NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BOLLEY, MAGNE & CO.

OFFICE

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM DEBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do LEONIDAS BARRAS, Lafourche.
3d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge.
4th do [illegible] DUFRE, St. Landry.
5th do [illegible]S HARPER.

FOR [illegible]—FIRST DISTRICT.
[illegible]WD. D. WHITE.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1840

AMOS KENDALL.

The impunity with which the post master general is allowed to mismanage the affairs of his department, and his long exemption from responsibility, have emboldened him to acts of the most audacious rascality. At one time he turns up his nose at the senate, at another he snaps at his mails upon the conveyance of private corporations, and at all times he makes his department subservient to party ends; in violation of law and of common honesty. The complaints of the people he disregards; the resolutions of congress he contemns, and appropriates the property of other people with an indifference becoming an Emperor.

Congress has been grossly culpable in not bringing this violator of laws to his senses; and the administration manifests its disregard for the interests of the people, by keeping him in a station which he disgraces by every acts of villany. The following extract from the N. Y. *Intelligencer*, will show with what perfect nonchalance he treats the action of congress, when either branch institutes an enquiry into the management of the post office department.

On the 3d of March, 1835, Mr. Grundy, as chairman of the committee of the senate to investigate the concerns of the general post office, laid the report of the accountants appointed by the said committee on the table of the senate. This report contained the following sentence; "If the statement of the accountants be correct, there is an error in the accounts of the general post office amounting to $42,849 28," and again, page 7 of the report, it is stated, 'the sum of $9411,128 57 shows the balance in favor of the treasurer on that day, (31st of March, 1834,) but he had received from banks on account of department to that day, or there was a nett balance due to banks on that day of $451,599 48; so that, admitting the cash balance to be correct, there was a balance of $40,471 91 to be accounted for.'

On the 29th of March, 1836, the senate, on motion of Mr. Southard, adopted a resolution requiring the postmaster general to report to the senate why and how the cause of the discrepancy of $40,471 91 stated in the report of the accountants to the committee of the senate, dated 31 March, 1835, as then existing in the account of the treasurer of the general post office, has been discovered, and the said accounts finally adjusted; and if so, further to report the cause of said discrepancy, and who was the occasion thereof, and whether the balance, if any, had been paid.

This resolution was communicated to the postmaster general on the 30th March, 1836, and he replied thereunto on the 1st of April, 1836. The following passages are extracted from his reply:—*"The cash account of the department* before the first day of July last, is known to be *deranged in a high degree.* It is believed that many months of labor would be required to ascertain the causes and extent of that derangement. So entirely has the force of the department, employed on accounts since the 1st of May last, been occupied in the current business, and in examining and adjusting accounts of long standing that *no attempt has been made to solve the difficulties in the cash account* and no additional light has been cast upon it; except incidentally, in a few of its items. The report of the accountants to the committee of the senate, dated March 3, 1835, does not appear to have been officially communicated to the department; nor any part of its books, and papers, and has not been thought to form a basis of official action, however useful it may be as information.'

Signed,

AMOS KENDALL.

Then this communication from the post master general was *submitted* to the senate, Mr. Grundy said "that it was very desirable that the department should be put in possession of the statements which had been made out by the accountants, and that if these statements were furnished, there would be a saving of much time in arriving at the cause of the error, and *the department was very anxious to have possession of those materials.*"

Mr. Southard said "there appeared to be an important error, and the treasurer of the department had not been able to make his account with the office clear within $40,000. It had been supposed that the present head of the department, who had been so much lauded for his economy, and management, and efficiency, would have lost no time in instigating a right investigation of the treasurer's accounts. It appeared, however, that he had been so busily occupied in setting the old accounts, which were left in a *state of confusion almost inexplicable*, that he could not find time for this examination."

Mr. Southard concluded by moving for the printing of the accountant's report.

Mr. Grundy replied "*That there existed a great discrepancy in the accounts, he presumed no one would pretend to dispute;* and he admitted that the cause of this discrepancy ought to be ascertained."

He would refer the communication to the committee on the post offices and post roads, in order that some course might be determined on which it would be best to pursue. The motion to print and refer was then agreed to.

