NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLIT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
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"TRUTH IS IMPORTANT AND PUBLIC OPINION SOVEREIGN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

MR. CLAY'S GREAT SPEECH AGAINST ANNEXATION is published in a pamphlet form at the office of the BEE where it may be had on application.

NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

By a reference to a map of the country which this great improvement is intended to traverse, it will be seen that a vast extent of fertile lands will be made tributary to the commercial prosperity of New-Orleans, which have now very inconvenient channels to market. These lands are but partially cultivated in consequence of the expense attending the transportation of their products to commercial points, and the uncertainty of foreign supplies attendant upon a circuitous and difficult course of inter-communication. It is an error to suppose, that the projected road comes in conflict with the Mississippi river, for although the point intended to be reached (Nashville) has a water communication with New-Orleans, the intermediate space, for the most part, has none whatever, except by a burdensome land carriage to the banks of that stream, which in most instances, is of itself a greater tax on the commodities transported, than would be their transportation the entire distance to this city upon the road when completed. From the pass Manchac, the road penetrates a vast territory unconnected by any natural or artificial channel with this point, and which can never be advantageously cultivated until an outlet, such as the Nashville railroad, is constructed through it. Upon the completion of the road all the soil within striking distance of its line will be brought into active production, and immense sources of wealth opened to the enterprise and industry of the country. The cultivation of cotton is now almost wholly confined to bottom lands, upon the margin of navigable rivers.—These regions are less healthy than interior localities, but the cost of conveying cumbrous articles to the rivers in wagons is so great that planters are compelled to forego the advantage of health for that of a convenient and cheap access to market. To all that portion of country upon the line of road locked up by swamps and cut off from intercourse with points of traffic in consequence of the absence of roads and canals, the improvement in question, will be as a river, affording the same convenience and advantages as are now enjoyed by planters upon rivers, and offering a communication free from the chances that obstruct, and the dangers that attend the navigation of southern and western waters.

It would not be hazarding more than the experience of the owners of railroads and canals in other states warrants, to say that as far as the road may be completed, the last will be as thickly settled and as advantageously tilled, as are those upon the Mississippi. Moreover, the road will not as the Mississippi does, run between two impracticable swamps, and consequently lands at short distances from its track will be equally benefitted by constructing cheap roads connecting with the main stem.

Those lands which are not arable, through which the road will pass, are covered with a thick growth of valuable timber, which is becoming more and more a source of profitable traffic, and which is now as valuable as it were in the centre of the sands of Sahara.

These are considerations which should induce the state to look with an eye of favor upon the work, independently of any calculations as to the revenue to be derived from it. The enhancement of the value of the soil, the enlargement of its territory, to render districts of land available to the operations of agriculture and commerce is equivalent to an extension of its boundaries, and the increase in population, are objects of such vast moment, that the state should not pause in promoting them, from a contracted and parsimonious consideration of expense. We do not mean that a scheme, because some advantage may be derived from its adoption, should be rashly and improvidently engaged in, but that when the site so extensive and of such lasting importance, as those we have touched upon can be realized, the means through which they are to be attained should be regarded in a spirit of generous liberality.

When it is recollected that almost every state in the union has taken up the subject of internal improvement, and what is more, has constructed roads and canals or such other kinds of commercial channels as were adapted to the topographical character of the soil, as well as talked about them, it will be conceded that Louisiana has postponed the subject as long as is prudent to do so. At present we have not time, to point out the inroads which many of these improvements are destined to make upon her commerce and importance; suffice it to say they will be alarming unless steps are taken to counteract their influence by similar improvements. The peculiar characteristics of the country render railroads the only kind of public works which can be extensively constructed in this state to advantage, and they can be at a cost far below that required in any other part of the union, and with an expression unattainable elsewhere. It is granted by all that the Nashville railroad is of greater consequence to the state than any other that has been projected, and that the revenue and emoluments to be derived from it are also greater in proportion to its cost. If then, this work does not meet with ensure and support from the legislature, none other can, and the subject of improvements will be consigned to the oblivion of the grave.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the Columbia, capt. Wade, which left Galveston on the 20th ult., we have received a Houston paper of the 20th. We learn that the utmost tranquility prevails at Bexar, and the trade increasing. The planting season on the frontiers is at hand, and in order that the settlers may be protected in their pursuits the secretary of war has authorized the raising of two companies, to be stationed along the north eastern boundary. A company is likewise to be despatched to Brazos for the same purpose.

