THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME BAYON.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS
OF [illegible] AND VICE PRESIDENT.
First [illegible] JOHN B. PLAUCHÉ.
Second District—THOMAS W. SCOTT.
Third District—TRASIMOND LANDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER MOUTON.
Fifth District—PLACIDE BOSSIER.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

The business season having fairly set in, the daily publication of the *Bee* commences from and after this day. Disclaiming to belong to the class of grumblers, we may, nevertheless, venture to hint that the public seem to have less consideration for the printers and publishers of daily journals, than for any other of the classes of the community. While others are enjoying their recreations, in some cool retreat, they must needs toil at the oar. Even the the well established custom of an intermision of three times a week is now grudgingly admitted. Whether this has been occasioned by the unwillingness of the patrons of the daily jounals of the city to submit to so slight a deprivation, or to some of the proprietors of them wishing to abolish a wholesome custom, we stop not now to enquire; confident as we are, that no reasonable or generous man, who reflects that the printer's toil is but just begun, when that of others ceases, will grudge them their brief summer respite. To them, adopting the lines of Pope, "even Sunday shines no sabbath day;" although their most religious subscribers would be the first to stop their paper if it did not contain all the news of Sunday, on Monday morning!

But without any more grum[illegible] that we should gratulate the public on [illegible] busy season, and pledge our renewed [illegible] useful.

The political campaign will be [illegible] month;" after general Jackson's re-election [illegible] will display their usual variety.

☞ We have an essay investigating, still further, the bearings of the "American system," as it is falsely called; but with our best efforts, could not possibly crowd it in today. Now that our sheet is daily, we shall not so often accumulate valuable matter upon our hands.

The republican meeting which took place, in pursuance of notice, at DAVIS' BALL ROOM, on Saturday evening, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic, that has ever been held in this city. While it has evinced the certainty of the triumph of the democratic electoral ticket in November next, it has also carried dismay and consternation into the ranks of the opposition. The number present is estimated at from 1500 to 2000, being a majority of all the voters of the parish!

The proceedings will speak for themselves. They carry upon their face the evidence of being the offspring of wisdom and patriotism; and they were characterised, throughout, by the utmost unanimity. They will be found in another column.

The addresses delivered on the occasion were of the highest order of eloquence. That of general E. W. RIPLEY, in particular, who happened, opportunely, to be here, received the warmest plaudits. Hereafter we may give an outline of it, from the vivid impression which it has left upon our memory. Mr. MARIGNY'S, which was brief, was also excellent, and drew repeated cheers. Mr. C. M. CONRAD, for a single felicitous figure, made the ball ring with the most deafening thunders of applause. He compared the bank of the United States to another Hydra, which had wound its heads around our infant institutions. JACKSON is the other Hercules who strangled it!

We are necessarily compelled to be brief in our remarks to-day, our columns being already occupied with communications that were previously in type. We must therefore dismiss the subject, expressing the hope that the Clayists will attempt a counter demonstration, on next Saturday evening. It would be a pity to route them "before the time"

Our New York papers are to the evening of the 24th ult. The dates from Europe are eight days later than the previous advices; but the intelligence is of little importance. We copy the summary of the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The papers contain nothing of domestic news, except the most decisive assurances of the triumphant re-election of ANDREW JACKSON in November. These, however, were to be expected as the election approaches.

The most pa[illegible] entertained by the numerous friend[illegible] safety; having left the [illegible] week, on a short excursion [illegible] since. As there is no certain in[illegible] been lost, we still "hope even against hope" [illegible] yet be safe.

Letters from Havana, received in this city on S[illegible] render it probable that the schooner *Feliz*, w[illegible] this port about three months since, bound to Ha[illegible] been lost. Nothing has been heard of her since [illegible] ture. There were on board of her two or [illegible] low-citizens, besides the crew and a valuable [illegible]

A little negro boy, belonging, it is said, [illegible] fell off of the forward car, on the rail-road, [illegible] and had his arms cut off and the top of his head [illegible] He has since expired.

The post-master general does, now and then, when a snow storm happens, or the bridges are all carried away by a freshet, or when an accident happens to a steamboat, it must be admitted, cheat us out of a mail or two; but we, it would seem, from an article which we observe in the Baltimore Patriot of the 21st ultimo, have less reason to complain than others of our contemporaries. It seems that "the *Bee* is always received at Baltimore one day sooner than the *Argus*." Although this may be owing to the *very trifling* circumstance of the former being always put into the post office here "one day sooner" than the latter, yet as ours reaches Baltimore first, we have no reason to complain.

