NEW-ORLEANS BEE.
BY E. ROBERT BULLEN & MAGINE.
"TRUTH IS IMMORTAL AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."
NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB 20, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

By the arrival of the ship *Fish Ray* from Havre, we have received our files from Paris to the 24th December inclusive, bringing news from France three days later than that received through the English packets at New York.

At the chamber of deputies on the 21st December Mr. Bupic was re-elected president. M. Cunin Gridaine was elected 2d vice president, and Monsert, Felix Real, Bussy D'Anglas, Dubois and Bignon were chosen secretaries.

A pamphlet is shortly to be discussed in the legislature in which the author of Mr. Eugene Pausta, proposes to restrain the excess journalism, by freeing the public journals from the stamp and post office tax, in consideration of half their columns being devoted to the daily publication of articles which the government will furnish, and yet by compelling the different writers in the ministerial papers, to defend these articles which the opposition press shall be obliged to re publish.

At Paris, more than 15,000 bricklayers were thrown out of employment on account of the suspension of labor caused by the extreme cold.

A private correspondent of the "*Nouvellists*" from Algiers dated Dec. 15th, speaks of the sufferings of the troops from inclement weather, during their march to Fonblone. Men and horses were carried off and drowned by the torrent of the river Hamise, which inundated its banks.

On the 5th a body of troops left Constantine for Algiers. They had not yet arrived, and it was believed that they would encounter some difficulties in their progress from the hostility of the Arabs in that part of the country. At Bona, from the bad weather, the sickness had greatly augmented; at Rusicada the army had suffered great losses from this cause.

The constant rains at Algiers had undermined several houses in that city, among others one inhabited by a jew, in Tri-color street. Five persons were killed by the fall of the dwelling, and three persons severely wounded.

A letter from Algiers dated the 14th says.—The body of troops to go to Constantine by land, will positively leave Cara Mustapha tomorrow. It is composed of the 11th regiment of the line of the 1st African chasseurs, with several pieces of cannon. It is said that Marshal Valee will command these troops in person, in order to examine the road which he wishes to establish. The constant rains may impede but will not prevent this enterprise as the troops are animated with the finest spirit. It is probable the governor general will meet Abd-el Kadah at Medeah and may come to an understanding with him respecting the difficulties presented by the treaty of Safna, and the means of putting an end to the robberies and murders committed by the Hadjorites in the plain of Mitja.

EXPRESS MAILS.

We received yesterday three letters from our Washington City correspondent, dated 7th, 8th and 11th inst. The days before we received the letter of the 9th.—These irregularities are as vexatious as they are inexplicable. Speaking of the mails, the opinion is getting very rife at the north, that the "heaven-born Amos" is no latter than he should be. The post office department is bankrupt, and whilst there is a decrease in the mail routes of 6134 miles there is an increase in the expenditures of the department of one million three hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and forty dollars. The books of the department are said to be kept in a kind of hieroglyphic character, as if for the purpose of puzzling an investigating committee. The New York Star thinks the signs are too palpable to leave a doubt that Mr. Kendall is getting ready for a start across the Atlantic.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

A few days since we witnessed with great satisfaction some experiments on a new Telegraphic system, based upon the most practicable and successful methods hitherto adopted, and which by constant labor, ingenuity and determined perseverance, has been brought to a degree of perfection far beyond that of any preceding system. Mr. Gonnoz, the author of the project, has explained his views and the results of his patient investigation in the following communication, which is a portion of a discourse on the telegraph, recently delivered by him. The system, though apparently simple in its effects, is the fruit of complicated and continued research. We are strongly inclined to think that it will prove quite as useful as its projector appears to imagine. The experiment witnessed by us was of a character the most conclusive and gratifying and leaves no long upon which to hang a doubt of its efficacy and excellence.

Mr. Gonnoz is to test his telegraphic system in public on Sunday next, at the Orleans Ball Room, from 2 to 3 o'clock. The public is invited to witness the experiments. In a fortnight it is expected that a decisive trial of the system will be made by placing one telegraph on the Exchange and another some four or five miles distance from the city.

Gentlemen.—You are probably aware, that the first telegraphic essays may be traced to the most ancient times. Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Gauls and other people in time of war, felt the necessity of guarding against the danger of being attacked by surprise, and adopted conventional means either by lighting fires on elevated points in the night, or by showing objects in different forms in day time, to announce the arrival of the enemy and, as far as could be done, its numerical force. For many centuries telegraphy remained in its infancy; but after civilization brought great improvements in every kind of arts and industry, telegraphy was every other invention, made remarkable progress. Thousands of alphabetic and phrasic systems were successively invented and improved, and no other exists to this day except the telegraphic system in France of which I am going to speak hereafter.

