NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

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OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

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OF VIRGINIA.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

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3d do. JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge.
4th do. JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry's.
5th do. SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.
EDWD. D. WHITE.

NEW-ORLEANS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 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 smuggles 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 the 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 overt 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 31 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 $112,849 28;" and again, page 8 of the report, it is stated, 'the sum of $411,128 57 shows the balance in favor of the treasurer on that day,' (31st of March, 1835,) but he had received from banks on account of the department in 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 whether 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, has been ascertained; 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 cause and extent of that derangement. So entirely has the force of the department, employed on accounts since the 1st of May last, been absorbed 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 offs 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, forms no part of its books, and papers, and has not been thought of as a basis of official action, however useful it may be as information.'

Signed, AMOS KENDALL.

When 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 as 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 these 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 general efficiency, would have lost no time in instigating a rigid 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 moved to refer the communication to the committee on the post office 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 $400,000. No attempt has ever been 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 document detailing 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*," and also "*that it is believed that many months of labor would be required to ascertain the causes and extent of that derangement.*" That "*no attempt has been made to solve the difficulties of the cash account*," and that years only, 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 accounts 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 way of general inquiry ascertaining the cause of this discrepancy, and who was the cause thereof?* And if any thing has been done, what is it?

☞ What is to be the next locofoco slander in reference to Gen. Harrison. The whole magazine of vituperation 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 a miserable scare-crow, "cowardice" is too ridiculous to be urged with gravity; "imbecility," "stupidity," want of statesmanship," and the other paid and barefaced calumnies, have all been refuted by the most unquestionable authority. The locos will have to use their inventive faculties, if they would hope to make any impression on the minds of the supporters of "Old Tip." Brown the "petticoat" story and the charge of "starvation" have grown stale, can't the locofocos find some fresh subject to be a murderer, a thief, a traitor or guilty of some deep and unpardonable crime? In their desperation we should scarcely be surprised at such accusations. The fact is the "democracy" are reduced to a state of pitiable imbecility; they can neither say, nor do any thing in relation to Gen. Harrison, that can for a moment arrest his triumphant progress. The source whence these allegations emanate, is a sufficient proof of their falsehood.

Nearly beautiful specs of *Amelia* is to be represented this evening, at the St. Charles, for the first time. We understand it has been got up with more than usual care. The cast is very strong, and we have no doubt justice will be done to the piece.

THE SLAVES OF SURINAM were creditably performed to a respectable, but rather slender audience, on Monday evening. Madame Otto's Rosina was pretty sung, and still more prettily acted. This lady has a voice of very considerable compass and power, and by no means deficient in flexibility. Her execution is usually good, and is only objective when she attempts to soar beyond the limits which nature has assigned to her vocal efforts. Chromatic passages are rarely attempted. Her voice has not the perfect flexibility necessary for the execution of those different graces and shakes, the different gradations of the chromatic scale, which constitute characteristics of a second rate singer. Many of the very highest order of vocalists, for the simple reason that from flexibility is usually the accompaniment of volume, or with a fine volume and power. Not, however, that Madame Otto's voice is wanting in flexibility, far from it; on the contrary, it is very flexible, but it is not that perfect flexibility which constitutes a first rate vocalist. Her style of singing, as a matter of course, is that of a very pretty woman, but pleasing.

MR. ESPY.

This gentleman commences his lectures upon meteorological phenomena and the laws of storms, this evening, in the gentlemen's parlor of the St. Charles Hotel. A more imposing theme cannot be suggested to the human mind. There is something daring in the idea of scrutinizing the tornado and scanning the principles which rule the tempest. The lectures of Mr. Espy are intended to give the latter an insight into the operations of nature, in her sublimest moods, and expose the simple means employed to produce such magnificent and terrible displays.

Like every other pioneer in science, Mr. Espy has encountered the ridicule, the jibes and the jests of the incredulous. His theories have been denounced as visionary and chimerical, and himself as a humbug. Such has been the fate of every discoverer in science, from the inventor of novel implements in husbandry to the expounder of the planetary system. Against these discouragements he has struggled onward, until ridicule has given place to enquiry, and jest to serious investigation; and now the theory, which was so much decried and scoffed at, has attracted the consideration of the scientific world.

