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# The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1851.

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## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Saturday Morning, April 5, 1851.

The NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

### GEORGE THOMPSON.

We do not think that any where else in this wide world, the people would quietly permit an imported fanatic to libel and traduce their country and their public men in the style in which Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, the British abolitionist, is at present figuring throughout the North.—The inherent calumniator, who found even that Boston preserved too much manliness to listen to his vile slander and abuse, and who was literally pelted out of Springfield for the audacity of his vituperation, has at length discovered a refuge in the heart of the Empire State; and in the course of his peregrinations through the towns and villages of that Commonwealth, he has usually chosen the Temple of God as an appropriate place from whence he might hurl his venomous and foul denunciations upon the ministers of the Church, the rulers of the land and the sublime and noble institutions by which Republican America is governed. The New York *Express* copies from the *Tribune* a portion of a speech made by THOMPSON in the presence of a large assemblage of persons, at Winfield, Herkimer county; and we transcribe it, for the purpose of illustrating the meekness with which Americans listen to the lowest and most offensive calumnies, belched forth from the lungs of this infamous declaimator:

"Why, because of bread and butter passions, who have not got the alphabet of true moral science; tyrant masters and abettors of slavery, who take hands with crime because of the profits and honor they get by it; lick-spittle priests, who drawn upon the rich and great for their notice and regard, and, when hard driven, can exercise tears for the slave! These are the men who have kept slavery alive in this country, from wee boyhood up. Like Moses Stuart, to form any acquaintance with political science, to enrich the rising spirit of humanity. O, these Christian *gentlemen!* set vice in rags, and see how they cheer it! Let a man steal a dollar, and how soon they are down upon him! But show them the hot bed of sin, where theft, and rapine, and murder run riot, and they fold their arms and, laughing in your face, call you fanatic. *Millard Fillmore, how quick the priestly hounds are leaping on his track!* You can hear them now. *The Sharps, the Cazes, the Roseeres, the Downes, the Stuarts, how bold they are, how brave, when in company with twenty millions, they are setting one poor shivering man!* Away with *the Outcasts!* Away with those who hunt the image of God, and torture His Word to sanction the lie of hell! Give us the humanity and Christianity in rage, give us the hard-minded lovers of the land for the exponents of the Gospel of Christ, and the drunken salesman and bewildered priest may be left to die in their corrupt sin."

It is hardly conceivable that men, boasting themselves Americans, should have calmly tolerated such a shower of filthy abuse voided upon the President, his highest cabinet officer, the servants of God, and all who respect and obey the laws. We do not know the opinions of the inhabitants of the village where GEORGE THOMPSON uttered such shocking language, but surely, if the major part of them are anti-slavery men, there must be some in whose breasts yet lingers an emotion of patriotic pride, at least who must have been indignant at hearing their country thus vilified and spat upon by this odious foreign agitator. It is scarcely credible that the Englishman was allowed to proceed, without interruption, and without exercising some practical evidence of popular sentiment, but such a thing of the kind is recorded, we are bound to conclude that the citizens of Winfield were vastly edified and enlightened by the homily, and that they doubtless looked upon THOMPSON as a righteous Gospelearing and virtuous man, who so ably proclaimed the truth to them, and opened their eyes to the enormity of sin and iniquity, and to the stupendous love of loving under a Constitution and laws.

If Mr. THOMPSON were merely an ignorant fanatic, he might be pronounced unfitted to return to his own country, as I attempt the Augean task of reformation here. But he is no such a dull and dazed bigot. He is a man of parts and education, a member of the House of Commons, perfectly familiar with the features of that mercenary aristocracy that corrodes and corrupts the social organization of England. He knows all about the horrors of the cotton mines, starving operatives, systematic mendicancy; the miseries and crimes of pauperism; the villainy and vice that make of London a second Sodom; the curse of eleven and unpaid labor; of a system of wages that is prudently regulated by the sliding scale of famine. He is well aware of the wretched, the awful oppression of Ireland. He is thoroughly acquainted with the woes, the wants, the slavery, the ignominy of his native land. He knows there is not a benevolent one, or he would have thought the calumny work at home. He is the declared agent of a pack of secret revolvers, who have been seeking for years to breed dissention in this Republic, and to bring about its dismemberment, and as a consequence its downfall. If justice were done him, every man, woman and child in the North would scourge him from their presence, nor cease the opprobrium of the lash, until the reckless slanderer were driven back across the Ocean.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. THOMPSON, of the steamship *Globe*, which arrived last night, for Galveston papers.

