NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 61 Chartres street.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FOR
APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,
WITH THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

Directors of the Union Bank.

S. B. Mitchell, J. Bernudez,
C. Adams, Jr. L. A. Dumas,
G. Provot.

MOBOCRACY.

"The communication of our Attakapas correspondent will be found an interesting and well reasoned paper. We do not concur, however, with Burrigus, in thinking that the moral destitution of the officers in the general government has not produced in a great measure the evils complained of. And consequently we differ from him in supposing that the remedy for them does not exist in the change of our national rulers. It was declared by Thomas H. Benton, long before the great humbugger bent his neck to the yoke of party, " that if general Jackson were elected president, the legislators would have to make laws with knives and pistols in their belts." Gen. Jackson has been made president and the representatives of the people have been turned out of their halls of legislation by an armed force, and in one instance a member has been assassinated by the speaker in open session of the house of representatives.

The impunity with which the most glaring outrages have been committed upon the constitution and laws by executive officers, the assaults which the official papers have made upon the judiciary, the senate, the navy, and the factious combinations which have been made against the dignity and independence of the state legislatures, have all conspired to weaken the general respect for, and dull the moral sense of the mass to, the obligations of order and morality.

These things of themselves were sufficient to produce a disregard of legal restraint. But when we connect with them the fact, that the most insolent and shameless frauds have been perpetrated with the connivance of the cabinet, and the felons countenanced and supported by the heads of departments, we have a solution of the causes to which the degeneracy of the times may be attributed.

Contemplate for a moment the enormous patronage of the executive. See what an army of subordinates are dependent upon the breath of power for bread, and reflect that those subordinates hold their offices by the tenor of a sausage, which would have disgraced the feudal ages. They are scattered through every village, hamlet, and town in the Union. They are found at every cross road and country tavern, ready to uphold their masters in every act of usurpation, or villainy they may commit, justifying encroachments upon the privileges of co-ordinate departments. Joining in the hue and cry, when any object of royal displeasure is to be run down, and proclaiming the immaculacy of power and convictal tie-salters. There are it is true, some honorable exceptions amongst the subordinate office-holders, but take them in mass, their great and paramount duty seems to be to imitate, reflect, and make fashionable the vices of their superiors. They have to a great extent succeeded, and every day rapine, assassination and mobs are becoming more and more objects of familiarity and defence.

To eradicate these great and growing evils, the remedy should be applied to the cause. Purify the sources of public honor, and the streams that flow from them will be unpolluted. Place men of capability, talents, and integrity at the head of the government, and there will be no excuse for crime in the example of your rulers. But whilst the present incumbents are allowed to disgrace the administration of the nation's government, the festering corruptions at Washington will taint the moral atmosphere of the whole land, and the manners and habits of society become more debauched and licentious.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Among other subjects of astonishment to which many circumstances pertaining to our country constantly give rise, not the least surprising is the prodigious ratio of increase which characterizes the population of the Union. Much of this augmentation is undoubtedly derived from the progress of immigration, the multitudes that overgrow the lands of the old world, annually throw off a part of their disproportionate population, which naturally and necessarily seeks for a country abounding in space, and affording accommodation, without cramping thousands within contracted limits. Add to this, the myriads that wander to our shores from the despotism and oppression of other governments—men who sigh for liberty of thought and independence of action, and who look to America as the great exemplar of that axiom of freedom that "all men are born free and equal." Immigration, therefore, from whatever cause it may arise, is a conspicuous and important agent in the increase of the number of our inhabitants. But the most influential source of increase, is beyond all doubt, the early marriages which arise from the facility with which the means of subsistence may be obtained, which, in its turn, originates, in the incentives to industry and the certain recompence of labor presented under the liberal aspect of free institutions in a country endowed to prodigality with nature's most bounteous gifts.

The census of 1840, which is not far distant, will demonstrate the progress of population for the last ten years in a country where enterprise and merit are never unprofitably exerted, where a government of equal laws and liberal dispensations invites the vassal of despotism to taste the pure air of liberty, and where the consciousness of living in no servile subjection to the caprices of an absolute sovereign, renders the citizen willing and eager to perpetuate the blessings and comforts of social and domestic life. In an ingenuating article on the subject which we find in a review which whatever be its political character, is distinguished by literary merit, it is stated that with regard to the probable result of the approaching census, as far as regards the mere enumeration of the population, it will not probably fall short of SEVENTEEN MILLIONS AND A HALF. In 1830, the census gave 12,866,920; consequently within ten years, the increase will have been very nearly five millions. From calculations made with considerable precision, it appears that from 1790 to the period of the last enumeration, the increase has averaged about 34 per cent for every ten years—a ratio that will exceed ten fold the propotionate avg mentation in the population of European countries.

