[illegible] BEE.

[illegible] Days of publication [illegible] TUESDAY, THURSDAY MORNING [illegible]

REPUBLICAN [illegible]
FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
ELECTORS [illegible]
[illegible] District—JOHN B[illegible]
[illegible] District—THOMAS [illegible]
[illegible] District—TRAS[illegible]
[illegible] District—ALC[illegible]
[illegible] District—PLAC[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] have also received our file of the [illegible] *Traveller*, up to the 31st of August [illegible] will make extracts as often as we have [illegible]

[illegible] "...port of *nullification*."—Emporium.

[illegible] pitied; but for impudence and a want [illegible] be no charity. Not a syllable, word, [illegible] favorable to nullification, or in support [illegible] or in connivance at nullification, has ever [illegible] place in the columns of the Bee. If there [illegible] in the human form, existing at this day [illegible] superlatively ignorant, as not to know the difference [illegible] an *opinion that a law of congress is unconstitutional, and nullification*, that creature would fill [illegible] appropriately, a strait jacket in a lunatic hospital, [illegible] torship of a newspaper. On the other hand [illegible] makes a charge, for which he has neither [illegible] pretext [illegible] of pretext, but makes it with a view of deceiving those who may chance to read his paper, on the supposition that they will take his *ipse dixit*, and not examine for themselves the grounds of his charge, he may for a time succeed in deluding his readers, but it would be a [illegible] success [illegible] every honest man would spurn, and when detected in his artifice, he must become the derision of every body.

We will now proceed with the proofs which will fully sustain all the positions taken in our remarks on the protecting system, which the knowing editor of the Emporium says, are "characterized by the grossest ignorance." It is to our readers that we address ourselves, and for their benefit we will fully investigate the *protecting system.*

By the law of 1789, the duties were as follows:
On brown sugar, one cent per pound.
On clayed sugar, one cent and one half per pound.
On loaf sugar, three cents, per pound.
On molasses, two cents and one half, per gallon.

By the law of 1790, additional duties were imposed for the support of the government and the discharge of the national debt. So the preamble declares. These were [illegible] of the former duties.
On brown sugar, [illegible] pound, [illegible] and one half cents.
On loaf sugar, five cents, per pound.
On all other sugars, two cents and one half, per pound.
On molasses, per gallon, three cents.

By the law of 1794, an additional duty of one cent [illegible] upon clayed or lump sugar.

By the law of 1796,
On white clayed or white powdered sugar, per pound, three cents.
On all other clayed or powdered sugars, per pound, one cent and one half.

By the law of 1797, there was imposed an addition to the previous duties:
On brown sugar, per pound, one half cent; which makes the duty on brown sugar, per pound, two cents.
On molasses, per gallon, one cent; which makes the duty upon molasses, per gallon, four cents.
On sugar candy, per pound, nine cents.

The proceeds of the duties under this act are specially pledged for the payment of the national debt, and the debt due the United States bank.

By the law of 1800, the following duties, in addition to those already existing, were laid:
On brown sugar, per pound, one half cent; making the duty on brown sugar, two cents and an half.—The present duty.
On molasses, per gallon, one cent; making the duty on molasses, five cents per gallon.—The present duty.
On sugar candy, per pound, two cents and one half; making the duty on candy, eleven cents and one half.
On [illegible] sugar, [illegible] per pound, four cents.
On white clayed, &c. three cents, per pound.
On other clayed or powdered sugars, per pound, [illegible] and one half.

It is possible that additional duties may have been laid on these last species of sugars which have escaped our observation.

The above enumerated duties were all laid before the 14th day of May, 1800. Louisiana was purchased in 1803, and possession taken of it by the United States in December, 1803, which was three years and a half after the duties were laid. They consequently could not have been laid to protect the culture of the sugar-cane in Louisiana, before the acquisition of Louisiana; and we know of no portion of the citizens of the United States, or their territories, who were then engaged in growing the sugar-cane.

Because we stated that the duty upon sugar was imposed for revenue purposes, with a trivial exception, the knowing editor of the Emporium says we are ignorant—that our opinion is nonsense; and that we wish to "humbug" our readers! We do not allude to him or what he says, because we think either of importance; but for the mere purpose of showing how unblushingly he can charge others with "gross ignorance," when the gross ignorance is in himself. It is not difficult to conceive of an individual who might be so very ignorant as to know scarcely any thing, and yet be so vicious as to charge every body else with ignorance and falsehood, who stated any thing beyond his own knowledge!

By a law of 1812, all the permanent duties were increased one hundred per centum; and the law was to continue in force until one year after the end of the war.

In 1816, Mr. Dallas, secretary of the treasury, recommended in a report, the protection of manufactures. He divided the articles to be protected into three classes. In neither of these classes was brown sugar or molasses included. In the bill which he recommended, brown sugar was dutied, as it was in 1800, at two cents and one half, per lb. By the law of 1816, the following duties were imposed, amongst others, to wit:
On brown sugar, per pound, three cents.
On white clayed or powdered sugar, per pound, four cents.
On lump sugar, per pound, ten cents.
On loaf sugar and candy, per pound, twelve cents.
On molasses, per gallon, five cents.