Should Mr. Espy fail in convincing his hearers of the accuracy of his theory, he cannot fail to interest and instruct them by an exposition of the facts upon which it is based. Long and assiduous investigation have furnished him with a number of interesting details concerning meteorological phenomena which, of themselves, will amply repay the listner for the time devoted to his lectures. I should, however, the theory prove true, America may boast of enlarging the bounds of science. We confess ourselves much interested in Mr. Espy's success; and although we are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts to form any conclusion upon the subject, we cannot resist the hope that he may triumphantly establish his doctrine. It is an American subject. There is a propriety in America's giving to the world the philosophy of storms, since her FRANKLIN plucked from the tempest the fiercest element of its wrath.

Mr. Espy, 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.

ECLUSE COURSE.

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

	1st.	2d.	3d. heat.
Billy Townes,	2	1	1
Maria Black,	1	2	2 broke down
Ralph,	3	drawn.	
Alfort,	paid forfeit.		

Time, 1st heat 7 55; 2d heat 7 56; 3d not given.

The race to-day is for a sweepstakes, $500 entrance, $200 forfeit; eight subscribers, viz: John Gossling; W. J. Minor, F. Duplantier, A. L. Bingamon, D. Kenner, J. G. Parry, Geo. N. Saunders, Thos. J. Wells.

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 @ 16 per barrel, and freight for Cowes, half-goose up to 4s 4½d.

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 Montiglina Bay, for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, sugar, rum, mahogany, cedar, logwood, &c. &c., ran ashore on Loadstone Key on the 26th ult., and after lying ashore three days, was gotten off by the wrecking vessels America, Reform, Fair America, and Sylph, and brought into this port on the 2d instant. She is now undergoing repairs, and will be hove 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 rosin, &c., ran ashore on Tortugas shoals on Friday, Feb. 28th, at about 6 P. M.; received assistance next day from wrecking schooners Mobile and Whale, 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 the chief secret of the deep hold he has upon the affections of the people. Throughout a long and eventful life, his hand has ever been outstretched to assist the stricken with misfortune, and his heart has ever sympathized with the sorrows of his fellow men. A gentleman of our acquaintance, sometime since, related to us an account of an incident that came under his notice, which, though but one of the thousand examples of the old general's generosity, should be handed down to posterity. It made a similar impression on our mind, that we cannot believe it 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. Its authenticity no one will doubt, who knows our informant or his illustrious subject.

"It was at North Bend last summer, in compliance with an invitation from general Harrison to dine with him. While at the table, a servant requested the general to step into the hall, as some person desired to see him immediately. He went, and found himself in a small, shabby looking entrance, returned, ushering in a man of about fifty 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 man nor as to evidence pretty strongly that he had not had a good dinner for many a day. While we were at the table, the man related such circumstances to the general, as convinced him that the case was one of real worth of his old soldiers, who had served with him on the Maumee, and at the Thames. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had been to New Orleans "on a tramp," where he suffered by sickness, and was reduced to the last penny. He had money enough 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 ranger again manifested a disposition to depart—when general Harrison, drawing me aside, said:—

"Here is one of my former companion in arms, in distress, and I cannot suffer him to leave my house in such a forlorn condition. To tell you the truth, he cannot be clothed merely feeding him—he must be clothed. Were I to give him the threadbare coat on my back, he might justly consider I had but added insult to injury. I have but one other, however, yet he shall have *that*."

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," said he, "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. —, in —— street, and tell him it is my request that he give you employment"

The old soldier left the house, with what feelings can only imagine, but his whole bearing, as we saw him, told us surprisingly enough, that 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 action 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 sheriffs 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 judges, at the election in April, are to be governed by this list, and receive only such votes as are there placed; 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 do well for you to inquire into this, as several *whig voters have inadvertently* been left out.

A VOTER OF THE FIRST WARD.

First Municipality.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

IN SENATE.