In alphabetic systems, which are the most numerous, it is for their being of a more easy application, have been used by most governments; but it has been ascertained after a thousand trials that is not only impossible to render despatches exactly, but yet that the operation is too slow to be of any real service, as there are a great number of words in every language which are composed of 15, 18 and 21 letters, requiring constantly 15, 18 and 21 signals for the expedition of such words. This unhappy slowness of the system made it subject to irregularities which could never be avoided—it had to be abandoned and we see the resource of it only used on sea coasts to announce the arrival of vessels. For many years past, some distinguished scientific individuals have thought that it would be easy to adapt a telegraphic system to the practical effects of electricity or galvanism. They did not perceive at first, that no other but alphabetic systems could be made applicable to electricity, thereby requiring not one more or other signal for the thousands of letters of a language, but a different signal for each letter, with additional increase of expense in an enormous expense for its execution and that after much trouble and expense, it was found of a short distance, the slightest accident or indifference would destroy in one moment a work erected at so much cost of labor and would consequently afford but an insufficient and unsafe mode of correspondence. This is in a few words the history of all the alphabetic systems hitherto invented, with far fewer letters and fifty of which at least I have some acquainted in the space of twenty years. The phrasic system came next, but always less numerous, and is easily conceived, when we reflect that to set in proper order all the phrases of any one language would require more than the ordinary life-time, and would not probably be accomplished but by the united work of several individuals, as the number of phrases which exists in any one language is incalculable, the same words being liable to be inverted in a thousand different ways, with a multitude of others. The most extended phrasic system which I have investigated was that of Mr. Chamiere, a Swiss gentleman, who died in Moscow in 1824. His phrasic system had 55000 signals, and notwithstanding this enormous quantity he was embarrassed at the [illegible] that was confided to him by the emperor Alexander, all the phrases being curtailed and preserving but an incorrect sense, although the design was not of an abstruse nature. Mr. Chamiere, with not an [illegible] the other phrasic systems invented in Germany, France, and other countries, all of which consisted of some hundreds of phrases written on a table which an equal number of signals corresponded, all those means being totally insufficient in regular correspondence. In order not to trespass on your time I will now examine the results of the systems and ours. The French system is neither an alphabetic nor phrasic. It is a series of ingenious combinations of such facility, though slowly, the execution and expedition of all kinds of writing. Mr. Gonnoz its inventor, for whom we profess the most sincere regard, after many years of labor, satisfied that he could give a pretty accurate account of almost any and extremely desirous of benefitting his country by the operation of his fine system, offered it to the national convention who understood at once the immense services which would be rendered by such an establishment. They acquired it in the name of the nation and liberally rewarded the author. From that time the telegraph establishment has always been established and none of the governments which succeeded to other since have ever disposed of it in favor of a foreign country. The administrators, being acquainted with the secrets of the system, take oath of never disclosing it, and for 45 years it has been in existence there never was one single solitary instance of unfaithfulness on the part of an agent—he alone enjoys the benefit of the invention of Gonnoz. Its results are that this system may always render all despatches with accuracy enough, not restricted within narrow limits, as a despatch of 20 words requires something like 300 signals. You may have remarked that telegraphic dispatches in France are generally short, requiring usually 2, 3 and sometimes 4 times more signals than words. I have been satisfied of this fact after long observations which I was able perfectly to account for. Notwithstanding its deficiency, Mr. Gonnoz system has rendered the greatest services to the government by unmasking conspiracies and insurrections, which he placed from one corps of troops to another. Without having ever had any agency in the telegraph, a transmission of France, having been an eye witness of the subject more than twenty years ago, I have undertaken my undertaking with unabated assiduity and perseverance. After ten years of researches I arrived, by a different way to the results now obtained by the Chappe system. I thin understood the invention could be further improved by now, so as to correspond literally without many signals for whole words. After eleven years of new and constant researches, I was happy enough to attain the object proposed. I have ever thought that an abstract despatch is always rendered by a number of signals corresponding to each commercial, political or literary phrase or word, and sometimes 50 per cent. more than by adhering to orthography and punctuation, which is of an invaluable advantage for transmitting despatches between great distances and very important for their publication *officially*. It is unnecessary to enumerate the advantages which our system may offer to the government, or to the community at large in a free people, of that you may judge yourselves. When at the opening of the session at Washington, the president's message is sent to congress all the citizen's are anxiously waiting for the result of that important document now, after telegraphic lines shall have been established throughout the country. I am fully satisfied, however, surprising the fact may appear to you, that the message may be published at the extreme points of the Union, in less than four hours,—the time being required on account of the small length of the document. A despatch of from 100 to 150 words might be rendered in the above time within half or three-quarters of an hour.

