# THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

*Days of publication during the summer*
TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1832.


## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## ANDREW JACKSON.

"It is fortunate for the country that Gen. Jackson is likely to be fit for public life at the end of the present four years; for in him is the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to *rise out of the* broad chasm which now again gives to the constitution of the United States which effaces all limitations of powers, and leaves the general government, by theory, altogether unrestrained."—THOS. JEFFERSON, in 1826.

"Gen. Jackson is a clear headed, strong minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man living."—JEFFERSON.

"Towards that distinguished captain, who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown our states so great a portion of its *moral property*, I never had, I NEVER CAN HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the *utmost kindness*."—H. CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

## MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS
*OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.*
*First District*—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 subscribers to the Bee, in the upper part of the city, who do not receive their paper of to-day, will please call at the office, as the carrier is indisposed in health, in consequence of which a new carrier has taken his place.

*To the Editor of the Bee:*

Sir—The editor of the Argus has made a calumnious charge against the porter dealers of this city, of mixing poisonous drugs in their liquors, for the purpose of preserving effervescence. As one interested, I deny its truth, and enquire to know if all in my line are included, or only some one who has been unfortunate in demanding payment of his bill form the editor of the Argus? Like Jeremy Diddler, I only ask for information.

AN HONEST DEALER.

The city council last evening refused the project of the ordinence proposed by the board of health, except that section which required physicians to report cases. It has met the fate it deserved. Sensible men have seldom proposed any thing so ridiculous.

New York dates by yesterday's mail, are to the evening of the 25th of July. The evening edition of the Journal of Commerce furnishes dates one day later from London, but the intelligence is not of much consequence.

The cholera is decreasing in New York. We have not room for details, but give a recapitulation of the new cases and deaths that have occurred, each day, since the first breaking out of the scourge:

RECAPITULATION.

| July | Cases at dwelling houses | Hospitals | Bellevue | Yorkville and Harlem | Total of cases | Deaths at dwelling houses | Hospitals | Bellevue | Yorkville and Harlem | Total of deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4, | 7 | | | | 7 | 4 | | | | 4 |
| 5, | 15 | 3 | | | 18 | 10 | 2 | | | 12 |
| 6, | 11 | 13 | | | 24 | 8 | 7 | | | 15 |
| 7, | 42 | 13 | *30 | | 85 | 6 | 6 | *13 | | 25 |
| 8, | 29 | 13 | | | 42 | 10 | 11 | | | 21 |
| 9, | 18 | 30 | †57 | | 105 | 4 | 10 | †14 | | 28 |
| 10, | 44 | 22 | 43 | | 109 | 6 | 13 | 25 | | 44 |
| 11, | 45 | 31 | 53 | | 129 | 10 | 15 | 25 | | 50 |
| 12, | 32 | 39 | 48 | | 119 | 10 | 16 | 25 | | 51 |
| 13, | 27 | 39 | 35 | | 101 | 10 | 22 | 17 | | 49 |
| 14, | 43 | 43 | 29 | | 115 | 15 | 29 | 22 | | 66 |
| 15, | 60 | 52 | 20 | | 133 | 28 | 31 | 15 | | 74 |
| 16, | 92 | 50 | 21 | | 163 | 45 | 32 | 17 | | 94 |
| 17, | 60 | 63 | 23 | | 146 | 19 | 29 | 12 | | 60 |
| 18, | 65 | 59 | 14 | | 138 | 22 | 36 | 14 | | 72 |
| 19, | 114 | *77 | 11 | | 202 | 42 | 28 | 12 | | 82 |
| 20, | 132 | 66 | 28 | | 226 | 48 | 42 | 10 | | 100 |
| 21, | 191 | 100 | 20 | | 311 | 61 | 33 | 10 | | 104 |
| 22, | 154 | 76 | 9 | 2 | 239 | 50 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 90 |
| 23, | 163 | 42 | 26 | | 231 | 46 | 17 | 20 | | 74 |
| 24, | 188 | 51 | 22 | 35 | 296 | 57 | 22 | 7 | 10 | 91 |
| 25, | 99 | 45 | 10 | ‡3 | 157 | 21 | 32 | 5 | ‡3 | 69 |
| Tot. | 1841 | 918 | 499 | 40 | 3098 | 532 | 466 | 258 | 14 | 1273 |

*These include all in Bellevue hospital from the 27th of June to the 7th of July.

†These include all in Bellevue on the 8th and 9th.

‡Harlem not heard from.

The disease was prevailing among the convicts at the state prison at Sing-Sing, but in a milder form. At Montreal, Quebec and Albany, it had nearly subsided. Cases were frequently occurring in the villages in the neighborhood of New York, of persons who had fled to escape the disease. No new cases at Philadelphia.