Now, after this long preamble, I wish to make a short recapitulation, and put one short comprehensive inquiry. An error was discovered in the accounts of the treasurer of the post office in March, 1835, and communicated to the senate of the United States; this error amounts to more than $40,000. No notice whatever is taken of this error, deficiency, defalcation, debt, or by whatever other name it may be designated. A year afterwards the attention of the senate is called to the matter by Mr. Southard; the post master general is referred to; he replies that the discrepancy existing and describing this error has never been officially communicated to the department, admits that the "*cash account of the department is known to be deranged in a high degree*," that *it is believed that many months of labor would be required to ascertain the causes and extent of that derangement*," that "*no attempts have been made to solve the difficulties of the cash account*," and that scarcely "any additional light has been cast upon it." Mr. Grundy and Mr. Southard both admit this "great discrepancy in the accounts," and state that "the cause of it ought to be ascertained." The report of the accountants showing this deficiency is ordered to be printed, and I presume was "officially communicated to the department"—this was in March or early in April 1836 Nearly 4 years have since elapsed. And I would respectfully inquire, *has any thing whatever been done in the interval towards ascertaining* "the cause of *this discrepancy*" and *who was the cause thereof?* And if any thing has been done, what?

☞ What is to be the next incoherent stutter in reference to Gen. HARRISON. The whole magazine of vituperative and mendacity employed by the administration party, is exhausted, and they have not contrived to effect a single breach in the solid rampart of honest hearts by which the old veteran is fortified. What is to be their newest charge?

"Abolition" is unknowingly some crow; "cowardice" is too ridiculous to be urged with gravity," imbecility," "insanity," "want of statesmanship," and, the other half and hardened calumnies, have all been rebutted by the most unquestionable authority. The locos will have to tax their inventive faculties, if they would hope to excite any impression on the minds of the supporters of "Old Tip." Even the "petticoat" story and the charge of "shoulder-hitting" have grown stale, and the bugbears of Gen. HARRISON ought to be of murderer, a thief, a traitor or profligate cannot deep and unpardonable color? In this despairing state, they scarcely be surprised at such accusations. The fact is the democracy are reduced to a state of pitiable ineffectiveness—they can neither say nor do any thing to operate to Gen. HARRISON, that can for a moment arrest his triumphant progress. The source whence these allegations emanate, is sufficient proof of their falsehood.

Rose's beautiful specimens of dioramic art to be exhibited this evening, at the St. Charles, for the first time. We understand it has been got up well more than usual pains. The cost is very strongly, and we have no doubt justice will be done to the piece.

The Ravels are favorite with the public, and deservedly patronized by a respectable, but rather slender audience, on Monday evening. Madame Ossoli Ravels was greatly applauded and more prettily noted. This lady has a voice of very considerable compass and power, and by no means deficient in melody. Her execution is usually good, and in some instance has assigned to her vocal efforts. Chromatic passages she rarely discards. Her voice has not the power and brilliancy necessary for the execution of those elaborate pieces of music, than of the very highest order of excellence, but will remove that great deficiency in time, and by a more close study of what the French term *mise en scene*, and in very many accomplishments the great virtues and graces, she far excels every other, that we should have the pleasure of hearing again, we shall be very happy to see her. Mr. Ossoli is a very pleasing singer, an elegant actress, and, upon the whole, a very agreeable performer. We shall be very happy to see them again.

Mr. Bengher has been very successful in his benefit, and deserves to be rewarded. He is a very clever actor, and has improved much in his style of acting since his arrival in this city. He is better and better. His voice has also greatly improved, and is changed. We still think that he is not in the right line of the trio.

Jones did not please us in the character of Sir Edward Mortimer. His conception of the character was not a grave tones, and consequently his performance of the scene in which he fights, although it was not deficient in spirit, was out of the scope of his powers. He was not equal to the task. His declamation was bad.

Dunn, the fiddler, is the best performer on the violin we have heard in this city. He is a master of his instrument, and possesses the power of producing from it the most delightful tones. His performance on the violin, in a concerto of Mayseder's, was perfectly delightful. We have not heard any thing of the kind for a long time, which gave us so much pleasure. We are sorry that Dunn has not been more frequently before the public. He is a performer of whom any city might be proud.

Forrest, who is a favorite with the public, and deservedly so, is announced for this evening, in the tragedy of Metamora. We have no doubt that he will have a full house, and that he will be received with the warmest applause.