We are happy to say that we are also in possession of a telegraphic system for the night, as perfect and rapid as that for day time.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington Feb. 7th, 1839

Mr. Clay has at close of a speech, which may well be ranked among the best and happiest efforts of his life. For two hours he poured forth a stream of burning eloquence, in defence of the institutions of the south, and in appeals from the mistaken philanthropy of the northern fanatics to their "sober second thoughts."

He presented a memorial from a large number of the citizens of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the proceedings of the abolitionists, and expressing a strong wish that this foreign interference should cease, or at least receive no countenance from the national legislature.

Mr. Clay said, that among the names subscribed to this memorial, he recognized that of the highly esteemed mayor, and those of many of the most respectable inhabitants of the city, and he was authorised to state that it contained a fair expression of the almost unanimous sentiments of the citizens.

He reminded the senate of his well known opinions, that the disposition which suggested had made of abolition petitions was not the wisest mode of treating them. He had been for referring them to a proper committee, and receiving from them a temperate but cogent appeal to all classes of citizens on the momentous subject. The result, so far as the object of these petitions is concerned, would have been exactly the same that has followed from the course that has been adopted. Their prayers would have been *rejected*.—He thought that the power of receiving, referring and reporting on the petitions should be adhered to, and Mr. Clay here dwelt on the importance of paying a proper regard to forms in matters of public concern, and in the ordinary affairs of life.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to suggest some of the topics which, in his opinion, ought to have been embodied in a report of a committee, and which he firmly believed if promulgated with the authority which a committee of congress properly constituted ought to give to all that emanates from it, would have gone far to check the mischievous spirit of abolitionism, and restore quiet and peace to the whole country.

There are said he, three classes of persons in the United States to whom these topics ought to be addressed. First those who from motives of humanity and philanthropy are opposed to the existence of slavery. Secondly, the apparent abolitionists, who act in concert with the real ones only from a belief or apprehension of invasion of the right of petition. And, thirdly, the real thoroughgoing abolitionists, who, only desirous of accomplishing their own purposes, are utterly regardless of the rights of property, the deficiencies of the constitution, and the rights of the states, and care not even if they should, in the end, cause the destruction of this glorious system of government on which the fairest hopes, and highest anticipations of mankind are fixed. These persons now profess to limit themselves to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the territory of Florida, and to what they also ask to call the slave trade between the states. These are but means to reach what they regard as their grand object. They are but short stages in a long and bloody road which leads to their great goal: the emancipation of three millions of slaves, without preparation or education, or any fitness for the sudden change in their condition!

Mr. Clay have spoken with remarkable warmth of the design of the abolitionists, in exciting one section of our country against another. Like a notorious agitator in another country, they would, if they could, hunt down the people of the slave holding states. He referred of course to O'Connell. The most alarming thing connected with the proceedings of the abolitionists, Mr. Clay said, was their recent mingling with the politics of the country.

He then took a rapid survey of the three remarkable periods in our history, where the abolitionists have appeared with peculiar prominence.

The first occasion was in the very first days after the constitution went into operation. They petitioned congress. Their petitions were referred. An adverse report was made, which was attended with excellent effects, and the abolitionists after that limited their exertions and influence to works of charity in ameliorating the condition of the slave.

The second period was at the time when the famous Missouri question was under consideration. That struggle was settled by one of those compromises characteristic of our institutions, and of which the constitution itself is the most splendid example.

The third period includes the last few years and the present time. The emancipation of the slaves in the British West India Islands gave great stimulus to the spirit of abolition. Superficial observers hastened instantly to the conclusion, that because slavery was abolished there, it ought to be put an end to here.

They never thought of the difference between the two governments in respect to the powers they possess, not of the different circumstances in which the subjects so reacted upon were placed. Mr. Clay then gave a most just and discriminating view of the constitution of the British parliament and the American congress, shewing the almost omnipotent powers of the former, the limited authority of the latter, and with equal correctness and force he drew the distinction between the circumstances of the West Indian slaves and those of our country.

Mr. Clay recapitulated and reinforced his argument of last session, that slavery could not be abolished in this District, without a violation of implied faith. Maryland and Virginia, he remarked, would never have made the cession, had they anticipated any such act. He urged with force and dwelt at great length upon the fact that a grant of power could not justly be perverted to other purposes than those which were understood by the parties to the grant.