A letter from the post master at Detroit, mentions the death, by fever, of the eldest daughter of governor Cass, secretary of war.

A very numerous meeting of the democratic citizens of Pittsburg was held on the 17th ult. for the pupose of sustaining the veto-message. We have not room for the proceedings. The partizans of Mr. Clay will soon become convinced that their attempts to produce an excitement on this subject, will prove unavailing.

The bank of Macon (Georgia) has failed. Assignees have been appointed, who, it is expected, will acquaint the public with the causes that produced the calamity.

The nullification party in Charleston had a numerous meeting on the evening of the 30th ult. responsive to the appeal of the delegates of that state in congress, mentioned several days since. The legislature is called upon to pass an act for calling a convention to nullify the new tariff act.

The New York Evening Post has some very just remarks upon the praise that has been bestowed, by many of the papers of that city and elsewhere, upon the offer made by the United States branch bank to lend a million of dollars to the city banks until the list of October next, at 5 per cent. interest. This has been spoken of as an act of great generosity, and as a knock down argument in favor of the national bank. The offer was well enough on the part of the branch bank—nobody could blame them for it,—yet it does not seem to us worthy of the florid panegyric which has been bestowed upon it, unless the bank deserves it for understanding its own interests.

The same paper adds:—"Our merchants are in want of accommodations at the banks—they owe money to the branch bank—the branch lends money to the city banks—the city banks are to lend it to the merchants, and the merchants are to pay their notes to the branch bank with it, which thus gets a fair interest for its capital without running any risk by accommodating our citizens. The risk will be incurred by the city banks, and the profit will go into the coffers of the branch bank. In the mean time it is to be recollected, that the bank owes a large amount to the United States treasury, the payment of which has been delayed at the solicitation of Mr. Biddle, until the 1st of October, and for which the bank pays an interest of three per cent. If, in the mean time, the institution can lend it at 5 per cent, they will make a handsome speculation."

We publish, to-day, the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the republicans of Philadelphia, called for the purpose of sustaining the veto-message. They inculcate a good spirit, and demonstrate that the emissaries of the bank insult the democracy of the state, when they insinuate that their principles are in the vaults of the mammoth bank. The disciples of Simon Snyder will never sacrifice that tried patriot Andrew Jackson, to appease the golden Juggernaut of the aristocracy. The real democrats of Pennsylvania, like those in every other state, are opposed to giving a monopoly and creating a privileged order. The great mass of the republicans of the Jefferson school in that state, always were opposed to allowing congress to charter a bank out of the district of Columbia. It is only a few years since that the legislature of Pennsylvania sent a resolution to all the states in the Union, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting congress from making any "*law to create or incorporate any other monied institution, except within the district ... and every bank or other monied institution ... be established by the authority of congress, ... er with its branches and offices of discount ... be confined to the district of Columbia.*"

Such, before the present bank had spread ... were the spontaneous sentiments of the ... Pennsylvania. It cannot be pretended that ... resolutions were passed by any extraneous influence. Since then the Swiftsure of Stocks, nationals may have bargained away to the bank the vote of Pennsylvania; they may, indeed, have pocketted the reward; but the honest democracy will never ratify the transfer. The bank may bribe some of the people's sentinels—it may buy the votes of some of her recreant representatives by loans and largesses—but the heartfelt sympathy of that great state are not to be transferred or bought.

The opposition will learn some wholesome truths which they do not generally understand, from an article which we copy to-day from the *Boston Courier*, a paper hostile to president Jackson; and the article to which we allude, although a communication, bears internal evidence of also having been written by an opponent. Nothing can be more true than the writer's assertion that "four-fifths of the population of Pennsylvania never heard of such an institution as the bank of the United States. In Philadelphia, where it is best known, a very large proportion of the intelligent citizens are disgusted with the partiality and caprice shown in the dispensation of its favors. Leave out Cincinnati, and Ohio is indifferent, if not unfriendly to the bank." The article also *refers*, in proper terms, to the odious character of the bill for re-chartering the bank, as well as to the gross *mismanagement of the bank, in the distribution of its favors*. Notwithstanding the vindictive language used by the writer towards the president, we hail this production as an evidence of returning reason among the ranks of the opposition, as well as that they look at the veto and the effects it is likely to produce, in a true light. The more intelligent know, and the more candid admit, that all the clamor they raise will be useless—that the honest and fearless old patriot will be sustained by the unpurchased suffrages of a free and enlightened people.

*Office of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, July 25, 1 p.m.*

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

At 9 o'clock, this morning our news schooner Evening Edition, came up from the London packet ship *President*, Capt. Moore, *bringing us exclusively* London papers to June 19th. Our schooner also brought up the letter bag of the President, in consequence of which they will be sent off to the south a day earlier than otherwise they could have been.