ARTHUR LORIMIER.—Our thanks are due for a copy for the first number of the new public journal of this name, published in this city. It is a weekly journal of trade, science and the Fine arts, appearing every Saturday, each number to contain an engraving or a piece of music. The first number is enriched with a spirited lithograph of the Cathedral. The literary contents of the Album are exceedingly attractive.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—At the drawing of the Royal Lottery at Havana, on the 27th, the following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 10,575: $4,000 ; No. 54, $16,000; No. 29,221, $12,000 ; Nos. 1,520 21,339 21,923 24,616, each $2,000. Nos. 5,157 7,275 7,395 7,598 7,664 14,866 20,359 34,754, each $1,000.

UNITED STATES and COSTA RICA.—M. Molina, who arrived in this country some weeks ago, was on Monday last presented to the President of the United States in the capacity of diplomatic representative to this government from the government of Costa Rica, and received as such

CONSULS.—The President recognizes JOSE MARIA GARRON as Consul General of Grenada for the United States, and J. de FREMERY, consul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, for San Francisco.

POVERTY IN CALIFORNIA.—A writer from California, in the Hartford Times, says: "I believe there are more poor people in California, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than in the rest of the United States."

JENNY LIND'S Concerts in Nashville have resulted very large amounts. Her success throughout the West has been most enthusiastic.

PARIS.—We perceive by the Richmond papers that *Parodi* has created an immense furor at the capital of the "Old Dominion." She gave two concerts at Richmond, which were attended with the most brilliant success.

BERMUDA.—The population of Bermuda, is 11,092—whites, 4 669 ; blacks, 6,423. In 1843 the white population was 9,959.

☞ An official correspondence between Mr. Webster and the American Minister at Berlin shows that the fears entertained that the Tobacco Regie is to be established in Russia and the States of Zollverein, are without foundation.

RHODE ISLAND.—At the election in Rhode Island the Democratic ticket prevailed throughout the State. This result we expected, in consequence of the intestine feud between the Compromise and Anti-Compromise Whigs of the State. We feel little regret at a Whig defeat in Rhode Island. We only want the Whigs to triumph—while they are true to the Constitution, the Union and the great conservative principles of the party.

VALUABLE COTTON BUILDING FRONTING ON THE BATTURE AT LIVAUDAIS.—We call particular notice to the sale of a valuable corner lot and a two story brick building situated at Livaudais and fronting on the Batture. The sale is positive and will take place TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the 8t. Louis Exchange, by N. Vignie, auctioneer. See advertisement.

### IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

The *National Intelligencer* contains an important Circular from the Treasury Department, relative to the carrying out of the act to amend the act regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise, and for other purposes

We copy the material portions:

It will be perceived, on examination of this act, that it fixed the period of *exportation* to the United States as the time when the actual market value or wholesale price of any goods, wares, or merchandise, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, is to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained. This provision consequently supersedes and abrogates so much of the provisions of the sixteenth section of the tariff act of 30th August, 1842, as requires the market value or wholesale price to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained at the time when the goods were *purchased*.

The actual market value or wholesale price at the period of exportation to the United States having been appraised, estimated, and ascertained upon the principles before stated, it becomes requisite to determine and fix the true dutiable value at the port where the goods may be entered, and upon which the duties are to be assessed. The law enjoins that there shall be added thereto "all costs and charges except insurance, and including, in every case, a charge for commissions at the usual rates." These charges are as follows, to-wit:

First. They must include "purchasing carriages, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, putting up, and packing," together with the value of the sack, package, box, crate, hogshead, barre, hhd., cask, can, and covering of all kinds, bottles, jars, vessels, and demijohns.

Second. Commission at the usual rate, but in no case less than 2 1-2 per cent.; and where there is a distinct brokerage, or where brokerage is a usual charge at the place of shipment of purchase, that to be added likewise.