MR. ELY.

This gentleman communicated, lectured upon various geological phenomena and the laws of storms, this morning, in the gentlemen's parlor of the St. Charles [illegible]. A most imposing phenomenon cannot be exhibited [illegible] of participating in the pleasure and profit of [illegible] rate the [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] explain the simple theory of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible].

Like every other pursuit of mankind, Mr. Ely has encountered the ridicule of the gay and the sneer of the [illegible]. His theories have been denounced as visionary and [illegible], and himself as a [illegible] which has been the fate of every [illegible] to enlighten, from the inventor of novel [illegible] up to [illegible] the expounder of the planetary system. Spoiled [illegible] disorganizers he has struggled onward, until ridicule has given place to antipathy, and just to satisfy investigation, and show the theory, which was so much decried and scoffed at, has attracted the consideration of the scientific world.

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Mr. Ely, we are informed, will leave the United States in the spring, for Europe. This may, therefore, be the only opportunity the citizens of New-Orleans may have of hearing him lecture. We hope they will embrace it. We trust the ladies of the city also will not be backward in attending these lectures. The path of the philosopher is a thorny one at best; they may strew it with roses if they list.

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The four mile sweepstakes over this course was won yesterday after a hard contest, by Billy Townes, in three heats.

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Four or five horses, it is thought, will be started; and fine sport is expected.

HAVANA.

We have received by the brig *Alexander*, from Havana, papers from that city up to the 4th inst. They contain nothing but commercial news, which will be found under the proper head. Flour was in demand at $16 50 per barrel, and freight for Cowes had gone up to 45 3d. stg.

By the politeness of Capt. Gates, of schooner *Emeline* arrived last night from Key West, which place she left on the 10th inst, we have been favored with a copy of the *South Floridian* of the 7th inst., from which we make the following extract:

DISASTER.—The Br. Brig Belmont, of Greenock, Wm. Young, master, from Montigua Bay, for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, sugar, rum, mahogany, cedar, logwood, &c., &c., ran ashore on Leadbury reef on the 25th ult., and after lying there three days, was got off by the wrecking vessels America, Reform, Fair America, and Sylph, and brought into this port on the 3d instant. She is now undergoing repairs, and will be out for examination.—Consigned to Messrs. A. C. Tift & Co.

The British barque Agnes, of London, Cummings, master, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, &c., was ashore on Tortugas shoals on Friday, Feb. 28th, at about 6 P. M., and was immediately got off by the wrecking schooners Mobile and Wahoo, who succeeded in getting her off after taking out 200 bales of cotton.

The barque arrived at this port on the 2d inst. consigned to O. O'Hara.

☞ This is the vessel reported ashore by the schr. *Lion* at this port.

A British brig, name unknown, was going into Key West when the Emeline was coming out. She had been ashore on Carysford Reef, and had been got off by the wreckers.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Much as we may value the exercise of wisdom and foresight in the statesmen, and as rich as is the history of gen. Harrison in examples of both, it is not in the possession of these qualities that we trace the secret of the deep hold he has upon the affections of the people. Throughout his long and eventful life, he has had his ever been outstretched to assist the stricken with misfortune, and his heart has ever sympathized with the woes of his fellow men. A gentleman of our acquaintance, sometime since, related to us an account of an incident of this character in his notice, which, though but one of the thousand examples of the old general's generosity—(as he united)—made such an impression on our mind, that we cannot forbear to communicate it to our readers, regretting our inability to invest it with the peculiar interest which our friend's manner of telling the story gave it. We give it, however, precisely as we received it.

"I was at North Bend last summer, in compliance with an invitation from the old Harrison to dine with him. While we were at the tables a servant came to summon us away into the hall, as some person desired to see him immediately. My host excused himself to me, and, after a few minutes' absence, returned, walking in a man of about 40 years of age, who bore about his person and dress the marks of the most squalid wretchedness.

"'This man,' said General Harrison, 'says he is one of my old soldiers, and I have invited him to dine with us.'