By a comparison of the duties in 1800, which was before the acquisition of Louisiana, and before there were any growers to protect, with the duties imposed in 1816, we find by this latter law the following increase of duties, on the products of the sugar cane as they came from the hands of the grower, namely:
On brown sugar, one half cent, per pound.
On white clayed, or powder sugar, per pound, one cent.
On molasses, nothing.

As there was but little white clayed sugar made, the addition of the half cent upon brown sugar, as it related to the grower, was the principal protection, whether imposed for revenue or direct protection. On loaf sugar there was a considerable increase. On candy, half a cent.

In 1799, the revolutionary debt was near seventy-five millions. The [illegible] 31st of December [illegible] and [illegible] penditures of the [illegible]

[illegible] treasury notes, near six millions. This [illegible] of imposing higher duties, which the [illegible] time, for the payment of the [illegible] and the extinguishment of [illegible] augmented by the war, [illegible] twenty-three millions [illegible] as well as the expenses of the government [illegible] made higher duties necessary [illegible] tariff of 1816, we find an increase on articles, whether produced [illegible] The increase of the duty on [illegible] with the increase of the [illegible] a few days [illegible] the addition [illegible] half cent imposed [illegible] The increase [illegible] Mr. Dallas did not include sugar in [illegible] effected, [illegible] prove that the [illegible] revenue purposes. It [illegible] to tax foreign [illegible] subjects of high [illegible] clayed sugar and on [illegible] in 1800, [illegible] and molasses, just what they [illegible] did Mr. Clay take to protect the [illegible] And how is that [illegible] system, which [illegible] older [illegible] in 1800 or 1797, [illegible] of protect[illegible] sugar and [illegible]

[illegible] *N. Goodale.*

The great se[illegible] this [illegible] forgot, at the moment of making [illegible] that we have no voice [illegible] preaching. We shall not mount the rostrum to day but shall content ourself with the honorable office of schoolmaster. [illegible] is abroad in the land" says the [illegible] Vaughan [illegible] upon this foundation what a [illegible] he has reared!

The lesson is in arithmetic—the very elements of arithmetic—no geometry, no algebra is requisite. "I made arrangements to [illegible] largely," says Mr. Goodale, "for *five hundred hogsheads per week*, according to Mr. Gordon, whose statement is uncontradicted. A hogshead contains one hundred to one hundred and ten gallons each, and a gallon contains *eight pounds* of sugar:

Say weekly 500 gallons.
8 lbs sugar in a gallon.
4,000 lbs per week.
52 weeks in the year.
8,000
20,000
208,000 lbs of sugar were thus,

it appears, to have been introduced, annually, by one importer, at a duty of less than *one half cent per pound*. The game was not wholly in the hands of Mr. Goodale, even in this city; while, at the northern ports, there were others, who like him, had "*made arrangements to import largely.*" Is it not easy to see that all the sugar required for the consumption of the United States, for several years to come, would have been introduced in this manner, at a duty merely nominal, had not Mr. Gordon arrested the contraband trade? [illegible] the slightest probability that the section of the tariff law which excludes this article, would have been [illegible] Mr. Gordon had not detected and exposed [illegible] which were being committed? [illegible] diminution of the sugar duty—talk of [illegible] but of what use is it [illegible] who find fault with Mr. Gordon for interfering in behalf of the agriculture of this state, and saving it from the utter ruin with which it was threatened, alone complain of the reduction, and would persuade the sugar planters that they are their most devoted and exclusive friends. They would keep a high duty because there is [illegible] profit in cheating the revenue! Enough for [illegible] but the "school master is still abroad."

[illegible] the throwing of the somerset by the New York Courier and Enquirer, the accession to the list of subscribers to the New York Standard has exceeded seven hundred; in consequence of which the latter paper has been greatly enlarged, and is now printed on new type. It is conducted with great spirit and wears a beautiful appearance. It is an ill wind which blows good to no one, and the defection of Webb seems likely to turn out very much to the profit of the editor of the Standard. We are pleased to witness his prospects, and feel no apprehension that Webb's conduct will produce any bad effect upon our cause.—It takes for its motto—"*Good men and good principles, and good principles and good men.*"

"*Forever float that standard sheet!*
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

The St. Louis Republican, a Clay paper, informs us that Mr. Dunklin, the Jackson candidate, is certainly elected governor, and Mr. Boggs lieutenant governor, of Missouri.

A public dinner has been tendered to general Atkinson by the citizens of St. Louis, as a testimony of respect for his services in the [illegible] Indian campaign.

The memoranda which will be found in our paper to-day, together with [illegible] several days past, indicates that our wharves are soon to be greeted with the arrival of numerous vessels. We may now assure our absent citizens that they may return with perfect safety, and with the prospect of a [illegible] season.

We have received, from an unknown correspondent, "a [illegible] history of how the brave col. Pluck was [illegible] in the Exchange in this city, some few years ago," but as we do not remember to have ever seen the arrival of that illustrious gentleman announced in the papers, it is presumable that there has been a mistake as to his personal identity; unless, indeed, the gallant colonel was here *incognito*. Although the scene [illegible] by our correspondent is worthy of the pencil of a Hogarth, it cannot be published until we are satisfied [illegible] this score, for it has been so recently demonstrated, that

"When caps among the crowd are thrown,
Each fool and knave will claim his own,"

that we are reluctant to cause a fresh competition, like that between the Argus and Emporium, as to which was the most "*impure source*," among various claimants to the honor of being the prototype of colonel Pluck; when, after all, his feats of valor may be nothing more than a fancy sketch of our ingenious correspondent.