LONDON, June 16.—In the house of Lords last night, after several petitions had been presented, the Marquis of Londonderry called the attention of Earl Grey to the language again used by Mr. Larkins, at another meeting of a political union in Sunderland, at which Dr. Headlam presided. After quoting some violent passages in the speech and alluding to the policy adopted by Mr. Pitt in 1799, with respect to such unions, his Lordship expressed a hope that the noble earl would reconsider his determination state on former night, not to put them down by law. He thought that a small fine might be levied on the members of such societies, and that the public houses which harboured them should be proceeded against. Earl Grey admitted the impropriety of the language used by Mr. Larkins; but denied that Dr. Headlam, who was as loyal a man as any in the kingdom, should be held accountable for it. He disapproved of the continuance of political unions, but trusted to the good sense of the people of England to give them up, now the excitement which first produced them had died away. But he neither contemplated the introduction of any new law, nor had received any instructions to prepare one.—*M. Herald.*

LONDON, June 16.—City, Friday evening.—There is no confirmation of the favorable news received from Don Pedro's expedition. All that is absolutely known respecting it is that a telegraphic communication was received at Paris from Bayonne, conveying the intelligence that has been made public. The confidential correspondents of Don Pedro in London are of opinion that there must be some mistake at the source of the news. They unquestionably strongly discredit the accuracy of the statement. The disposition to believe it authentic is, however, so strong in the city, that the script advanced from an eighth to 3-4 premium.

The colonial market, has not, on the whole, increased this week the degree of firmness that it manifested last week. Cotton has been decidedly of dull sale, at a trifling reduction of price. In sugar there is no reduction of price, but rather less anxiety to buy. Of indigo the supply appears to exceed the demand; and as these are the three commodities which exceed all others in magnitude and value they give a character to the market. Sheep's wool indeed, which is now become a very important colonial production, is held firmly at somewhat improving prices.

There was a sale of drugs at Garraway's yesterday, at which the prices generally were low, and the trade appeared to be in a stagnant state. Many of the lots, it was said, were bought in by the brokers.

The stock exchange has worn a depressed and rather gloomy appearance to-day, and prices declined.—The market was heavy early in the day, and in the afternoon several large sales of consols brought down prices from 85 1-8, the closing price of yesterday, to 84 3-4, and they never recovered more than 1-8 from that depres. The warlike appearance in Belgium, and the determination of the Dutch to resist the demands of Leopold, together with the continued uneasy feeling which prevails in Paris, are the causes generally assigned for the decline that has taken place.

Money has been very scarce to-day; five per cent. was offered for it for short periods, and it would have been gladly taken at four per cent. for a long period. There is a general belief that the bank is selling exchequer bills, and, though this is denied, there cannot be much doubt of the fact; nothing else would so well account for the scarcity of money so suddenly produced. The premium on exchequer bills is fallen full 2s. since yesterday, and as it is the custom of the bank to be paid in bank notes, and not by checks, that circumstance contributed to make money scarce amongst the brokers.

LONDON, June 16.—We have looked through the Paris papers on Wednesday, and can find in them nothing calculated to make us despair of the results to which we had hoped the government would last feel the propriety of arriving. There now appears evidently an indisposition to push to extremes the extraordinary powers which it had assumed under the pressure of recent events, and this concession of itself is a amends for the faults that have been already committed. The siege of Paris, as it is ridiculously called, is not, it is true, yet raised but certain sentinels, friends to the King, but friendly also to the constitution, proclaim that relief is near at hand, and that the day of illegal proscriptions is already nearly closed. The Constitutionnel, a semi-ministerial paper, goes so far as to say that the "state of siege" is now continued only to give countenance to the domiciliary visits which are still going on, and producing some important fruits; and the Temps, a ministerial Journal, also ventures to assume that six five whole days have been suffered to elapse, and nothing done by the courts martial, their future career will be neither very active nor very offensive.—The arrests still continue. General Lafayette is stated, rather unequivocally, to have left Paris for his country house of La Grange.

It seems to be understood, and indeed is officially announced, that the order upon the medical men of Paris to return the names of the wounded under their care, and which gave such universal disgust, will not now be enforced. The number of wounded in the hospitals is now stated at 416.

The news from the west, though of the most desultory kind, appears upon the whole to be satisfactory. No fresh risings had taken place in the departments of Ile-et-Vilame or La Vendee, and the heads of the insurrection were everywhere offering to surrender themselves. The Chouans do not appear, upon any one occasion, to have been able to make head openly against the King's troops. Rumours were prevalent in Paris that the Duchess of Berri had been taken, but they seem to be premature.—Such an event is, however, all but certain, as she is surrounded upon all sides. It appears that we were correct in stating yesterday that the report of Don Pedro's success prevailed in Paris, but we have not since learned anything to confirm it.