A place was made for the unexpected guest, and he presently applied himself to "the business before him" in such a manner as to evidence pretty strongly that he had not had a good dinner for many a day. While we were at the table, I ascertained such circumstances to the general, as convinced him that the man was one of his old soldiers, who had served with him on the Maumee, and on the Thames. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had been driven from Cincinnati by "the hemp," where he suffered by sickness, and was reduced to the utmost penury. He had managed to get thus far north, by the charity of steamboat captains, and had taken the opportunity which near neighborhood afforded him of calling on his old commander.

After dinner, the stranger manifested a disposition to depart—when general Harrison, drawing me aside, said:—

"Here is one of my former companions in arms, and I cannot suffer him to leave my house in such a forlorn condition. To tell you the truth, I cannot be content with merely feeding him, he must be clothed. Were I to give him the thread-bare coat on my back, he might justly consider it but stinted charity. I have but one other, however, you will have to wait here."

So saying, he brought forth from his wardrobe an elegant black coat, with other garments to correspond, and handed them to the stranger.

"Take these, my friend, for the sake of old recollections. My friend here will furnish you with the means of getting to Cincinnati, and when you get there, call upon Mr. ——, with a note, and tell him it is my request that he give you employment."

The old soldier left the house, with what feelings you may imagine, but what they were, he was too full to express them.—*Chillicothe Gazette.*

To the Editors of the Bee:

GENTLEMEN—I see by your report in relation to the resolutions relative to the duty on sugar, that I am made to say that I was opposed to any duty on sugar. The reporter misunderstood me (unintentionally of course.) I said in substance that I thought it impolitic for the legislature to have any acting on the subject at present, as it might endanger the present duty on sugar.

Yours, respectfully,

T. N. WADSWORTH.

☞ The following communication was handed us by a gentleman who has left his name with us.

Messrs. Editors:

The electors appointed by the mayor, for the purpose of making out a list of voters in this ward, have completed their task. I do not know whether the rudges, at the election in April, are to be governed by this list, and receive only such votes as are there entered; if they are governed by it, they will go astray, as it is very incorrect—numerous *legal* voters having been left out. Perhaps it would be well for you to inquire into this, as several *shiftless* voters have *inadvertently* been left out.

A VOTER OF THE FIRST WARD,
FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

IN SENATE.

SITTING OF MARCH 11TH.

Prayer by Rev. T. Gaquin, President.

Mr. WINN, judged it unjust to introduce without previous notice, a subject of such importance as the removal of the levee and raft in Red River, before this session.

Mr. ELLIS explained what he had said on the subject, and the necessary explanations were given by Messrs. Winn and Ellis, after which the bill was ordered to be engrossed and third read, engrossed and passed to a third reading.

The bill introducing some days back by the committee on finance, for the relief of Rachel Smith, passed to a second reading.

The senate was then adjourned.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE moved a call of the house—60 members present.

Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE moved to lay the internal improvement bill indefinitely on the table.

Mr. THOMAS was opposed to it. It was not acting fairly, when there was a majority present.

The yeas and nays were called for and stood—yeas 16, nays 18.

Mr DAVIDSON moved the rejection of the last section adopted by the committee of the whole.

Mr. PHELPS moved to lay it on the table indefinitely.

Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE moved an adjournment—Lost.

On the motion to lay the section on the table, the yeas and nays were called for, and stood—yeas, 8—Nays, 17.

The section was then adopted.

Mr. BYRNE offered an additional section appropriating $ 9,000 for the construction of a dry dock in New-Orleans.

Mr. DAVIDSON contended that the motion was out of order. He was sustained by the chair.

The 12th section was adopted.

The 13 h section was adopted.

Mr. RATCLIFF made a motion for the 16th sec ion, because it gave the board of public works too much power, enabling them to traffic in slaves, &c.

Mr. DUNBAR said the members of the board were too respectable to allow us to suspect them of a traffic in a negro. The power was very properly vested in the board of public works.

Some further observations were made by Mr. DAVIDSON, who stated that the board of public works was nominated every two years by the governor, and had to pass through the ordeal of the senate. It was on of a rotten to suppose that the governor would nomina e rascals and the senate confirm them. Besides, the power must be vested somewhere.

The section was adopted.

Mr. DECLOUET move to lay the bill on the table, subject to the call of the house.—Adopted.

Mr. C. M. CONRAD asked the house to take up the act to abolish imprisonment for debt.

A motion to adopt the report was made.

