NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGINNIS.

At No. 51 Chartres street.

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

LECTURES ON PALESTINE.

Mr Buckingham concluded his course upon the Holy Land, on Saturday evening last. Having been unable to attend any of his previous lectures, we avail ourselves of a leisure hour and made one of a fashionably large audience that the occasion convened. We embraced the opportunity of hearing him with the more alacrity, as the wholesome press, with a merciless counsel tence in the use of words, announced that this last would be the most interesting of all his lectures. Taking then this lecture as a sample of the style and substance of Mr. Buckingham's entertainments, we will proceed to make such remarks upon it, as were suggested by a distinct hearing of every word he uttered.

Mr. Buckingham's absent to-day was heralded in such imposing terms of eulogy as almost to fatal criticism. The press in other places, has been almost without exception, clamorous in his favor, and in whatever city he has visited, acting as avant-courier, has bewildered the good people thereof with obstreperous praise. This very circumstance makes it incumbent upon the journalist to give some account of his proceedings in his whereabouts, and imposes upon us a task, which we would gladly relinquish, but which we must perform to the best of our humble ability—the task of criticism.

Mr Buckingham commenced his discourse, by a description of the city of Damascus—its appearance from the mountains which surround it, and the appearance of the mountains in the city. He gave a sketch of the gorgeousness of the Saracenic edifices which abound in the city, the brilliancy of their metallic domes, and the beauty and structure of the numberless spires which combine to render a bird's eye view of Damascus the most imposing of all cities. He describes the plain in which it is situated,—the river which grow in the place—the cemeteries—and the beautiful streams which, meandering over pebbled beds, supply the inhabitants with water to slake their thirst, and irrigate the numberless flower gardens and groves, which add so decidedly to the general effect of the scene. Mr Buckingham then left Damascus for Balbec. We will not express our surprise at this sudden departure from a spot so enchanting, that the eyes which flow through it seem to linger, enamored of the numberless objects of rural loveliness, that line their banks, and overhang their glassy surfaces, as to see their beauties mirrored in water, as lovely as a rival the liquid diamond in brightness. We expected from a lecturer of Mr Buckingham's reputation, an account of the people who inhabit that happy valley. We had not supposed that a philosopher who had crossed the Atlantic to lecture the people of America on the countries of the east, would be satisfied with so superficial a method of indoctrination. We had anticipated a feast of reason as well as a flow of words. We expected to be presented with an insight into the manners, customs, laws, moral and social condition of the people—in fine, we anticipated a scholar, a statesman a view of the philosophy of eastern society, so to speak, with such illustrations and theories as a long journey in Syria would naturally suggest. Regarded alone and pointed spare are pretty things in themselves, but they do not furnish material for an extensive journey of peregrinatory instructions.

At Balbec, Mr. Buckingham tarried but a short time. He gave his audience a succinct account of the ruins of the great temple of the sun, one stone of which, he said, was eighty feet long; of the breadth of two men six feet high, standing one on the head of the other, with a boy four feet high standing on the head of the uppermost man, and the depth of two men in the same position, without the boy. This was the most Peter Parley like illustration, and gave his hearers an idea of a "pretty considerable of a stone." After a few trite observations upon the immense weight of the roof of the temple the audience was transfered to "Palmyra of the Desert."