The reviewer traces the probable increase in the United States for the coming century, assuming 30 per cent. as the minimum ratio of increase. According to the data furnished by preceding observation, in

1850	the population will be about	22,000,000
1860	" "	28,000,000
1870	" "	37,000,000
1880	" "	48,000,000
1890	" "	62,000,000
1900	" "	81,000,000
1910	" "	105,000,000
1920	" "	137,000,000
1930	" "	178,000,000
1940	" "	231,000,000

Adducing the durability of our government, and that for the coming century no unnatural and unexpected cause shall interrupt the progress of increase, and in all human probability the correctness of the above calculations will be entirely borne out by facts. In the language of the reviewer, " the imagination is overwhelmed that would attempt to realize an idea of this glorious anticipation. And yet the child has already opened its eyes to the light, that is in all probability destined to close them upon the magnificent spectacle of upwards of *two hundred and fifty millions* of inhabitants from ocean to ocean, overshadowed by the waving of the stripes and stars!" It is indeed incalculably prodigious; and when we remember that our institutions contain within themselves the elements of continued existence, that we are most probably destined to an unlimited epoch of duration,—that our resources of soil, climate, and productions are boundless, that the natural benefits conferred sparingly on other countries, have been lavished unceasingly on our own, we may with perfect safety forestall the silent march of centuries, and indulge in wonder-working anticipations of the hundreds of millions that will some three ages hence fill the prairie and the forest from Maine to the Pacific, and cover with a dense population places yet unvisited by civilized man.

☞ The New York locofoco press boastingly proffers their party an administration victory in the charter elections which take place in April next. Just let us remember, that at the late contest, they were beaten in the city some fifteen hundred votes, on an occasion when the desperate struggles of their subsidized mynmidons left not a single measure unadopted which might conduce to the achievement of a locofoco triumph. Let us recall the fact, that since the month of November, the peculations & Sweartwent and Price have been made public. Is it likely that if when the honest friends of the administration had not yet been disgusted and weaned from their predilection, by these expositions of official corruption, their utmost efforts failed to avert an ignominious and signal defeat, how that the party has necessarily lost the influence and support of nine tenths of the respectable and worthy, is it likely, we ask, that all their engines of power will secure their success? We think not, we know that the whigs of New York have only to put forth their strength and win the day and we believe they will do it. The epoch of this Regency suicide, under the specious name of democracy, is at an end. Its decline is felt in every village and hamlet in the empire state, in the city itself, it has become so utterly prostrate, that the slightest exertions of the whigs will more than double the majority by which they effected their recent victory.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of a weekly newspaper, to be called the *Standard*, to be published in the town of Monroe (La.), by A. Marks, the present proprietor of the " Pioneer" Press. It is to be devoted to the advocacy and diffusion of whig principles, and will support HENRY CLAY for the next president, as their ablest and most efficient defender. The first number of the *Standard* will be issued the third Friday in February, on a royal sheet. The terms are $4 per annum, payable in advance; or $5 at the end of the year.

We wish the editor ample success. He cannot labor in a better cause than the moral regeneration of our government.

MR. MACKENZIE (son of the late sir James Mackintosh) has returned to America, and has taken up his residence in Washington, in the capacity of attaché to the British legation in the United States.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

We are especial admirers of this masterly drama. Like all of Massinger's productions, it exhibits immense strength of character, great unity of design, variety of incident all tending to a catastrophe, language, singular at once for its vigor and simplicity, close attention to the development of passion, and almost total neglect of traps and metaphor. The personages are not vaguely individual—they stand out in bold and prominent relief, each marked by the conspicuous predominance of some peculiar trait. The remorseless villany of Overreach, the supple cunningness, and vindictive cunning of Marall, the all-absorbing, selfish gluttony of Greedy—the unconquerable spirit of Wellborn clinging to his small rags and beggary—even the pride of gastronomic perfection in Furnace, are all distinct, breathing realities, maintained with extraordinary fidelity and befitting, and conferring upon every character its own particular and striking interests. We are sorry that, with this solitary exception, the plays of old Massinger should be suffered to moulder in the obscurity and oblivion that attend so many rare and rare works of the dramatists who flourished immediately after the days of Shakspeare. Their merits and peculiarities have been faintly and feebly imitated by Knowles and others who have learned to appreciate them; and those copies, too often flat and unlifelike, with nothing of the original about them save their quaintness, receive the applauses of the many, while the great masters of the art are thoughtless forgotten or neglected. The productions of Ford, Massinger and Ben Johnson are as far above the puny conceptions of some of the pigmy dramatic potentates of the day, as Shakspeare's works are superior to the miserable abortions sometimes presented to the people of Paris, and stuffed by courtesy, French translations.