FRENCH FUNDS. PARIS, June 13.—Five per cents, 97f 70c 80c. Four per cents, 82f. Three per cents, 68f 70c.

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, June 13.

You will be extremely sorry to learn that matters are not improving here. The government, I lament to say, persists, or affects to persist, in its determination to try by courts martial the persons taken into custody before and since the declaration of the state of siege (martial law), for offences alleged to have been committed before the city of Paris was so "proclaimed." The prisons are so full that it is said no new arrests can be conveniently postponed will be made until the guillotine or the musket shall have disposed of the superabundant population of those receptacles of the criminal and the unfortunate.

I could institute comparisons between the present state of Paris and Ireland in 1798, but I forbear to do so. The declaration of the "state of siege," here was the result of local excitement. I am assured that on the first day of its consideration in council, Marshal Soult, Général Sebastiani, and Admiral de Rigny, irritated at the loss of the troops, were for it—the four *civilians* (M M. de Montalivet, d'Argout, Barthe, and Girod de l'Ain) against it. The question was there ... lost; but when again discussed on the following day, the three warriors who had time to cool, and who knew where the measure would lead the Government, opposed it. The civilians, on the contrary supported and carried it!

You will find all the parisian journals full of discussions on the subject this day, and among other documents, well worth your attention, to be found in their columns—a letter of M. Cremieux, the celebrated barrister, who you recollect professionally defended one of the ex-ministers (of Charles X.) M. Guernon Ranville. By it you will perceive how little likely it is that a single individual would be allowed to perish under sentence of court-martial, for he says (and *he well knows*) that the court of cassation would annul all sentences pronounced by court martial (councils of war). Why then persist? But should it be otherwise, should executions take place, where will they end?

MADRID, June 4.

The troubles in La Vendee, of which we have only but had intelligence, have by no means been a subject of astonishment to us. This disturbance, as well as that which broke out at Marseilles, was the result of a desperate plan laid by the Holy Alliance. Count De St. Priest, the Duke of Almanzar, was the confidant of our Court. The restoration (which turned out not to be a real one) of the Wellington party to power in England was the signal for this conflagration. Our troops, which are now stationed on the Portuguese frontier, were forthwith to march in the direction of the Pyrenees; for the landing of Don Pedro in Portugal was expected to have been seasonably arrested by the good interference of a Tory Ministry. Then the King of Holland was to have made an attack on Belgium, and the Austrians were to take possession of Ancona, in order to suppress the rising spirit of Italy. Such was the state of things which the Apostolicals appear to have firmly counted on, and there can be no doubt that the journey of Count Cruz and his companion to England had direct reference to the execution of this great European project.

Information has been just received by Government that six French ships have been seen cruising near the mouth of the Tagus. The Apostolicals are quite indignant at this proceeding of the French government. They ask, can this be considered a manifestation of sacrific intentions on the part of France? What can France mean, they say, by that principle of non-intervention which she appealed to in respect of the Belgians, the Poles, and the Italians? Is not the presence of a French and English squadron off the coast of Portugal an act of intervention—indirect indeed, but still an intervention for its object in effect, is to animate the hopes of Don Pedro's partisans on the one hand, and to discourage those of Don Miguel's "subject" on the other. This is the sort of language which the Apostolicals use—and they add that no power in existence has the right of hindering Spain from closely watching all that passes near her frontiers, and of taking necessary a assure of her own safety and interest.

*Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

BUENOS AYRES, May 30, 1832.

The resident Americans here deeply regret the loss of Com. Rodgers; as he had taken a right view of the Falkland Islands business, and his letter to this government, which doubtless will have been published in the United States previously to the receipt of this, was all that it ought to have been, neither acknowledging their right to capture American vessels for seeking on the Islands, nor foolishly threatening to "blow their town about their ears," as I fear others of less experience might have done. Every thing was left, where it should have been, for Mr. Baylies to settle on his arrival, who no doubt will do it amicably. Com. Rodgers is the third of our public men who has died in Buenos Ayres within a few years. His grave is between Mr. Rodney's our first Minister to this country, and col Forbes, our Charge d'Affairs. His remains were interred in the English burial ground of Buenos Ayres, on Thursday, the 24th inst with the honors of war; and he was followed to the grave by all the resident and foreign authorities and citizens of this Republic.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

THE VETO.—To have weight with the public, this instrument should possess extraordinary merit, since it derives any thing besides strength from the blind organ through which it meets the public eye. Yet it will be read throughout the land; it will be commented on with severity; and, it will make an impression upon the public mind that must prove fatal—not to the United States Bank,—but to the unreasonable expectations of the stockholders. Congress were beside themselves when they passed the bill in its present shape, and no future congress will dare to offer a bill like it to any succeeding president. The public however need be under no apprehension. The bank will be rechartered, and prove not less efficient than now for the public benefit, if less profitable to the stockholders.