One good turn certainly deserves another. Mr. Barry's good deeds must not therefore be wholly kept out of sight: we should be ungrateful for the 'one day's' advance which he always gives us of the Argus, were we not to bring them forward sometimes, especially at the same time that we are grumbling at him. The changes of postmasters which he made in 1828, appear to have produced an instant effect upon the revenues of their respective offices. This may be illustrated by a few examples of the revenue in the fiscal years before and after the removal:

	Year before.	Year after.	Increase.
Washington city,	$ 2,803 25	$ 7,948 11	$5,139 86
Louisville, Ken.	2,169 64	5,397 59	3,227 85
Nashville, Tenn.	2,892 95	3,839 93	946 98
Mobile, Ala.	3,794 81	6,397 98	2,603 17
New-Orleans,	16,903 60	24,582 52	7,678 92

In expedition, the reform in the post-office department has kept pace with the increased revenue; as a comparison with what *was* with what *is now*, will amply demonstrate: The mail was despatched from Washington

	in 1828,	days:	in 1832,	days.
To Boston,		8		3
New-York,		2		1½
Cincinnati,		6		4
Louisville,		8		5½
St. Louis,		14		9
New-Orleans,		22		11½

All the intermediate places, and the numerous diverging routes, necessarily profit by this increase of speed in the main lines. Boston and New-Orleans are now eleven days nearer to each other; and as the whole Union is thus compressed into a narrower compass, the evils of an immense territory are proportionally obviated.

The system of the post-master general based itself upon this fixed principle, that increase of speed and general facilities will produce a corresponding enlargement of the receipts, at least to balance the additional expenditure. This [illegible] amply illustrated by the [illegible]

[illegible] partment, has been so far improved as to produce results that may well excite the wonder and admiration of our citizens.

Republican Meeting!

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of New-Orleans, favorable to the reelection of ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency, held in pursuance of previous public notice at Davis's Ball Room, 6th inst: On motion, MODESTE LEFEBVRE, Esq. was called to the Chair, & JOHN H. HOLLAND and L. MOREAU LISLET, Esqr's, appointed Vice-Presidents; *Octave DeArmas* and *James R. Sterrett*, Esqrs. Secretaries, and *J. J Mercier*, Esq. translator.

The object of the meeting having been exp'ained in a brief and explicit manner by the Chairman, and eloquent addresses having been made by Gen. Ripley, Bernard Marigny and Charles M. Conrad, Esqrs.;—On motion of John H. Holland, Esq. it was then

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-five persons be appointed by the Chair to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting with regard to the approaching election for President and Vice-President of the United States. The following gentlemen were nominated by the Chair:—

B. MARIGNY, B. Z. CANONGE, J. B. FRETÉ, W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, JAMES R. STERRETT, FELIX LABATUT, ALONZO MORPHY, H. D. PEIRE, WM. CHRISTY, JOSEPH FRANCOS, H. B. CENAS, P. L. B. DUPLESSIS, JEROME BAYON, GASTON BRUSLÉ, L. BARBARIN, J. B. JIQUEL, J. C. DE ST. ROMES, CAMILLE BRUSLÉ, D. AUGUSTIN, R. LEFEBVRE, ARSENE BLANC, DOCT. THOMAS, JEAN DAVIS.

Who, after having retired for a short time, returned and reported as follows:—

The period is approaching when the citizens of the United States will be called upon to exercise the glorious privilege, which distinguishes them from every other nation—that of choosing one of themselves to be the chief magistrate of the Republic. An intelligent and virtuous people, aware of their responsibility, in making this selection, to present and future generations, will examine with caution and deliberation the characters, the lives and the principles of the candidates, who may present themselves for their suffrages. Who amongst them (will be the enquiry) is best qualified to secure the present and future peace, freedom, tranquillity and prosperity of the nation? Who amongst them is most ardently devoted to those ennobling principles, laid down in ever enduring characters in the declaration of Independence; principles, for the preservation of which our fathers, braved all the perils and woes of war and revolution? Who amongst them is most highly gifted with those rare endowmets which may enable him to keep foreign war at a distance, or to conduct us through it with honour and safety, if unfortunately it should be our lot?—Above all, who amongst them is best able to repress the incipient buddings of treason and disunion, or to scatter them to the winds of heaven, should they be permitted to arrive at maturity. Tried by this inquest, the enlightened and impartial judgment points to ANDREW JACKSON, and the choice is ratified by the approving shouts of his country men, from the St. Lawrence to the Sabine. Louisiana, saved by his valour from the disaster and dishonour of conquest by a foreign enemy, is behind no state in the confederacy, in gratitude for his services and in devotion to the principles of which he has administered the government during the last four years. The individuals composing this meeting, conceive it to be their duty, as men and citizens, to use their best exertions to secure to their country the benefits of his pre eminent qualifications for another official term.—Therefore:

Resolved, That as citizens of Louisiana, we owe a special debt of gratitude to the leader of the band of citizen soldiers, who on the 8th of January, 1815, repulsed the invader from our shores; and that, in common with the great Democratic party of the Union, we feel undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability and energy of A. JACKSON.

Resolved, That in the present excited and agitated state of the public mind, firmness and moderation are indispensable qualities in the selection of a Chief Magistrate of these United States, and that we find them united in an eminent degree in him who has given as his watch-word—"*the Union—it must be preserved*," and that we will use all honorable means to ensure his re-election.

Resolved, That the present Administration of the General Government, by the recommendation of a scheme of duties which prevents the fraudulent importation of sugar, has placed one of our staple articles of industry on a secure and permanent basis; by its liberal policy in relation to the public lands, and by the re-opening of the land offices for the registering of land claims, has acquired additional title to the support of the citizens of Louisiana.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the measures of General JACKSON'S administration, and feel proud of the high character which our country has obtained in the eyes of foreign nations through the vigour, ability and success of his negociations.

