

THE BEE.

VALUED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYOR.

JOURNAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

"THE UNION" will be presented.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY, 18 1860.

The colonists of that province have, at length, themselves has an organized opposition to assert the cause of their government. In December last the colonists and the spirit to elect Augustus Vassar, as their governor, who had incurred the displeasure of the Mexican government. Vassar wished to reside in Texas; and when he was arrested, but the military arrested him on his way and impeded him by order of the commanding general. To liberate him, and to establish the supremacy of the authority of the state in Texas, J. B. Miller, the chief of the department of Revenue, has issued a decree requiring the other citizens to organize.

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Outwardly a pilgrimage beyond the sea. In 2 vols. 12 mo. New York, Moses Haager; New Orleans, Robert Hoeckins.

This work is by Professor Longfellow of New England—and contains reminiscences of a tour made by him on the continent of Europe.

Books of travel however diversified in style or different in degree may be classed into three kinds—one historical, in which the writer is but a spectator; one personal in which he is the actor in various scenes described; and a third in which the tourist is both spectator and actor. Each of the former two has its own privileges and peculiarities to attract different classes of readers. The first may better please a reader of geography and history; the second may please a reader of ascertainment of the customs and customs of different countries. The third kind—being capable of mixing the useful and agreeable—is consequently of the highest order of travels, tours, journeys or voyages.

Journals of long journeys first impressions however inaccurate are usually welcomed, and commonly possess a spirit of ratiocine and vivacity not displayed when ascetics measure the understanding or characte of the fancy. The impressions may not be accurate, but they are real if carefully before recited on gives them the polish of dull tedious ness or uniformity.

Hence this Ossian of Professor Longfellow makes its appeal to the readers of travels or novels: for it conveys vivid impressions of what he witnessed in various parts of France, Spain and Italy—with sketches of incidents which befel or tales that he heard; some of which are well calculated to amuse the lover of light reading. He has inserted also some discursive essays on, select specimens of, the poetry of the middle ages in France and Spain; and gives a descent on poetry in general. This is however illtimed or illplaced. Despite of this, and some flippances, frivolities, and pedantries, the work is calculated to become popular among young and ready readers.

The case of General Ripley—in which after a suit against the general government for 14 years, it was decided that instead of his being debtor, he is actually credited to the amount of \$20,000—has suggested a very good idea to a correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, under the signature of Plaintiff.

Having recited several cases of a similar kind, wherein persons who had been prosecuted as debtors to the United States, were (on trial by jury) actually proved to be creditors of a large amount; and when claims due by the United States were long withheld and then rejected, he suggests the propriety of allowing elements the constitutional privilege of suing on their debt before Congress, where justice or defeat too often await them. A law of Congress on the subject would rectify the incongruity of allowing the United States to appear as plaintiff in a suit before a jury for damages, without the appearance of being arraigned as defendant.

The reverent cutter Ingoldsby has returned from her cruise; and though we have not obtained information of any legal result obtained by us, we have learned some particulars of her voyage. On the 7th of June she arrived at Matogorda, where Lieutenant Moore was sent ashore to ascertain the particulars concerning the capture of the passengers of the Marquis by the Montezumas. Having effected this, she was proceeding to Brazoria. On the 18th, about half past 6 a.m. she descried the armed schooner Montezuma, which fired at the rigging. The fire being promptly returned, the Montezuma hauled wind and gave chase—both firing at intervals—the distance varying about 3-2 miles. At half past 7, the Montezuma hoisted her flag, and houghened her distance. The chase continued till noon, when the Montezuma ran broad on the breakers on the bar of Brazoria and so far.

Having also arrived at the same port in the afternoon, the English despatched a boat under the command of Lieutenant Hardy & Moore, to demand the liberation of the passengers, impressed at Matogorda, but these gentlemen were informed that the passengers had been liberated some hours previously. During the period that our lieutenants were occupied with the captain of the port, the earl of the Montezuma brought a guard of soldiers accompanied by several of the inhabitants, to seize the cutter's boat and haul her on the wharf. The Americans not relishing this maneuver, determinedly opposed the seizure—till the arrival of the lieutenants, who of course assisted in the opposition; and obtained an ample apology from the captain of the port that he was ignorant of the attempt; and also a reprimand of the Montezuma captain.