Several Mexican citizens of the central party, have recently taken refuge in Bexar, and other places along the western frontier.

A duel took place on the 19th, between a French man named Pepin and an Italian, Merrigone, by name, in which the former was killed. The homicide murderer has been arrested and lodged in prison.

CHAPIN'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

This is one of the most splendid specimens of the kind we have ever seen. It is executed on steel plates with extreme elegance and uniformity, and colored with great care and beauty. Surrounding the geographical delineations of the states are heads of the different presidents of the union, the period of their election, their term of service and other chronological facts well worthy of remembrance.

As a chart Mr. Chapin's work possesses the merit of being the most, newest, complete and most accurate yet published. It contains all the recent connections of counties and undefined geographical limits. The natural boundaries and divisions of the different states are drawn with conspicuous care, and the colors are so well arranged and varied that the eye experiences no fatigue in searching out minute geographical points.

Mr. Chapin's map is accompanied by a gazetteer which comprises an ample and detailed account of every point of interest connected with the geography of the country. The map and book are to be obtained at the price of *ten dollars*, which when we consider the ornamental as well as accurate manner in which the map is executed, and the immense mass of information furnished by the gazetteer, may be regarded as unusually cheap. Both will be found abundantly useful in schools and other seminaries of learning.

Mr. Sidney Wilmot is the agent for the map. He remains in town but for a short time.

CODE OF PRACTICE.

Messrs Johns & Co., publishers, have recently put to press a Code of Civil Practice for the state of Louisiana, which is appended copious annotations by Mr. Wheelock S. Upton, at the bar of our city, and relative to collection of the modes of procedure in the different courts. It appears to be minutely and carefully compiled, and we have little question that it will prove an invaluable manual for reference. Not only are the contents the articles in other codes pointed out in juxtaposition, but the decisions of judges are inserted, wherever they are useful as explaining and construing the dubious language of the law. A full index of contents is added, so that not the slightest difficulty may be experienced in referring to any article of any section in the code.

With regard to neatness of typographical execution, freedom from verbal inaccuracies and errors, the Code of Practice is all that can be desired. The print is fine and the impression very clear.

ELLEN TREE.

The performance of Romeo by Miss Tree, on Wednesday evening last, was one of the most brilliant displays of tragic genius it has ever been our good fortune to witness. We must confess, that it was with fears are to accident than the hopes of great gratification, that we found ourselves amongst the large audience which the occasion assembled, for some old fashioned notions about ladies wearing the breeches even in stage, yet haunt us, but the piece had not advanced to the second act before the intense interest of exquisite playing subdued us into mute rapture, or allowed us only breath to murmur soft applause."

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The two private banks at Wetumpka, Ala. have suspended. A committee appointed at a public meeting to investigate the affairs of one of them, "the Wetumka trading company" report they cash liabilities to be $69 085, to meet which they have $10 000 in specie, cotton on hand and advances on cotton $68,000; bills receivable $15 319, and real estate pledged to the amount of $100 000.

U. S. BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The circulation of this institution, including the issues of the old bank, as well as the post-notes of the present bank, its notes on hand and bank notes payable on demand, amounts to $21,297 537. The actual circulation of the bank, in notes payable on demand, is as follows —

Notes of the late bank of U. S.	$1,838,109 97
Present bank,	9,389,745 14
Aggregate total circulation, Nov. 1, 1838,	$4,289,864 11

A new Gunnar Wove paper is to be started in Cincinnati.