SITTING OF MARCH 17th, 1840.

Presented the bill, by F. Garcia, Parish Orleans.

Mr. WINN, read and leave to introduce without previous notice, a resolution relative to the removal of the snag and timber in Red River, below Shreveport; to lie on the table.

The following bills were read the second time by their titles, and by consent ordered to be engrossed and third readings, was adopted and passed.

To amend the act incorporating the Jefferson Academy.

To amend the act incorporating the Louisiana Academy.

The special order of the day was the 4th and 5th sections of the bank charters, and for other purposes.

This bill contains nearly the same provisions as were introduced in the house of last session, and passed by both houses of the general assembly, and vetoed by governor White.

The seventeenth section thereof, relative to the appointment of bank directors, was opposed by Mr. Garcia, who had the floor for some time on the subject. His remarks however, were in relation to the peculiar character and hostility relative to the citizens of bank of Louisiana. Both the bill and Mr. Garcia's remarks, will be published in our next issue.

The fifth fourth section of this bill was stricked, and it passed by in title.

The senate took up the amendments of the house to the two following acts of session, relative to the removal of the capitals, &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. Barrington the senate concurred in said amendments.

The senate then took up the amendments of the house to the bill to amend the act to establish a court of sessions, and after debate, the senate concurred in said amendments.

The senate then took up the house amendments to the bill to incorporate the Louisiana Society of Natural History, and the sciences. The senate concurred in some of the amendments, and refused to concur in others, and on motion the house was requested to recede from its amendments.

Mr. SURGET offered the following resolution, which was received by the senate, and adopted by the house:

Resolved, That the governor be requested to inform this body whether the bill entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act to establish a court of sessions, and for other purposes, approved March 14th, 1840, has been presented to him for his approval or disapproval, and if not, that he inform this body when it was presented to him.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 17, 1840.

The bill to incorporate the New Orleans Rogers Academy was taken up and passed, with some amendments. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Lusher, the name of the institution was changed to that of the Jefferson College, and three days notice given for the repealer.

On motion the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. LAUVE moved that the bill to incorporate the Louisiana Society of Natural History, and the sciences, be taken up. The senate amendments were read, and on motion the house concurred in the amendments of the senate.

Mr. SURGET offered the following resolution, which was received by the house, and adopted by both houses of the general assembly, and read by governor White:

Resolved, That the governor be requested to inform this body whether the bill entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act to establish a court of sessions, and for other purposes, approved March 14th, 1840, has been presented to him for his approval or disapproval, and if not, that he inform this body when it was presented to him.

TOBACCO.—Nothing has occurred since our report of Saturday last, calculated in the slightest degree to remedy the depressed state which has characterized the Tobacco market; indeed the causes for dullness have, on the contrary, rather multiplied. The number of sea vessels in port, instead of turning out more than usual at this period of the season, have diminished, which causes the rates of freight to continue so enormously high, as to deter purchasers from operating, except to a very limited extent; few ships dispatched, and more fairly bought in, than sold in the face of a constantly increasing stock. Such being the state of affairs, holders find it impossible to do any thing with their stocks, unless speculators will come forward with their stocks, unless speculators will come forward with their offers. Sentiment upon previous quotations, the compassed with the remark before made, that our sensible figures can only be obtained for very select parcels. Two hundred hhds will have to settle, viz: 150 hhds at 8 3-4 and 8 cts; 50 hhds at 9½ and 9 cents. Arrived since 15 th inst. 1277 hhds; cleared in same time, for Havre 450 hhds; Bremen, 125; Gibraltar, 92; Marseilles 30; New York 30, Philadelphia 28, together 802 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1839. Oct 1, stock on hand	hhds 902
Rec'd, last three days	1277
previously	9221
	10192
Exports last three days	661
previously	3213
	3874
Leaving a balance of stock of	6318

SUGAR—Louisiana.—The receipts of the past three days have been quite considerable, and the difficulty of shipments have caused a rather large stock to accumulate. The market during Saturday and Monday was very quiet, but a rather better demand existed yesterday, as the result of making some enquiries. The quotations may principally in good fair sugars, at 5 @ 4½ cents. We still quote the range of the market at 5 @ 4½ cents, remarking that occasionally fine parcels are sold at less than our lowest figure, while some small parcels of very choice command 4½ cents. We are advised of a sale of 100 hhds on plantation at 4 cents, which seems to be the ruling rate. Havana sugars are in demand. Palmetto, in bags, is in request, and except for very limited parcels of white, and we reduce our quotations for all descriptions.