The friends of the bank look upon this veto as the work of the president, and many of them are in some measure consoled under the dismay it occasioned in the hope that it may render the veteran unpopular, and defeat his re-election. On this subject we had better set ourselves right. It is most unfortunately the case that Andrew Jackson and his supporters have contrived to identify themselves with the democracy of the country. That democracy is opposed not only to the United States bank, but to all local banking institutions; and the numerous compounders of the veto spared no labor or assiduity in getting the opinion of the people at large upon the subject, before so important a decision was required. From the friends of the bank, with the sorry exception of the immaculate editors of the Courier and Enquirer, the administration and nothing to hope. Veto or no veto, it would have been all the same. From thee democracy of the country they expect every thing, and had the president signed the bill, all his luke-warm supporters would have gone over to the enemy in a body.

"The veto will lose him Pennsylvania." Yes, "and New York, and Ohio too," is the cry. You may tell that story in a higher latitude; it won't do here. Four fifths of the population of Pensylvania never heard of such an institution as the bank of the United States.—In Philadelphia, where it is best known, a very large proportion of the intelligent citizens are disgusted with the partiality and caprice shown in the dispensation of its favors. Leave out Cincinnati, and Ohio is indifferent if not unfriendly to the bank. What indication has New York given of its attachment to this institution? or who, excepting the hon. Martin Van Buren, can say what opinion New York may give in any succeeding twenty-four hours, upon any subject of general interest.

Were we called upon to ask in what manner its favors had been dispensed here, in the capital of New England, we should say, that if it has been instituted for the public accommodation that is, independently of its operations relative to the treasury department, it has widely failed of its duty; or, that the accommodation of the public is best effected by large discounts to a few individuals, who may dispense it to such as need, according to the urgency of their necessities. Showing us the beautiful operation of a shaving-mill within a shaving-mill; and wo to the wretch who comes under the dog irons; the jack-plane moves with increasing speed, and bolder strokes, so long as any thing remains to hold the stuff to the work bench. It may be safely said that if the branch here, is governed by any other motive than making the most of its privileges for the benefit of the stockholder,—if it does not reserve its favors for those who need them least, and whose influence it would secure,—if it is not superciliously indifferent to the accommodation of small dealers,—it is not only very much misunderstood but very much belied.

The most of us are at fault in our calculations upon the popularity of the Jackson administration. In ordinary cases, that portion of the community who are considered the most intelligent, determine the choise of the people,—in the case of Andrew Jackson, the people determine for themselves. Those who have been in the habit of giving the tone to public sentiment, and after discovering the pitiful incapacity of the president have been independent enough to denounce him to their constituents, have without an exception lost their own popularity for heir pains. Tell such constituents that the general had put his veto upon the bank charter, and should they happen to understand you, they would say to a man, "Old Hickory is right: down with the bank; down with all arristocratic monopolies."

There is, however, a virtuous and intelligent portion of the American people, who have been deceived in the character of the president, and given him their support. It is to be hoped that enough of this portion of our citizens have opened their eyes to save us from the misfortune of a second reign of wickedness and imbecility. But if the stockholders in the bank of the United States flatter themselves that the downfall of the Jackson dynasty insures their charter with its present unwarrantable privileges, we can venture to assure them that the same discernment which may save the people from continued misrule, will teach our national legislature that so barefaced a monopoly cannot be tolerated by a free people.

The veto, as well as our remarks upon it, might have been very profitably shortened. When we consider its length and the importance of detail, it may be pronounced an unseasonable veto. We propose only to enlarge a little upon its positions. After stating that so reason could not be found for continuing to one incorporation, privileges are denied to all others, it com-

plains that foreign capital should be brought in, to share the bounty, and intimates that we have capital enough of our own. It is true, we have capital enough of our own.

In January last the specie of the United States bank, including all its branches, was about seven millions of dollars; its capital is thirty-five millions. The specie of all the banks in the United States amounted to about twenty millions, and their capital is two hundred millions. The interest upon banking capital is not less than seven per cent, and the banks of our country draw from the people fourteen millions of dollars, when all the specie in all their vaults, amounts to only twenty millions. Thus yielding seventy per cent. upon their specie, or, in other words, upon their true capital.—This is a fact that cannot be run away from, and it shows at a glance the magnitude of banking privileges. This inconsiderable proportion of specie, serves, with skillful nursing, to back up a circulation in bank notes, of about seventy millions. It is quite apparent, that there can be no intrinsic value in a bank bill, or note; it is a picture only. In what shape, then, does banking capital exist? It is in the shape of notes and mortgages which draw interest, and this interest must come by some process out of the producing portion of the community. This plain view leads us at once to the fact that capital is not money, but, a tax upon the productive energies of the country, and can, in no wise, differ but in name, from a national debt. The British national debt, the orders of clergy, of nobility, of private gentry, the bank of England, and private bankers, all grind their devoted population into dust, by the same operation; a perpetual claim upon their labor. There is no limit to their greediness and rapacity, but in the last tear, and the last drop of blood that can be distilled from their degraded fellow creatures. Banking capital, accumulated as it may be, and as it now does accumulate, without restraint, throughout the United States, must lead to similar results, and without foreign aid.