Third. Export duties, cost of placing cargoes on board ship, including drayage, labor, bill of lading, lighterage, town dues, and shipping charges, dock or wharf dues, and all charges to place the article on shipboard, and fire insurance, if effected for a period prior to the shipment of the goods to the United States.

Inquiry having been made whether freight from the country or place of exportation to the United States is to be embraced amongst the dutiable charges, it becomes proper to remark, that under no former revenue or tariff act has such freight ever been directed to be added; but, on the contrary, it has uniformly been decided by the Department to be exempt therefrom.

If the Department were now called upon to give a construction to the phraseology of the present law as regards this point, without reference to the wording of previous tariff acts, or to the uniform practice of the Department on the subject, it might come to a different conclusion; but the language of the act of 30th August, 1842, as regards the items of charges, which are to form a portion of the dutiable value of goods, is precisely similar to that of the present law, and the construction put upon the former having been that freight from the port of shipment to the port of importation does not form a charge subject to duty, the Department, after very full and mature consideration, does not feel authorized now to change that construction, especially in the absence of any action of Congress designating freight as a dutiable item, assessing that, as Congress will of course be aware of the long practice of the Department on the subject, its views would have been clearly expressed respecting it, had it been the intention of that body to have it considered of impending freight as one of the charges on which duty was to be levied.

It will be seen that the second section of the act of 30th June last vests the valuation of any one of the United States appraisers in relation to the appraisement of any goods, wares, and merchandise required by existing laws at ports where there are United States appraisers; and at ports where no such appraisers exist, similar validity is given to the certificate of appraisement issued by the revenue officer to whom is committed the estimating and consideration of duties, according to the fourth and second section of the third act of 30th August, 1842. The law is deemed to refer to the certificate of principal appraiser, or of one of the appraisers at large, appointed under the third section of the act to date annexed, and not of an assistant appraiser.

☞ Under the head of "Important News," the New York *Express* says that it learns from other sources, that the Canadian government has resolved to close the Welland Canal against American vessels. This is a measure which if persisted in, will inflict a serious blow at the trade and commerce of the Lakes, affecting materially the prosperity and interests of all the avenues of trade leading from Lake Ontario.

Great excitement exists at Oswego and other towns connected with the commerce of the lower Lake and the river St. Lawrence.

The movement is well understood to be a retaliatory one against the United States Government, and the State of New York, in consequence of the former not granting reciprocity of trade, and the latter shutting out the Canadians from the use of Lake Champlain and the Champlain Canal.

The *Journal of Commerce* comments upon the favorable signs of the times in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. There is no evidence that the Ohio Legislature, now adjourned, has passed a resolution for amending or repealing the Fugitive Slave Law. The *Journal* quotes the progress of public sentiment in regard to Free Soil, and the back track taken, as follows:

In Ohio, by a former repeal, almost unanimously.

Indiana, by no opinion almost unanimously.

Illinois, by the resolutions of the Legislature.

Michigan, by the rescission of Gen. CASS as U. S. Senator.

New Hampshire, by resolutions of the Legislature.

Rhode Island, by the election of Gen. JAMES as U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. GREENE, who voted against the Compromise.

Pennsylvania, by the election of Mr. BRODHEAD to the U. S. Senate.

Connecticut will be added to the list, we have no doubt, at the next meeting of her Legislature, which takes place in May, as the State Convention of both the leading parties, held recently, have passed resolutions in favor of the Compromise.

For the other six States, viz., Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin, we must wait a little; but they will be along soon.

"Avowedly in favor of the Compromise as it is."

PENNSYLVANIA KIDNAPPING LAW.—The bill for repealing certain sections of the kidnapping law of March 3d, 1847, after considerable debate, finally passed the Pennsylvania Senate, on Wednesday, in a form which does away with the sixth section, prohibiting the use of jails of that Commonwealth for the temporary detention of fugitive slaves.

A SCENE IN A COUNTRY COURT.—The N. Y. *Tribune* says: A friend of ours yesterday was called to give evidence in a Court held by a Justice of the Peace, in an adjoining county. Accustomed to the staid propriety of the higher courts, our readers can judge of his astonishment at hearing one of the lawyers talk to the Justice after this fashion: "May it please your Honor, I did not intend to become excited in the trial of this cause, but *you are so infernal stupid*, that all efforts to control my temper are unavailing."