MEXICO

We are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman who maintains a regular correspondence with several individuals in Mexico, whose position enables them to furnish accurate and interesting information, for various important documents, of which we publish to-day the subjoined letters. They will be found to contain many details of extreme interest—some of them entirely novel. They throw considerable light both on the Franco-Mexican question and the intestine commotions between the federalists and government party.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 19, 1839.

SIR—The papers from Mexico which have arrived contain nothing new, except the official journal which publishes a circular ordering the different presidios to compel all the French included in the decree of expulsion, to quit the country within sixty days, and to close all the stores belonging to the French

I have received by me from Matamoros of Jan. 15th, extract of a letter stating that Cayetano Rubio and Vicente Romero have been arrested at Urrea's in the dungeons of the edifice formerly belonging to the inquisition. The first of these individuals is a rich and enterprising Spanish merchant—a money lender to all parties, provided he is sure of a profit. The other is a lawyer, a native of the state of San Luis de Potosi, an able and bold man, attached to the federal party.—A great sensation in Mexico has been produced by their arrest.

It would appear that Urrea, having learned that Rubio had furnished the government with funds to a considerable amount to the agent of his house in Europe, that since Rubio acted thus, he would be able as active to combat as all the property held by him as security for his debts, and determined to compel Rubio to furnish him with the means of which he stood in need. The agent made known this circumstance to Rubio himself, the latter replied to Urrea, that as a merchant he felt himself forced to do what any other in the same situation would have done, and that in future he would only act as the agent of the government but would reserve for him (Urrea) *private interests in the manner in which he was entrusted, whenever the circumstances.* The messenger bearing this epistle was arrested, the document seized, and Urrea sent word that he would be officially informed the imprisonment of the insolent Rubio.

Parkenham has at length, arrived at Mexico. His voyage has not been particularly agreeable; after having been assailed with the most foul and opprobrious epithets by all the mobility on the route from Jalapa to the capital, he was insulted on his entrance into the city of Puebla, and he effected the city on foot with the other travellers. The minister, I am told, was received with cries of *mueran los estrangeros*, (death to strangers) which he was unable to repress, and during his stay he was an Englishman. He was even incivilly to danger of assassination during his residence, but he was rescued by the timely arrival with a company of cavalry. This little episode is one of the consequences of the inflamatory proclamations issued by the present administration.

I have already mentioned you the murder of an individual named Ashley, who lived on the Arapahoe. The affair did not end there. The establishment was sacked and burnt to the ground, and a Mr. Chandler, a German, and partner of Ashley, who had contrived to escape on the day of the murder, was retaken, and killed in the city of Arapaho. Mr. Vaca, governor of the state of Mexico has really been of a most admirable route for the departure of the hostile French Apprehensions are felt at Mexico for the safety of a Frenchman named Peal, living likewise in the environs of Arapaho.

Will you have a small sample of a financial operation? Mr. Cortina, minister of finance, being pressed for money to despatch equipments to the army of observation, sold out $164,000 of the government bonds at 17 per cents, at a discount of 83 per cent, so that the transaction will more ruinous it would be to the government has repressed the mail between Vera Cruz and this city. All further correspondence will be, therefore, impracticable.

We had already announced on the authority of persons entirely worthy of belief, that admiral Baudin had despatched some vessels of war to cruise in the Gulfs far as the Bahama banks, to protect commerce in general, and French commerce in particular, from the pirates or privateers who may attempt to profit by circumstances to pursue their *trade*. We find this intelligence confirmed by the following extracts from the instructions of admiral Baudin which were officially transmitted to the French consul of New Orleans. The foresight and patriotism of this brave commander in force him to adopt every measure that may serve to give security to the commerce of his own country, and collaterally to that of her allies.

All privateers under the Mexican flag, unprovided with regular letters of marque and who are incapable of proving that they have come from one of the ports of the republic, with a crew of which *two thirds at least* of Mexicans should be considered as *pirates*, and as such shall be treated with all the rigor of martial law (will be hung at the yard arm.)

