Supplement to the 44th No. of the Bee.
New-Orleans, November 16th 1829.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BEE.

Gentlemen,

I have observed that when your papers, or the others of the kind, speak of the Spanish departure, in the East, besides many other circumstances tending to render their military operations, they express themselves thus: "the 17th of July, the vessel called "San Diego" left for the American port of Tampico, having on board the sum of 10,000 dollars and 1,000 pounds of specie; the vessel was 100 full, and the instructions, signed by 1,000 of the officers of the Mexican troops—sentiments which were justified by the good conduct and behav-
ior of the Spanish soldiers, who regarded private property as sacred, and paid in spec-
ie for every thing they consumed."

The following anecdote will give an idea of the honesty and strict discipline which prevailed in the Spanish division: On the arrival at Tampico, the army stood in need of a house in which to place the men who had been wounded in the action at Los Corchos, and the Sergeant who was charged with this duty, it is known, that ever had found two dinners after sports and two watches in the draw-er of a table. The Sergeant received those articles and deposited in the hands of the curate of the parish, in order that he might return to their rightful owners, as soon as he should return to his house. Each before and after the arrival of the 12th at the bar of Tampico, foreigners received just marks of consideration from the Spanish General and from his division, which circumstance is as-\nverted and confirmed by the certificates of the General. After the action of the 12th to the 24th of August, the foreign merchants were permitted to withdraw to Puntaren with their goods and effects in their possession. The General gave his passports and furnished them with letters and all other means to make their trade prosperous, and to enable those who guarded and sold their effects in the bank of the river. The Venetian Tampicas they held nothing of their stores but a few articles of furniture, some bran-
dy, iron and other trifles, which were not in any way respected. The Mexican arm-
ners, as care was taken that nothing should be stolen. The money of the Conduits from Mexico, when about to be shipped for Eu-

Europe and North America, instead of being carried out of the port of Tampico, was charged with two per cent, by a special order of General Barraxa. The fact is not surpris-
ing and cannot conclude this article without giving a short summary of the military op-

erations. From the time of their landing at the Pointe de Jerez, on the 24th of July, they had five combats, in which they sustained the glory of the Spanish arms.

When the Alcalde Quantvedes left Tampico to go to Ponce, he brought away with him the arms and refreshments of the seamen and sailors, left in his house but the furniture. When the commander arrived at Tampico, Mr. Harrison requested his immediate to take up his quarters in the house of Quantvedes, and the Alcalde complied. Upon the 24th of Two dollars were returned to him. This is the truth, and it results from accurate docu-
ments. Said General, so far from regarding the Tampicas as enemies, disarmed and dismisses them. Tampico being a reduced place, and those who were not in the division, who were in want of lodging, the General had the goodness and generosity not to permit an individual of his ex-

pensive to invite salaries to belong to the citizens. The certificates which were deliv-
ered by the different consuls to General Bre-

zida at his departure, in a formal (which acknowledge those who took up his quarters in their dwellings, the good conduct of the Spanish division.

After the four combats, that is, from the 7th to the 10th of August, 1,500 soldiers fell sick, and at the beginning of September there were 1,500 men in the hospitals. Do-

ments were written, and the account of the distance of the house from the evidence of the Generals—[ed] It was shut up for twelve years, until, refunded by the present Harrison, he determined to please the Tampicas, if it had been its proper upper, up to the

time of the owner's return to Tampico, to have the property delivered in form. Scarcely the attention of the undisciplined, the Al-

calde received the utmost gratitude, and from that time he became the most ac-

dred apostot of the troops of the division. The same sentiments were manifested, as well by the inhabitants of Tampico de Ta-

mico, as by the General's, the chiefs and the officers of the Mexican troops—sentiments which were justified by the good conduct and behav-
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"To certify that the troops of the Royal navy and the Alcalde, D. Isidro Barraxa, were kept in the best discipline, and that none of the American citi-

zens above 18 years of age, nor their person or property, for all which I give thanks to His Majesty."

G. PRUGER, For Consul.
To Spanish Bati-o-of Tampico de Tamanilla.
General of the Royal Vanguard Army.