Mr Booth was better—considerably better, as Overreach than as Richard. He was not quite so dull, torpid and lifeless—he did something more than simply read his part—and yet he fell incoccievably short of the just expectations of those, who have seen him enact the part, as none other may dream of doing.—During the first three acts he went on, automaton like, repeating the language of his character with a monotony of tone and absence of inspiration that made us fear lest he should continue thus throughout, and completely destroy the well-earned reputation he had acquired as the impersonator of the personification of knavery, boldness and pride.

But at the commencement of the fourth act, he aroused without effort to discard a sterility of his former fullness. Passion began to light up his eye—that eye which, in the energy of overwhelming and opposite emotion, absolutely glares with supernatural brightness—his lips began to quiver, his voice to fade, and the muscles of his countenance to play with changeful and convulsive expression. The excitement of the character was evidently producing its wonted effect and as he uttered the language of suppressed passion in the deep emphatic tones of his sonorous voice, he became the living representative of the ideal conception of Massinger's genius, and entranced the audience in the spell of breathless and undivided attention.

In the fifth act, where wickedness reaching its acme finds its deep laid and subtle designs fooled and foiled through the simple contrivances of two innocent and guileless lovers, and the low craft of a disappointed dependent, Mr. Booth, though retaining a portion of his energy pent up and confined, displayed sufficient of that wonderful store of power and originality, to astonish and delight all who witnessed the performance. The final eager and fearful impatience and suspicion of fraud, the scorn of Wellborn's threats, the blank look of speechless horror and amazement, upon finding the writing erased from the parchment, the furious maniac ravings of the proud, baffled, deceived and despairing old man, the gaze of impotent but rankling malice and hatred towards all who had combined to circumvent his plots—the sudden paralysis of physical force, and appearance of utter hopelessness and prostration, when the remembrance of some " undone widow," or weeping orphan withers his sinews and glues his sword to its scabbard, were all delineated with thrilling fidelity and power, and called down the long and loud applause of an audience, not numerous but select and discriminating. Mr Booth is evidently awakening, and we question not but that he will soon prove to the lovers of fine acting, that his powers are yet undiminished, and that custom has not staled his " infinite variety."

☞ Would it be too much a courtesy to ask the managers of the theatres—the St. Charles and Lafayette—to reserve a convenient box or parquette, for those connected with the city press, who have scenes to the theatre. On the night of a crowded house, as has been frequently the case since the engagement of Miss Fanny Ellsler, Forrest and Booth, they are generally debarred from witnessing the performance. Their other duties will not permit them to go to the theatre an hour before the curtain rises; we therefore think that such an arrangement as we suggest, should be made by the management.—*Louisiana Advertiser.*

The remarks of our contemporary should receive the hearty concurrence of *every member of the* play-house confraternity. The allotment of a box, or a parquette seat to the gentlemen attached to the press, is a piece of courtesy invariably extended to them elsewhere. In New Orleans alone are they subject to the chance of obtaining a place; a meagre one, if we reflect, that their duties keep them from the theatre until comparatively an advanced hour, and that the same interest which attends them, draws together a large crowd, by which all the seats in the house are generally occupied. The managers of theatres have no legitimate claim upon the editors of newspapers for histrionic criticism, if they thus "palter with us in a double sense"—giving us the privilege of entrance, but compelling us to depend upon the favors of fortune and our own perseverance, for the opportunity of fairly judging of dramatic merit. Nor can they justifiably look for it, as it is impossible to deliver a correct opinion respecting a performance, unless it be witnessed, which on occasion strike the first nights of distinguished actors, we take to be clearly impracticable. We therefore second our neighbor's suggestion and trust that it may meet with due consideration from the courtesy of the managers.

CAUTION.

A commission merchant of high standing exhibited to us a letter which had evidently been abstracted from the table of one of the steamboats and opened. The letter enclosed two other letters, and consequently had the appearance of containing money, which tempted some one to take it, who upon finding it to cover papers of little value to him, resealed with care, and deposited it in the post-office. There can not be a doubt that if the letter had contained money, it never would have reached its destination. The custom of exposing letters addressed to commission merchants upon the table of the cabin of our steamboats, is very censurable. Double letters should never be so exposed, as any one can take them away. In the instance alluded to, had there been a remittance of money in the letter, the officers of the boat would have been placed in an unpleasant predicament.