Mr. C. M. CONRAD wished to state his objections to one clause in the bill. It made certain acts frauds which were not heretofore so considered. Among others, the failure of an agent to pay over to his principal money received. The clause was too general and would operate on the honest merchant who should experience a sudden reverse of fortune. It was imposing too great a hardship on the mercantile community. It was difficult to define [illegible].

Mr. MUSE thought it an excellent provision, designed to protect the planter, at the same time that the bill contained a provision not to imprison the debtor.

Mr. DUNBAR did not think the law would be a hardship to the merchant when the law would be known. The merchant would not take any money but what he could use in his business. If he did, he would be subject to imprisonment. Were it to give him the thread-bare coat on my back, he might justly consider it but stinted charity. I have but one other, however, you will have to wait here."

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By the politeness of Capt. Gates, of schooner *Emeline* arrived last night from Key West, which place she left on the 10th inst, we have been favored with a copy of the *South Floridian* of the 7th inst., from which we make the following extract:

DISASTER.—The Br. Brig Belmont, of Greenock, Wm. Young, master, from Montigua Bay, for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, sugar, rum, mahogany, cedar, logwood, &c., &c., ran ashore on Leadbury reef on the 25th ult., and after lying there three days, was got off by the wrecking vessels America, Reform, Fair America, and Sylph, and brought into this port on the 3d instant. She is now undergoing repairs, and will be out for examination.—Consigned to Messrs. A. C. Tift & Co.

The British barque Agnes, of London, Cummings, master, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, &c., was ashore on Tortugas shoals on Friday, Feb. 28th, at about 6 P. M., and was immediately got off by the wrecking schooners Mobile and Wahoo, who succeeded in getting her off after taking out 200 bales of cotton.

The barque arrived at this port on the 2d inst. consigned to O. O'Hara.

☞ This is the vessel reported ashore by the schr. *Lion* at this port.

A British brig, name unknown, was going into Key West when the Emeline was coming out. She had been ashore on Carysford Reef, and had been got off by the wreckers.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Much as we may value the exercise of wisdom and foresight in the statesmen, and as rich as is the history of gen. Harrison in examples of both, it is not in the possession of these qualities that we trace the secret of the deep hold he has upon the affections of the people. Throughout his long and eventful life, he has had his ever been outstretched to assist the stricken with misfortune, and his heart has ever sympathized with the woes of his fellow men. A gentleman of our acquaintance, sometime since, related to us an account of an incident of this character in his notice, which, though but one of the thousand examples of the old general's generosity—(as he united)—made such an impression on our mind, that we cannot forbear to communicate it to our readers, regretting our inability to invest it with the peculiar interest which our friend's manner of telling the story gave it. We give it, however, precisely as we received it.

"I was at North Bend last summer, in compliance with an invitation from the old Harrison to dine with him. While we were at the tables a servant came to summon us away into the hall, as some person desired to see him immediately. My host excused himself to me, and, after a few minutes' absence, returned, walking in a man of about 40 years of age, who bore about his person and dress the marks of the most squalid wretchedness.

"'This man,' said General Harrison, 'says he is one of my old soldiers, and I have invited him to dine with us.'

A place was made for the unexpected guest, and he presently applied himself to "the business before him" in such a manner as to evidence pretty strongly that he had not had a good dinner for many a day. While we were at the table, I ascertained such circumstances to the general, as convinced him that the man was one of his old soldiers, who had served with him on the Maumee, and on the Thames. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had been driven from Cincinnati by "the hemp," where he suffered by sickness, and was reduced to the utmost penury. He had managed to get thus far north, by the charity of steamboat captains, and had taken the opportunity which near neighborhood afforded him of calling on his old commander.

After dinner, the stranger manifested a disposition to depart—when general Harrison, drawing me aside, said:—

"Here is one of my former companions in arms, and I cannot suffer him to leave my house in such a forlorn condition. To tell you the truth, I cannot be content with merely feeding him, he must be clothed. Were I to give him the thread-bare coat on my back, he might justly consider it but stinted charity. I have but one other, however, you will have to wait here."

So saying, he brought forth from his wardrobe an elegant black coat, with other garments to correspond, and handed them to the stranger.