MOLASSES.—The market is well supplied with barrels, and the article meets with a tolerable ready demand from the levee at 20 @ 21 cents per gallon. Some lots in inferior barrels have been disposed of at 19, but most of the sales have been at the above rates.

Sales on plantation continue to be made at former prices, say 15 @ 16 cents per gallon.

FLOUR.—At the closing of our report of Saturday last there was no daily sales including those confined to limited parcels at $4 [illegible]. Since that time, notwithstanding that the receipts have amounted to only about 6000 barrels no improvement has taken place, but rather an increased degree of dullness seems to prevail, as there is no demand for lots of any considerable magnitude, though they could readily be bought yesterday at $4,00. At this price there would probably be received enough for export, were it not that the scarcity of available vessels renders it impossible to effect shipments. We quote at $4,00 a $4,12 for superfine, remarking that the latter figures can be obtained only for very limited parcels.

PORK.—There has been a moderate addition to the stock during the last three days, but the demand continues limited, and we notice a slight decline in Mess, which we now quote at $13 50 @ 14. Prime sells readily at $12 50 @ 13, and is quoted, say for M O $14; Prime $12; P O $11 50; bulk pork readily commands 5½ cents per lb.

BACON.—There is a pretty large stock of western bacon, and indeed is nearly bare of sides, in casks. In consequence of this, most of the transactions, which are only on a moderate scale, are in city smoked; and our quotations, which are slightly advanced, will include the present range of prices for both descriptions. Hams 9 @ 10; sides 7½ @ 8; shoulders 5½@6 cents.

BEEF.—The market has rather a better supply, but not heretofore, with a ready demand at $12 @ $13. Mess is in box request at $16 00 @ $17 00 per barrel, $9 00 @ $9 25 for half barrels.

WHISKEY.—No receipts have been very limited since our last, and the article previously on hand are more freely offered; and as there is only a limited demand, a slight decline has taken place. We now quote Louisiana Rectified at 20 @ 21 cents per gallon.

COFFEE.—A fair demand continues to exist for Havana prime green, which we quote at 10 @ 11 cents, though most of the sales are at 10 @ 10½. Only a single prime article will command 11 cents, and there is scarcely any of this description in market. The inferior and middling qualities are rather neglected at 8 @ 9½ cents. The stock of Rio is much reduced and sales are readily effected at our quotations—say 10 @ 11 cents.

FREIGHTS.—There have been but very few arrivals from sea since our last, and the same difficulty in effecting shipments continues to exist. Vessels in port are very much engaged, are two New York packets, which have just arrived. We notice the engagement of three ships for Havre at 2½ cents for Cotton. No American vessels cleared for Liverpool, and shipments are made in vessels previously loaded at 1¾d. The rate to British ships is 1 3-16d. We notice but advance thereon; consequently, but again remark, that no more business as they are merely nominal, as no vessels can be obtained.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton [illegible] Liverpool	1½@⅝
do Havre,	2½@⅝
do New York,	1½@ 11
do Boston	1½@ 11
do Philadelphia	1½@ 11
Tobacco [illegible] Havre	6@ 7
do London, direct	5@ —
do Bremen,	5@ 6
do New York,	1½@ 15
do Boston,	1½@ 15
do Philadelphia	1½@ 15
Sugar and molasses from coast [illegible]	5@ 6
From the city	6@ 7
Flour	1½@ 2
Lumber	10@ 12
Pork [illegible]	1 75@ —

EXCHANGE.—There has not been much done in Sterling Exchange, in consequence of its having become quite scarce, and the transactions in Paris on the part of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in consequence of the