The friends of the drama will be delighted to learn that the celebrated Miss Fanny Kemble,—a niece of Mrs. Siddons, and a young actress of the highest merit and promise, has arrived with her father, Charles Kemble, Esq. in the ship Pacific, at New York. It is said that Mr. Caldwell, the enterprising manager of the American Theatre in this city, has effected an engagement with them, which is to be fulfilled in March or April.

Mr. Charles L. Keane (who is married to Clara Fisher), is also, together with his accomplished wife, engaged for the approaching season.

The Italian Opera is established in N. York at Russell's old house [illegible] Richmond Hill. The theatres in New York and Philadelphia have re-opened, since the abatement of the cholera.

FOR THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

OUR PLIGHT AND OUR PROSPECTS.
LETTER 2.

To my good friend, Mr. president Biddle.

Old men and beldames in the streets do prophesy upon it dangerously.—Tr. of King John.

Ah! my friend, why did you forget that best of proverbs and apothegms,—"Let well enough alone!"—In the name of all the heathen gods, Mercury, Plutus, and others of the money-coining tribe, why did you meddle in the matter without my counsel! Oh! how I longed for the flying horse of Peter of Provence, that would cleave the air more swiftly than an eagle—and was steered with a pin in his forehead instead of a bridle! how did I wish for Fortunatus's wishing cap, or some of the magical machinery from the Arabian Nights! I could have been your Mentor, and, twitching your elbow, would have whispered a world of admonitions in your ear. "What!" I would have asked, "are you not conscious that you dwell in a glass house, and you must not incite our bitterest foes to an assault that must shatter it about our heads. People were beginning to doze over our imputed delinquencies: in another year every body would have buried in oblivion [illegible] devilish resolution of Mr. Spencer in congress, of Nov. 25th 1818, [illegible] to appoint a committee to inspect [illegible] bank [illegible] board," and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not," &c. &c. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. M'Lane parried the blow, and warded away the resolve as far as they could. However the committee did inquire, and reported, Jan. 16, 1819, most *unfavorably*, making some of our fraternity as black as devils respecting the non payment of instalments in gold or silver, or funded stock according to sec. 3d of the charter. They exhibited them to us as black[illegible] playing fraudulent tricks:—instead of paying in stock, pawning it for discounts, to [illegible] our plain [illegible] by a [illegible] then collusive [illegible] and screening one another. In short, the committee particularized [illegible] distinct violations of the terms of incorporation, [illegible] narratives and [illegible] almost sufficient to have [illegible]

1. 'That they shuffle about *two millions* of public debt—[illegible]

2. [illegible] evasion about 2d and 3d instalments, contrary to [illegible] the conditions of the bond. Just payment of stock not made.

3. In paying dividends to stockholders who had not paid their subscriptions agreeably to the act.

4. By the judges of the 1st and 2d elections, allowing [illegible] votes to be given, over and above the 30: by [illegible] the names of fictitious subscribers for stock,—a [illegible] you know, to serve the ends of the real owner. [illegible] Mr. Williams had 1172 such signatures, for a [illegible] a piece and voted proportionally!"

Why, my friend, did you overlook such a report! Mr. Trimble's overture of Jan. 18, was unaccountably [illegible] in 1819. I shudder as I re-peruse his speech and his resolution. "The first section (says he) which a plain man would ask himself, is this—has the charter [illegible] a *legal* existence?" The resolution [illegible]

Resolved, &c. That the attorney general of the U. States, in conjunction with the district attorney of Pennsylvania, [illegible] cause a *scire facias* to be issued, according to the 23d sec. of the act "to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States;" calling on the corporation created by the said act to show cause wherefore the charter thereby granted shall not be declared forfeited," &c.

Next, the fiery Claiborne gives notice that he "should offer a proposition to repeal the charter of the bank *in toto*."—ib. p. 414 '15. [illegible]

We may now frankly confess to each other, our wonder at the eminent hazards we then escaped. Our predecessors richly deserved to be dissolved as a corporate body. Their violations were as manifest as base. There was no want of [illegible] a culprit, just as in Warren Hastings' trial, but there was not nerve enough to punish him—the offence was so great, the devastation so splendid as to dazzle the triers. So our foes were frustrated, and some of them are since humbled by our silent vengeance, like sportsmen left sprawling by over-loaded firearms.

"Guns well aim'd at duck or plover,
Recoil and knock the shooters over."

I should have been quite disconsolate at your blind temerity in applying fire [illegible] and rousing the sleeping lion, three years too soon; but, on reflecting that the *herd* are all alike, *ignorant* or *fickle*, or *forgetful*, I begin to pluck up hopes of our getting round the fiery ordeal without being forced to pass through it. Small rogues are punished; the great escape if they have money.

"—Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks:
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it."

But hark'ye—you must walk softly, [illegible] the bank affairs. I have [illegible] that general Jackson. Take care of [illegible] popularity is tremendous; nothing can resist it. [illegible] in doing what others were unable to achieve. Don't provoke him to impeach us. Mind what I say—till my next.

