents—and it falls upon them to settle the matter in dispute and in the mean time to take the government into their hands. Until the federal senate recall its unconstitutional denunciation of the other house, there is no mode of carrying on the business of legislation except that to which the house has appealed—no mode of arranging the contingency which has disturbed the state, except a convention or the bayonet. The former is more congenial to the tempers and habits of the people, and it is conformable to the principles on which all our institutions are founded. Should a convention fail, or its injunctions be disobeyed and thwarted, then some other peaceful mode of adjustment must be found.

The sole reason assigned by the senate for refusing to recognize the democratic house, is that the eight members from the county of Philadelphia were persuaded to take their seats at the opening of the session. No one denies that those members were elected by a large majority of the people's votes; and it ought to be remarked that the two federal candidates for the senate from the same county, who obtained a minority of votes and were returned by a minority of the judges of the election, were persuaded not only to take their seats in the senate, but actually voted in favor of the resolution declaring the other house unconstitutionally organised! This is a mockery of men's understandings.

We trust that the senate will soon perceive the necessity of receding from the ground they have taken. General Porter, the Governor elect, will be inaugurated on the 15th January, and much is anticipated from his exhaustless firmness and good sense to assuage the angry spirit of the times.

THE CASE OF MR. SWARTWOUT.—The documents transmitted by the President of the United States to congress in relation to the recently discovered defalcation of Samuel Swartwout, late collector of the customs for the port of New York, prove the following to have been his defalcations at the end of each successive year:

On the 31st December, 1830,	$6527 24
On the 31st December, 1831,	1,149 87
On the 31st December, 1832,	30,901 33
On the 31st December, 1833,	35,929 34
On the 31st December, 1834,	50,270 08
On the 31st December, 1835,	137,691 19
On the 31st December, 1836,	336,218 72
On the 31st December, 1837,	1,047,956 39
On the 26th March, 1838,	1,225,705 09

It will thus be seen that the defalcations of Mr. Swartwout exists in the following different funds:

Tonnage duties,	$1,783 94
Forfeitures,	39,893 12
Treasury warrants,	39,210 05
Office expenses,	60,291 12
Cash to be refunded to merchants,	48,742 53
Cash to meet "protests,"	199,868 46
Cash deposited to meet unascertained duties,	164,177 01
Bond account,	646,754 88
	$1,225,705 09

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

The following are the dividends declared by thirteen of the Philadelphia banks, in the month of November, for the six preceding months. The other three banks—the United States, the Pennsylvania and the North America, announce their half yearly dividends at another season of the year:

Girard,	3½
Western,	3½
Schuylkill,	3½
Mechanics'	6
Farmers & Mechanics',	4
Moyamensing,	3
Philadelphia,	3½
Commercial,	3½
Northern Liberties,	5
Southwark,	5
Kensington,	4
Manufacturers & Mechanics,	3½
Penn Township,	6

Those high dividends seem to indicate a superabundant currency, and yet in the beginning of December the money market of Philadelphia was very tight, to use the technical phrase. Stocks had fallen considerably and post notes of the banks which were deemed the most solid, were sold at 12 per cent per annum discount. Various causes are assigned for this pressure, some of them purely fanciful and others utterly incompetent to produce such effects. The plainest cause of the pressure, it appears to us, is that specie drains have not yet surmounted their embarrassments, brought on by excessive importations of foreign merchandize, and by extravagant prices paid for lots, farms, houses—for swamps, coal mountains, and various other descriptions of property. So long as the demands for those gigantic specula tions are unliquidated, there will be a pressure for money, unless the banks assist these people out of their difficulties, which they cannot do without injustice to the rest of the community, and without running the risk of another suspension of cash payments. The difficulty of procuring money, it was thought, had not reached its height about the 10th December. Probably it will keep rising and rising till the *mania expirabile* by the bankruptcy of many of these mammoth speculators, whose operations have been one of the immediate causes of all the embarrassments in which the finances of the country have sustained during the last eighteen months. At all events, the pressure can only be temporary—and if the banks manage their concerns according to true principles, it can produce no general ill effect.