Resolved, That we sanction fully and entirely, the principles advocated and enforced in a most masterly manner in his message to the Senate, disapproving the law re-chartering the Bank of the United States, and in that act we recognize the firmness, independence, and single mindedness exhibited by ANDREW JACKSON in his measures for the safety of our city and state, when menaced by an invading army in 1814.

Resolved, That in the private virtues, the talents, experience and unchangeable democracy of MARTIN VAN BUREN we discover the attributes which render him worthy to occupy the second place in the government to ANDREW JACKSON.

Resolved, That we view with abhorrence the proscription attempted to be inflicted upon the masonic fraternity throughout the country, and the formation of a political party with the avowed object of persecuting a numerous and intelligent body of our fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That a general committee of twenty members be appointed to devise and carry into effect efficient measures for the support of our electoral ticket.

All which were unanimously adopted. On motion,

Resolved, that a General Committee, and Special Committees of Vigilance for the respective Wards of the City be appointed by the Chair; Whereupon, the following gentlemen were named, viz:—

General Committee.—J. B. Plauché, B. Marigny, Gen. [illegible] Gaiennié, J. H. Holland, Dr. D. C. Ker, Jno. R. Grymes, L. Allard, Denis Prieur, M. White, Chs. Genois, Peter Laidlaw, W. F. C. Duplessis, J. C. De St. Romes, Harvey Elkins, Jérome Bayon, Saml. W. Oakey, John Henrice, L. M. Reynaud, W. Sinnott, M. F. Maher, Wm. Christy, Pierre Soulé.

Special Committees.

1st Ward—Savinien Blanc, W. F. C. Duplessis, J. W. Egnew, B. Z. Canonge, F. Labeau, P. F. Ducongé, Jno. Richardson, Etienne Bertel, J. J. Hall, N. Hoey, J. C. de St. Romes, Charles Lee, GastonAuslé.

2d Ward—John H. Holland, Christ. G de Armas, Arsene Blanc, A. Charbonnet, N. Hart, H. Proctor, Felix Labatut, Saml. Polk, F. Generelly, Oscar Labatut, H. de Armas.

3d Ward—Col. W. Thompson, H. Fernandez, J. B. Giquel, J. B. Fratté, Denis, Louis Le Roy, Wm. Bloomfield, J. B. Azaretto.

4th Ward—Cornuelles, sen. Glaize, Alex. Bonneval, A. Dousse, A. Roubet, Hébrard, sen. Hébrard, jun. Joseph Clark, A. Lesforges, Phil Laneaux.

5th Ward—B. Montreuil, Baron Boisfontaine, F. Bénétaud, J. Naba, Phil. Power, Garridel, jun. C. F. Daunoy, Rieffel, Octave Rousseau, Louis Daunoy, Philip Avegno.

6th Ward—Charles D'mond, Louis Bourgeois, Jeremiah Berry, William Brothers, Moses Harris, Minor Fogg, L. Duchau, sen. Jesse Cowan, Maurice Cannon, Tranchard, George West, Dr. A. Hough, P. Favre, William Cavens, H. M'Dougall, R. Townsend, L. Durfean, jun. L. M. Reynaud.

7th Ward—Chs. Genois, Harvey Norton, David Griffith, V. J. Dalton, Urbain Plauché, P. B. Phelps, Peter Laidlaw, John Coan, James S. Hearsey, C. Gros, F. Gros.

8th Ward—F. Buisson, J. B. Latour, Lange, Jacob Outlaw, Chevalier, Griffon, Chas. Bayon, J. Dupeux, Bellot, Wm. Goldsberry, J. J. Isnard.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the names of the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, be added to the General Committee.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. John Davis for the use of his room, and the polite manner in which he placed the same at the disposal of the meeting.

After which, on motion, the meeting was adjourned.

(Signed,) M. LEFEBVRE, President,
L. MOREAU LISLET, } Vice
JNO. H. HOLLAND, } Prests

OCTAVE DE ARMAS, } Secretaries.
JAMES R. STERRETT, }

The military editor of the Emporium, who, as a matter of course, is a *brave* man, (having never been cowskined!) deserves a patent for transforming himself into an "*invisible club*." He may thus, without the slightest draft upon his own personal courage, assail any individual he chooses.

If, hereafter, he have any insinuations (we doubt not he has made as many *charges* as he is likely to do) to make against us, who have never employed an "*invisible*" assassin to assail him, let him do it fairly and above board, or confess that he disgraces the epaulettes which he wears. *The man who kisses the Evangelists at the jail door for a small doctor's bill*, both of "immaculates," *forsooth!* Mr. Clay ought to be ashamed to pay his partizans so badly!

