NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

"TRUTH IS INDEPENDENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

INTERESTING FROM TAMPICO.

A private letter addressed by a gentleman of Philadelphia to a merchant of this city, and dated the 28th December, has been politely placed in our possession. It contains an extract of the 27th December, from the office of the Tampico Telegraph, and communicates the intelligence that the blockade of that port is raised. It seems that on the afternoon of the 26th, two brigs and a corvette appeared off the bar of Tampico, and demanded a parley with the commander-in-chief, Urrea. The request was granted, and the next morning a French brig was met with an envoy from Admiral Baudin, bearing a communication to Urrea. The two brigs had been despatched on the 16th December, for the purpose of blockading Tampico, but as soon as Admiral Baudin learned the occurrences that had transpired in Mexico, viz.—the defeat of the government troops and the capture of Tampico by the federal army, he gave orders to the corvette to follow the brigs, and consequent that the blockade should not take place.

The communication addressed by admiral Baudin to the commander-in-chief, states, in general terms that he considers it his duty not to interfere in civil commotions; that he is no enemy to Mexico nor of the Mexicans; that he was sent thither by the French government with the best intention of conciliation and peace, but that these intentions had been frustrated by an odious faction, the sworn enemy of the prosperity of Mexico. The admiral justifies the resort to force, and the capture of San Juan de Ulloa, on account of the hypocrisy, bad faith and treacherous the present government. He declares that in his conduct throughout, he has manifested friendship rather than hostility to the true interests of Mexico; that he hospitably did wounded his brethren, liberated prisoners, respected the rights of citizens, and protected them so far as possible from insult and injury. He lavishes the strongest expressions of scorn and loathing upon the conduct of the government, denounces the falsehood of their furious appeals to the people, the cruelty of their edict of expulsion, and the persecution of foreigners. He declares such a government unworthy of civilization and of the generous nation which has given it power, and rejoices at the proclamation of the federal constitution. He concludes by renewing the assurances of his friendship for Mexico, adding, that no sooner had he taken possession of San Juan de Ulloa, than he sent back to France the greater portion of his squadron, only retaining a sufficient force to blockade the port.

We have condensed in a few lines this public document, which fills three closely printed columns of the *Telegraphe*. Its tone throughout is precisely such as we have stated. The history of the hour in which it arrived, prevents us from translating it in full; and our desire to submit its contents to our readers has induced us to make an abstract, rather than delay its publication.

The U. S. sloop of war Erie, from Sacrafice, 19th December, and Tampico 20th of same month, touched at S. W. Pass, on the 8th inst., bound to Pensacola. She does not bring news from Vera Cruz as she left our several days after the Spanish schooner Diego, arrived at this port some days since.

It is reported that American vessels are allowed to enter the port of Vera Cruz, but not to discharge their cargoes.

The schooner Lone, from which some anxiety has been felt by individuals in this city, has arrived at Tampico.

There are only nine express mails due at this particular moment. Of course, our democratic friends will say, the administration is not to blame, and the head of the post-office department is as immaculate as innocence itself.

A legislature yesterday nothing of any consequence was accomplished. A discussion arose in the senate respecting the precise duties of reporter to that body, and whether he was bound to publish his reports in the State Gazette alone. The senate decided that he was at office to send his reports to the state paper but that he possessed the privilege of giving any other paper the benefit of his labors.

The following is a copy of the act now pending in the house of representatives, relieving the banks from any suspension of forbearance from the responsibility of specie payments.

An act relieving the banks of the state of Louisiana from the penalty of forfeiture of their charters, in case such forbearance exists, from the act of suspending the payment of their obligations in specie.

Whereas in the session of May 1837, the banks throughout the United States were compelled to suspend the payment of their obligations in specie, and among those the banks of this state; and whereas such suspension of payments was the result of a general derangement of the monetary system of the country, growing out of measures for which the banks of the state of Louisiana were not responsible, and whereas the banks of this state have since resumed the payment of their obligations in specie, in order to remove all doubt, if there be any, with regard to the legal existence of said banks,

Be it therefore enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That all the banks of the state of Louisiana are hereby declared to be reinstated in all the powers, rights and privileges, conferred upon them by their respective charters, notwithstanding any forfeiture thereof, if any such forfeiture should have been incurred in consequence of their having suspended in a time the payment of their obligations in specie.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POLYGLOTT BIBLE.—This edition of the Holy Scriptures is the most splendid literary curiosity we have ever beheld. It contains a version of the old and new testaments in eight different languages: viz—the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, Spanish, Italian and German—printed in a quarto form on exceedingly rich and beautiful paper, every leaf having one chapter in each of the above mentioned tongues. Annexed to this aggregate of ancient and modern learning is a translation of the Bible, couched in some singular and unknown character, that completely baffles our philology—probably the Syriac, or written Chaldaic. The whole is gorgeously bound, and the typographical execution is unique for beauty and clearness. We recommend this superb work to general attention—to the curious in the erudition of the living and dead languages—it will be found particularly varied and attractive. We have seen nothing to compare with it in the value of the material employed and the elaborateness and excellence of its arrangement.