*See Report, &c. in Niles' Register, vol. 15, p. 226, *et seq.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, September 3.

We rejoice to say that the news of Don Pedro's victory on the 23d is confirmed. The particulars will be found below.

London, July 31.—Twelve o'clock.

"The accounts this morning from Oporto are of the most favorable description, and completely confirmatory of the news received yesterday.

"The agent for Lloyd's at Falmouth states that the loss on Miguel's side was upwards of 3,000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, whilst the loss experienced by Don Pedro's army did not exceed 100. From other letters which we have seen, the loss of the latter was considered greater, but not to be compared with the losses of the usurper.

"The blockading squadron at Lisbon, under the command of Admiral Sartorius, amounted to nine vessels, besides which notice had been issued at Lisbon, at Oporto, St. Ubes, and Figuira, against any vessels under any colours being allowed ingress or egress.

"Don Pedro's army is stated to have captured 2000 of the enemy's troops, besides their artillery, and camp equipage at Valonga.

"Two regiments of cavalry, and one or two of infantry, are stated to have joined Don Pedro, and a force of three thousand volunteers and recruits had been raised at Oporto.

"At the latest date, the force of Don Pedro was said to be on their march to Coimbra.

"The next accounts are looked for with much anxiety; the result is no longer doubted.

"[illegible] past one.

"Consols remain at 83 1-2 5-8 for the account."

From the London Courier, July 31.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a commercial gentleman, dated Oporto, July 24, 1832:

"I have only time to inform you that Don Pedro has gained a great victory at Valonga, after two days hard fighting. Two thousand prisoners, all the artillery, and camp equipage taken; the army of the enemy entirely dispersed. They were 10,000 strong. Our force only 7,000. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is immense. We have suffered also but not severely.

"Yesterday they attacked the whole South Bank of the Douro, and kept up a constant fire all day; but [illegible] schooners and gun boats. The whole of the regular army is at Valonga, and to-day advanced on the road to Coimbra, to attack it, where they will no doubt be successful.

"The Portuguese regiments fight very bravely. Two regiments of cavalry; and two or three of infantry, are confidently reported to have deserted Miguel, and commenced their march up to join us.

"The Miguelite fleet was to have come out yesterday, but it appears they will not. Admiral Sartorius is blockading Lisbon, and we hear that two of the forts at the mouth of the Tagus are deserted. We have raised here above 3,000 recruits and volunteers, who are now being trained. Stores, arms, and every thing are in abundance; and if this combined movement which is now about to take place prove successful, the cause is gained."

(From the Messager des Chambres.)

Telegraphic Despatch.

Bayonne, July 27, four o'clock in the afternoon.—Nine battalions of Don Pedro, one of which are veterans, have been formed at Oporto; 3,600 troops of Don Pedro on the 18th carried the position of the troops of Don Miguel. A portion of the latter went over to the former, and marched upon Aurand with them. This column has nine pieces of artillery.

"On the same day a column of 2400 men belonging to Don Pedro, marched upon Braga, which it entered on the 19th. It was reinforced by the Constitutionalists on its march. This column has no artillery.

"Ponte de Lima was occupied on the 17th by 300 of Don Pedro's men. Numbers of Portuguese emigrants had arrived at Tuy, in Gallicia.

"It is believed that the troops of Don Pedro will occupy Lisbon on the 18th.

"It is said that Don Miguel is already in retreat upon [illegible]

"This news is dated the 19th from Vigo in Gallicia.

New York, Sept. 5—1 p. m.

FROM BELFAST.

We are indebted to capt. Briton, of the ship Josephine, for a Belfast paper of Aug. 2d.

"The prospects of the farmers in Ireland were flattering. The harvesting was already commenced.

"The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser says, "The condition of the *trading interest* in Ireland, (never since the peace very flourishing,) has within the last six months received a serious check. No doubt much may be attributed to extrinsic causes; some to the domestic situation which has prevailed more or less for the last [illegible] year; but the cholera has given a blow to all traffic but that absolutely necessary for daily consumption such as we have not experienced within our money.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Reasons for the re-election of Andrew Jackson, for President.

1st. Because he declares, as James Madison believed, that the people are the only legitimate fountain of power, and it is from them that the constitutional charter, under which the several branches of government hold their power, is derived. The several departments being perfectly co-ordinate, neither of them, it is evident, can pretend to an exclusive or superior right of settling the boundaries of their respective powers without an appeal to the people themselves. Read the veto on the bank bill.

2d. Because Andrew Jackson declares, that the legislative, executive and judiciary powers ought to be kept separate from, and independent of each other as the nature of a free government will admit, or as is consistent with that chain of connexion that binds the whole fabric of the constitution in one indissoluble bond of unity and amity, precisely the plan of the convention. This agrees with the doctrine of James Madison. See Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, and the president's Message.

3d. Because as James Madison was opposed (so also is president Jackson) to a great and independent fiscal or monied institution, passing into the hands of a single body of men, alike dangerous to the liberties of the people as a standing army would be to our country in time of peace.

4th. Because Andrew Jackson, [illegible] shows plainly that the genius of republican [illegible] demands, that all power should be derived from the people, and those entrusted with it should be kept in dependence on the people or [illegible] elected. Read James Madison's letters on this point.