A "*Ci-devant Planter*," is rendering, in our opinion, but a very poor service to general JACKSON, or the cause which he seems disposed to advocate, by contending for the high tariff principles which he assumes in his letter of to day. In our next we shall hold the very converse of his doctrines. The su[illegible] protection has already been sufficiently eviscerated. It [illegible]

of the acts of the FIRST congress,—containing a great number of members *who had sat in the grand convention* of 1787,—which six cents of tonnage duty on American vessels; on foreign fifty cents: the former paying but once a year, the latter on every entry. This discrimination was practically as 24 to 200 dollars a year in the foreign trade, and as *six* to *six hundred* in the coasting trade. The effect on our navigation was highly beneficial.—Another act laid a duty of 3 cents a pound on cotton, to stimmulate the planters of South Carolina to its cultivation; when it had not then been begun; for a Carolina member said, "cotton was like wise (as well as hemp) in contemplation among them;" and if good seed could be procured, he hoped it would succeed!"—It has since 1789 succeeded to excess, nearly overstocked the foreign market, and supplanted indigo, in favor of which the same body imposed a heavy duty, as they did on snuff and manufactured tobacco. That congress laid protecting duties on imported beer, on motion of the acute, able, and venerable *James Madison*, the principal framer of the constitution; on window glass, nails, and on any other articles of "*domestic* utility." *Every* president in succession has trodden in this path; and it will never be abandoned, for he reason given by general Jackson in his message of December 1830, viz. "Our political system would "thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the "right to foster their own industry; and to counteract "the most selfish and destructive policy which might "be adopted by foreign nations." No; "this indispensable power" will never be surrendered, nor its prudent exercise relinquished. While every nation on earth acts *nationally* towards its industry, will our government forget its duty, betray its trusts and leave great interests to proceed, to sink, or swim, *solitarily* and *individually*? Never! I should dread too much regulation; but I have not a *nullifying* taste that calls for none at all.

Washington lays down the rule that will carry us clear of extremes—to promote such branches as our "*safety, interests*," and essential wants demand to keep us '*independent* of others'. England covets the whole world for a market, as she can manufacture goods for all: the nullifiers, who have assisted in deluging the market with cotton since 1819, naturally or *unnaturally* combine with her against the manufacturers of their own country.—the cotton planters' surest allies! But the cultivator of the cane have no risk of overproduction. There will be a vent for his sugar always open, and most open in time of war when some other markets are closed. He labors for others, and others for him, under a fair protecting duty, never to be withdrawn. It would be worse than stupid—it would be wicked, "to DESTROY MEANS in reducing prices "It is in vain that commodities are cheap, if a workman has no employment or money to buy them. (*See Es. on import duties.*)

"At present, a labourer, at Pittsburg, by digging twentyfive cents worth of coal, out of one of the rugged hills, there procures for himself and family three pounds of good sugar, just as effectually as the planter in Jamaica has done, by cultivating his cane field; for the Pittsburg collier has given the coal to a smith, who is making boilers and rolling apparatus for the planters, smiths, and colliers," &c. &c.—*Ib.*

Labor then being the fountain of all wealth, this truly sage writer was hostile to any reduction of duties; seeing that our tariff was light, as it now, compared with that of Great Britain. The surplus revenue (say, one million of it,) he would expend on roads, canals, and harbours, that do not properly belong to any particular state, the other nine millions he would divide amongst the respective states. His plan is nearly that of Mr. Jefferson in 1805, to wit; "that redemption [of the debt once effected, the revenue thereby liberated, may, by a just repartition among the states, and a corresponding amendment of the constitution, be applied *in time of peace*, to rivers, canals, roads, arts, manufactures, education, and other great objects within each state.* Sectional clamor prevents this policy for the present. Be the policy wise or unwise, I cannot think it will affect the sugar market adversely. A release of other articles will extricate greater means of purchasing it; but in case of over-supply or the reverse, the fall or rise will not be as the redundancy or deficiency alone, but nearly as the square of each, or comparable to it. "For example, if the consumption of an article "is one hundred, and the supply only ninety, the price "will rise to a hundred and twenty; and if the supply "is one hundred and ten, the price will fall to eighty. "In all cases these prices will be more or less influ-"enced by collateral causes, but still the law will ope-"rate." So when there is a foreign demand for only one twentieth of our flour, it will equally enhance the price of the nineteen parts disposed of at home. Price of sugar will most probably advance.

Although improvements in machinery may, as some suppose, do almost as much for manufactures, as the "creative powers of the earth" for the cultivator, yet in our peculiar circumstances, a surplus of sugar cannot occur like that of manufactures, or raw cotton. Therefore the sugar planter has little or nothing to fear on the score of superabundance. In another year, the use of sugar will be probably doubled—I mean, after the 3d of March next. A reduction of import duty on coffee in England trebled its use in a single year. Its abolition here may double the use of sugar; at least increase it.

I certainly cannot agree with a writer in the Savannah Republican, who, in relating an essay made in 1815, to cultivate the cane on the Savannah river, sanguinely concludes, "that if we cannot make sugar cheaper and more advantage than in the West Indies, it must be our own fault." We make more use of the plough indeed: but labor there from 33 to 100 and 200 per cent. lower than here with a climate of uniform heat, undergoing no change but from dry to wet, or *vice versa*. In fact, since the British cabinet began to harrass the West Indies with despotical orders,—adding tyrannical pretensions to exorbitant taxation of their products—the value of slaves in several islands, is merely nominal, as the buyer is interdicted from removing them to the fresh and inexhaustable lands of Trinidad or Guayana, or elsewhere. This unjust and arrogant treatment, which violates a solemn compact with the colonies, is adopted and avowed, to compel the oppressed colonists to emancipate the slaves prematurely—though the measure would be a mortal blow to the owners and to those possessions. Labor is of course lowered there prodigiously. In some wornout island it yields nothing.

