NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANY 28, 1843.

Mr. CLAY intends delaying his visit to Mobile until [illegible] to witness the inauguration of Gov. [illegible]. We trust our neighbors of the *Herald* will [illegible] whether Mr. CLAY come to this de- [illegible] as was free will or at the suggestion [illegible] Tyler. It has been the fate of the *Herald's* [illegible] Mr. CLAY Dictator before now. How has [illegible] to interfere himself into the whim of insinuating [illegible] he is favorable to by a child?

We mention this truth of the matter to be, that it did not come from Mr. CLAY that Gov. MORTON's inauguration would take place on Monday, at the time he [illegible] that day for his departure for Mobile; and that as soon as he became acquainted with the fact, he [illegible] to postpone it, as an act of courtesy to the Governor himself, who was a member of the U. S. Senate with him, and in evidence of his consideration for the party of which Mr. MORTON is the leader and the [illegible] he has been called to preside.

Good sense of the *Herald* that sneering article of [illegible] yesterday, did no credit to your understandings or your hearts.

We hear that Mr. CLAY has been sitting to an artist of our city, who has executed a most excellent likeness of him. When can the picture be seen?

A FRAY is reported yesterday morning about one o'clock between a number of young men, in the course of which one of them was stabbed in the ribs. The wound is very serious, but it is hoped, not mortal. The young man who inflicted the wound, has not been apprehended. The origin of the fracas has not transpired.

RECORDER'S COURT, First Municipality.—Charles Sneider and Chs. Weigler, accused of stealing $43, in specie, and $150 in Municipality notes from Martin Lansky, who sent to prison, to await their trial. It appears that in order to accomplish their object they plied Lansky with liquor until he became intoxicated, and then coolly divided him to his room in Gallatin street, stripped him, and cut away his pantaloon pockets containing the money.

The *Pointer's Downlisonville Advocate* of the 24th inst. says that rumors of intended insurrection among the negroes of this parish have prevailed for several days. The paper adds, that it thinks the reports have been exaggerated, but that it will be necessary measures have been taken to preserve tranquility."

The Cincinnati *Republican* declares to the proposition submit to the claimant JOHN TYLER to be President to the decision of a Democratic Convention. That paper thinks his accidental Excellency would stand no longer in case, and deems it the properest plan to have a TYLER Convention at once. There is a great deal of reason in this. There would be very little hope of Mr. TYLER's nomination from any convention that was not convened for the purpose of nominating him and no other. A convention, if allowed to think of any one else, would certainly thi[illegible] of JOHN TYLER.

COTTON CULTURE IN INDIA.—The *Tropic* has commenced the publication of a series of communications upon the experiments that have been made, under the auspices of the British government, to introduce the cultivation of cotton into India. The papers are from the pen of one of the American gentlemen who went out to India in 1839-40, to try the practical system of agriculture there. The design of the writer is to demonstrate the impracticability of ever making India a rival of America in the production of cotton, and the views cannot but be interesting to our planters, however they may or may not agree with him in his [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from Messrs. WOODIFF & Co., No. 49 Camp street, Nos. 1 and 2 of an American Cyclopedia of Science, Literature and Arts, which is being republished by the Messrs. HARPERS & BROTHERS, New York, from the London edition. The work is designed to be a book of reference, and will be one of a succinct history of every branch of human knowledge, with a brief description of the principles involved, together with the derivation and definition of all the terms in use. It will be completed in twelve [illegible] each month—and will be a useful work of [illegible]

Also, No. 12 of the "Library of Select Novels," containing BULWER'S "Alice, or The Mystery," a romance well known—price 25 cents.

Also, No. 2 of ALISON'S History of Europe—a work at this time that is making a stir in the literary and political world, and which will require a more extended notice hereafter.

Graham's number of the American Journal of Letters, has been laid upon our table. Its table of contents is unusually rich. It may be had at MCKEAN'S [illegible] street.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a republication of the Pick-Wick papers (in Boz) from the publishers. It may be had at NORMAN SEAL & Co's—price for the whole edition 50 cents.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.—Our friend Morgan of the Literary Depot, has received the January number of this sterling Magazine. Its contents are, as usual, varied and valuable. The leading article on the Commerce of Egypt abounds in novel information, and the views of the progress in population and wealth of the United States within the last fifty years, presents some curious statistical calculations. The article on the Home Department is another valuable contribution.

The continued well written article which we find in the Natchez *Courier*, presents the Mexican Government, and its present Chief, in a light more favorable than they have been viewed of late by our press. Without vouching for the accuracy of all of the facts upon which the writer makes up his summary, we have republished it because some of its views are just and challenge the consideration of our own Government, and the recent accounts from Matamoras will go far to give our people a better opinion of the courage and resolution of the Mexicans than they were wont to entertain—indeed they have fought themselves somewhat into our esteem.

From the Natchez Daily Courier.

MEXICO.