With regard to the abolition of slavery in Florida, Mr. Clay contended that its geographical position alone ought to decide the question. It is surrounded by slave states, and the nearest island to it is a slave country. Besides, abolition could not take place there without violating the treaty with Spain, by which it was ceded to the United States, and trampling under foot the compromise on the Missouri question.

Mr. Clay declared his solemn conviction that the real object of the abolitionists is very far from being confined to any purposes merely connected with this District or the Territories. The great object was the emancipation of all the slaves in the United States. He then rapidly glanced at some of the obstacles to the accomplishment of this design. Among them he noticed particularly the limitation of the power of the general government, the number of slaves, and the amount of capital invested in this species of property.

Mr. Clay dwelt, in a strain of eloquence sublime, equalled, on the consequences which would result if the abolitionists could accomplish their designs. He pourtrayed the character and effects of that horrid struggle which would issue between the two races—ending in the extinction of the one or the other, or in a revolting amalgamation. Separation or amalgamation, that is the alternative.

He closed with a most fervid and impressive appeal to all parties in congress, and to his fellow citizens of every class and description, to resist the spirit of fanaticism which is abroad to rally around the constitution, and to preserve the liberty, the peace, and the happiness of the country.

When Mr. Clay finished, Mr. Calhoun rose, and said he had listened to Mr. Clay's speech with the greatest pleasure. It would have a great effect. The spirit of abolition was overthrown. The south was united, and he congratulated the senate and the country on these results.

The petition called for no action. It was therefore not referred, but merely laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

I have given you but an imperfect sketch of Mr Clay's speech. I wish every man in the south could have heard him. It alone is sufficient to hereon to build a great fame. The chief magistracy of the brightest, greatest gift the American people can bestow, could not, in the regard of posterity, add to the just reputation of such a man.

Washington, Feb 8, 1839.

Mr. Crittenden has just finished one of the most powerful speeches that ever was made in congress. The senate resumed to-day the consideration of the report of the judiciary committee on his bill to prevent the interference of certain federal officers with the freedom of elections. Benton labored hard to get up his bill providing for the armed occupation of Florida, and to have Mr. Crittenden's measure postponed. Several most distinguished senators, however, remonstrated strenuously against any delay in the consideration of this bill, which they represented as of the most momentous importance to the liberty and constitution of this country. It would indeed have been a great disappointment if Mr. Crittenden had not spoken: for the galleries were crowded with eager expectants, drawn together by the fame of his admirable style of speaking. Mr. Benton persisted, the senate went to the vote, and not a single affirmative voice was heard for his motion but his own.

Mr. Crittenden then rose, and after noticing the adverse motion which the committee had made against the bill, proceeded to comment on the intemperate manner in which their chairman had thought fit to denounce the bill. The extravagant encomiums and stunt exaggeration of Mr. Wall, afforded an excellent field for the keen satire in which Mr Crittenden excels all the speakers in congress. He applied the lash with exceeding severity. He then took up one by one the objections urged against the bill, on the ground of unconstitutionality. The bill proposes that certain officers which are therein designated, such as marshals, postmasters, receivers, collectors, &c. &c. shall not intermeddle in elections, or use any means to control them otherwise than by giving his own vote: nor shall endeavour to persuade any elector to give or dissuade any elector from giving his vote on such elections; and if they shall do so, the president is authorised to remove them from office, on receiving satisfactory evidence of such interference. The committee contend that this is a violation of the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and the right of peaceably assembling. Mr. Crittenden ably controverted this assertion. The *government* is not the *people*. The bill imposes restraints on the officers and agents of the government, and it is in no utter perversion to treat them as invasions on the rights of the people. This distinction must not be forgotten, as it never was overlooked by any advocate of liberty.

Mr. Crittenden then fortified the grounds he had taken in the constitution, by reference to the opinions and course of many celebrated persons in our country. Among them, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Grundy, now attorney-general, Mr. senator Buchanan, Mr. Calhoun and others. The bill was designed for the express purpose of accomplishing what all these great men admitted long been desired.

When he finished, Mr. Wall instantly moved that the senate adjourn, which was agreed to.

During the morning hour, the committee on the judiciary made a report adverse to the petition of America. Vergueret that the right of *citizenship* should be conferred on her. The ground was that there was an uniform law of naturalization; and the committee objected to any alteration of it.

Mr. Morris of Ohio tried to make an abolition speech in opposition to Mr. Clay; but as there was no motion before the senate on the subject he was compelled to stop.