Where such clashes do not wholly discourage a planter, he often raises three hogsheads of good sugar from one acre, each of 1800 lbs. This quantity is common in new lands, from *plant cane rattoons*. The same fields have yielded no less than two hogsheads of 18 or 20 cwt. per acre for twenty years successively.† Of this we have positive testimony; and though such fecundity of soil is not general, I need not farther impugn the ideas once so fondly embraced both in South Carolina and Georgia. We cannot compete on equal terms with planters in the tropics, unless we can shift the poles, and alter the lines of latitude half a dozen of degrees. Therefore, a countervailing duty is as necessary to present as walls to a house, or fence to a field. We are not without advantages of soil and situation, would the gracious powers above but grant us regular seasons!

When this "restoration" takes place, our planters will amply indemnify themselves for past privations, for frosty blights, and present embarrassments. Much of the lands which Mr *Darby* and others assigned to the indigo culture would answer for sugar cane; but, that and other enlargements, as by opening bayous or cutting new channels, are rather the case of the next generation than the present. We possess capabilities in point of land for raising 400,000 hhds yearly of 1000 lbs. each. Time, hands and capital, will realize this estimate. "*Union and Perseverance!*" should be the motto of every Louisianian;"§ merchant, planter, and banker should aid each other in times like these,—at all times. We shall soon, I hope, have a sufficient banking capital for the emergency, with the help of the *Union Bank* now organizing: and, none can doubt that the great planting interest will receive all the patronage which our state government can extend to it. A grateful federal government that officially proclaimed in 1815 and 1816 the honor won by "the brave Louisianians," can never disregard our just claims.

A CI-DEVANT PLANTER.

* Inaugural Address, 4th of March 1805.

† Travellers of the highest reputation inform us, that a plantation walk is kept up by renewals on the same ground from 12 to 20, and even 50 years. By digging or plowing a little deeper, a strong fresh earth, whether clay soil or vegetable mould, is always procurable

§ "Union et persévérance! Telles furent les pardes remarquables qui sortirent de la bouche de *Essai Historique—par* CH. GAYARRE. *Hernandez de Soto* mourant sur le sol de la Louisiane, et telle doit etre la devise de tout Louisianais."

[illegible] NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

OUR FLIGHT AND [illegible]

Jackson, and against the bank. The orators gave us hard hits about buying and corrupting! I was deafened with the plaudits thundered forth on the name of Jackson for his *veto*. Speeches and resolutions, in French and English, shouts and stampings, made the solid edifice tremble to its foundations. We are painted as devils; our adversaries as angels. I always bore it until now. This, I fear, is no country for us. The very merchants are going round to the enemy. Cholera morbus and the nullifiers are my only hopes.

One merchant said to another, at the meeting, and in my hearing—"Why should we be pestered with their *petty* bank, when we have upwards of TWENTY-TWO millions of capital in our own banks!"—The other answered—but I believe he was flustered with wine, "We'll soon be rid of it!—Let us every soul vote for Jackson and he'll send the d——d bank to the devil!"

I could not stand such *vulgar* language, and had to retire from their orgies. I thought it best to admonish you with the worst as I go, to-morrow, on your other errands.

October 7, A. D. 1832. Q.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Editor,—I am afraid I shall forfeit the friendship and confidence of Mr. Biddle, unless you make your printer correct a couple of blunders in my last, viz:

Read "we are rich enough to make a present to a friend" instead of "rich enough to make a friend."

Item, "exchangeable products" had no connection with Law's grant from the regent. "On the Arkansas river," stood in a note at bottom of the page: now it is jumbled into my letter as text.

I pray you to reflect, that exalted personages are fastidious and irascible, particularly when they are vexed with opposition or disappointment; and a single error might cause my dismission, when my patron falls into a fitful mood. Yours devoutly. Q.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.

Another Launch.—The Schooner MEXICO was launched on Saturday from the ship yard of Messrs. Harrison and Co.; she is intended for the Mexico and New Orleans trade, and reflects much credit on her builders. In addition to the number of vessels recently launched, there are eleven *square* rigged vessels now on the stocks, which shews the encouragement our mechanics are receiving to stand unrivalled in the art of ship building.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Sept. [illegible]

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The news schooner Courier & Enquirer boarded on Saturday morning, off Rockaway, the London packet ship Sovereign, Capt. Champlin, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th Aug. We have received by this vessel our files of London journals and shipping lists to the evening of the 15th.

In the actual position of the two contending parties in Portugal little alteration appears to have taken place. We annex the official reports of Miguel's generals of the actions of the 18th and 23d July, the first of which simply denies that Don Pedro obtained any advantage, and the latter admits that the engagement of the 23d was a drawn battle. These are strong corroborations of the accounts given by the constitutionalists, already published. The details of killed and wounded and prisoners must of course be received with utter distrust. Taking the advices altogether it would appear that Don Pedro is still at Oporto confining himself within, but fortifying that position, that he is organizing his volunteers, who now form an effective body of 4000 or 5000 men, and receiving deserters who do not, however, confessedly come in any great numbers—that the Miguelite general, Santa Martha, is at Pennegel, in the neighborhood of Oporto, which he claims to call his head quarters, though with an army of 2000 men, and that no collision however trifling has taken place between the troops of the rivals since the affair of Vallonga, upon the 23d of July.