The Liverpool Mail, of Nov. 1, contains an article in which amidst a great deal of flippancy and rubbishy, are some common observations, expressed in spicy language. The writer had previously prophesied that the American banks would never resume specie payments. The announcation of the resumption by the banks of New-York and Philadelphia, he calls *hunbaut and empty nonsense!* "All this is part of the game. It is the Yankee gammon which John Bull swallows to his loop injury, and too frequently to his ruin. Who ever believed that the United States bank or any other bank in the republic could meet its issues in specie payments? None but those too ignorant to have an opinion worth listening to."

And again in another place—"The banks in New-York, Philadelphia, Alabama or Mississippi, paying in specie! Where is it to come from? We might as reasonably expect a factor of the far north-west, who collects otter and beaskins, to pay for his shops and provisions in diamonds and jewelry."

This is all very pleasant and amusing and shows the miserable inaccuracy of the writer's information, or, the strength of his prejudices on the subject of America. The following sentence exhibits a specimen of his ignorance of the first principles of the science of finance—" We see by a New-Orleans paper, of the 4th October, that the price of dollars is on the *decline*. This proves that Biddle's paper is drifting them out of the market, illustrating the truth of an opinion forced upon the attention of parliament many years ago, by lord Brougham, that it was impossible that a one pound bank-note and a gold sovereign could circulate together. Lord Brougham, was right. Scotland has one pound notes, and consequently she has no sovereigns. We question if there be as much gold in the country north of the Tweed as would purchase the sheep and black cattle which arrive in Liverpool in one week."

The New Orleans paper of October 4th announced that the price of dollars was on the *decline*, and hence this learned Englishman concludes that they are becoming scarce—that Biddle's paper is driving them out of the market. In other words an article of merchandize become scarce, *because its market price declines*. The proposition is so absurd that no words, other than those in which it is conceived, are necessary to refute it.

There is truth, however, in what the writer says of the effects of the monopoly of the United States Bank on the trade of Liverpool and the manufacturing districts of England. The wrath of the English merchants and capitalists against the operations of that institution satisfactorily explains the alarm of Mr. Biddle and his friends at the exposure of his late speculations in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and elsewhere, as well as their haste to deny, in spite of the evidence of facts, his participation in them. What is it that has augmented the stock of cotton now on hand in New-Orleans while the price is so high as to forbid its exportation to Europe? And what has raised the price of the finer qualities in New-York to eighteen cents, while the merchants and monied institutions of that city are complaining that the money pressure is created and continued by the non-reception of bills from the southern states? How can these facts be accounted for except by the monopolizing operations of Biddle's bank, whose agents have obtained possession of the greater part of the southern crops? The merchants are deprived of the most lucrative branch of their trade, and the banks of the richest source of their profits by the same means.

This monopoly of the cotton trade by Mr. Biddle is the more galling to the English as it has been consummated principally by means of funds procured in England—money which as this writer observes he was enabled to borrow in London upon post-dated bills, which the shuffling, shabby-coated, jew-looking creatures of Cornhill, with their greasy pocket-books, stuffed with Bank of England notes, stuck under their snuffy waistcoats and nearest their hearts, were pleased to discount." This source of supply will be cut off from Mr. Biddle in future, and if he is able to escape from his present difficulties, it will not be by the aid of English capitalists. Practical men are of opinion that the present high and rising prices of cotton are the precursors of a sudden and calamitous revulsion. Independently of all other causes, such an event is inevitable, should war break out between England and Russia, which was almost regarded as a certainty at the date of the last advices from Europe. What will be the consequences of a revulsion of price upon the mountains of cotton now pressed by the Bank of the United States in England and this country, purchased at rates which drove every prudent merchant from the field of competition? These will answer this question, and the emptied vaults of the U. S. Bank and the plundering of John Bull over his pretended gain will form the commentary.

FIRE

Between six and 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Priestley's distillery, at the corner of Lilac and New Levee streets, which was completely gutted, with the warehouse adjoining.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A white man, name unknown, of a robust habit of body, with brown hair, and apparently aged about forty years, was found on Saturday last, lying dead in the woodhouse of the gas works. He was dressed in a black cloth coat, coarse grey pantaloons, homespun and flat cap. It is presumed, that while in a state of intoxication he must have wandered into this wood, just his way, and died from exposure to the inclemency of the weather. This opinion is considerably by the absence of any marks of violence upon his person. A small bag containing some silver things, and a few pieces of gold, together with a silver watch, was found in his pockets; but no papers of any kind could be discovered.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT SUNK.