5th. Because he is opposed to a system of unconstitutional legislation in congress, to grant a charter to a [illegible] monied oligarchy, and that the spirit of democracy is jealous of so dangerous an association [illegible] power to create a monied [illegible] independent of the government and people.

6th. Because he expressly declared, as chief magistrate of the people, that the union must and shall be preserved—our bulwark against foreign danger, the conservator of peace and liberty, the guardian of our commerce and common interest and the greatest succour to our agricultural interest and wealth, our great national Ægis [illegible] defence.

7th. Because his declarations prove, and his administration shows clearly, that he believes government in general should have a common interest with the people. Frequent elections are unquestionably the only true policy to secure effectually with safety of this possession to the people the grand bulwark of our free charter.

8th. Because if the principles on which the subscriber's observations are founded are just, as I am fully persuaded they are, Andrew Jackson may safely be entrusted again with the executive office by the people, as the operations of his administration are in strict accordance to the spirit and letter of the constitution, as defined by Jefferson, Madison, and others of the brightest of our enlightened statesmen. These are my reasons for a democrat and republican, for having full confidence in the ability and honesty of Andrew Jackson for our next president.

BANJ. PHILIPS.

COMMERCIAL.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Havre, 1st August, 1832.

We had a more animated demand for United States cottons, and prices have recovered a little, particularly for middling qualities; the better sorts remain firm and are becoming very scarce. By the annexed price current you will remark that our imports are now about equal to the total imports of 1831; but our outgoings, we have no doubt will much exceed those of last year. Our stock is less considerable this year than had been calculated upon, but expected arrivals will increase it considerably.

Cotton.—N. Orleans 13,29 a 13,69; Upland, Alabama and Tennessee 12,90 a 13,49; Hides, Buenos Ayres and Brazil 14,86 a 16,42; Hops, Am. 17,82 a 19,55.

HAVRE MARKET—July 31.

Cotton.—The market continued very inactive from the 19th (date of our last publication) up to the 28th instant. Since then, we have had a good run of business with an advance of 1 to 1 1-2 centimes on the fine qualities of United States short staple cottons, which grow scarcer every day: on the other descriptions of that growth there has been no change, excepting rather more stiffness in prices. The sales consist of 646 bales as follows; 1368 bales Louisiana, at 89 to 110; 4438 do Uplands, Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee, at 79 to 96; 420 do Pernambuco and Paraiba, at 117 1-2 to 132 1-2; all these prices duty paid; and, 224 [illegible] Bahia at 86, in foreign bond. The last ten days, during which the winds have been chiefly easterly have passed without arrival.

Marine Journal.
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Ella, Marston, Philadelphia, Thomas Toby
Sch. Sea Flower, Sanford, Port au Prince, J Webb

ARRIVED.

Towboat Whale, Wheaton, [illegible] towed up ship Santa de la Piedad and brig Jasper. Reports several sail off.
Ship Santa de la Piedad, from Tampico—cargo.
Brig Jasper, Smith, from Boston; cargo.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Fayal, June 23, the Harbinger, Savage.
Up at Nantz for this port, the French brig Tricent, to sail on the 15th August, the Ocilia, on the 15th September.
Brig Globe, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 4th August, lat. 55, long. 26, 10 days out.
Brig A[illegible], hence, was spoken on the 30th August.
Hence at Philadelphia, 6th, brig Ann and Leah.
Up at Philadelphia for this port, ship Chandler, Price, Ma[illegible]; ship North Star, Benedict; ship Archer, Cob.
Hence at Charleston, and detained at quarantine, 11th, brig Adams, Mayhan.—Mrs. Ann Lynch, a passenger, died on board.
Packet ship Illinois arrived at New York, from Havre, in ballast.
Up at Bordeaux for this port, the Nescopec, to sail on the 15th August, the Bellochar, on the 1xth August; the Trinite, soon.
Brig Herald, 31 days hence for Bremen, was spoken on the 14th July, lat. 44, long. 35.

DOMESTICS.—250 bales sheetings and shirtings from the best manufactories, now landing from brig Jasper, from Boston, for sale by
sept. 20 LINCOLN & GREEN.

MACKEREL.—The subscribers have received per brig Jasper from Boston, and offer for sale, 150 barrels Mackerel No. 1, 2 & 3.
Sept. 20. A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FRESH PICKLES.—18 boxes Underwood's pickles, assorted, in gallon and half gallon jars, just received and for sale by
sept. 20 THAYER, HURD & CO. 29 Magazine str.

PAPER.—50 reams sugar paper, 100 do. wrapping do., for sale by
sept. 20 THAYER, HURD & CO.

PRESERVES & OLIVES.—37 boxes Underwoods preserves, assorted, consisting of Red and Black Current Jellies, Raspberry, Strawberry and Gooseberry Jars, 10 boxes Spanish Olives, just received and for sale by
sept. 20 THAYER, HURD & CO. 29 Magazine str.