Looking only to those accounts from Portugal which are well authenticated, we cannot resist the conclusion that Don Pedro will, unless aided by England and France, fail in the object of his expedition. We strongly suspect that to obtain this is the object of the Marquis Palmella's visit to London.

The manœuvring of admiral Sartorius with the squadron of Don Pedro appears to us rather suspicious and we do not indulge in the sanguine hopes expressed by the English editors of the result of a battle. We think it probable he will not venture to engage in one. The fleet of Don Miguel is of much greater strength, though not so well manned; and were an engagement to ensue, and a squadron of Pedro be only crippled, it would place him and his army in a desperate position.

If the cause of Don Pedro shall fail we can only say with the Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle it will be the fault of the people, and the people will suffer. Yet do not despair! The cause of the constitutional liberty is making rapid strides at all parts of the world, and though in some nations the schoolmaster and civilization have done more, and advanced more than in others; yet even in Spain and Portugal the day is not very far off when the cause of true freedom, and the true happiness of mankind shall succeed, notwithstanding all the difficulties which are now raised to it progress. Let not, then, the defeat of Don Pedro discourage the friends of liberty; for time is only wanted to assure to Portugal the benefits which they would now nobly and generously confer upon her.

The affairs of Germany are still a fruitful theme of discussion in England. The king of Saxony have given in his adhesion to the late arbitrary decree of the Diet, and as we have already said, we have no doubt, that decree will be enforced throughout Germany without meeting any material opposition.

We copy an article from the London Courier on the subject of affairs between Belgium and Holland, which, if true, would leave little doubt that the long pending difficulties between those two countries are on the eve of settlement. We deem it proper, however, to remark that this journal just mentioned has already put forth two or three similar statements which the event did not justify, and the other London papers do not in any way confirm it.

The marriage of Leopold and the daughter of Louis Philip, took place at Compiegne on the 9th of August, and Leopold was expected with his bride at Brussels on the 15th.

The king of England would prorogue parliament on the 16th August. The proceedings of that body offer nothing of peculiar interest. One or two of the tory papers talk of an approaching change of ministry, but we see no good ground to expect such an event at present. The reformers are dissatisfied with the reform bill, probably because they have ascertained that it will not have the effect they anticipated, or materially change the complexion of the representative body.

Agitation seems to be still on the increase in Ireland.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.

Our cotton market has been but barely supplied to-day but still 3,000 bags have been sold at full prices. The arrivals of this article continue heavy, without disposition in the importers to sacrifice.

THE price of fresh Flour being this day $6 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give, during the ensuing week, forty one ounces of bread for a bit. oct 6

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.

THE city subscribers to the capital stock of this institution, are invited to call at the banking house to examine the appraisement which has been made of their property and to designate the part of it which they intend to mortgage to the bank to secure the stock which has been provisionally apportioned to them.

By order of the board.

J. B. PERRAULT, Cashier.

oct 9

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. & A. JONAU, is dissolved by mutual consent, since the 30th September last. Mr. A. Jonau will, alone, attend to the settlement of the concern. oct 9

A. JONAU informs the public and those with whom he is in the habit of transacting business, that he will carry on his business at his store, corner of Canal and Bourbon. oct 9

NOTICE. The creditors of the succession of the late Cathrine Henri, alias Pomet, f. w. c. are requested to render their accounts, without delay, at the office of Octave D. Armas, esquire, notary public.

oct 9

THE subscribers having bought a quantity of TOBACCO, "de la Vuelta de Abajo," inform the public that at their manufactory, 144 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, will always be found [illegible] of this quality, [illegible] Mele[illegible] at moderate prices.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Piedad, Arteaga, Bilbao, [illegible] Brothers
Ship Augusta, Mason, London, [illegible] Adams
Schr Enterprise, Burdiak, Charleston, [illegible] H Gale
Schr Charlotte, Mack, Pensacola, [illegible] Deblois

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shark, Lewis, having towed [illegible] ark Philetus; Towed [illegible] brigs Herschell and [illegible] Nothing in sight off the Passes. Passed two [illegible] river.

Towboat Pilot, Riddle, from the Pass[illegible] towed to sea ship Chester, brig Henry, and schr [illegible] Towed up ship Champion and brig Intrepido.

Ship Champion, Duncan, from Bath [illegible] Key. to I. H Gale, in ballast.

Brig Herschell, Williams, from Bo[illegible] Cockayne, Watts & co; cargo to Andrews & Brothers [illegible] w & Hullen, Cockayne, Watts & co; Harris, Wright [illegible] L Howes & co; Stetson & Avery; Hall, Hopkins and [illegible] Puech and Reid; J Ham; R Layton; and to order.—Passengers, Mr J Ham, and 3 in the steerage.—Spoke, September 18, lat 26 11, long 75 30, brig Eagle, 15 days from Boston for Havana; October 2d, lat 29 20, long 87 20, a brig from Pensacola for Havana.

Brig Intrepido, Botte, from Havana, cargo coffee, cocoa, segars, etc. to A Fisk; S Cucullu; F Payro; Ramon Mon; F Cuadra; and the master.

Brig Manuelita, Victory, from Havana, to Wm Tufts & co; cargo fruit, etc.