No reflecting mind can avoid this conclusion, and the public will at length come to it; yet for the present, we are not so visionary as to hope that banks are, to be got rid of. But if we must be saddled, and bridled, and rode, we cannot help kicking up, when the spur is applied rowel deep.

*From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.*

### DEMOCRATIC JACKSON MEETING.

*Monday, July 23, 1832.*

In pursuance of the public call, a meeting of unexampled size, composed of the democrats of the city and county of Philadelphia, who will support the president of the people in the firm and virtuous exercise of his constitutional powers, and who are friendly to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, BANK OR NO BANK, convened in the Independence Square.

Henry Horn was called to the chair; Joseph Worrell, John Naglee, Col. Wm. Duane, Col. John Thompson, James N. Linnard, Jonathan T. Knight and Frederick Steever, were elected vice presidents; Antony Laussat, George N. Baker, Col. T. W. L. Freeman and John L. Frederick, were appointed secretaries.

The chairman explained to the meeting the principles upon which he had been induced to vote for the re-chartering of the bank of the United States. All representatives were bound by the declared will of their constituents, and all that he had ever sought was the expression of that will. The sources of information to which he had access, the vote of the legislature, the public papers and private letters, all seemed to designate the bank as Pennsylvania's favorite. He had therefore submitted himself to what seemed the public voice, and he must declare that the fault lay not with his own feelings or his own will.

The chairman sat down amid loud cheering. Col. James Page, after some prefatory remarks, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted,

Whereas, ANDREW JACKSON, the hero of New Orleans and the man of the people's choice, in the exercise of his high prerogatives as president of these United States, has deemed it necessary to put his veto upon the bill re-chartering the bank of the United States—and whereas this act has elicited on the part of our political opponents proceedings of the most intemperate character, and it becomes the duty as it is the right of the people to express their sentiments upon a subject of such vital importance to the cause of the country and the perpetuity of our republican institutions—therefore be it resolved.

That reposing, as we do, unlimited confidence in the purity and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, we can only perceive in his late message additional evidence of that spirit of independence and unalterable attachment to country, for which he has ever been distinguished, and in which it will be our pleasure and pride at all times, and under all circumstances, to sustain him.

*Resolved*, That *Andrew Jackson* deserves the thanks of the country for his faithful, fearless, and upright discharge of executive duties; more especially for his anxious vigilance in the protection of equal rights and the defence of the people against odious and dangerous monopolies.

*Resolved*, That in *Andrew Jackson* we recognize the friend of every class in the community, whether high or low, or rich or poor, the supporter of constitutional doctrine, the advocate of democratic principles, the hero, the patriot and statesman; in fine, the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory, its savour in time of war, its guardian in time of peace, a living monument that republics are not ungrateful.

*Resolved*, That any act of the bank of the United States or its corrupt dependants identifying the next presidential election with the question of a renewed charter, would be conclusive evidence that the institution seeks to control the political destinies of our country, an interference with the elective franchise, as odious as it is daring, which should be promptly met and signally defeated.

*Resolved*, That all movements of the Bank, however disguised, which diminish the freedom of speech, or trammels the liberty of the press, should be jealously guarded against as hostile to our national democracy, and intended to force upon the country the re-chartering of the institution, without regard to its intrinsic merits, or to the true will of the people of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we will support the re-election of Andrew Jackson, *bank or no bank* and if this institution should be found arrayed against the Government as a political partizan—there can be but one course left for the friends, of equal rights and the advocates of republican principles—that course must be—*Jackson and no bank*.

Mr. Dallas, in reply to a loud and universal call, addressed the meeting. He was followed by Mr. Phillips.

On motion of Mr. Earle, it was

*Resolved*, That the meeting fully approve the veto, and the reasons by which it is sustained in the President's excellent message.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and Mr. Antony Laussat.

On motion of Edmund C. Watmough, seconded by Col. T. W. L. Freeman, it was

*Resolved*, That at the present crisis when all the powers of opposition are concentrated against *the president of the people*, it behooves us all, as democrats and friends of Andrew Jackson, to abandon all state preferences, and to rally our whole force upon the national democratic ticket.