This being Friday was devoted to the consideration of private bills by the house. A great many were disposed of.

During the morning hour, the resolution submitted by Mr. W. C. Johnson from the select committee of twenty six appointed on the public lands, was taken up.

It asked for the discharge of the committee from the various subject matters referred to them, and that their journal be reprinted and published.

The committee further resolved that it is inexpedient to take further steps on the subject of the public lands this session.

Mr. Robertson of Va. moved to amend by inserting a proposition for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states, in the ratio of their federal numbers.

Mr. Robertson occupied the whole of the morning with a speech in support of the resolution.

Mr. Cambreleng gave notice that he would on Monday next move the house again to take up the appropriation bill.

Washington, Feb. 11, 1839.

In the house of representatives this morning, Mr Mason of Geo. made the motion which he has repeated every day for the last eight weeks: and with the same want of success. He wished a suspension of the rules to enable him to move that the committee of the whole be forthwith discharged from the further consideration of the president's annual message. It was refused. The session will probably pass off without disposing of the document.

This day being assigned for the consideration of bills relating to the territories, Mr. Williams of N. C. moved that the house proceed at once to that business: but this was refused.—and it was agreed that the consideration of such bills should be attended at one o'clock.

Mr Bell of Tennessee offered a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of altering the mode in which the post office is managed, and relieving the carrying of the mail to individual enterprise.

A great number of resolutions were presented, which lie over one day, and of which, as they are read only once at the clerk's desk, it is impossible to keep when they come up for consideration.

Late in the day the house went into the consideration of business connected with the territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. These matters being entirely local, are not of sufficient interest to require a particular notice.

A communication was received from the president in reply to a resolution calling for information relative to the steps which have been taken by our government in making demands on that of Great Britain for redress of the outrage committed on the Caroline.

Two thousand copies were ordered to be printed and the house adjourned.

In the senate a great number of memorials and resolutions were presented, among which was one from Mr. Webster from New-York proposing a new financial system.

Mr. Southard offered the joint resolutions of the legislature of New Jersey remonstrating against any alteration of the land system now in operation, instructing the senators, and requesting their representatives to use their exertions and influence against the measures lately introduced and urged by the administration. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay of Alabama presented the joint resolutions of the legislature of that state on the subject of current ry in favor of the sub-treasury system.

Mr. Smith of Indiana presented a joint resolution of the legislature of that state protesting against the proceedings of the abolitionists. Thus go the whigs and the true, patriotic and conservative cause!

Mr. Morris of Ohio (Van Buren) presented a whole budget of abolition petitions for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

Mr. Benton then rose, and made an explanation relative to the card which was published in the National Intelligencer some days ago, contradicting the statement he made as to Mr. Webster not having been consulted by Mr. Clay in relation to the compromise act.

He read a letter from governor Dickerson stating the fact that Mr. Webster had said he was not consulted.

This called up Mr. Webster who said there must be some mistake as to this matter: for he certainly was consulted as to the matter, and did not recollect ever having said any thing from which a different impression might be drawn.

After some explanations from Messrs. Clay, Crittenden and others, the subject was dropped.

The senate then took up the report of the judiciary committee on the bill to prevent interference with the freedom of elections.

Mr. Wall addressed the body at length in reply to Mr Crittenden, and then the senate adjourned.

Mr. Rives will probably speak to-morrow.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.—On the 6th inst a public meeting was held at Philadelphia, with NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. in the chair, and a report was submitted recommending the formation of a company and the necessary arrangements for establishing a line of steam packets between Philadelphia and Great Britain.

Will Louisiana ever awake from her lethargy?

FREE BANKING.—Under this law another association has been established in New York, with the name of the Washington Banking Company. The capital is $1,000,000 with the privilege of being increased to $2,000,000.

MASSACHUSETTS ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.—Since the year 1830, the sum of $58,000 has been paid out of the treasury of Massachusetts, for the blind in Boston, and since 1833 this institution has been receiving $8,500 per annum from the state. They number thirty-two beneficiaries.

PREMIUM FOR SILK.—The legislature of Delaware have offered a premium of fifteen cents per pound, for cocoons raised in the state, and fifty centsper pound for raw silk reeled from such cocons. This law is to be continued for four years and incorporated silk companies are to be excluded from its benefits.

The legislature of Louisiana might advantageously pass a similar law. In the parishes across the lake, the mulberry tree is cultivated to considerable extent, and the soil and climate are admirably adapted to the culture of silk. Legislative bounty would go far to encourage this profitable branch of productive industry.