Palmyra here we could apostrophize the queen city and the city's queen, whose romantic history has filled our youthful breast with admiration, and caused in associations with the humbug world had dried up the sources of lachrimal sympathy, the dimmed tear to trickle down our round, chubby face; but as Peter Parley did not, we will not. Mr Buckingham gave the mathematical dimensions of this ancient city, with some estimate of the number of broken columns and dismembered statues which are strewn over its area. He attempted to account for the location, wealth, and population, with which Palmyra must once have boasted, of a city in the midst of a desert. This was the most entertaining part of the discourse, not that it contained any striking novelty in theory, or evinced profundity in research; but because it was the only departure from the dull, prosy Solomon-like tone of a descriptive lecture. He recounted for the extraordinary location and vast wealth of Palmyra from the fact that it was a central point in the desert, which had to be traversed, in exchanging the commodities of the eastern for those of the western world. That the desert was too wide for a continuous mercantile journey, and consequently the city was founded by Solomon as a half way hostle; and that it grew in population and opulence from the enriching nature of the traffic of which it was the great centre. Here also Mr Buckingham grew facetious. He compared Palmyra to a bank—one set of people depositing goods in it, another set taking goods out of it, as in banks one set deposite money in their vaults while another set borrow money out of them. That both the depositor and the borrower left a little of their wealth with the bank in each transaction, and so the traders to Palmyra went out rich off a small portion of their means, as the postals of the city as they went in and out on their errands. He said he was aware that he was treading on slippery ground, that the very mention of the word bank no doubt startled those of the o'clock gun fire some of his listeners; but that he was emboldened to touch that delicate subject, from the knowledge that banking was better understood in America than in any other country;—for the three words banks, banking and Biddle, had oftener afflicted his auditors than any other of the English language, since his arrival in the United States; and that it was ten to one that any newspaper that might be picked up (these locofoco friend of ours was a little disconcerted) would contain one or the other of those words. The learned lecturer might have extended the alliteration by adding Buckingham to Biddle, for there has been a "smart sprinkle" of his own name in the papers since his arrival, accompanied with christian philosophy, eruditetraveller, Mesopotamia, Heliopolis and other words of pretension. Nor would the analogy stop here, for those who go to hear Mr. Buckingham in his manner with the merchants of Palmyra and traders with banks rub off some of their loose change against the portals of the lecture room, with a liberal discount to those who rub by the dozen. But Mr. B. forebore to allude to himself in this witty and displeasing concluding digression.

As a lecturer, Mr. Buckingham's appearance is strikingly prepossessing, his form, though not tall is commanding, his chest broad, his countenance benignant in expression, forehead large, and voice though feeble, harmonious and agreeable. His gesticulation is neither theatrical nor too subdued. Those who can be amused with a description of crumbled palaces, desecrated cities, orange groves, old temples, broken statuary &c. will do well to attend his lectures. But those who expect any thing from him, judging of his effort of last Saturday, either novel in point of information, brilliant in imagination, profound in erudition, or instructive in argument, will be doomed to woful disappointment.

If Mr. Buckingham will deliver a course of lectures upon the structure of eastern society, upon their policy, religion, modes of thought, and moral condition, instead of confining himself to descriptions of humbug cities either standing or in ruins, we have no doubt of his meeting with encouragement commensurate with the importance of the subject, and he will be giving an equivalent for the money and time spent in attending his discourses. We cannot but feel persuaded that he is competent to such a task, and that the narrow compass in which he has restrained himself heretofore, has been owing to a misconception of the tastes, and intelligence of his auditory.

Mr Buckingham lectures this evening upon Egypt its monuments, and the cities of the Nile. The materials furnish abundant matter for an interesting and instructive course, and we have reason to believe that he is capable of handling them well great advantage to his hearers.

THE ABOLITIONISTS of New York city, with Tappan Wright, and Benedict at their head, are again at their nefarious contrivances, despatching circulars to the different candidates for the charter elections, and requiring categorical replies to their interrogatories. Happily this fanatical spirit has been materially subdued by the concerted and patriotic action in congress of members from the four sections of the confederacy at once; and though it may still flaunt and bluster, its efforts to establish a distinct political organization for its votaries and thus to inaugurate the balance of power, will prove wholly impotent. If the candidates who are thus impudently catechised on subjects having no reference whatever to the functions of the offices they solicit, respect themselves and have any regard to self-dignity, they will treat the queries and missives with equal contempt and neglect. We can conceive nothing more disgraceful, humiliating and unpatriotic than the truckling of a set of misguided or wicked men, occasionally witnessed in a hot and dubious political contest in the New England states, and we are of opinion that the sooner this odious precedent, practised of late years, is done away with by mutual agreement, the better will it be for the peace and harmony of the common country.

