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"To promote instruction, and to Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,
OF CATAHOULA.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC 8, 1841.

THE MAIL arrived yesterday from beyond Mobile.

ST. CHARLES.

There are few of SHAKESPEARE'S plays more decorously popular than *Henry the Fourth*. Its plot is simple, straight-forward, and marches directly towards the denouement; its interest is unflagging from first to last. And its characters present extraordinary variety, perfect individuality and marked power. Upon every occasion, the great master has lavished the exhaustless fecundity of his genius. The fiery and chivalrous PERCY, who thought it an easy task to pluck bright honor from the moon; the ambitious and powerful HENRY, who could not tolerate the slightest approach of rebellion in his subjects; the spendthrift and midway Prince of Wales awakening to filial duty and blushing off at a single effort the follies of his past years; the fat and merry FALSTAFF larding the lean earth as he goes along, delighting us with his quips and quirks, and flashes of wit, and forcing us to overlook his wickedness, enlivened and even, as it would seem, redeemed by his transcendant humor.—Upon none colleges to the cunning brain hath our SHAKESPEARE impressed so strongly the imp rishable stamp of his excellence, that as century after century rolls on, it still gains in veneration, wonder and admiration as new beauties and stupendous workmanship. And even in the subordinate parts, what skill, what art, what nice discrimination, what merriment and fun, covering not extinguishable laughter and bursting ribs of steel, is he not displayed. BARDOLPH'S nose, and "Hacks"—Anon, anon, Sir," are alone ceaseless stimulants to mirth. Lady PERCY'S love and curiosity, PETO'S comic matchless. We have not a spl able to us in the representation of Mr. CLAIRMONT. His personal character is unknown to us, and is very probably, beyond the slightest reproach. We intended in yesterday's leader, to have given vent to our feelings as a native mentally and politically opposed to the measures. "Anti-Tyler" has declined to publish the production of our article, if he insists upon it, we will not refuse to insert it. We intend to think that our observations relative to the performance of Mr. CLAIRMONT, were incompetency or dissatisfaction on the part of Mr. CLAIRMONT. How can this be? Mr. CLAIRMONT has been appointed to office, not displaced, and has indeed been removed by Mannan and replaced by TYLER—no unreasonable circumstance by the way—such have been the case, (of which we are so far ignorant Mr. CLAIRMONT as suggested by "Anti-Tyler" may have come under the sweeping clause directed by REMARKS against those who brought the government patronage in collision with the freedom of elections, a disqualification for holding office which we inadvertently omitted yesterday.

[illegible] elected, we shall give insertion to

[illegible] Mr. CLAIRMONT thinks it a *sedulous magnetism*, or [illegible] President TYLER "every inch a [illegible] would call him "every inch a [illegible] know nothing about the *Mademoiselle*, but [illegible] that the *Advertiser* has twenty times used language tantam nut to the expression that [illegible] is a true, good thing. Now both these worthy [illegible] public pay profane to be advised of the [illegible] contradiction—rather of the curious heterogeneous, kaleidoscopic sort of substance which he terms his conscience." Whence then arises this discrepancy [illegible] it must spring, we think, from the inherent [illegible] of understanding the subject. It pe cesses the [illegible] receive the quickest eye. Mutable as the [illegible] waters, shifting as the scenes of a pano- [illegible] Virginia streets—such [illegible] Mr. TYLER'S patience.

We wish to engage the services of an extra five reporters for the purpose of obtaining an abstract of the [illegible] contents of a journal published in this city, the perusal [illegible] which are exciting the astonishment and wonder of the universe. They (the reporters) must be perfectly versed in mnemonic exercises; they must understand the science of humbug in its most intricate details; they must remember in particular the names of all the dickey drivers and dot-coats reported by the immortal Capt. Thunder. If they can give satisfactory testimonials of their ability, we shall accept their services; they must consider the delight which the diurnal study of such transcendent productions is certain to create as ample recompense for the labor of digesting them. Don't [illegible]

The Polish government has determined to introduce [illegible] a new measure, a peculiar kind of tax called [illegible] on the [illegible] The measure have advertised for [illegible] objections if they feel to be delivered at the different [illegible] It is dear ibed as composed of coal [illegible] and a preparation of sea tar, or other bituminous matter to be converted by the influence of heat, into a substance resembling pitch. Two gallons or twenty pounds weight of this pitch, or other bituminous matter, rendered [illegible] under the influence of heat, are to be combined with one hundred weight of coal dust, and the compound [illegible] into the form of bricks, of a size shown by a pattern. The fuel, are papers think this invention worthy of [illegible]

WALLING'S [illegible] BLOCKADE.—It appears by a letter in the Richmond Star, that this individual is an old offender. The writer of the letter asserts that "Wellington's real name is Hamilton W. Smith. He has served two years in penitentiary at New York for bigamy, and has also been in the Massachusetts State Prison, at Charlestown, for counterfeiting. He has three or four other names in the state he was in Richmond. In Richmond, he is well known as a scoundrel of the first water."