The Charlton from St Louis bound to New-Orleans, struck a snag at Chester, Ill. a few days since and sunk in eight feet water. Cargo of pork, tobacco, &c. not likely to be saved, as the extreme coldness of the water will prevent much exertion being made. The cargo and boat are insured at St Louis.

Brig New England, captain Crokes, arrived at Marblehead Friday last from Rio de Janeiro. Reports that the French were vigorously prosecuting hostilities against Buenos Ayres. Several prizes had already been taken, we understand, by the French.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

We invite public attention to Messrs. Norman Steel & Co's advertisement. Their collection of annuals, albums and other remembrances of friendship and affection, suitable for new year's presents, is the most splendid, various and unique we have beheld.—There is not a store in the city that contains so valuable and beautiful an assortment. The engravings in some of the annuals are splendidly executed, and they are nearly all "got up" in the most superior style.

CANADA.

Little of any consequence has transpired in this disaffected region. Mr. George, of Lyons, was hung at Kingston on the 14th. Fifteen others were to have been executed on the 15th. The wife of Mr. George was in Kingston at the time of her husband's execution. Her prayers to see him before his death, and to obtain his body after, were denied. Seven more prisoners have pleaded guilty: five of the seven are quite young—one more than twenty one or two years of age. Four others have pleaded not guilty. All are a the state of New York.

There are some foolish rumors in the Montreal papers—some to the effect that ten thousand Kentuckians are preparing to march into Upper Canada; and that over Illinois there is a general talk of sympathizers moving for the same quarter. Nothing can be more preposterous than these reports, which display bad feeling, wilful knavery, or contemptible ignorance, on the part of those who give them insertion. Fortunately, though not very remote from the scene of insurrection, it is sufficiently so to render inoperative all the flashes of sympathetic patriotism that have taken such such effect in Michigan and elsewhere; besides which, the laws of neutrality are too rigidly enforced to render the success of such an attempt at all probable. If the royalist journals would blunder a little less about the active interference of the United States in Canadian affairs, and not misrepresent our government quite so outrageously, the irritated feelings of the frontier inhabitants would not manifest themselves so positively. We have no doubt that the abusive and reckoning and senseless rhodomontade of the persons in question, have co-operated in producing much of the sympathy exhibited of late along the border region.

MISCONCEPTION.—The complete returns from the this district gives Parmenter, 3,898; Brooks, 3847; and scattering, 662; Parmenter's plurality over Brooks is now 141 at the last trial it was 90; his gain is consequently 51. The abolitionists threw about 400 scattering votes.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The Detroit Free Press gives the official result of the late election in Michigan for member of congress. The vote stood for Crary (dem.) 15,989. Wells (w.), 15,699. Crary's majority, 281.

FIRGAS BURNED.—A large saw mill was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th instant. The machinery was valuable, and it is presumed that the property destroyed, including the building, stock, &c. could not have been less than $20,000. There is insurance at three or four offices in Boston, probably sufficient to cover the loss.

SUICIDE.—Three cases of suicide occurred in New-York in one day. One in the person of Mr. Rowland Minturn, of the firm of R. R. Minturn and Co., a very extensive auction-house. While in a state of derangement he jumped out of a fourth story window of his residence, in Washington square, and expired from the injury of the fall. Another was Dr. Speight, a German physician, who cut his throat; and a third, in the case of a man named Patrick Daily, who put an end to his existence by taking laudanum.

ROBERT FURLONG AGAIN.—A friend of this individual has written a letter to the New York Daily Express, in which he declares that Furlong was accidentally, and not voluntarily drowned at sea. He was knocked overboard by a heavy sea. The writer adds—

"That there was no such incoherent expressions respecting Elias Jewett, made use of by him as has been stated; and the last declarations of Furlong on the subject of his testimony in the case of Robinson, most fairly exonerated him from any criminal intent in that matter. He was most sadly mistaken, and has since been undeceived by Robinson himself. But that was the means of ruin to poor Furlong, and now he rests a sake of his available and affianced widow and family, it to be hoped, that no more false statements and narratives will appear respecting his melancholy fate."