Mr. Rice addressed the meeting; after which it was

*Resolved*, That the secretaries be directed to publish the proceedings in the democratic papers, and that this meeting stand adjourned.

HENRY HORN, Chairman.

MRS. MUSTERS.—The 'Mary' of Lord Byron's early passion, who will one day become as intimately associated with the annals of poetry, as those of Laura de Sades or the Lady Dorothy Sidney, of Leonora d'Este or the Countess d'Albani, is thus apostrophized in 'Don Juan.'

'I have a passion for the name of Mary,
For once it had a magic sound to me
And still it half calls up the realms of faery,
Where I beheld what never was to be:
And feelings changed, but this was last to vary—
A spell from which e'en yet I am not free."

But the more impassioned invocation in the poem of 'The Dream' (the most highly-finished of the noble Lord's minor productions) contains in fact, the sketch of his ill-fated engagement with Miss Chaworth, and a pathetic allusion to the mental aberration under which she then laboured;—

'A change came o'er the spirit of his dream—
The lady of his love, oh! she was changed
As by the sickness of the soul; her mind
Had wandered from its dwelling, and her eyes
They had not their own lustre, but the look
Which is not of the earth; she was become
The queen of a fantastic realm; her thoughts
Were combinations of disjointed things,
And forms impalpable and unperceived
Of others' sight, familiar were to her's:
And this the world calls phrensy.'

The malady alluded to in these lines is generally understood to have been occasioned by the shock of an accidental meeting between Lord B. and Mrs. Musters at Hastings, in the year 1813; and it lasted a considerable time. Of the original rupture of the projected marriage between the parties, some years previously, various versions are already before the public. The following is one which (though not the accepted one among Lord Byron's biographers) was pretty generally circulated at the time. At the period of his Lordship's approaching nuptials with the heiress of Annesley, Mrs. Musters, mother to the present proprietor of Colwick, was the handsomest woman in Nottinghamshire, somewhat declining in beauty, but still sufficiently admired, and admired with sufficient justice, to render her extremely attractive in the eyes of a young man unpractised in the fascinations of the sex. Mrs M. who was on terms of intimate acquaintance with Miss Chaworth, was extremely anxious to secure so valuable an alliance for her own son. Jack Musters, then of high renown in the country for the manly spirit of his adventures; and according[illegible] herself to the capitivation of the young lo[illegible] who was thus beguiled from his allegiance to [illegible]ary,' 'the lady of his love,' to sun himself in the [illegible]es of a maturer enchantress. Miss Chaworth was piqued; Jack Musters profited by the absence of his rival to put forward his own pretensions; and in the sequel, the fair one of Annesley became Mrs. Chaworth, (Mr. Musters having assumed that name on his marriage,) while Lord Byron set sail for Greece. It is asserted by the most intimate of his friends, that his metrical passion for 'Mary' was more of a poetic fiction, than a real transcript of his feelings; but there is a vein of pure and simple pathos in the stanzas published in the volume with Childe Harold, beginning—

'Well—thou art happy,'

and containing those exquisite lines referring to the offspring of her union with Mr. Musters;

'I kissed it, and repressed my sighs,
Its father in its face to see:
But then it had its mother's eyes
And they were all to love and me.'

which bears the character of genuine feeling Burn's 'Mary in Heaven' is scarcely the object of a more subdued yet intense affection.'

The early development of passions, which the present system of education calls forth, is elucidated forcibly by the following anecdotes.

A Lilliputian in long clothes, throwing herself languishingly upon a sofa, on her return from church, cried lately to her mother, "I really must decline going to church in future, at least we must have our places c'anged.' —"Why so, my dear?" asked her astonished parent. "Because there is a person in an adjoining pew who stares at me like a pest, and I do assure you, mamma, I never gave him the slightest encouragement." This incipient coquette had attained to the respectable age of seven years.

The eldest daughter of a gentleman in Russell square, aged six, received a card which ran thus: "Miss B—— at home at 7, punch at 8, quadrilles." It was for the same evening—rather short notice, to be sure, for a fashionable assemblage. It elicited the following reply; the father being somewhat out of our way of thinking, in these matters: "Miss R—— presents her compliments to Miss B——, and regrets to say that she is to be well whipped at 7, and in bed at 8."—*Monthly Magazine.*

*From the London Morning Chronicle.*

### THE PEOPLE.

The people, the people, nought turneth aside,
Their will in full force, their revenge in full tide;
The proudest of earth in the balance are found,
Like dust which the hurricane scatters around.

The people, the people, can hurl in an hour,
The king from his throne, or the ruler from pow'r;
The good and the evil is theirs,—they can be,
The basest of slaves, or the first of the free.