The recent news from our sister Republic of Mexico, presents no less than ordinary interest. The Congress which Santa Anna had convoked, has been compelled to [illegible] its sitting, without carrying those reforms in the Constitution which it was assembled. It is commonly understood that the feeling in the Congress tended more in favor of a revival of the federal Constitution of 1824, than was palatable to the army, or the privileged and monied classes.

The *Diary* of the Federal Constitution of 1824, was precisely that of the glorious Constitution under which we have the happiness to live. Its authors adopted it in imitation of our forefathers, and expecting under it the same political benefits. But in *practice*, this was not the case, and the cause appears to us susceptible of a very plain explanation.

Our constitution was made *Federal* to adapt itself to [illegible] laws, ordinances and regulations passed by the sovereign Legislative assemblies and councils of [illegible] Provinces, all independent of each other, as to [illegible] to make the Union more perfect than the common dependence upon the Mother Country of Great Britain. Another consequence but a *Federal* one, preserving the laws and legislative privileges of each *Province*, would ever have been subscribed to by the distinct and independent communwealths, jealous of each other, and of the General Government, to a degree often impending the unity of action and of supply, the want of which General Washington in his time complained of, in the conduct of the Revolutionary War.

Nothing of this kind existed in Mexico, in 1824. The whole vast extent of that country, from the *Sabine* to the borders of *Guatemala*, *during* its dominion by Spain, had been ruled by one Viceroy, under the same system, the same civil and military authorities, the same [illegible] and the same [illegible] Of the independent [illegible] of Spain, but recently [illegible] the whole of Spanish America, the [illegible] had the [illegible] to the laws throughout the empire, and administered them with the same simplicity and purity. Under the Kings during the short reign of *Iturbide*, a still nearer approach was made to the form of government to which the Mexicans had been accustomed, and which they understood. Many of the best and well informed Mexicans think that the Mexicans would have been more happy under that government than any before or since established.

But it was the fate of Iturbide to be shot in the cause of true independence, he manly sentiments of his party had grown up fascinated by the writings of *Tom Paine* and the *Abbotan* of French authors; they had seized that abstraction of Monarchy which suited their Emperor, and they turned their eyes to our *Federal Constitution* as the most compatible with the rights of men.

Had our Federal Constitution only respected *the rights of men*, they would have been right, but here it was adopted over communities to preserve the *rights of States*, which they had previously known and succeeded to in the lands of the chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives, to be laid before that body, under the impression that the report in the Senate was ordered with a transcript could be had of the original.

Mr. WAGGAMAN said, that as the report was understood to be favorable, its presentation to this body was only *pro forma*, and that he would propose that the Senate take up the resolution from the House of Representatives fixing to-morrow for the election of the Treasurer, in order that the Senate might concur. The report would be doubtless be made in the course of the morning, and its not being before this body now, would offer no obstacle to acting upon that resolution.

Mr. DOWNS supposed the dispensation of the rules, and was in favor of deferring the consideration of the resolution for the present, and adduced several grounds in favor of the postponement.

Mr. LACOSTE observed, that no objection could be made to any investigation respecting the official conduct of the Treasurer. He was convinced that from his knowledge of that officer, that examination would only redound to his credit.

Mr. HOA had a few remarks to make, to develope the course he took of the subject under consideration. With reference to the first gentleman who spoke upon the resolution, that the report had not yet been committed to this body, he did not think it material, inasmuch as that report had been presented to the House of Representatives, and was known to be favorable, and would be placed before us so soon as the copy could be made, as regarded the second ground, as to the necessity of having the answers to the interrogatories that were propounded, before proceeding to the election, under the contingency of another person being selected to fill the office, it was alone requisite to reflect that the statute regulated for werrgement ones & would appear from the records themselves; and that, moreover, the Treasurer was not involved in their inquiries. To obtain them prior to the election, it would be indispensable to delay it, at least, thirty days. Time ground was clearly insufficient. But by regarding the third ground, the position taken by the Senator from Livingston, (Mr. DAWSON,) as conclusive and imperative, and he was therefore in favor of *deferring* action upon the resolution for the present.

Mr. WAGGAMAN withdrew his motion to take up the resolution.

Mr. [illegible], agreeably to previous notice, introduced an act to amend the charter of the Merchants' Insurance Company, which being read for the first time, the rules were dispensed with, and it was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. DOWNS moved that this bill be printed. It was important, inasmuch as it affected several interests.

Mr. HOA explained the object of the amendment.—The capital of the company was fixed at one million, and it was found expedient to reduce it to three hundred thousand dollars. If the Senator from Ouachita, (Mr. DAWSON,) desired the bill to be printed, he (Mr. HOA,) had no objection.

Mr. DOWNS remarked, that his only motive for moving the printing of the bill, was to ascertain that the proposed modification did not conflict with the policies of Insurance already issued.

Mr. HOA said that this was provided for.

Mr. DOWNS withdrew his proposition and the bill was passed.