COMMERCIAL LIBRARY.—We have received several communications on the subject of this institution, but the explanation offered in this day's paper by "*A Friend to the Library*," precludes the necessity of their publication.

Zimmerman, alias Kobler, the supposed murderer of Zellerback, the pedlar who was killed near Lancaster, has been arrested.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BROOKLYN.—A large frame stable in Fulton street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire a few nights since, including twelve horses, belonging to persons who had put up there for the night.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, April 6th, 1839.

The news from Virginia is most cheering to the whigs and conservatives. The complete triumph of the good cause in Connecticut has given new stimulus to their exertions. The Old Dominion will not be outdone. Mr. Rives will be sustained in spite of the incessant exertions of Ritchie, Blair & Co.

It now appears that among the unpardonable sins of Mr Rives, in the eyes of the Virginia loco-focos, is, that he has been regarded he was intimate with Mr. Clay; and that Mr Clay was in favor of his re-election. Upon this principle, Ritchie and his little faction sought to turn against Van Buren; for his man, not even Mr. Clay, was the bum an object of greater abhorrence than Nicholas Biddle. Yet very recently the greatest personal intimacy existed between Mr. Biddle and Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Biddle and several members of the cabinet. During a recent visit to this city, Mr. Biddle received from Mr. Van Buren the most flattering and distinguished attentions. He dined at the white house more than once. He led the lady of the secretary of the treasury to the supper table at the birth night ball, and sat drinking wine with the president and Mr. Woodbury in the most agreeable and familiar manner possible. Certainly do not notice this story of condemnation—far from it. I should be glad to see courtesy and amiability in all the social intercourse of gentlemen, whatever may be their different shades of opinion, whenever may be their party selections. I refer to these things to show the incongruous and inconsistency of Ritchie. In the estimation of all right thinking men, it will be an honor to Mr. Rives and Henry Clay has refined, under all circumstances, a high personal respect for him, and it will do him good in old Virginia to tell that Henry Clay does desire his re-election.

There being a good deal of talk, just now, among the friends of the administration who are out, about "*rotation in office*," it would be well if the conductors of newspapers opposed to proscription, would publish very removal from office made by the federal government, and state the reasons of such removal, moral or opposed, the character and politics of the individual removed, &c. &c. It will be found that the principle of rotation in office has nothing to do with the work of removal. Rotation! Why only look at the heads of the administration that boast of acting on this principle. Messrs. Van Buren, Forsythe, Kendall, Woodbury, Poinsett, Paulding, and Blair, who as the official organ, thinks himself a kind of *fourth power* in the state, have had paid to them out of the public treasury about one *millions of dollars*! Pretty well, this, for seven persons, who have about as little administrative talent as ever belonged to any government.

The Globe has renewed the war upon the banks.—has published a long article to show that the people of the island of Cuba transact all their business without banks, and in a nearly exclusive gold medium; and contends that this country should do the same. The American people going to Cuba to derive lessons in finance and currency! This would be indeed "*teaching the back book*!"

The Globe is recommending this odd measure, (illegal of severe commercial trial,—especially in New York and at the south,—where the banks are curtailing. Stocks are depressed—money is scarce—and there have been some suspensions. What should be sought for a government that proposes so obstructive course at a season of pressure?

Accounts from New York to April the 4th, state that the merchants there who have laid in large stocks of goods in anticipation of having demands from the south west are depressed by the disappointment. There are more dry goods in market than are called for again it is said Mississippi and Alabama do not pay up well, and the Georgians do not sustain their credit, as they were wont for their credit was first rate.

A Toronto (Upper Canada) paper states that a servant in the corps of Lancers has been detected in a correspondence with the "Patriot Hunters" furnishing them with a plan of the city garrison, &c. &c.

A great public dinner is the given to Major General Scott, shortly in the city New York.

Washington, April 8th, 1839.