OYSTER HOUSE.
BENJAMIN BROWN respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened his oyster and eating house, at the corner of Poydras and Magazine streets, No. 55, where can be had oysters, beef steaks, mutton chops, soups of all kinds will be served up at the shortest notice. Parties can be accommodated with private rooms. The house has been fitted up in a neat style. He hopes that his best exertions to please all who may favor him with a call, will ensure him a share of public patronage. sept 20

THE subscriber offers to sell the whole of his establishment at the lake, consisting of two billiard tables, one of which contains a musical apparatus; several mahogany tables, together with a variety of other articles, which it is unnecessary to mention. The bar is well supplied with all the liquors to be had in the country, which, together with all the properties requisite for such an establishment, will be included. And also three fishing boats together with their tackle. Also, the Restaurat, with every thing belonging to it including the crockery ware, tables, lamps, glasses, mahogany tables, &c. An inventory of the particulars will be furnished to any one who wishes to purchase.
sept 20 GUILLAUME.

STRAY DEER.—Was found in the Catholic cemetery, a deer, with a collar upon its neck. The owner can have it, by paying expenses, on application to Mr. Loiseau, Customhouse st. below Rampart. If after ten days, the said deer shall not have been reclaimed, it will be sold at auction, according to law. sept 20

Minot Flagg vs. Joseph Williams.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable Charles Gayarre, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday, the 3d of October next, at 5 o'clock on the premises, Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets, a quantity of furniture, consisting of side boards, book cases, tables, clock frames, looking glasses; &c. Seized in the above suit.
sept 20 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

M. S. Meeker, vs. H. Pierce.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 29th September at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis & Chartres streets, a negro woman slave, named PENDEN, seized in the above suit.
aug. 28 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

100 Hhds prime SUGAR, for sale by
june 11 SAM'L C. BELL, 81 Canal st.

FOR MANCHESTER, [illegible] Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, and all intermediate landings.
The steamer WOODSMAN, captain J[illegible] ready to receive cargo, and will [illegible] The Woodsman is a [illegible] boat [illegible] being also of a light draught of water [illegible] is expected that she will [illegible] the Yazoo [illegible] For freight or passage, apply on board or to
FOSTER & [illegible]
sept 20 [illegible] Canal street.

FOR [illegible]
The [illegible] PHILETUS, [illegible] class vessel, can carry [illegible] apply to [illegible]
sept. 15th. No. 7 [illegible] street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
The [illegible] packet ship EDWARD BONAFFE, [illegible] Campbell, master, is now discharging, and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to SAM'L C. BELL,
sept 15 81 Canal street.

FOR SALE.
The fine fast sailing schooner ROSE IN BLOOM. For terms apply on board, opposite the *place d'arms*, or to
MEDELICE THOMAS,
sept. 13 77 Levee str.

FOR TAMPICO, [illegible]
The superior fast sailing schooner TWO BROTHERS, Harrow, master, will positively leave on Sunday, the 16th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to B. BOON[illegible]
sept 11 Bienville street.

FOR HAVANA.
The fine fast sailing schr ELIZABETH, having been rebuilt and newly coppered, and having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch for the above port. For the balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
BARAU, FERIET & CO.
sept 11 No. 7, on the Rail Road.

FLOUR.—180 bbls. fresh Flour, (new wheat) landing from steamer Hamlet, for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
sept 18 15 New Levee.

MACKEREL.—250 barrels No. 3 Mackerel, 25 half barrels No. 2 do. received per ship Helen, Mar, from Boston; for sale by
sept 13 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale, landing from brig Henry, from Boston,
400 boxes Codfish;
45 " Sperm Candles, Nos. 4, 5, 6.
ALSO, IN STORE,
80 boxes white Havana Sugar;
400 barrels Dry Malaga Wine
200 cases Marseilles Claret,
300 boxes assorted Wines,
25 bales Almonds,
100 baskets Oil,
100 baskets empty bottles. Entitled to debenture.
sept 18 F. H. PETITPAIN, Corner of Toulouse and Chartres streets.

SCOTCH BAGGING.—100 pieces in store, for sale by
sept 18 LINCOLN & GREEN.

SALT PETER, REFINED.—100 kegs, also 100 [illegible] landing, for sale by
sept 18 LINCOLN & GREEN.

THE subscriber offers for sale, landing from ship Philetus, from New York, 60 boxes Sperm Candles, long 6's; 20 boxes Starch; 10 barrels Distilled Rosin.
F. H. PETITPAIN,
sept 18 Corner of Toulouse & Chartres streets.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $7.00 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give, during the ensuing week, 39 ounces of bread for a bit.
sept. 18.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. STATES.
Eastern District of Louisiana.—*The U. States vs. the brig Primero de Mahon, &c. and 12 demijohns of Rum.*—In admiralty, No. 3214.—By virtue of a warrant of seizure to me directed by the honorable the district court of the United States, for the said district, I have seized and taken possession of the brig Primero de Mahon, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and twelve demijohns Rum: now libelled in said court by the United States, and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner and owners, and all and every other person or persons having, or pretending to have, any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be & appear before a district court, for the district aforesaid, to be holden in the city of New Orleans, on or before the 2d day of October, 1832, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said brig Primero de Mahon, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and 12 demijohns Rum should not be condemned, as forfeited, sold, and proceeds distributed agreeably to the prayer of the libellants.
sept 18 L. C. BACON, deputy marshal.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. STATES.
Eastern district of Louisiana.—*The U. States vs. 241 boxes or packages of Segars.*—In Admiralty, No. 3218.—By virtue of a warrant of seizure to me directed by the honorable the district court of the United States in and for said district, I have seized and taken possession of 241 boxes or packages of Segars, now libelled in said court by the United States, and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners, and all and every other person or persons, having, or pretending to have, any right, title or interest, in or to the same, to be and appear before a district court, for the district aforesaid, to be holden in the city of New Orleans, on or before the 2d day of October, 1832, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said segars should not be condemned as forfeited and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellants.
sept 18 L. C. BACON, dep. marshal.