Mr. STARROW presented a petition from James Donlap, Judge of the Parish of Concordia, asking to be paid for extra services rendered by him to the State.

Mr. [illegible] said that it was in the recollection of several Senators, that he had presented an amendment to a bill before the Senate last year, providing compensation for similar services rendered by Judge Dawson; and that the Judges of the parishes of Carroll, Madison and Concordia were included. He had withdrawn that amendment at the earnest request of the members who were interested in the passage of the bill. He was convinced that those claims were just, and he took great pleasure in presenting the memorial that had just introduced, which was handed to him yesterday by Judge Donlap.

It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Special Order of the Day.

An act regulating the shipping of seamen.

Mr. [illegible] moved to amend the 1st section, by excluding from the operation of the bill, steamboats and vessels navigating upon the waters and within the jurisdiction of the State.

Mr. WALKER said, that this amendment did not satisfy the objections that presented themselves to his mind against the passage of the bill. He had serious doubts as to the expediency of such restrictions upon commerce. Did the bill require from the Captain of a vessel before any particular notary? The Senator from New Orleans, (Mr. HOA,) from his residence in a commercial city, was better able to judge of the wantsof such. As a community, and the necessity for the provision. He, however, did not see any petition in favor of the plan, nor did he know any thing that required such a system that has heretofore been established to be abolished.

Mr. HOA observed that there was a petition accompanying the bill, signed by a large number of citizens, merchants, shipping and ship owners.

Mr. WALKER re-smoth the petition referred to by the Senator was the one of last year. He repeated his desire for any thing to protect the [illegible] citizens. He was for allowing the parties interested to be unshackled—and not impose any further burthens on commerce.

Mr. DOWNS defended the bill, and contended that it was no restriction upon commerce.

The debate was continued by Messrs. DAWSON, BOSWORTH, WALKER, HOA and MORSE.

Mr. [illegible] withdrew the amendment to the bill.

Mr. HOA withdrew the amendment to the bill.

Mr. DOWNS moved to strike out so much of the bill as referred to white seamen, and confine it to negroes and persons of color, shipped as seamen, coasting trade.

Mr. DOWNS considered any such clause as perfectly useless. Evil disposed persons, who wished to kidnap and seduce them away, would not certainly apply to the law for the purpose of having the papers of the negroes made out by the notary, which would comply with the law, would not perpetrate the crime which it is proposed to obstruct.

Mr. DOWNS suggested, that a further consideration of this question would lead to more debate, and as it was important to proceed to other business, he should propose that it be laid upon the special order of the day for Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M., as a proposition previously under consideration.

Mr. [illegible] was relative to tuition and minors, curatores, executors and administrators of estates.

Mr. MORSE said, that he had introduced this bill he deemed some explanation from him to be necessary. The first section of it provides that all tutors of minors, by the father and mother, as well as other natural tutors, shall be bound to give security as in other cases of tutorships for the fidelity of their administration. That is to say, that the tutor shall not have the power to receive the property to respond for the trust him in favor of their minor children, they shall be obligated to give security for the faithful discharge of their trust. He declared any design to hamper unjustly the laws of the State, or that the present amendments were from and then impolitic, and without careful reflection. In his judgment, the law as it stood required no change; and in the course of the law, who had had any experience would dispute the fact, that minors were frequently exposed to the rapacity of tutors and were frequently sufferers to the [illegible] of their property. That natural tutors shall not be bound to furnish security, at the first blush appears to be reasonable enough. But if he scrutinize the matter a little closely, he shall see that it is productive of great detriment to the minor child. There is no disposition of [illegible] property lodged in the parish judge, in opposition of not [illegible] thinks proper, as in the case of dative testamentary executors and other tutors, to require security. It is a right which cannot be denied, although it be exercised apparent, that the father will squander the property and leave his child. Lest your case come under his (Mr. D.'s) observation, that has actually occurred, he would furnish the unfortunate results which were likely to occur from this defect in our jurisprudence. A large estate fell to some minors upon the death of their mother; and their father, who was insolvent, applied to be appointed as their natural tutor. Persuasion was resorted to by the family, to induce him to relinquish the design, as they had the apprehensions of his squandering their estate; but their efforts were unavailing and although the judge was perfectly convinced that he was deceiving the children, yet he was without any power to refuse, and to prevent the certain ruin of the minors, by the constitution. Where is the guarantee in such a case to the minor? But, suppose the inheritance fell to some [illegible] born even to the [illegible] of great [illegible] to appropriate it to his own purposes? Where, in response, the security is not much greater, they may be carried to Texas, and there sold, and the minor can find no redress. It is only in cases of actual [illegible] that the protection of the law can be invoked. Between the revenues from that [illegible] be squandered and [illegible] of the minor, he might be without a remedy. It can certainly be no hardship, to expect from a tutor who has the [illegible] of his entire property. Something assuredly should be done, when [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]