Judge Baker, of Norfolk, (Va.) Superior Court, in a case recently tried before him, decided that the enlistment of a nelion in the army of the United States is not legal. An appeal to a higher court is to be taken

A VILE STORY REFUTED.

The infamous story stated by an Eastern paper, that the late President was poisoned by poison, is thus effectually put at rest by the Cincinnati Republican:

We are authorized by a committee who were appointed by the Common Council of Cincinnati to remove the remains of our lamented President from Washington to North Bend, to say that the statement in the New England Review is false, and entirely without foundation. It will be recollected that the committee arrived in Washington during the heat of the summer. Doubts were entertained by some of them, as to the safety of the body, if left in the vault of the warehouse, of the propriety of removing the body at that season. Several of the most eminent physicians of Washington, and other scientific gentlemen, were consulted, and some of them went to the vault and had the corpse carefully removed for the purpose of examining its condition.—The [illegible] case was not broken—the hand was not touched—nor was there any other unnatural appearance presented. There was not the slightest smell, left or heard—in short, all that stated above by a daughter of the [illegible] was performed at the time. The result of the examination was that the Committee determined to remove the body, which they did, in perfect safety.

MR. BADGER.

We extract the following passages from the speech delivered by Mr. BADGER at the dinners lately given to him by his friends in North Carolina. The first paragraph puts to rest the malignant insinuations of the Administry's press, [illegible] against the authority of Mr. BADGER, while the [illegible] expresses the [illegible] made by the [illegible] that the [illegible] were not signed by the party in hostility to Mr. TYLER, but have previously [illegible] Cabinet:

"Assertions have been made, I know, sir, continued Mr. B. to disparage the statement in the Raleigh letter, of what passed in the Cabinet meeting of the 13th August; but I say here, in the presence of this enlightened and respectable company, on the responsibility of my own reputation for truth, of which none are better able to judge than those I address, that that statement is true—in its leading and essential facts, *absolutely* true—in all its details, *substantially* true.

The Cabinet would not have been dismissed simply because the President vetoed the Bank bills. His scruples, if sincere, however unreasonable and novel, would, if they had been resisted in conference, if not respected, and no member of his cabinet could have visited with the harmless exercise of the veto of a man who agreed with them with a willingness to find, and a desire to embrace it, merely because, through feebleness of understanding, or early prejudice, he was disabled to perceive it. It was the want of sincerity and ingenuousness, of candor and candor; it was the disregard of courtesy and respect; it was the manifestation of overbearing and unsteady mind; it was the unwillingness to accept it as the wise counsels of Peace, he not only did not sign it, but sent it back with the veto, as a measure that every one must have known he could not approve. How then, sir, was his cabinet situated? The bill that they had been induced to recommend was so rewritten as plainly, but indirectly, to exhibit the cabinet as false to truth, false to Congress, and false to the country. What could be the thought of him, that he, having commissioners his servant to make a promise, should allow the execution of his order, deny the contract, and put the blame upon his agents? Of such a conduct, if he were capable, it is clear that all feel of confidence having taken place, there was an end, at once, to all hope of rendering anyone the slightest service. The resignation of the Secretary of State was a matter of course. For, how could any judge by the past, and from that what could we infer, but a disregard of all that was justly due to us as his confidential advisers? His conduct, then, standing as it did to me, totally without any explanation of its apparent desertion from manifest propriety, and without any sufficient pledge for the future, left in my judgment no alternative but immediate resignation, unless I had been a man to abuse my seat, willing to retain office, under whatever circumstances of degradation, for the sake of its emoluments and power. And in this opinion there is not a member of the whig party, or of any other party probably in North Carolina, who would not concur.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat *Reindeer* for a late *Red River Whig*.

☞ We copy the following interesting statement from a late number of the N. Y. Courier:

Events in connection with the newspaper press are now transpiring in England, of a character so extraordinary, that a brief mention of them here will not be read without interest. Some year or two since a plan was laid by a distressed banker in Florence, and two or three of his family connections, to defraud all the principal bankers in Europe, by means of forged letters of credit from Glynn, Mills & Co., bankers in London. The latter being fully conversant with all the customs of bankers and merchants in similar cases, and possessing a certain standing in society, there was every probability that complete success would attend the infamous scheme. Having an agent at all the principal cities on the continent, the principal and his confederates travelling rapidly through each, their intention was to draw upon their friends in the United States, and here enjoy it beyond the reach of the pursuits of justice. A letter from one of the parties, disclosing some particulars of the plan, was handed to a correspondent of the London Times, at Brussels, who immediately communicated them to his employers, and they, by giving publicity to the matter, thereby frustrated the fraud that ingeniously contrived plan. There was considerable risk in this course, as the Times had only obtained a slight insight into the projected villany; but as it knew of but some of its features, and besides, no overt act of crime had been committed.