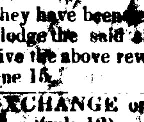
STEAM ENGINE AND SUGAR MILL.—A 16 horse power high pressure horizontal steam engine, with 2 wrought iron boilers, 30 inches diameter and 22 feet long, with sugar mill complete, rollers 24 inches diameter, by 4 feet long, made upon the most approved construction, at the West Point Foundry, at New York; expected to arrive by the packet ship Cincinnati. Apply to
[illegible] OGDEN & CO.
sept. 12 No. [illegible] Canal street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his auction store to No. 20 St. Louis street, and has appointed for his general sale days of Merchandise, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
sept. 12 JACOB LEVY.

WASHINGTON HOTEL
AND
SANITARY RETREAT.
THE subscriber having leased a large and commodious house, situated on the bank of the Mississippi river, opposite the end of the Pontchartrain Rail Road: has opened it as one of entertainment. This establishment is not surpassed, as to the beautiful scenery with which it is surrounded, by any in lower Louisiana; and it is believed to be the most pleasant and healthful retreat in the vicinity of New Orleans. There are attached to the premises, a ten pin alley and a billiard table. The bar is supplied with every variety of the best of liquors, and a table with all the luxuries of the market.
sept 21 RICHARD CARNEY.

WINES, OILS &c.—Landing from brig Delight from Marseilles, 50 [illegible] casks claret, 90 quarter casks Marseilles [illegible] Catalonia, 1000 boxes claret, 400 [illegible] Muscat, 200 boxes do; 150 baskets Olive oil, 100 boxes olives; 100 do Anchovis; 2 pipes 3 proof brandy. All the above entitled to debenture, and for sale, on accommodating terms by
[illegible] LANFEAR, 116 Canal street.
W. & J. MONTGOMERY.
sept [illegible] [illegible] street.

DANCING SCHOOL.
MR. L.S. TRIGANT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his classes for teaching dancing will re-open on the 1st of September next, and continue during the whole season, at No. 46 Bourbon, between Bienville and Customhouse sts. aug 28

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the other side of the river, on Saturday last, the two Mulatto boys named Neck and Benn.
NECK is about 5 feet 6 inches, aged about 19 years.
BEN is about 5 feet 10 inches, aged about 21 years.
They have been seen near the Rail Road. Whoever will lodge the said slaves in the jail of this city, will receive the above reward on application to this office.
june 15

EXCHANGE on London and Paris for sale by
(july 12) A. QUERTIER & BAKER.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. LACARPENTIER & CO.
WILL be sold on Saturday, 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at their auction store, by order and under the inspection of the port wardens, for account of whom it may concern, 3 boxes Cream [illegible] damaged on board the American barque Phile[illegible], from New York.

BY F. DUTILLET.
WILL be sold on Monday, the [illegible] of October next, at noon, at the [illegible] Exchange, by virtue of an order of the court of probates in this city, the following property belonging to the estate of the late Jacques Brou[illegible]:
1. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the new faubourg Marigny, containing 30 feet front on Francis[illegible] street, with a depth of 120 feet, French measure, forming one half of lot No. 152, in square 21, together with the buildings thereon.
2. A negro woman named Cecile, about [illegible] old, understanding a little of cookery [illegible] she is a good subject.
Terms:—The lot & building at one and [illegible] the slave one half [illegible] and one half at 6 months in approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage [illegible] act of sale to be passed before [illegible] notary public.

BY T. MOSSY.
ON Friday the 21st inst. [illegible] will be sold at his store: 3 cases Irish linens in whole and half pieces; 1 bale linen sheeting; 3 cases [illegible] 1 do. men's woolen shirts, [illegible] Terms at sale.

BY T. MOSSY.
ON Friday the 21st instant, will be sold at his auction store, 100 lbs. Sheet Copper; [illegible] rope; 1 Iron Martingale; 54 lbs. old Iron, [illegible] carpenter's tools.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
ON Saturday the 20th of October next, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold by virtue of an order from the honorable the court of probates for the parish of Jefferson, the following property belonging to the estate of Farcey Cousin, deceased, to wit: a valuable lot of ground situated at the corner of Annunciation and Richard streets, faubourg Annunciation, designated on the plan of said faubourg as No. 6, in square No. 32, measuring [illegible] feet front on Annunciation street, by 120 feet front on Richard street, together with the improvements thereon. Terms one third cash, one third at 6 and one third at 12 months credit, for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage until final payment. sept 2[illegible]

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
ON Saturday, the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold, a valuable house and lot, situated in Toulouse, (No. 119) between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. The lot measures about 48 feet front by about 150 feet in depth, English measure. The house consists of one story, divided into 4 rooms, 2 of which have fire places, with a back gallery and cabinet; also, a good kitchen and servants rooms, [illegible] and well paved yard. Terms: the purchaser [illegible] the payment of a note of $3 100, due on the [illegible] of December next, and the balance of the purchase [illegible] payable upon approved endorsed notes at [illegible] mortgage until final payment.