"Take these, my friend, for the sake of old recollections. My friend here will furnish you with the means of getting to Cincinnati, and when you get there, call upon Mr. ——, with a note, and tell him it is my request that he give you employment."

The old soldier left the house, with what feelings you may imagine, but what they were, he was too full to express them.—*Chillicothe Gazette.*

To the Editors of the Bee:

GENTLEMEN—I see by your report in relation to the resolutions relative to the duty on sugar, that I am made to say that I was opposed to any duty on sugar. The reporter misunderstood me (unintentionally of course.) I said in substance that I thought it impolitic for the legislature to have any acting on the subject at present, as it might endanger the present duty on sugar.

Yours, respectfully,

T. N. WADSWORTH.

☞ The following communication was handed us by a gentleman who has left his name with us.

Messrs. Editors:

The electors appointed by the mayor, for the purpose of making out a list of voters in this ward, have completed their task. I do not know whether the rudges, at the election in April, are to be governed by this list, and receive only such votes as are there entered; if they are governed by it, they will go astray, as it is very incorrect—numerous *legal* voters having been left out. Perhaps it would be well for you to inquire into this, as several *shiftless* voters have *inadvertently* been left out.

A VOTER OF THE FIRST WARD,
FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

IN SENATE.

SITTING OF MARCH 11TH.

Prayer by Rev. T. Gaquin, President.

Mr. WINN, judged it unjust to introduce without previous notice, a subject of such importance as the removal of the levee and raft in Red River, before this session.

Mr. ELLIS explained what he had said on the subject, and the necessary explanations were given by Messrs. Winn and Ellis, after which the bill was ordered to be engrossed and third read, engrossed and passed to a third reading.

The bill introduced some days back by the committee on finance, for the relief of Rachel Smith, passed to a second reading.

The senate was then adjourned.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE moved a call of the house—60 members present.

Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE moved to lay the internal improvement bill indefinitely on the table.

Mr. THOMAS was opposed to it. It was not acting fairly, when there was a majority present.

The yeas and nays were called for and stood—yeas 16, nays 18.

Mr DAVIDSON moved the rejection of the last section adopted by the committee of the whole.

Mr. PHELPS moved to lay it on the table indefinitely.

Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE moved an adjournment—Lost.

On the motion to lay the section on the table, the yeas and nays were called for, and stood—yeas, 8—Nays, 17.

The section was then adopted.

Mr. BYRNE offered an additional section appropriating $ 9,000 for the construction of a dry dock in New-Orleans.

Mr. DAVIDSON contended that the motion was out of order. He was sustained by the chair.

The 12th section was adopted.

The 13 h section was adopted.

Mr. RATCLIFF made a motion for the 16th sec ion, because it gave the board of public works too much power, enabling them to traffic in slaves, &c.

Mr. DUNBAR said the members of the board were too respectable to allow us to suspect them of a traffic in a negro. The power was very properly vested in the board of public works.

Some further observations were made by Mr. DAVIDSON, who stated that the board of public works was nominated every two years by the governor, and had to pass through the ordeal of the senate. It was on of a rotten to suppose that the governor would nomina e rascals and the senate confirm them. Besides, the power must be vested somewhere.

The section was adopted.

Mr. DECLOUET move to lay the bill on the table, subject to the call of the house.—Adopted.

Mr. C. M. CONRAD asked the house to take up the act to abolish imprisonment for debt.

A motion to adopt the report was made.

Mr. C. M. CONRAD wished to state his objections to one clause in the bill. It made certain acts frauds which were not heretofore so considered. Among others, the failure of an agent to pay over to his principal money received. The clause was too general and would operate on the honest merchant who should experience a sudden reverse of fortune. It was imposing too great a hardship on the mercantile community. It was difficult to define [illegible].

Mr. MUSE thought it an excellent provision, designed to protect the planter, at the same time that the bill contained a provision not to imprison the debtor.

Mr. DUNBAR did not think the law would be a hardship to the merchant when the law would be known. The merchant would not take any money but what he could use in his business. If he did, he would be subject to imprisonment. Were it to give

TOBACCO.—Nothing has occurred during the week to change the state of this market, which remains in the same dull state as for the previous week. The only ships in port, since the departure of the Hannah, for Liverpool, are the Ann Maria and Mississippi, which have been waiting for cargo for some time past.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]