FLORIDA.

A letter from St. Augustine, dated February 9th says An officer just arrived from Picolata reports that Capt Lloyd Ball, with a party of 2d drag ons, had just taken and sent in from near Lake Opopka, a party of eighteen Indians—eight of them warriors. Two of the warriors are near relations of Wild Cat, and another a cousin of Sam Jones, which last reports that Sam Jones says that he will hang any Indian who talks of coming in, or any white man who comes to him.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Two judges of the Supreme Court have recently resigned. It belongs to the governor to propose to the senate, the citizens whom he deems worthy to succeed these magistrates. But in such a case, the choice is extremely difficult, for it is not sufficient that the gentleman to be designated for the fulfilment of these important duties should be convinced by public esteem and confidence; they must likewise possess experience, talents and immense knowledge on subjects of jurisprudence, and should be called by the general wish to the judiciary office in the state.

We have the satisfaction to believe, that in this favored country, there will be no difficulty in finding virtuous men, who combine the different qualities required. However this may be, there are individuals who may justly claim the suffrages of the whole community, and whom the people would choose by acclamation, if the choice lay with them. Such a one for instance is a judge, who for five and twenty years has been the inflexible interpreter of the law, in one of the large and most populous parishes in the state. The first tribunal at the bar, whose opinion on such a subject, may pass for an incontestable authority, said, in reference to an act drawn by the magistrate in question, "who drew up this act?" "The judge of the parish of St Martin" was the reply. "In this case, answered the attorney general, there is no doubt of its validity, every thing emanating from that source must be received as paramount." Who, in reality has, like the honorable P. Butler, displayed such the accomplishment of his duties so much wisdom, intelligence and integrity? Who has held the scales of Themis with so firm and incorruptible a hand? But why should we pronounce an eulogy on this venerable magistrate? Every one in speaking of him, says much more than we can say, and if it be true that with regard to public opinion *Vox populi is Vox Dei*, it may be boldly asserted that with regard to him the voice of the people and the voice of God harmonize in an admirable manner. Besides, if we were permitted to penetrate into the mind of the wise and enlightened individual, to whom hands, we have for the second time, confided the direction of the helm of state, we should not hesitate to believe that he has already cast his eyes for a candidate to one of the high places vacant, on the side the magistrate to whom we ardently hope that a recompense may be accorded for his long and remarkable services of which he was not be ambitious, but which he has nevertheless eminently merited

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, February 19.

SENATE.

The sitting of to-day was almost entirely devoted to the discussion of the different resolutions of an act presented by the senator from Rapides, to amend the charter of the Citizens Bank. This act provides for the establishment of six branches in the country, for the nomination of directors and cashiers, and for an interest of 8 per cent upon all sums having more than 120 days to run.

Some of the senators wished the directors to be chosen solely from among the stockholders, others declared that with such a provision it would be difficult, in certain localities, to compose a board of directors. The arrangement of this subject was finally left to the mother board.

The appointment of cashiers gave rise to a protracted discussion. Some of the members, Mr. Hiriart in particular, wished to compel the bank to select them from among the inhabitants of the parish in which the branches were to be located, but after a hot debate this like the preceding subject, was referred to the decision of the mother bank.

The rate of interest was another apple of discord, but after much discussion the senate adopted the views of the member from Iberville, and rescinded the action in regard to the interest of 8 per cent.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr Davidson presented the memorial from some citizens of the parish of Livingston praying the establishment of a ferry. Referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Rogers moved the reconsideration of the bill that passed the house yesterday prescribing the duties &c of the mayor of New Orleans, and stated his object in making the motion. The house now having in consideration the bill, Mr. Rogers moved to strike out that additional section to the bill, on the ground of unconstitutionality. The bill proposes that certain officers which are therein designated, such as marshals, postmasters, receivers, collectors, &c. &c. shall not intermeddle in elections, or use any means to control them otherwise than by giving his own vote: nor shall endeavour to persuade any elector to give or dissuade any elector from giving his vote on such elections; and if they shall do so, the president is authorised to remove them from office, on receiving satisfactory evidence of such interference. The committee contend that this is a violation of the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and the right of peaceably assembling. Mr. Crittenden ably controverted this assertion. The *government* is not the *people*. The bill imposes restraints on the officers and agents of the government, and it is in no utter perversion to treat them as invasions on the rights of the people. This distinction must not be forgotten, as it never was overlooked by any advocate of liberty.

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Mr. Cambreleng gave notice that he would on Monday next move the house again to take up the appropriation bill.

Washington, Feb. 11, 1839.