THE ONLY DAUGHTER.—This is the production of a young lad, we think, a highly gifted female writer. As a purely domestic tale, unblemished by those exciting incidents that give a species of artificial interest to the romantic fictions of the day, it presents substantial claims to admiration and encomium. The preface justly remarks that the story deals in feeling rather than in incident, and it treats nearly a thousand of the better and brighter traits in human nature, forsaking those high wrought descriptions of unnatural vil lany that figure so copiously in the exaggerated conceptions, styled by courtesy "Tales of Passion." Faults it no doubt possesses—many of them may, however, be characterised as *pur mitiées*, innoparable from the style of a youthful and somewhat unschooled imagination.—But we are much mistaken if upon perusal, the public discover not enough of sterling ore to compensate for the dross and tinsel in which it may be enveloped.

MARY RAYMOND AND OTHER TALES.—In these delightful volumes, Mrs. Gore, always clever, always full of pathetic instruction, has in some measure departed from her usual style. The semi-serious, semi-satirical sketches of society, in which her genius is wont to display its powers, have been thrown aside, and the talented authoress wanders, throughout the present production, in the fertile regions of invention, and dips her pen somewhat deeply into the fountains of romance. Some of them stories are exquisitely beautiful—others team with variety of incident and versatility of talent; all will be read with the eager interest that attaches to the writings of this delightful novelist.—We regard Mrs. Gore's literary claims as of the highest order—perhaps second to those of no living female author, saving and excepting only admirable—inimitable Miss Edgeworth—*claim a remarkable women*. If we may select from among these tales one or two of great intrinsic excellence, we should cite the Hair Market at Evreux, the Tarantula, and Napoleon Fontainebleau. We need not commend these works to general perusal—the well merited popularity of the author will ensure for them the attention both of fashionable readers, and of those who estimate intellectement by some more valued and correct criterion than the false and fickle standard of fashion.

FOUR TRANS IN PATERNOSTER.—The tiffs and subjects of this book are of thoroughness sufficient to recommend it an enlarged circle of readers. The country, people, government and sales of which it treats are perhaps less known than any portion of the civilized world. The writer, Mr. Robertson, is the second English man who ever visited Paraguay and the first who has written professedly on this interesting region. The peculiar customs of a nation living under one of the most delicious climates in nature, isolated by their habits and laws from the rest of mankind, and subject for years to the despotic sway of that extraordinary man Dr Francia, furnish a theme for him who has been fortunate enough to obtain by personal residence abundant materials for an historical and descriptive work, which from its entire novelty is calculated to command public attention. The author of these volumes has accomplished an enterprise of no ordinary magnitude in a manner highly creditable to his industry, research and taste. His arrangement is judicious, commencing by a few introductory chapters in which he is rapidly sketched an outline of the revolution in South America, the declaration of independence in the revolted states, and a brief description of their civil and military policy. A parallel between Paraguay and the other political divisions of South America is drawn, and thence by a natural transition the author proceeds to the fascinating topic—the journey to Paraguay, the biography of Dr. Francia, a most graphic and interesting view of the manners and customs of the people under his rule, and various matters connected with the subject, which will amply reward perusal. We cannot, at this moment, bestow more space upon an examination of this agreeable production, which supplies a blank long unfilled in historical literature. We shall, however, take an early opportunity to present our readers with a fuller sketch of it.

The foregoing works may be found at Benton, Freeman, Steel & Co. Camp street.

THEATRICAL

ST CHARLES.—The spacious temple was crowded on Thursday evening from pit to gallery. The sons of Hibernia mustered strongly, to welcome their favorite Larkin, while there was a goodly sprinkling of native citizens equally disposed to enjoy the Hibernian oddities and genuine Irish feeling of Rory O'Moore. The boxes displayed a brilliant assemblage of ladies, and the St. Charles took it as this magnificent theatre always appears which well suits—that is, *gorgeous*.