Times of arrival, departure, distances, &c. of the EXPRESS MAIL Stages on Mobile and New York. Leaving Mobile daily at 12 o'clock noon, and arriving daily at Montgomery, Ala. 25 miles northward. Distance Time Arrives at noon

Montgomery, Ala.	180 miles	23 hours
Columbus, Ga.	117	15
Milledgeville, Ga.	100	13
Sparta, Ga.	100	13
Washington, Ga.	100	13
Lexington, Ga.	100	13
Athens, Ga.	100	13
Jefferson, Ga.	100	13
Lawrenceville, Ga.	100	13
Duluth, Ga.	100	13
Lawrenceville, Ga.	100	13
Jefferson, Ga.	100	13
Athens, Ga.	100	13
Lexington, Ga.	100	13
Washington, Ga.	100	13
Sparta, Ga.	100	13
Milledgeville, Ga.	100	13
Columbus, Ga.	117	15
Montgomery, Ala.	180	23
Mobile, Ala.	180 miles	23 hours

Northward Leaving southward, the time is hour clock to 12 noon.

The time of starting on each direction, is in every case half an hour after the time of arrival, as noted in the table.

From the Boston Advertiser.

BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Through the kindness of Mr. Bigelow, the secretary of the commonwealth, we have received a copy of the abstract prepared and printed under his direction of the bank returns made to his office, in obedience to a requisition of the governor and council, showing the condition of the specie banks in the state of Massachusetts on the first Saturday of October last.

And again in another place—" The banks in New-York, Philadelphia, Alabama or Mississippi, paying in specie! Where is it to come from? We might as reasonably expect a factor of the far north-west, who collects otter and beaskins, to pay for his shops and provisions in diamonds and jewelry."

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POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Recorder's Office.

Sunday of the 23rd and 24th December, 1838.

Jean Bernard, arrested with a warrant, sent to prison until he can give bail.

Jean Mallery, vagrant and beggar, discharged upon bail to appear again.

Jean Mallery, Henry Gustine, Ann Mary Schwartzbach, Jean Bonnin, discharged, having proved satisfactorily their innocence.

Charles Black and Anthony Hollman, arrested as disorderly vagrants, sent to prison for three months.

Ignatius, a negro man who claims his freedom, having shown his out over a white person, sent to prison.

Antoine, a negro slave, sent to jail.

Boy, a negro slave, accused of stealing, sent upon trial.

Zamin, a runaway negro, sent to prison.

Office of the Recorder, 25th to 30th Dec. 1838.

Aimé Delouzan, upon bail to appear.

James Burns, intoxicated, sent to prison for one month.

Edward Lough, a soldier of the United States army, accused of stealing, sent to prison to appear again.

John Daley, having disturbed the public peace, sent to prison until he can give bail, and fined $20 for insulting an officer of the guard.

John Guillory, a suspicious character, sent to prison for three months.

Pierre Lassoie, arrested as a vagabond, having proved the contrary, discharged.

Patrick Ferry, a suspicious character, sent to prison for one month.

Joseph Clement, arrested as a vagabond, having proved the contrary, discharged.

Adam Analage, for having disturbed the public peace, sent to prison until he can furnish bail, and fined $20 for insulting an officer of police.

Elias, a negro slave, sent to prison at the request of the owner.

Willis, a mulatress slave, arrested at night, sent to jail.

Samuel Goulbourne, a negro slave, do. do.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Cincinnatus—29 tons jail iron 131 bbls sugar 501 bags cotton 24 pkgs.

New York—Per ship Auburn—48 bbls sugar 741 bales cotton 101 bbls tobacco 1 pkg mahogany.

Philadelphia—Per ship Archer—276 hhds and 9 bbls sugar 26 pkgs.

Savannah—Per brig Mary Kimball—212 hhds sugar 66 tcs 40 bbls do do 2 bbls molasses.

Charleston—Per brig Rockaway—80 bales cotton 210 bbls rice 2 pkgs.

Baltimore—Per brig Mary Kimball—212 hhds sugar 66 tcs 40 bbls do do 2 bbls molasses.

Alexandria—Per brig Rockaway—80 bales cotton 210 bbls rice 2 pkgs.

Philadelphia—Per ship Archer—276 hhds and 9 bbls sugar 26 pkgs.

Boston—Per ship Cincinnatus—29 tons jail iron 131 bbls sugar 501 bags cotton 24