Schr Lafayette, Bissel, from Norfolk, with 1000 barrels flour.

Schooner Phœnix, Forsyth, from [illegible] bla, with 32,000 feet sawed lumber to the master.

Steamer Herald, Underwood, [illegible] Louisville—no freight—50 cabin and 100 de[illegible] gers, including way. Reports 30 inches water in [illegible] and falling.—The Chatta Hoochee and Don Juan, [illegible] everal flatboats aground on three mile bar.

Steamer Telegraph, Mumford, fr[illegible] ou Sarah, with 771 bales cotton and sundries—46 passengers.

Steamer Waverley, Myers, [illegible], with 348 bales cotton; 150 bbls flour, and sundries—20 passengers.

Steamer Monticello, Patter[illegible] Plaquemine, with 20 bales cotton and sundries—[illegible] gers.

MEMORA[illegible]

The ship Sovereign, at New Yo[illegible] Cowes, waiting orders, the Oceana, Leslie; War[illegible] w; Eliza Grant, Tibbetts, and brig Powhattan.

Hence at Liverpool, August [illegible] Florence, Smith: Georges, Files; Globe, Dennison[illegible] orfield, Clough: Martha, Brown;—12th, Envoy [illegible]—16th, Talahassee, Glover: Antioch, Whit[illegible] Stevens: Calumet, Osgood; Apollo, Thom[illegible] Shaw, Davis, & Cashmere, Whitney.

Off the Start, 11th August, [illegible] hence for Antwerp.

Off Wight, 8th August, the [illegible] hence for Bremen.

Cleared at Boston for this [illegible] ship Mozart, Glover, and brig Motion, Rogers.

Off Holyhead, barque Da[illegible] hence.

Cleared at New York for th[illegible] 22d, ship Hanover, Mansfield.

Cleared at Liverpool fo[illegible] Aug[illegible] ship Bellona, Hutchinson.

Cleared at Newport for th[illegible] ultimo, schooner Clito, Tanner.

Brig Pioneer, hence for Marseilles, was spoken in the Gut, on the 9th August.

Up at Baltimore for this port, new schooner Mexican, Almeida, to sail 4th October.

Hence at Baltimore, 25th ult, brig Bourne, Bentall.

Hence at Philadelphia, 24th ult, ship Helen Mar, Harrison.

Hence at Falmouth, Aug 9, the Olympia, Hammond.

At Yarmouth 9th August, the Johannes, Monsen, hence, for Gottenburg.

Hence at Marseilles, August 1st, the Amazon, Thayer.

Hence at Cowes, 10th Aug, the Oceana, Leslie.

FRANCOIS DRIAULT,

No. 1 St. Peter street, opposite the Place D'Armes.

HAS just arrived from Paris, with a complete assortment of French and English CUTLERY. He will also buy and sell all articles in his line, for others. He offers his services to the citizens of Louisiana, in the purchase or sale of Arms and cutlery in general.

oct. 9.

ALE AND PORTER. 50 hhds Philadelphia ale and 30 bbls porter, by the brig Swan, for sale by [illegible] (oct 9) SAML. P. MORGAN.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

A handsome new house situated in Victory street, between the Port and St. Ferdinand street, occupied at present by Madame Julie Le Blanc. Apply to

[illegible] 9. THEODORE NICOLET.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, on the 2d inst. a small [illegible] long white slut, short hair, with yellow spots on her [illegible], and tail turned up. Whover will return said slut to Mr. P. R. Delamourliere, corner of Royal and Main [illegible], will be liberally rewarded. oct 9

NOTICE.—The subscribers, testamentary executors of F. Léandre Lacoste, deceased, request all persons having claims against his estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same to make payment without delay.

F. DUTILLET.
L. A. GARIDEL.

oct 9

HARDWARE, &C.—Received by the brig Catabo[illegible], from Liverpool,

600	bars round Iron,	assorted from 3.4 to 2 inch;
400	do. square do.	do. do. 3.4 to 3 inch;
600	do. flat 1 to 2 1.2 wide,	1 4 to 3.8 thick;
400	bundles assorted	3.4 to 4 inch Hoop Iron;
200	do.	square Iron, 1.4 to 5.8:
200	do.	round do. do.;
10	do.	Sheet Iron, No. 2 to 16;
100	do.	do. assorted, Nos. 26 & 27;
5	boxes Cast Steel,	ass'd 1.4 to 2 inch square;

—IN STORE—

Flat Swedes Iron, assorted 1 1.2 to 12 inch wide, and square 3.8 to 3 inch;

500 kegs Wetherill's pure white lead, and a large assortment of other paints.

Paint, lamp, neats foot and bears Oil;

Window Glass, assorted sizes;

Patent laid hemp rope, 3.4 to 7 inch;

Manilla Cordage, 3.4 to 6 inch;

Russia packing yarns and paste board;

Together with a complete assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and ship Chandlery articles.

oct 9 F. PASCAL, 55 old levee.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Thursday the 11th of October instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall offer, for sale, at the store No. 28 Bienville street, a quantity of almonds, raisins and cheese; also, a saddle horse, belonging to the estate of the late P. B. Penny. Terms cash. By order of the court,

oct 9 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas, [illegible] Johnson h[illegible] for letters of curatorship [illegible] Cowan, deceased [illegible] it may [illegible] the pr[illegible] order[illegible]

oct[illegible]

C[illegible] inst[illegible] coff[illegible] toin[illegible] gent[illegible] cas[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC [illegible]

ON Thursday [illegible] slaves, [illegible] field ha[illegible] years, [illegible] fully guarantied except having once ran aw[illegible]

Randall, aged about 24 years, [illegible] been years in the state, is a field hand, and very active boy, stout and healthy, has absented for a few days, but in all other respects guaranteed.