Mr Larkin's appearance was greeted with immense applause, and whether encouraged by the fullness of the audience, or determined to show how well he could act, we know not, but we feel bound to declare that he impersonated the character admirably. The mixture of conciality, deep and ardent emotion and whimsical train of thought that author up the nature of the faithful Rory, was delineated by Mr Larkin with great freshness, spirit and vigor. We have never seen the part better played. The only defect apparent, was in not sufficiently elevating his voice. The tremulous area with the sound must traverse, ere the performer should take a pretty high pitch, if he wishes to be distinctly heard: Mr. Larkin has certainly every reason to be proud of his complimentary benefit. In a pecuniary point of view, it has given him substantial tokens of public estimation, while it may be regarded, in the number and respectability of the assembly, as an ample guarantee of the respect and esteem in which, as a man, he is held.

CAMP.—We entered the Camp for a few moments on the same evening, and perceived to our unspeakable amusement that Mr. Marble's call upon his Yankee friends had been responded to as warmly and enthusiastically as that of Mr. Larkin upon his countrymen. In plain English, the house was crammed. We only witnessed a part of the performance, and we must acknowledge that Mr Marble took us by surprise, for although we have long thought him unsurpassed in his personations of the dotted country, it never struck us that he had any legitimate claim to wear the buskin of tragedy. Yet Mr Marble's Rolla was a very respectable affair: we should have imagined, if anything, the thing to be utterly impossible, inasmuch as the fire, air and whole appearance of the tragic debutant, seem the very antipodes of pathos and passion, and favor infinitely more of Momus than Melpomene.

☞ The proceeds of this evening are devoted by the liberal proprietors of the St. Charles, to the benefit of the Firemen's Charitable Association. We confidently wish them an overwhelming house.

We are gladly learn that KEAN TAYLOR will cash be here. This most exquisite actress and highly accomplished lady will attract thousands of votaries to whom her beautiful impersonations of character.

THE HARRISBURG AFFAIR.

Ninety-n members of Mr. Cunningham's house took their seats in the new organized lore-for-house on the morning of the 8th ult. Mr. Hopkins having resigned his seat as Speaker, was immediately re-elected. He received 57 votes, the others being scattering. It was expected that the resolution of the committees would come on, and that business would go on regularly. It was supposed that immediately after the reception of the governor's message, a joint resolution to adjourn for a fortnight would be adopted. The affair is, no doubt, to stay any excitement that may yet remain.

The Harrisburg Telegraph states that Mr. Lewis Smith, from the county of Philadelphia, is lying dangerously ill from the effects of an assault committed on him by a gang of ruffians. He had been subpoenaed as a witness in the contested election, by Mr. Hamer. It is said he possessed important information relative to the fraud committed. As soon as his arrival was known, a gang of the bullies that were foremost in mobbing out the senate and house of representatives, gathered him, knocked him down, kicked and bruised him, until he was left for dead. He was removed in a state of insensibility, and at the last dates his life was despaired of.

GENERAL CASS.

When Samuel Swartwout was accustomed to be a defaulter for more than a million of dollars, the public had a right to hope that villany had attained its climax, as respects both the chronicleness of its achievements and the official dignity of its victories. The great majority of defalcations had been confined to petty larceny sub-treasurers and small dealers in the post office line. The money obtained, though amounting to millions, was principally taken in minor sums, except when some land office received which gave a little brilliancy to the catalogue by a performance of some. Although the frequency of these peculiarities had convinced many of the supporters of the administration, of the want of honesty and efficiency in the chiefs of the departments, few were prepared for the unprecedented, that the collector of the port in which roughly is of the revenue of the United States is arrested on a charge of the peculiarities. What now will any one, when it is ascertained that genius has been sinking in the profuse of loyalty lost—that odd of experienced's advisers—a cabinet minister is also a defaulter.

CAPTAIN TAPPAN.—The Courier of last evening contradicts the statement made in the Bee, as to the odious principles of senator Tappan, and gravely charges upon the impudence of contemporary unbiased citizens with that disgraceful transition. We believe it is assure the Courier, that our statement was not made without the most precise information on the subject. We had not only the authority of "a citizen of Ohio," but of *many citizens of Ohio*, for what we said.