But what further befel the Montezuma or her capt in consequence of these outrages, we have not ascertained; nor what the English performed to effect the extortive object for which the earl was specially despatched by the collector of this port, to reconnoiter for slaves. The officers of the cutter are energetic and efficient; but we fear they had not proper instructions.

On the 4th inst. a dispute occurred at Dear Creek, Washington co., Mississippi, between Moses Hushberger and Cheney, which resulted in a fatal affray on the 6th, when the friends of the latter were attacked by those of the former—in which two of each party lost their lives. Moses Cheney and Chance on one side; and Mr. Howard, with a negro armed for the combat by Mr. Hushberger, on the other.

On the 4th instant, an insurrection had broken out in Mississippi and adjoining counties—instigated by white men, of whom were shot, and 2 hung with 12 negroes. One of the negroes having fled, left behind him the plan of the insurrection, which will soon be published at Vicksburg.

It is reported that about 26 persons lost their lives on the 6th instant.

The above contains the rumors verbally received yesterday concerning the arrival of the steamboat Freedom—which also confirmed the tidings concerning the fate of the gamblers at Vicksburg; their being ordered to leave that town; their refusal; their murder of Doctor Bodley; and their being hung.

The affair between the friends of Hushberger and Cheney, originated from the latter's refusing to accept a challenge sent by the former; and the insurrection of the slaves was caused by the preaching of abolitionists.

ONCE AGAIN!—Last night intelligence was brought that the citizens of Natchez had on Thursday last given notice to the authorities under the law to break up their established meetings and assemblies within 24 hours; and on Friday that the same were being broken, the citizens took summary re-venge, destroyed the gambling paraphernalia, and quelled the riot.

New Orleans may now be rendered the unfortunate victim of those desperate gamblers.

The late governor in his last annual message urged the propriety if not the necessity of Louisiana applying for secession from the general government, as had been done by most of the other states; but singularly neglected her. The fact that the state has ever obtained from Congress by application or otherwise has been in several trials with her—when the state and her enhanced value from over a party improvement.

This can be rendered evident to all by the simple fact that the removal of the raft on the Red river when completed, did not cost the general government more than \$100,000—while the value of the public lands on both sides of the river, amounting to over \$10,000,000, have been claimed by the state.

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and recollect that the fund will be worth not 5 dollars only but from 20 to 40—it then we shall see that the expense of what will produce at least 1 dollar.

And if in one instance, as in others, occurs perhaps taking this fact therefore as a lesson for our positions, and for strenuously arguing the situation of our citizens and of the general government to this subject, we may reasonably infer that at an expense of \$500,000, the inundated lands of the state could be rendered cultivable; and that they would then produce a revenue of the general government of upwards of \$50,000,000; for the average width of land inundated by the raft is nearly 10 miles or the whole basket is about 3500 square miles. The total obstruction commences at 21 degrees. From that line to the adams of the Mississippi the deviation from the former is enormous—about 100 degrees of 360 is lost, being about 2000 degrees taken; and below the outlet of the Lafourche, the deviation is still greater—so that the whole surface in the state liable to inundation amounts to about 10,000 square miles. A calculation founded on this statement would produce the above result; and a calculation so founded would be properly based. The western lands on the eastern side of the Mississippi river, by the lake could easily be modified and brought into market, by rendering navigable the communication between the river and lake—which would be as practicable as prudent, although some of our citizens in that quarter are sensibly—or rather sufficiently apprehensive of such a project. And the surrounding waters of the river could much better have an outlet by the Atchafalay, than by the Mississippi to the Gulf. Better indeed is every respect from the source and channel of the Atchafalay, from no mere opinion much and its proximity to the gulf. And this could be done at a comparatively trifling expense, by the total removal of the raft, as is being done on Red river; and a few subsidiary improvements to which reference may be hereafter more minutely made.

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Or if we consider the merits of the editor, the Lafourche, he probably indicated occupancy of eastern and southern lands.

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3dly, That the assigned motives for the crimes have been:

In 22 cases, treason, in 13 sedition, in 12 vagrancy.

4th, That in 28 out of 32 cases the poison was administered in broth, in 8 cases in milk, 7 in flour, 4 in medicine; and it was introduced immediately in the mouth, twice in other cases, and once in the eye.

5th, That the persons employed were 74 old soldiers.

6th, That the persons who committed the poisonings were mostly old women.

7th, That the persons who committed the poisonings were mostly old women.

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