If then the evil is not to be ascribed to particular men or measures, but is only the evidence of a diseased state of the public mind, how can we reform it? Is the press, the enlightened palladium of liberty, seek ing, for party views, to ascribe the disease to wrong causes. Devote more time to the public morals, instead of venting abuse on the administration, the abolitionist, the government, or the sub-treasury.

Call crimes by their proper names. Endeavor not to soften the horror with which assassination should be viewed. Arouse the public to a sense of shame in permitting criminals to move respected in society.—Oppose the already too powerful and increasing force of mob law. Cry aloud and spare not, and if the press cannot eradicate the evil it can at least prevent its augmenting. But you cannot fail. There is a perception of moral truth in the American people, which, directed to any subject cannot fail to distinguish the right, and seeing the right they will the right pursue. RAMONA.

☞ There is a flourishing little village named Port Caddo, situated exactly on the boundary line between Texas and Louisiana. The Caddo Free Press observes—" It will be the depôt for planters in the northeastern section of this parish, and transact much of the business of eastern Texas. A year ago there was but one settler, now it numbers a population of several hundred, which is daily augmenting."

MISSOURI.—The Missouri legislature has appropriated $150,000 for paying the militia of the state for the expedition against the Mormons.

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK.—In the city, there are twenty-nine daily and semi-weekly: twenty-six weekly; three semi-monthly: seventeen monthly, including foreign reprints. In other places, out of the city, there are two hundred and five of all kinds. In the whole state there being 284, of which 190 are political, and the remainder literary, philosophical, religious, philanthropic and neutral.

THE ROYAL WILLIAM was spoken on the 17th inst. by Captain Waite, of the packet ship England, in lat. 40 11. long 68, out one day—the sea very smooth at the time.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Bunker-ranger, Burnham, Baltimore, Whitridge & co.
Ship Charlotte, Nash, Pensacola, master.
Schr Rio, Kirby, Pensacola, master.
Steamer Lady of the Lake, Griffin, Mobile, master.

ARRIVED.

Fr steam ship of war Meteore, Barbotan, Sottenmoulen, de Vera Cruz, via Havana.
U. S. G. overnment packet schr. Woodbury, Nicholas, fm Vera Cruz.

ARRIVED.