The legislature of Michigan cannot come to a choice respecting a United States senator in place of Lewis Cass, whose term expires on the fourth of March. Though both branches of this body are locos now, they have already balloted three times without success. This is an instance of division in the administration ranks, that is rare enough in the annals of Yankee political tactics. This party almost invariably move in solid phalanx, their train bands are disciplined and disciplined into obsequious subserviency. Even the general incivility of the democratic editors in the corps, they usually act with an undivided unanimity that would do honor to the abilities of the most inflexible martinet. Witness the recent contempt for public opinion, manifested by that beautiful faction in the senate of New York, which defeated the election of Mr. Tallmadge. Eighteen conspirators were shuffling and putting to naught the plans and projects of ninety-four legislators! Mr. Benton's maxim of every thing for the cause was practically exemplified in this last political movement. We marvel that these nefarious scorners of the public will never jaundice on the motto *respice finem*. A day of retribution must arrive.

MR. RIVES.

The administration organs, finding that they cannot criminate this high-minded statesman and cherished son of the Old Dominion into an allegation to the third and dangerous measures of the government, have so much delighting him with their filthy missiles, and vexatious opening to overwhelm him with slander and opprobrious reproaches. The equanimity of the distinguished senator is as little disturbed by the instructions of Mr. Van Buren's satellites, as the waves were agitated by their threats. His course is inde, ependent and, consequently, he is found in most cases sustaining the propositions of the whigs. Disgusting as this may render him in the eyes of power, the people are apt to reward honesty with favor and confidence. Mr. Rives has given fresh offence to the supple-hacked degeneracy upon the executive, by the introduction of the following resolutions into the senate.

Whereas "the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes ineffective, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government; and whereas, also, "freedom of election is essential to the mutual independence of the state and federal governments and of the different branches of each other's governments, so vitally cherished by American statesmen;

Resolved, therefore, That, in the opinion of the senate it is highly improper for officers, depending on the executive of the Union to attempt to mould, or influence the free exercise of the elective right.

Resolved, also, That measures ought to be adopted by congress, so far as their constitutional power extend, to restrain by law all interference of federal officers with elections, otherwise than by giving their own votes; and that the report of the judiciary committee be committed to a select committee, with instructions to new model it according to the principles declared in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

FASHION FREAK.—Bulwer's new play of Richelieu is to be performed at Covent Garden; Macready is to personate Richelieu.

Mr. Fodwell, the composer, well known as the author of "O shall we go a sailing," and other beautiful airs, proposes to lease Co vent Garden, and conduct it upon the same magnificent scale as the Royal Academy of Music at Paris

A lady of independent fortune has recently been convicted at the Hull sessions, of having stolen a few yards of satin, and was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Young Dutch Sam has killed Brighton Bill, in a pugilistic contest.

A new and splendid steam ship has been launched at Greenock, for the East India company. She is 1206 tons and will make the passage to India, touching at the cape of Good Hope, in 60 days just about half the time required by ordinary vessels, supposing the latter to have a fair passage. The same company are about to build six vessels of 1800 tons each.

A young lady, possessed of a very splendid voice, is under the tuition of Mr. Bishop, and is shortly to make her debut at one of the Theatres Royal.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE BANK SYSTEM, THE PROPOSED FREE BANKING LAW, AND THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL BANK.

(CONTINUED.)

Since the expiration of the charter of the late bank of the United States, and the influence of the present redundant state bank system has been practically developed, the latter has shown itself to be entirely inadequate to maintain the pecuniary concerns of the country in a sound and healthy condition; for without commenting on the fact of the late general suspension of specie payments, and the causes which led to that ruinous event, it has been clearly established that such banking institutions have not been able to furnish, and cannot furnish a safe and sufficient extension of paper, nor of domestic and foreign exchanges to supply the public wants, on a scale commensurate with the intrinsic extent of the ordinance of the country, without exposing themselves to the risk of a drain of the precious metals from their vaults, and thus jeopardizing their stability.