Well done Connecticut! The whigs have carried the state. It has been a clear sweep. The whig delegation in congress has been changed. We have now six staunch whigs there instead of six locofocos, and, moreover, a whig governor, and a whig legislature—both houses,—fifteen out of twenty-one senators and nearly two thirds of the members of the house of representatives. On this glorious news your neighbors confidently rely. Being out your great guns that then speak in honor of Connecticut.

The following are the names of the members of congress elect—all whigs to the backbone:"

Fairfield county,	Joseph Trumbull 1,098 Majority
New-Haven and Middlesex,	Wm. L. Storrs, 339
New-London,	T. W. Williams, 87
Litchfield,	T. B. Osborne, 365
	Truman Smith, 596
Tolland and Windham,	John H Brockway, 576

Governor Ellsworth's majority over Niles is upwards of twenty-seven hundred.

This result has astounded the administration and its retainers here, and far transcended the most satisfying expectations of the whigs—that is about fourthe of the resident population of Washington—office and his gang of conductors and agents had high flighty fair promises to their office here; and it was only believed they would be able to hold over the state, bound hand and foot, to the subtreasury rascality these promises been fulfilled, it was designed, I am told, to get up a splendid celebration—which should be the great Agrarian cattle show of the spring, for the purpose of operating on the elections in other states. Notwithstanding the cold water which has been thrown on these bounding hopes by the intelligence of Wednesday night, some of the locofocos continued to hope on. Indeed they claimed the success of Niles on the faith of a letter written to the secretary of the treasury, by some of the intoxicated agrarians in New York. The fellow must have been in that condition state sometimes consequent on too profuse whig dinings, and did not dream of the disappointment he was preparing the secretary for. The deposing of the party was exceedingly great, when they heard the actual result—and, especially, that not a single subtreasury man was to darken the hallowed premises with his presence for at least two years to come. Connecticut has settled all that was questionable as to the preponderating power in the next congress. It will be the power of the people—not of the executive. This is a great step.

The Globe of last night says that the paragraph relative to changes in the cabinet, which appeared in yesterday's letter as having been copied into the "globe, was" prematurely inserted"—and that the official editor intended to contradict it. He now does so and asserts positively that there never was a cabinet so harmonious personally, and politically. This is a mistake, and as the editor of the Globe well knows only a few days ago, Mr. Forsyth in disgust at Secretary of Kendall's, used to the president expressions in reference to Kendall, imbued with the spirit of the statesman who rebuked some low-bred but restlessly ambitious aspirant to political honors, with this pithy and illiterate remark, "*mind your manners, sir, and mind your governor!*" The factious Blair, his relative, Mr. Forsyth, Poinsett, and Grundy hate Kendall with a creditable rancor.

Major Gen'l Scott has arrived in Washington from the north-eastern frontier.

The locofocos in New Orleans may take one crumb of comfort amid the general exultation of the whigs over the Connecticut news. In the fourth district of Massachusetts, Mr. Parmenter (locofoco)—and the only one of that party elected from the old Bay state, has been re-elected by nine votes majority. This was the fourth trial—the previous elections having resulted in no choice.

Letters from New York of April 3d say that the stock market is rapidly recovering. United States Bank stock, on that day was 113½. There was a general advance in the market.

Exchange on London was 9[illegible] to 10[illegible]—on Paris 5.86 to 5.87.

SIGNOR AMORES VASPICI arrived in the city on Saturday, on board the packet ship Nashville, from New York.

* FATAL RENCONTRE.—A fatal affray occurred at Clinterville, La a few days since, between Breville Perot, and a workman named Sam. The latter, in a taunting manner, drew a pistol and challenged any one to fight with him. Perot accepted it, and advanced within three paces of the other pistol in hand. They fired together. Perot was shot through the heart, and expired instantly. The other received the ball in his abdomen, which wound he only survived a few days.

CONNECTICUT.—Later advices do not materially vary the statement last reported. Ellsworth's majority over all others will be about 1500; over Niles about 2500. There appears to be no doubt of an entire whig delegation to congress; though in New London county the run is very close.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE LAW.—They are pushing temperance a *little* too far in Massachusetts by their compulsory enactments. A bill licensing the sale of spirits and wine in quantities over *three* gallons and also allowing travellers to buy if by the glass, lately passed the senate of that state. It was however, promptly rejected by the house by a vote of 40 to 250. The Boston delegation went unanimously for the bill; the Van Buren members nearly unanimously against it.