Terms, 6 months credit for approved endorsed paper, payable at a bank in this city, secured [illegible] until final payment. The act of sale [illegible] Wm. Christy, esq. notary public at [illegible] purchasers.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Thursday the 11th instant, [illegible] sold at the storehouse of Mess[illegible] Royal street, between St. Peter [illegible] casks red Montferrant, 30 half casks [illegible] Muscat Frontighan.

Terms, at the sale.

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Wednesday, the 10th inst. a[illegible] No. 80 St. Louis street, will be [illegible] dry goods. Also, ready made clothing, [illegible] shoes, brogans, &c. At 12 o'clock, [illegible] number of bedsteads, beds, bedding, [illegible] kitchen furniture.

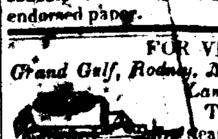
Sale Postponed.

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Friday the 12th inst, will be sold [illegible] store, No. 80 St Louis street, at 12 [illegible] 4 hhd crockery ware, consisting of [illegible] saucers &c. Terms 6 months credit [illegible] endorsed paper.

FOR VICKSBURG,

Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, and all intermediate Landings.



The superior fast [illegible] steamboat FELICIA[illegible] Barret, is now ready to [illegible] go, opposite Customhouse street, and will leave on Friday next, the 12th inst. at 4 o'clock. Shippers and passengers may rely on the departure of this boat as advertised, with the greatest punctuality. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, or to

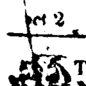
oct 6 FOSTER & HU[illegible] 77 Canal [illegible]

FOR MANCHESTER [illegible] Yazoo [illegible]

[illegible] her cargo on board, will [illegible] match. The Woodsman is a small fine rat[illegible] being also of a light draught of water for h[illegible] is expected that she will proceed with ease [illegible] the Yazoo river as Manchester. For freight [illegible] sage, apply on board opposite Gravier street.

oct 2 FOSTER & HUT[illegible]

FOR VERA CRUZ.



The good schooner WILLIAM [illegible] NER, captain ——, having a [illegible] her freight engaged, will meet with prompt [illegible] for freight or passage, apply to

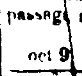
oct 9 3t SIMON CU[illegible]

FOR TAMPICO.

The schooner EXPRESS, [illegible] Nartigue, will positively sail [illegible] the arrival of the schooner Emperor [illegible] passage, apply to captain Nartigue, or t[illegible]

oct 9 SIMON CUCUL[illegible]
J. DUFOUR &[illegible]

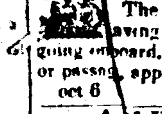
FOR NEW YORK.



The packet brig SWAN, [illegible] having a great part of her cargo [illegible] going on board, will have early despatch. [illegible] or passage, apply to S. P. MORG[illegible]

oct 6 43 [illegible]

A SLUT LOST OR STO[illegible]



A young Spaniel [illegible] color, with chesnut co[illegible] the body and head; [illegible] ears; wearing a colla[illegible] Prada, the letters of which have are scat[illegible] A reward of five dollars will be given to [illegible] bring back said slut to the subscriber [illegible]

oct 6

EXCHANGE on New York and Pa[illegible]

oct 6 F. PERRET [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED.—A young [illegible] ing the English, French and Spanish [illegible] is desirous of obtaining a situation in [illegible] house. He can give good recommend[illegible] at this office.

FOR SALE—A valuable lot of ground [illegible] fauxbourg Daunoy, between Dug[illegible] the Port, bounded on one side by the p[illegible] Pilie, surveyor, and on the other side [illegible] Reggio, and measures 60 feet front on [illegible] in depth. If the above property is not [illegible] private sale by the 1st of December, [illegible] at auction. For terms apply on the p[illegible]

oct [illegible] WIDOW M[illegible]

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. I.S. TRIGANT respectfully [illegible] friends and the public, that his [illegible] ing dancing will re-open on the 1st of [illegible] and continue during the whole se[illegible] bon, between Bienville and Custo[illegible]

NATCHITO[illegible]

CATHOLIC CHURCH [illegible]

20th CLASS [illegible]

The drawing will take place on [illegible]

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.
1 of ...	10,000
1 of ...	[illegible],000
1 of ...	1,500
1 of ...	1,0[illegible]
1 of ...	[illegible]
1 of ...	[illegible]
6 of ...	[illegible]
6 of ...	[illegible]
6 of ...	[illegible]
156 of ...	[illegible]
156 of ...	[illegible]
624 of ...	[illegible]
7800 of ...	[illegible]

Whol[illegible] at Halre[illegible]

october 9

TWO HI[illegible] this office.

CA[illegible] Wi[illegible] Swan fro[illegible]

EXC[illegible]