In this interim public attention has been, and is on the alert to discover a remedy for this great and serious deficiency, the most prominent of which is the adoption of laws sanctioning the creation of free banks, whose paper emissions are to be based on the security of real estate, with the proviso that they shall at all times be redeemed in the precious metals whenever thereunto required.

On this project I would observe:

1st. That the proposed security would vest such investments with the nature and attributes of property loans, in as much may present an ample solidity; but how is it to be obtained, to preserve their circulation in a wholesome condition, and to guard against, or be furnished for those sudden and extraordinary demands for specie, which has so often occurred, and must again occur, while so extensive a commerce as that of the United States exists. If there is no adequate supply of metallic currency to be drawn, in proportion to the proposed immense emission of paper?

Supposing that the system in question be generally adopted, will not an artificial and spurious currency, to the value of property be the inevitable consequence, and will not a hazardous and speculating spirit of gambling enterprise be again engendered? A paper height that such will be the unavoidable results.

3d. What will become of the faith of the several states which has been pledged in favor of certain of the state banks now in existence, and in which both domestic and foreign stockholders have invested their property?

It seems to me that the overwhelming competition of the free banking system, on the large scale contemplated by the friends of the present banks, and greatly reduce the value of stock in them.

5th. Suppose that the needful quantum of the precious metals cannot be obtained, or a demand for them should arise to an extent beyond the supply on hand, will not a depreciation in these institutions, present an inducement, which the needy of all the land cannot resist as tending to foster its discussion, and even to occasion its rejection. After several speeches for and against, this amendment was adopted. The hour of two o'clock having arrived, when a motion for adjournment was made and rejected. A portion of the members left the state chamber, and on the sergeant forming a quorum, on motion of the senator from Baton Rouge, the roll was called, and the senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Davidson asked leave of absence for one day, (to-morrow) as he said, he was compelled to leave town. No objection being made, the request was granted.

Mr. Bradshaw moved that the house take up the bill to locate the seat of government in the parish of Lafayette, be examined by the board of public works, and that they report to the next session of the legislature, the practicability of clearing away all obstructions from said bayou. He an amendment the bill on Grand, so far as between Cotton Wood, in the parish of Point Coupee, was concluded in the above. Also, was included in the act, the bayou ——, in the parish of St Mary.

Mr. Brashear, from the select committee to whom had been referred the memorial of the Native American Association, reported favorable to the objects of the petitioners. On motion of Mr. Davidson, the report and resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lockett, in behalf of the select committee to whom had been referred the petition of the members of the bar in New Orleans, reported a bill to create an additional court in the city of New Orleans. Read first time.

Mr. Davidson moved that the house take up the bill to change the seat of government; in order to make it the order of the day for some day next week.

Mr. Lewis, agreeable to previous notice, introduced a bill authorizing the sale of certain lands in the parish of St. Landry.

Mr. Morse on behalf of the joint committee to examine the affairs of the Carrollton Bank, made a report.

Mr. Lockett agreeable to previous notice, introduced a bill for the relief of the Catholic Association in New Orleans.

Agreeable to previous notice, Mr. Morse introduced a Bill to incorporate the town of Shreveport, and to change the name of the seat of government of the parish of Caddo.

Mr. Morgan, agreeable to previous notice, introduced a bill explanatory of an act establishing the boundaries of the parish of Avoyelles.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of state, relative to the state library.

The speaker also laid before the house the report of the clerical society of New-Orleans: both papers were laid on the table.