Arrangements were making in New York on the 4th for a public dinner to Gen'l Scott.

SIRE LEILA.—At the last dates the Leila was still agr and the crew constantly employed in taking out the cargo, and were gaining on the leak. The loss of goods will probably be very great, as some of the boxes taken out were burst open by the swelling of their contents. Application was made by the owners to two of the fire schooners of Baltimore for the loan of a suction engine from each, for the purpose of pumping out the water in the hold. The request was immediately granted, and some forty members of the Mechanics and Columbian fire companies volunteered to perform this service. It is hoped that by their exertions the ship will be soon get afloat.

We copy the following from the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

THE ENGLISH STEAMERS.

We learn from good authority, that the Liverpool and Great Western are the only steamers expected to ply between Great Britain and the United States.—The British Queen, heretofore expected to leave in April, would not be ready until autumn, some mistake having occurred in her construction, which would make it necessary to raise her decks before she could receive her boilers. The President, of course, will not be ready before the British Queen. The Royal William has been withdrawn from the route, and now plies between Dublin and Bordeaux.

NEW BOOKS.

JACK MARTIN, THE MUTINEER.—Captain Chamier's novels are generally distinguished by abundance of incident, and wild and vivid adventure; and this, the last, is a spirited and deeply interesting romance, illustrative of circumstances connected with the discovery of the island in the Pacific ocean, which Byron has immortalized in one of his poems. The story is well told, and is full of situation, and dramatic effect.

JACK SHEPPARD.—Every one who has read the 'Crichton' of Ainsworth, and remembers the astonishing spell which that beautiful romance exercised over the mind, will be prepared to find in the productions of this author master of the most absorbing and irresistible interest. Indeed the fault of Mr. Ainsworth is, that he crowds incidents too thickly together;—new characters are continually introduced, and exciting circumstances are constantly arising, to enchain the attention and cause the reader partially to forget the subject of the preceding pages. Jack Sheppard exhibits in some measure this defect, but is in other respects a work of transcendant interest, displaying an opulent imagination and resources of no ordinary character.—It is to be issued in numbers, and will be completed in eight series, illustrated with wood cuts by Cruikshanks.

THE PRIDE AND THE PEDLAR.—We have barely had time to glance at these pages, in which the historical and the fictitious appear to be blended with uncommon skill. The story is laid in the time of the unfortunate Charles the First of England, and Prince Rupert is the chief personage of the tale. It is the production of the gifted authoress of the Heiress, and as such should come well recommended.

STREET OF THE EAST.—This is the work of a gentleman of rank, who in a sojourn of several years in Turkey, Greece, and the neighboring countries, extended his enquiries into, and exercised a thoughtful and observant mind upon, the social, moral and intellectual condition of those nations. The results are contained in the volumes before us. They are as far as possible removed from the ordinary humdrum style, and provide detail of the new *vagrant*, who relates little else than what has transpired before his very eyes.—The work in question resembles in interest and information, Miss Pardoe's "City of the Sultan." It has, however, less grace, freshness of style, and romantic incident, though more depth and discrimination than that charming book.

The proceeding publications may be obtained at Messrs Norman Steel & Co. Camp street.

MR. CRITTENDEN.—A public dinner was tendered to this distinguished gentleman by the citizens of Vicksburg; but the pressure of imperative engagements and want of time compelled him to decline.

THE EXPRESS mails of the fifth and sixth, from New York have been received; but are extremely barren of intelligence.

☞ The Natchitoches Herald of the 4th says—"We learn with great pleasure, that the captain of the ship Actress, now in New Orleans, (the brother of J. R. Robinson of our town) is building a steam ship to run from Liverpool to New Orleans, and that she will take her first trip early next fall. She is calculated to carry 2,000 bales of cotton and 100 passengers.