In the house of representatives this morning, Mr Mason of Geo. made the motion which he has repeated every day for the last eight weeks: and with the same want of success. He wished a suspension of the rules to enable him to move that the committee of the whole be forthwith discharged from the further consideration of the president's annual message. It was refused. The session will probably pass off without disposing of the document.

This day being assigned for the consideration of bills relating to the territories, Mr. Williams of N. C. moved that the house proceed at once to that business: but this was refused.—and it was agreed that the consideration of such bills should be attended at one o'clock.

Mr Bell of Tennessee offered a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of altering the mode in which the post office is managed, and relieving the carrying of the mail to individual enterprise.

A great number of resolutions were presented, which lie over one day, and of which, as they are read only once at the clerk's desk, it is impossible to keep when they come up for consideration.

I will notice those which are important

Late in the day the house went into the consideration of business connected with the territories of Iowa and Wisconsin. These matters being entirely local, are not of sufficient interest to require a particular notice.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

SEMI-WEEKLY REPORT.

There is no material change in business since our weekly notice on Saturday last. The money market, although still tight, is becoming gradually more easy the banks are discounting a little more short paper, and taking more exchange, particularly on England.

The rates for exchange of all descriptions remain the same, houses England more easily passed than last week; there is more difficulty in passing inland bills.

The inquiry for cotton on Saturday and Monday was limited, but yesterday there was a better demand, the sales amounting to about 2,000 bales, and the transactions, since Friday, to about 5,000. For staple and Mobasses there is a good demand; the sales of sugar since Friday amount to from 6 to 700 hhds, and of Molasses to about the same number of barrels. We hear of no sales on plantation.

Pecas is generally held at 67 75 ⅌ barrel; but some ships have been made at $7 $5 and $7 62½—there is a very fair demand at those prices. A fair demand for corn exists at our quotations (65@70c ⅌ bushels); very few holders, however, will accept of the former price; it is generally held at the latter.

The receipts of provisions this week have been small, but prices remain without any material change; rates have, then ever, been very limited for the last three days.

There has been little demand for Whiskey, although the receipts have been small for a week past. Retailed in selling at 25@26c ⅌ gallon—there is no common in market.

Freights seem to be dull for some days, but without any change in rates, with exception of some British vessels which are taking 11@12c. for Liverpool—for American vessels, rates are very firm at 1d.

Prices Current of Cotton and Produce.

Cotton, ⅌ lb.				
La & Miss—Good and fine	17	—	16	Fair demand.
Good fair	15½	—	16	
Fair	14½	—	15	
Middling	13	—	13½	
Ordinary	12	—	12½	
Texas & N. A.—Good and fair				
Good fair	—	—	—	
Fair	—	—	—	Very little in market
Middling	—	—	—	
Ordinary	—	—	—	
Tobacco, ⅌ lb.				
First quality	12	—	13	nominal.
Second	10	—	11	
Ground	8½	—	9	
Sugar, ⅌ lb.				
La. good to fine	6	—	6½	Dull.
Common to middling	4½	—	6	
On plantation	5	—	6	
Molasses, ⅌ gal.	30	—	32	Good demand.
On plantation	22	—	28	
Bacons, ⅌ yard—				
Western	20	—	21	
Scotch hams	18	—	19	Dull.
German	15	—	16	
Bale Rope, ⅌ lb.				
Western	8	—	8½	Dull.
Northern	—	—	—	
Flour, ⅌ bbl.	7 50	—	7 75	fair demand.
Grain, ⅌ bbl.				
Corn in ear	0 87½	—	1 00	Good demand.
Shelled, ⅌ bush	0 42	—	0 50	
Oats	0 50	—	0 56	
Provisions, ⅌ bbl—				
Beef, Mess	17½	—	18	
Prime	13	—	14	
Pork, Mess	21	—	22	
Mess, new	20	—	21	
Mess O	18	—	19	
Prime O	17	—	17½	Small sales
Hog round, ⅌ lb	6½	—	7	
Bacon, Hams	12	—	12	
Cantrasses	11	—	12½	
Middlings	7	—	10	
Shoulders	7	—	7½	
Lard	10½	—	11	good dem
Butter, Goshen, ⅌ lb	31	@	32	
Western	15	@	20	
Whiskey, rectified	46	—	48	small sales
Common	30	—	32	none.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Nashville—1150 bbls flour, 40 tcs mackerel, 86 kegs lard, 636 tcs cotton, 36 bbls 11 half do 2 bbls pigs feet, 674 bbls pork and lard, 60 bbls tobacco, 38 cases tallow, 621 bales cotton and mdse.