AMERICANS IN ROME.—G. H. Hastings, American Chaplain at Rome, writes that the worship of the American chapel has not been suspended by the Papal authorities; that they have no reason to suppose it will be; that the stated services of the Sabbath go on as quietly and as free from annoyances of any kind whatsoever, as if held in the United States; that there is but one sentiment among the Americans in Rome upon this subject, viz: that the Papal government has acted handsomely towards them in the toleration of our Protestant chapel within the walls, and that we are bound to see that it has the credit for it.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.—The Telegraph announces the arrival at New York of the American steamer *Baltic*, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ultimo. Cotton had advanced 1-8, with sales for the week of 42,000. There was no political intelligence of moment. It was yet uncertain whether the Russell ministry would be enabled to remain in power.

POOR, YET MAKING MANY RICH.—Dr. Judson received between four and five thousand dollars as a present for his services as interpreter during the English and Burman war, the whole of which he placed at the disposal of the Baptist Board for missionary purposes. He also received nearly fourteen hundred dollars for the memoir of his second wife, which, also with self-sacrificing devotion, he laid upon the altar and died a poor man.

☞ Mr. B. Perley Poore, the editor of the American *Sentinel*, at Boston, has received by the Franklin, a commission from the French Government, to collect and copy from the archives of the United States, the State Governments and those of Canada, any papers relating to French history that have not yet been made public. Mr. Poore performed a similar service for the State of Massachusetts, in France.

### THE CANADA'S NEWS.

The Royal mail steamer *Canada*, of the Cunard line, arrived at Halifax on the night of the 27th. The steamer *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 9th ult. The U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*, arrived on the 13th, and proceeded to France, for the remains of Commodore Paul Jones.

ENGLAND.—The Government of Lord John Russell is still very weak. He cannot get his friends to rally round him, and it is now anticipated that there will soon be a dissolution of Parliament, and a general election. On Tuesday last, in the House of Commons, he sustained another defeat on the question of woods and forests. Lord Dunean moved a resolution demanding reform in their management. The government strenuously resisted, but on a division there appeared for Lord Duncan's resolution 120, for the ministry 119. With their partial abandonment of the Papal measure, their defeat upon Mr. Ling's motion of electoral reform, and this defeat, it is thought they cannot hold together beyond Easter.

The Times indulges in severe remarks upon the position of the government.

The agitation of the Catholics in England and Ireland, against the proposed final measure of Lord Russell, continues unabated.

The Protectionist party is making a strenuous effort to carry a majority in the House of Commons, who shall favor a duty of 4s. on all foreign corn, and 1s. on breadstuffs.

FRANCE.—Nothing of importance. The weekly accounts of the Bank present commerce in an unfavorable point of view. The accounts from the agricultural districts are favorable.

The President has been hung in effigy at Lille.

There was no hope of a fusion between the two branches of the Bourbon family.

ITALY.—From Italy, there is no reliable news. Rumors are rife of various conspiracies proposed or threatened.

PRUSSIA.—The Cabinet Council has resolved to issue a comprehensive memorandum of the German question, containing the views of Prussia on the whole question involved in the revival of the old Germanic Confederation. During the past year the commerce of the Zollverein has received considerable extension.

HESSE CASSEL.—The political conflict has degenerated into a vulgar quarrel between the Prince and his subordinates. The following is the latest proclamation from Baron Hayman to the officers of the Hessian army in Cassel: "Gentlemen, I have summoned you here to tell you that I have been commanded by his Royal Highness to crush under foot the pernicious spirit that threatens to destroy the army. The question who is to rule (his God-abandoned, godless pernicious gang, will soon be decided. Sire, in this little State, the throne is in danger, and all the thrones in Europe look here, where this little army, I ask not if you will obey; it is for that I have called you together; you must obey, for he who obeys not, shall have hussiers' coat pulled from off his back and have a house put on him. It is nothing to you whether the orders given you are constitutional or not.

"His Royal Highness has sworn to the constitution, and I have full powers from him. Sire, if any of you prefer the smiles of that gang of traitors to the favor of your Prince, I myself will pull his coat off his back and put a blouse on him. Gentlemen, your servant the Shoolbred has been arrested, and I have ordered the Fiscal to commence the prosecution against