We concur fully in the suggestions of the following circular, as to the importance of having an American paper established in London, and we think it more important, that south than to any other position of the union. Such a paper might do much in explaining the spirit and character of our political institutions, and dissipating the prejudices which exist in relation to them. Unfortunately for the amity and good understanding of the two countries, many Americans have been most active in England, in circulating false ideas concerning us. Such, for instance, as Garrigh Thompson and other whiggeldis who have taken tours of detraction and slander against their own country, through every portion of Great Britain. The person sent to be the projector of the scheme, and whilst whose editorial paper is to be conducted, is a man of experience and ability, and attached to southern interests. In a mercantile point of view much might be expected from such a journal. The plan and purposes of the enterprise are feasible.—

It is believed to be universally conceded on this side of the Atlantic, that America and its institutions, social and political, are not fairly estimated by foreigners, and that this want of proper appreciation arises from the entire ignorance which prevails abroad in regard to them. Did the effect of this state of things only extend to the social and political systems of the country, the evil would be secondary in its character and scarcely worthy of notice, but unfortunately they mingle themselves in its business relations with Europe, and thus produce much serious mischief. With a view to the correction of this evil, and to bring about, as far as may be practicable, a more understanding and better feeling, it is proposed to establish in the city of London, a newspaper, the primary object of which will be the diffusion of useful and accurate knowledge in regard to the political institutions of the United States, the literature and habits of their citizens, the vegetable and mineral productions of their soil, the importance and extent of their internal improvements, and, consequently, the real worth of the securities of the different public works are the foundation. In carrying out this plan, it is not intended to take any participation in partisan politics, on either side of the Atlantic. Will be studiously avoided, while such a course will be pursued as regard to British institutions, as may be best calculated to produce conciliation and good feeling. With reference to American securities, especial pains will be taken to present such facts, in a manner as situated from, as will procure for them the consideration to which they are justly entitled, without respect to any private or partisan object, but in such a manner as to promote the general welfare. At present, for instance, when an American stock or security is offered in the London market, all information concerning it must be received by the capitalist through what he estimates an interpreter, and is regarded with a corresponding degree of distrust, and consequent depreciation of its value. If this evil, or the communicated through a better mental channel, and upon the basis of specific aim, no such distrust would be created, and the scrip would bring its real value, particularly if the information were contained by official *data* and well authenticated proofs. In such a case, the mind of the buyer would be prepared beforehand, and he would unhesitatingly set upon knowledge received from a source not liable to the imputation of improper bias.

Such being the nature of the undertaking, it becomes proper to make some allusion to the sources whence it is expected, perhaps may reasonably be anticipated. In the first place, there is no probable that British and other foreign politicians, without distinction of parties, will be eager to acquire knowledge respecting the practical operation of an experiment in government to which they look for precedents in what by some is regarded as the perfection of popular sovereignty. We have already assurances from the most prominent leaders, and moneyed people throughout the country, will be anxious to become acquainted, in detail, with the concerns of a part of the world, the growth of which is regarded by others as almost unprecedented for rapidity, and which greater rate than they can possibly account for, without collusion, and particular aid. Will doubtless be led to obtain an accurate insight of the prosperous in the United States, which they have not approached, and of the capacity of which, they have some misgivings, and of the capacity of which depends their stability. Lastly, the intelligent of persons abroad, who feel relations have originated in this country, will naturally be desirous to obtain an acquaintance with the social, civil, and political institutions of the section of the union in which they reside. And to those the multitudes who have emigrated to the shores of Columbia, who principally takes in minor works, except when some land office received which gave a little brilliancy to the catalogue by a performance of some. Although the frequency of these peculiarities had convinced many of the supporters of the administration, of the want of honesty and efficiency in the chiefs of the departments, few were prepared for the unprecedented, that the collector of the port in which roughly is of the revenue of the United States is arrested on a charge of the peculiarities. What now will any one, when it is ascertained that genius has been sinking in the profuse of loyalty lost—that odd of experienced's advisers—a cabinet minister is also a defaulter.

To the Editors of the Bee,—

I perceive that I am charged in the police report of the 6th with being the keeper of a cabaret, the 7th with having been fined $20 for keeping open house after prohibited hours. I am not the keeper of a cabaret, nor was I fined $20 as stated.

CHAS. MILLS.

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Recorder—Charles Gelpin, from 12th to 11th Jan. 1839.

George Whiting, for having installed the guilty, fined $5.

Wm T Thompson, driver of thing 728, for having passed over the Levee, fined $5.

Joseph Gillen, for having installed merchandise up the Levee, fined $10.

James McDonald, for having installed merchandise on the Levee, without license, fined $15.

Isaac Knight, his horse having been found stationed on the Levee, without license, fined $15.

Thomas Mercer, his cabman being discovered stationed in St Louis street, fined $5.

John, slave, found at an improper hour in the street, sent to the police jail.

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