PRENTICIANA.

Why is doctor Duncan like a man that daily joins a temperance society? Because he daily *throws up liquor*.

The editor of the Globe threatens "to take the initiative of the whig party." We do not think, that he will ever take the initiative out of any thing except Uncle Sam's pocket.

Our ancestors fought in the revolution, and we shall never bring shame upon them.—*Mr. Dumont.*

Perhaps so.—The devil is your nearest paternal ancestor, and you are particularly careful never to tell the truth and shame him.

VETO No. 4.

To the Editors of the Bee.

Your correspondent C. begins by enquiring what are the capabilities of the state to bear additional burthens, and asserts that our taxes are already very oppressive. In the first place, it was neither intended, or (as I think has already been shown) was there any prospect that the contemplated measure could have imposed any burthens on the state, now or hereafter. The aggregate of state taxes, it appears, averages upwards of two dollars for each white inhabitant. I see nothing so very alarming in this fact, of that it is any cause for the despotic proscription of the one on the occasion. The tax of one dollar on each adult, by auction duties, and the tax on professions, will form nearly the whole amount. What is there oppressive in any of these? I can truly say that C. is the first individual that I ever knew to entertain such an idea as regards the state of Louisiana, whereas at the north the complaints are universal—although C. says such a rate of taxation would not be borne a single day in Pennsylvania or New York. I can't inform him, that the taxes in the city of New York and in Philadelphia, for local and school purposes, amount from fifteen to twenty per cent annually, and that in estates—in areas in New Orleans, for the same purpose, it is not more than one tenth of that proportion. The most flourishing colony in the world, I think no *more*, is probably Cuba, where the taxes collected amount to thirty dollars per annum for every white inhabitant. It is, therefore, a direct libel on the wealth and resources of Louisiana, to say that her present trifling taxation is as much as she can bear, when, in fact, they are neither seen, felt, or complained of by any class of citizens.

C. assumes the very extraordinary ground that it is of no consequence whether the debt is due directly by the state, or in the case of New York and Pennsylvania, or whether it is due by banks who are guaranteed by the state, as is the case, with the debt of Louisiana. Here every dollar of it (except the trifling sum of 800,000 dollars, that is due by the state herself) is wholly, or partially and solely employed, and represented by bank stock and available securities producing a permanent income much more than is sufficient to pay the interest, and rendering the redemption of the principal, a matter of mere certainty without the slight possibility of calling for a dollar of it on the public treasury. Is there no difference between such a debt and that of Pennsylvania, where heavy taxation is necessary to meet the annual interest, and where the investment is made in such a manner, that it is not available, and in the very nature of things can yield no sufficient income to meet the principal?

There is, indeed, a fallacy of a sinking fund, yet the sinking funds established by our property banks are perfectly plain and simple that a school-boy can not only understand them, but can at once estimate their efficiency to accomplish the desired effect. The banks pay five or five and a half per cent interest on their capital, obtained by the sale of state bonds, and realize after paying all their expenses, a net profit of ten per cent by the loan of it, and the general operation of their business. The difference at two and a half or three per cent is their clear annual profit, which is put to a sinking fund and effectually sinks, in five years, the principal of the bonds that the Union Bank has received 1,500,000 dollars, not on paper, but in real available funds, without having increased the original debt of Louisiana. Single sinking funds, between banks and the Union Bank of Commerce and State Bank, each declined upon paper, Kentucky upon paper, Virginia upon paper, Maryland upon paper, Ohio upon paper, Illinois upon paper, Indiana upon paper, Mississippi upon paper, Alabama upon paper, Georgia upon paper, Tennessee upon paper, Missouri upon paper, Michigan upon paper, Arkansas upon paper, Florida upon paper, Alabama upon paper, Kentucky upon paper, Louisiana upon paper, Mississippi upon paper, Tennessee upon paper, Georgia upon paper, Virginia upon paper, Maryland upon paper, Pennsylvania upon paper, New York upon paper, Ohio upon paper, Illinois upon paper, Indiana