Havre—Per ship Arno—1248 bales cotton.

Grand Gulf—Per ship Franklin—Ballast.

Curacoa—Per schr Lapwing—Sundry lots Mand s cordage, cheese, tea, raisins, starch, white beans, potatoes, tar, pork, hams, flour, lard.

Rio Grande, Prince—Per schr Dorie—280 bbls flour, 20 hhds tobacco, 23 do pork, 30 kegs lard.

Havana—Per schr Minerva—1481 kegs lard, 65 casks hams, 49 bagles snuff.

Matagorda—Per schr Sarah—Groceries, provisions, dry goods, &c.

Louisville—Per steamboat Sultana—34 cases earthenware, (foreign mdse).

IMPORTS.

Boston—Per ship Alsacia—2241 cows ere and 60 bbls potatoes.

Gottenburg—Per barque Skiagum—240 tons iron, 617 bbls herrings, 151 pcs timber, 2 casks oil.

Charleston—Per ship Ann—1174 casks rice and smallies mdse.

Mobile—Per schr Export—35 bales cotton, 200 sacks salt.

Baltimore—Per ship Gibraltar—Liquor, tobacco, segars and mdse.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Brilliant from Plaquemine—76 bbls sugar, 26 hhds molasses, 4 Lehman & co, 30 bbls sugar; 19 bales cotton & Mauran & co; 19 bales cotton Adams & Winstall; 26 do, 40 hhds sugar, J Morgan & co; 10 bbls syrup R M Kelly, 1 do sugar, Harrison, Clegg & co; 6 do do Alms ex Lafayette; Hall & Bem, T Landry, M B Cornelie; J Watkins, J B Olivier, M S Roman, and Mrs Roman.

Per steamboat Bright Berkshire from Shreveport—Hughes Carter & co, Wm Kennedy & co, J Perkins, Arcenal & co, 100 A Mauran & co, 12 J B Cline, 100 Carter & co; 12 Lewis & co, 25 E Fowler, 26 W S Bell, 12 M White & co, 20 C Pollion, 5 Smith & Vantbers, 57 M Bowie, 12 Wm Cline, Johnston & co, 20 Reynolds, Byrne & co, 17 J H A Adams, 4 Mandamares & Leonard & co, 2 Grimes M Collins Per sloopers Orbit and Creole from the river—46 bbls sugar.

Per J Bartlett from Ohio—60 bbls flour, 170 kegs butter.

Per do from Cincinnati—100 bbls flour, 14 O kegs lard, 7 O bbls pork, 100 do lard, 26 kegs butter, 70 bbls beans.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Gibraltar—Cornell & Eldridge, Dubios & Brown, J & W Dwier, Adams & Hartwell, J A Meric & co, J C Hamm; Brusie, Lyons & co, H B Gale, Taylor, Dewey & co, Richardson, Wolfman & Wood, Butler, Stanton & co, F Turner & co, and order.

Per ship Ormonde—A Grant & co, Smith, Hubbard & co, Starkey & Whittingham, A L Mandeville, J Meric & co, Dubios & Brown; J & W Dwier, G Wharton & co, Godfrey, Law & co, Richardson, Wolfman & co, Hurgrave, W H Chandler & co, J Fleld & co, J Goodman, Wm Kennedy, Hire & co, Hoffman, Ogden & Southgate, R H Medill, Beebe & co, Carman & Mason, Bennett & Divers, J B Bartlett, Lawrence & Lapsley, Carpenter, Baron & co, A Remington, Gaslin & co, Hoshe & co, Hunter & Gutteson, Meeks & co, W Brown, Conely & Ford, Slocomb, Richards & co and the captain.

Ship Alsacia—J Tenny and master.

Per barque Navarino—J L Nelson, T Frey & co, Cost & co, Yeatman & co, Hire & Waterman, J B Field, Van Wyck & co, M S Gale, Wm Hall, J M Wilson & co, J Morgan, J & W Dwier, C Burton, A Grant & co, H Lanman, A M Brewster, Brandon, Stickney & Wright, H Beach & co, B Brower, W H Brown & co, Smith & Cornelius, Hennessy & Robertson, A K Barnard, W McMaster, J B Daughtry, N B Hyman, Wm Wood & Simmons, G H McDowell, W McKean, G John son, J Gallagher, Kennedy & co, C Floyd, H & W Hopkins, T Hodgson, W Tompkins.

Per ship Stanton—A Lenfest.

Per ship Ohio—Mr Boyce.

Per ship Ann—M