The gentleman, Florence broker immediately passed over to London and commenced an action for libel against the Times, claiming heavy damages. A short time since the cause came on for trial, and when the plaintiff closed, arguments were strongly against the leading journal of Europe. The plaintiff was a retired officer of the British army, married, had a family, and a case was presented to the jury well calculated to enlist their sympathies; but when the defendants had got through, it was found they had not been idle, and that by great exertions and at considerable expense, they had procured such evidence of the intended villany, that the jury were at once induced to return a verdict in their favor.

Shortly afterwards, at the request of some of the most eminent firms in London, the lord mayor called a meeting of merchants and bankers at the Mansion House, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the services rendered by the Times to the commercial world at large, and recommending the proprietors for the heavy expense to which they had been subjected by the trial. In a well written article, the Times republished the whole of the preliminary correspondence, and in consequence, at subsequent public meetings, it has been determined that in the new Royal Exchange, a tablet shall be placed, on the walls of which shall commemorate the laudable course of the paper, and that besides, subscriptions of money shall be received for the purpose of establishing two scholarships in one of the universities, the perpetual gift to which shall remain in the proprietors of the Times newspaper

At the last accounts the money for the latter purpose was flowing in, as well from the continent of Europe as from England.

From the London Morning Herald of October 23.

THE EVILS OF WOOD PAVING.

Mr. Editor—There is one awful draw back which accompanies wood paving, and it is but right that before the consequences are impressed upon the public mind, it will be likely to create so strong a prejudice against its universal adoption, that the blocks already down may have to be taken up again through legislative interference, and the use of wood *prohibited*.

Wood runs a no rapidity to decay when subjected to humid. ity, that the best seasoned timber exposed to damp o on become decomposed and putrescent. The albumen contained in it, like similar matter in animal substances, is a nucleus for the germs of rottenness, which starts into existence the moment the combined energies of wet and warmth reach it, and then its dissolving influence spreads with a rapidity that nothing can resist or control.

Wood paving is not only acted upon by these two fertile sources of decay, but its fibres soon become impregnated with peat tar and *carburetted hydrogen* which exudes through the gas pipes, saturates the surrounding earth, and being that very substance which escapes from animal s a very fertile bodies, has in its highly putrescent state, it will have a tendency to assist rapidly in the decomposition of the blocks.

Long before half the streets of this metropolis are covered with such a pavement, the "*materia*" that will arise from so extensive a mass of vegetable corruption will sweep off its inhabitants more unmercifully and with more unerring certainty than the "plague of London," before a single individual will be incessantly breathing the deadly vapors floating in the poisoned atmosphere.

This is no visionary theory. I have seen its deleterious and disastrous effects in those parts, where, from vegetable decomposition, human victims, thus infected, die like rotten sheep.

These lamentable results can, however, be prevented by the blocks undergoing a previous preparation in a solution of the "chloride of lime," which by its powerful antiseptic renders vegetable albumen insolute, hard, anti-putrescent, incorruptible, and therefore indestructible through the agency of decay.

Now, this being no longer doubtful, parish boards will be neglecting a very sacred public duty if they do not in future stipulate that all blocks shall be so prepared, not only in point of the general health, but for motives of economy, as it is admitted that it increases their durability fourfold.

Yours, respectfully, W. A. RENTISH.
London, October 20, 1841.

AN EDITOR SEIZED IN BED.

The Radical editors of France have rather a tough time of it. The Paris correspondent of the National intelligencer, in one of his letters says:—

"About eight or nine days ago, Dupoty, the chief editor of the Journal du Peuple, which is the main spiracle of the Barrel Societies, was seized by the police in his bed, under a mandate from the Chamber of Peers, and his office thoroughly searched. He has been closely confined and daily interrogated since. The other opposition editors describe him as of mild character—*mere downy*; his writings breathe fire and pestilence; a good natured man with a very ill natured muse. All sorts of incendiary pamphlets and circulars were found in his drawers and closets. The Chambers of Peers meet chiefly, in this penance upon his writings and purposes, to trace the Connection between the Committees for Electoral Reform and the Revolutionary combinations. The National, tried for accusing the government of labouring to accustom the soldiery to spill the blood of the people, has been convicted by the jury. A short time before, the same journal, as I have heretofore related to you, was fined 10,000 francs for saying, when it imagined for pronouncing the King to be the chief criminal among a cabal of imposters, cowards, and traitors holding power."

MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS.—The following information respecting Havana cigars, the use of which is so general, will not be unbecoming to our readers. The grounds and outbuildings are Cabanas, Hernandez, Silva and Roncaveuil, bodies a hundred others of less note, who make from 10,000 to 100,000 a day. The cigar is composed of two distinct parts, the inside and cover. For these two different kinds of leaves are used, of which the latter is generally finer in texture and smells more pliant. These leaves which are to be made on a Tuesday, are damped on Monday evening, and allowed to remain so all night, and wh a rolled, they are placed in a large table where they are subdued into the various qualities of first, second and third, &c, and priced accordingly. Those which are most carefully and beautifully rolled are called regalias, and are sold at $12, $ 8, or $36 a thousand; while the second best, which are of the very same tobacco, and made by the same men, (only with a little less attention to symmetry of form,) are sold at $16, 24 and from $24 to $6. Hernandez employs about 80 men in his manufactory. Of the best common cigars a good workman can make a thousand in day—of regalias, about half that number. It is said that the daily income from that establishment alone is about 20,000 cigars, which, at $14 per thousand, would give nearly $100 a day. They pay an export duty of $4 a thousand, and the freight, and commission on the island of 9a. Allowing for freight and insurance, 20 per cent profit to the importer, and 30 more to the retailer, the best Havana cigars should be sold in London at $3 per thousand, which is 19d per 10, or about 1½d. a piece; instead of which they are nearly charged from 20s. to 40s. and sometimes 60s. and from $3 to $4 a piece. The very best in quality do not find their way to Europe and for this sim le reason—they are not fashionable, they are generally dark coloured, and a lighter coloured and easy to relish cigar is preferred to the strong and highly flavored rough looking ones—those in general are the most perfect made by the Spaniards, while the Indians are the best tobacco in Havana grows in the Vuelta de abajo, or lower districts.

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.

THE subscribers to the Society Mask ball, to be given at the ball room, are requested to assemble on Monday next, the 13 inst., at 10 o'clock, in proper d ss the assemblation of more easy and the framing of the by-laws. 2d 4

OPENING OF THE EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

Corner of Chartres street between Conti and St. Louis.

THE subscribers, perhaps the oldest in the city and advantageously known for the elegant with which orders are executed, for the excellence of its viands and the finest of its wines, will be opened on Thursday morning, 9th inst. under the superintendence of L. Canongo, formerly proprietor of the establishment de—im

ASPHALTUM.

THE subscriber has the honor to inform the public, that he has removed his office to No. 167 Bourbon street, where he will receive orders for applying the *Asphaltic stucco of Seyssel and the Patent-brasure*. 1m 21

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court, for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the hon. Charles Maurian, Judge—December 7th, 1841—No. 14,353—Cicero Bruneau, the petitioner for a pupille—Upon reading and filing the petition and schedule in this case: It is ordered that the freedmen of the petitioner do meet in the office of B. Cenas, Esq., notary public, on the 16th day of January, 1842, and likewise to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner for a pupille should not be granted and in the mean time and hereby appoint him person and property and say and it is hereby ordered that P. Sauvé, Esq., attorney and counsellor at law be appointed to represent the absent creditors in this case.

By order of the Court—Clerk's Office, December, 7th, 1841. H PITOT, Dep. Clerk.

48-21-30ds

SUNDRIES—New Illinois beef at the inspection; in store 100 bags old Java government coffee; 1-8 do Rio and new crop; 90 bags choice Goshen butter; 1000 plugs tow, 8th kinds green and black; 15 casks Dutch Ombro madder; 76 barrels Guatemala indigo; 200 boxes Rabbit's Head tobacco; 5 cases 50 fancy violins and violins; 50 do sperm candles, various qualities; 30 casks superior linseed oil; 30 do do spirits turpentine; 50 do whiskey; 20 do brandy; 20 do Jamaica spirits; 50 do Holland gin; 50 do Monongahela whiskey; 100 do Pennsylvania do; 100 do Columbian starch, for sale by
CAMERELLIN, 72 Magazine st

IN STORE and for sale by the subscribers—100 casks and boxes Havana segars; 50 do Kentucky, Virginia and Cuba do; 50 bales and cases Cuba tobacco; 50 bales and cases Kentucky do; 50 boxes and half boxes Virginia do; 1000 boxes and half boxes Cuba and Kentucky do; 200 do spanish segars; 1000 boxes and half boxes Cuba and Kentucky do; 50 bales and cases Cuba tobacco; 50 do Kentucky do; 50 do Virginia do; 50 boxes and half boxes Cuba and Kentucky do; 200 do