Ship Star of Peace, Bates, from the Passes—towed in on ship Edwin, and brig Atlantic, towed in with her; Wm Hovey, Selkirk Heyward Gee, Arnold; Let the N E Bar on the 6th inst 12 ft 6 in; Balize 6 ft 6 in; Bar reported in sight in the offing; ships Susannah, Simmons, from Liverpool; Kate Majestat, Sawyer, Jaspar and two small vessels, names unknown, in the river.
Brig Mary, Sherry, Rouen, 15 days from Philadelphia, to J. D. Denegre.
Brig Cora Ann, Lewis, from St. Marks, to master.
Schr Hero, Stone, via Pilot Town, 6th inst. 24 hours, to W. Zacharie & co.
Steamboat Yorkstreet, Dalman, from Matchitoches.
Steamboat Washington, Steer, Red river.
Steamboat Norfolk, Smith, from Louisville.
Steamboat Natchez, Bateman, Baldwin from Louisville.
Steamboat New Albany, Rodgers, from Louisville.
Steamboat Levant, Lobegeot, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Baton Rouge, Tullis, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Tasso, Latham, from Matchitoches.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer New Albany left Louisville 5th, ult.: 7 feet water in the Ohio; Alliance left Louisville 2nd inst. 7 feet water; Wm Penn, at Beechcreek, Neckbound as diamond in pin; short account of Pittsburgh.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Natchez—Capt. R. Walker, U. S. army; S. J. Hale, Mrs. Hale, Miss Hale, N. C. M'Crae, Col. Montgomery, Pinard, Owen, Sidney, G. Walker, Theaphler, Dr Hunt, Wertheimer, Montgomery, Laurie, R. S. Smith, G. S. Smith, C. A. Bullard, J. J. Watson and Pastrell.
Per steamboat Mediterranean—Mrs Kingsbury, Mrs Fassit, H. M. Drake, Estell, M'Donald, M'Calester, W. Wanna, Rogers W. Rogers, T. H. Wilson, Mrs Drake, Miss Drake, Miss Drake, A. L. C. M'Cauley C. C. Locke, J. Beak, J. C. C. Babb, D. Baden, J. Bigler.
Per steamboat Washington—Meachne W. Pugh, G. W. Chrisholm P. H. Burwick, Hivers, Rhodes, Misses Rodes, M. Legg, Vibbert, Smith, C. Schmidt, D. Dixon, W. Beagle, J. Cooper, Gobolt, A. Rickett, E. R. Scott, J. Gayle, Read, F. Bryant, R. L. Lathan, J. Travis, Mrs Sallis, L. Guillot, A. Collins T. Leblanc, L. Rebrel, L. Vidal and Mrs Patterson, G. W. Chrisholm.
Per steamboat Tasso—H. Hart, G. Talbot, Dennell, B. Royster, Phillips, S. Pendergast, M. Parsanger, S. Rose.
Per steamboat Norfolk—W. Wright, Mrs Wright, H. F. M'Leod, Wm Fadkin, P. L. Cormon, Hampton, Browning, M. P. Parvell, R. Bridge, J. Frelt, A. M. Johnson, R. Bridge, Fuller, Mrs Fuller, Mrs Bridge, Mrs Frelt, J. Bridge, J. Graf, W. Harding, Mrs Martin, D. K Torrey, S. Leonard, L. and Z. Lesieur, and 37 on deck.
Per steamboat Levant—A. Woodward and J. Hulse, F. D. Newcomb, F. R. James, M. Cochrane, A. Rogers, Alexander Labrousade, Mrs Labrousade, A. Canady, C. Weber, J. Wall, C. Hulse.
Per steamboat Baton Rouge—Marie, Carolina, and Rosalie Mason, S. Richardson, J. D. Pesta and lady, Dr. Bingey, P. Dufresne, Mrs Dufresne, Mrs Vaughan, Mrs Bingey, Mrs Richardson, S. Ford, captain; J. Robichon, T. Rowan, Mrs Rowan, Mrs Lacey, C. C. Stewart, S. Landry, S. L. Payne, J. G. Bennett, Gallagher, Compton.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Baltimore—Per brig Pennsylvania—20,280 gals molasses, 4 cascos do—Per schr Charlotte—11 hhds sugar, 12 Bbls pork, 270 sacks corn, and sundry lots sugar, molasses, tobacco, domestics, &c.
Pensacola—Per schr Rose—20 bbls navy bread, small lots sugar, beef, pork, lard, tobacco, soap, flour, spirits, bacon, domestics, pocket, &c. &c.
Mobile—Per steamer Lady of the Lake—92 hhds sugar, 230 bbls molasses, 3 bales coffee, 1 do feathers, 1 do skins, 13 tons mahogany, 400 half boxes glass, 30 casks shot, 5 do lamb peltries, 1 box hides and sundries.

IMPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per brig Wm. Henry—loc sundries, 8 bbls. ale, porter, liquor, coffee, nails, cider, steel, carts, and hickory and other axles.
Tobacco—Per schr Hero—2080 qrs. leaf tobacco, to order.
Mobile—Per schr Dr. Arnold—27 bales cotton, to J. W. Gilbert & co. and order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Steamboat Yorkstreet—Per steamer Velocipede—27 bales cotton, 10 do wool, 2 do hides, 50 do bacon, 1 do feathers, 1 do skins, 1 do furs, 1 do tobacco, 1 do sundries.
Lafayette—Per steamer Washington—25 hhds sugar, 80 do molasses, 2 do brandy, 1 do whiskey, 1 do tobacco, 1 do furs, 1 do feathers, 1 do skins, 1 do sundries.
Planter—Per steamer Alexander, McKinnon & Wright; 8 do A Bruslan & co; 12 do A Hulse, Gibbons & Hayward; 1 do Bates eaton, Hayward & co; 22 do J B Plaucbé & co; 42 do Wm Hyde & co; 4 do Gourdain & Benit; 4 do A Rivarde & co; 20 do do Bar & Bonnabel; 2 do Gilmore & Mitchell; 1 do Gaines & Daniels & Goodwin.
From the Coast—Per schr Orbit—181 barrels molasses, to order.
Louisville—Per steamboat Norfolk—111 kegs lard, to Lyon & Armitage; 3 do tobacco, P Bruntton & Bro; 118 bbls tanner, 24 bbls flour, owner on board; 32 bbls whiskey, 1 do tobacco, 77 pkgs bacon, 31 bbls pork, 67 coils rope, Army & Merrill.
Louisville—Per steamboat Yorkstreet—1 bale feathers, 1 do skins, 2 do furs, 2 casks hams, 76 kegs lard, J Dupuy; 1 do skins, Hawkins & Hall; sundries to C Parker; 12 bbls cotton, Bigelow & Co; 1 do do, Hall & Hall; 1 do do, Hall & Hall; 1 do do, Hall & Hall