BY T. MOSSY.
On Thursday the 20th of September [illegible] be sold at noon at Hewlett's Exchange, a [illegible] HOUSE, situated in faubourg Marigny [illegible] Elysian fields, between Casa and [illegible] numbered 171, with the LOT, containing [illegible] feet on the Elysian fields, with a depth of 120. The principal dwelling is divided into four rooms, two of which with chimneys, a gallery and two cabinets; in the yard there is a kitchen, a small store-house, a stable [illegible] necessary; all is new and wants no repair. [illegible]

BY T. MOSSY.
ON Thursday the 20th of September next, will be sold, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, a LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings thereon, on [illegible] street, between Bourbon & [illegible] adjoining on one side Mde. widow Coudrain, [illegible] the other Mr. Larive, measuring 50 feet front, [illegible] which has a depth of 120, 18 have 90, and the remaining 72. The buildings consist in 3 [illegible] fronting on the street, one of which is 24 feet on the street, another 18, and the third 8 1-2 feet [illegible] each a depth of 23 feet, all of bricks; the two first have chimneys and are covered with rough tiles; the other has no chimneys but is covered in [illegible] also two [illegible] apartments with chimneys and [illegible] upper [illegible] the whole of bricks and covered [illegible]; another adjoining house, [illegible] bricks, covered with 3 foot boards, composed of [illegible] apartments, a kitchen with 2 servants rooms [illegible] of bricks, and having a terrace [illegible] a cellar [illegible] the kitchen, two brick wells, and a lightning rod. The banquettes are paid for.
Terms—$1000 cash, for the balance one third in 6, one third in 12, and one third in 18 months, in approved endorsed paper divided into [illegible] the seller, and secured by mortgage. The act of sale to be passed before E. Feraud, notary public, at the cost of the purchaser.

NEW ACADEMY IN LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA possesses numerous establishments for the education of her youth; and yet every year a voice issues from the legislative hall, and from fathers of families, pronouncing these institutions insufficient to supply the wants of the state. Every one, at all acquainted with its moral geography, will readily perceive that these complaints are not unfounded.

The father of a family, in the impossibility of inculcating in the mind of his children the first principles of science, is obliged to send his off-spring to a distant part of this, or to a foreign country, where they are subject to manners and habits foreign to the land of their birth, and denied the benignant solicitude and guardianship of their immediate friends. This deprivation is not only a loss to the pupils themselves and their immediate friends, but to the state.

Why, at a time when literature and the arts are flourishing among us, when our industry is in a state of the highest perfection, and when our commerce is extending itself in every direction, and strangers are viewing our prosperity with a jealous eye, have we no [illegible] institution upon our own soil, to which our youth may resort with the assurance of acquiring an education commensurate with the individual wealth of our citizens, and which shall qualify them to sustain the dignity of the state?

As it is now, many of our young creoles are forced to win their academic laurels beyond the seas. [illegible] then be that while they are thus acquiring the [illegible] principles, that the enterprising genius [illegible] finishing its rotation; and we are [illegible] by [illegible] our lands, that that part of our youth [illegible] tained by need or other circumstances at home [illegible] tivate the crops in their primeval ignorance?

Events are rapidly developing themselves in the moral world; a vast crater has been opened [illegible] the two hemispheres, from whence arise [illegible] murmurs. Between the two continents there is [illegible] interval of the sea, which is speedily [illegible] vessels. Power and cupidity have suspended [illegible] of Damocles over the disciples of liberty; and at some time or other, one of those ulcers which consume [illegible] tality, may fix itself upon the institutions of this republic, and may require the deepest probing to ensure [illegible] cicatrism. The people require the lights of [illegible] and illustration to prepare for such an epoch; for [illegible] rance is but the presage of the reign of tyranny and the death of freedom.

An academy is open at Point Coupee, where a number of pupils, not exceeding twelve, will be [illegible] all the sciences embraced in the [illegible] colleges together with [illegible] English language.

Address, immediately, at the office of the [illegible] Mr. l'Abbe De L'Hoste, curate of Point Coupee.

It is desired that the pupils [illegible] to read and write.

The price of boarding and [illegible] is 212 [illegible] in advance; the course to commence the 1st of October next, [illegible] close on the last [illegible] 1833, the commencement of the sickly season.

The young men will [illegible] which is already [illegible] will furnish [illegible] own beds, and will [illegible] other expenses [illegible] the establishment.
L'ABBE DE L'HOSTE,
sept 18 curate of Point Coupee.

MACHINE A VAPEUR.
UNE machine [illegible] horizontale, de la force de 16 chevaux [illegible] haute pression, avec [illegible] en fer forgé, [illegible] pouces de diamètre [illegible] de long, ainsi que les accessoires pour [illegible] Les cylindres ont 24 pouces de diamètre [illegible] de long, et sont faits sur les meilleurs [illegible] à la fonderie de West-Point, à New-York. On espère recevoir ces objets par le paquebot Cincinnati. S'adresser à
OGDEN & Co.
13 sept [illegible] Canal, No. [illegible]