Mr. Brashear moved that the house now take up the Nashville Rail Road bill; and on motion of Mr. Davidson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Thomas in the chair. Mr. Davidson moved a substitute for the first section of the bill, which was opposed verbally by Mr. Gautreau. Mr. Davidson replied in a few remarks explaining why the substitute was offered. After which the house was addressed briefly by Messrs. Claiborne, Brashear and Bodley. Mr. Davidson then spoke at length, in favor of the principle of the bill, and of the section he had offered as a substitute. The debate was further participated in by Messrs. Muse, Preston and C. M. Cenas, which resulted in the rejection of the substitute. When the first section of the bill was yet under discussion, the house adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

McMillans and Ewart vs. The Union Insurance Co. This great case, involving the amount of $29,721 68, was decided yesterday morning by the Law Court at Appeals. Judge O'Neal, in a clear and well reasoned opinion, delivered the judgment of the court. The point in issue was, whether a vessel that sailed without a pilot, and was lost in a gale in the same evening, was to be considered unseaworthy so as to discharge the insurers. His honor explained the position of the defendants, and after examining minutely all the authorities on the subject, showing that delivery was unnecessary, and that a verdict of the jury finding for an absolute loss against the insurers sustained.

We congratulate Messrs. Ewart and McMillans upon their judgment, and believe that the commercial community will be highly gratified with the decision. *Charleston Courier.*

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY was celebrated great parade and imposing ceremonies in Mobile and Nashville.

DIED—Yesterday morning at half past 11 o'clock, John Armstrong Breaux, in the 44th year. His friends and those of Sr. M. Bernaut, are requested to attend his funeral at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of St. Louis and Basin streets. ml

TO DOCTOR AUGUSTE NATILE.

New Orleans, February 1st 1839.

SIR—Although little initiated in the mysteries of Hippocrates, I have not been able to do otherwise than read with the liveliest pleasure the medical lecture you published. You have published in this city, and a copy of which you have had the kindness to send me. You have explained, in a few brief words, the history of the various pathological systems which have given most ancient periods, have seen the subject of their medical disputes, and in my opinion you have completely settled in favor of *Pyrotism*, as the first who directed the attention of physicians to the alterations in the organic tissue. You have correctly appreciated the principle that nothing is more dangerous than to suffer erroneous opinions to prevail in scientific matters, that nothing is more difficult than to remove antiquated prejudices. You have both been eager to seek *truth in things and not in abstract ideas*. The analyses contained in your medical epitome, which are worthy at once of the physician and philosopher, suffice to explain the real importance of a science, the unknown foundation of which have caused it to be regarded rather as conjectural than positive, and in demonstrating the necessity of explaining it thoroughly both in a philosophical and literary sense, you have paved the way to a salutary revolution in the method of study and practice, which will entitle you to the gratitude of every philanthropist. This above should occasion the triumph of your work, exclusive of the brilliant light reflected from your pages, adds to the profit of the youth seeking knowledge, and the preceptor desirous of proving it.

In the erudition displayed in your work be not superior to your knowledge and zeal, it is at least above your years, which have inspired great hopes in your ultimate progress in the career you now pursue and America, in whose hospitable bosom nothing can check the onward march of your genius, or the generous impulses of your heart, will thank Italy for the gift of a son of the arts and sciences. They have not, however, yet stared to proceed against him.

Gentry, who commanded a regiment at Matamoras, has gone over with his soldiers, to the federalists.

The government has repressed the mail between Vera Cruz and this city. All further correspondence will be, therefore, impracticable.

We had already announced on the authority of persons entirely worthy of belief, that admiral Baudin had despatched some vessels of war to cruise in the Gulfs far as the Bahama banks, to protect commerce in general, and French commerce in particular, from the pirates or privateers who may attempt to profit by circumstances to pursue their *trade*. We find this intelligence confirmed by the following extracts from the instructions of admiral Baudin which were officially transmitted to the French consul of New Orleans. The foresight and patriotism of this brave commander in force him to adopt every measure that may serve to give security to the commerce of his own country, and collaterally to that of her allies.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per ship Corinna Andrews, 1 170 bales cotton, 50 hhds tobacco, 10 bales beaver skins, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 do do