The people, the people, if glorious and brave,
Will never submit to the bonds of the slave;
A moment of daring, a minute of toil,
And their's is the triumph, and their's is the spoil.

The people, the people, are not, as of old,
To be soothed by the timid, or aw'd by the bold;
The dark reign of terror hath pass'd from the earth,
And liberty only with courage has birth.

The people, the people, must conquer or die,
Be honor'd below, or sainted on high,
With those hallowed martyrs of freedom whose fame
Is immortal, and bright as the Heav'n they claim.

The people, the people, remember their might,
When it trampled in France on the banners of white,
When the flag of Nassau 'neath it's vengeance was furl'd
When it lost to the Spaniard his western world.

The people, the people, remember them too,
When America vanquish'd the red and the blue:
And rose with her stars full of freedom and light,
*A firmament blazing thro' slavery's night.*

The people, the people, their lot must be drawn,
And freedom be gain'd or crush'd in its dawn;
The blow must be struck, must be speedy and sure,
The foes of the people alone cry *endure*. J. Y. P.

### DIED,

On the 3d instant, in his 81st year, JACOB KNABB, a native of Germany, and a volunteer in general Lafayette's regiment at the commencement of our struggle for independence. He has been for many years a respectable inhabitant, and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city.

## Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Navy, Young, Liverpool, — W G Hewes
Brig Empress, Mather, New York, — P B Penny
Schr Felecie, Martinez, Havana, — W Tufts & co
Schr Francisco, Alzina, Campeachy, — S Fernandez

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shark, Houren, from the Passes, having put her tow to sea—towed up ships Helen Mar & Henry Tuke, and brig Tres Amigos. The Shark departed again for sea last evening, with ship Navy, and schrs Francisco and Felecie.

Towboat Pilot, Riddle, from the Passes, having put her tow to sea—towed up ship Marmora, brig Josephina, and schrs San Antonio and Tepeyac.

Ship Helen Mar, Harrison, from Philadelphia, to Samuel Thompson, with full and assorted cargo to the consignee; Tourne & Beckwith; L Pilie; R Groaning & co; Thomson and Grant; J Labadie; Yorke, Macalester & co; Stetson & Avery; H Bonnabel & Brotherr; G Brusle; E Johns & co; J Lecarpentier, J Magee; Livaudais, Charbonnet & co; and to others.

Ship Henry Tuke, Bliss, from Boston; in ballastr—*Extract*, July 22d, spoke packet ship Natchez, from N. York, parted company with her on the Banks on the 30th; same day spoke French barque Flora, from Tampico bound to Brest, having on board the crew of a French man of war lost at Tampico. July 24th, spoke brig Sarah Lear, 28 days from Providence bound to Matanzas, off Orange Keys.

Ship Marmora, Wiston, from Havana, in ballast.
Brig Josefina, Granados, from Havana; cargo coffee, etc.
Brig Tres Amigos, from Havana—cargo.
Schr San Antonio, Lust, from Soto la Marino, in ballast.
Schooner Tepeyac, from Tuspan.

MEMORANDA.

Packet ship Florida; brigs Premium and Eagle, and schr Durango, hence at New York, July 24.

Spoken off Cape Florida, 19th July, the Com Morris, hence for Liverpool.

Hence at Philadelphia, culy 24, brig William Henry.
Ship Chester, Storer, up at Philadelphia for this port.
Brig Henry, up at Boston for this port.
Schooner Eliza Williams, hence at Richmond.


### ICE CREAM AND SHERBERTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber has the honor to inform the public that he will continue to serve Ice Cream & Sherberts, commencing on Sunday next, the 12th instant, in a house situated in Bonrbon, between Orleans and St. Ann streets. Two rooms are neatly fitted up for the reception of ladies and gentlemen. (aug 9) E. SERREAU.

NOTICE.—Whereas Jules S. Huard public weigher of cotton for the city of New Orleans has applied to me for the cancelling of a bond of two thousand dollars subscribed by him as principal jointly with Louis Huard his security on the 15th day of march 1822.

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein, to show cause in writing at the office of the secretary of state, ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bond should be cancelled, raised and annulled as also the mortgages resulting therefrom.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at the city of New Orleans, on this 7th day of August, 1832, and in the year of the independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

A. B. ROMAN.

By the Governor.
aug 9 THOS. F. MCCALEB, sec'y. of state.

### LOUISIANA GARDEN AND LADIES RETREAT.

No. 93 CONDE STREET.

THE subscriber avails himself of this method to express his [illegible]ful acknowledgements for [illegible] very liberal supp[illegible]ded, by ladies and gentlemen to his establishment; and feels much pleasure in [illegible]ing them that he has entered into a permanent arrangement with Mr. L. Dillatra, a gentleman [illegible] celebrated for his excellence in the art of making CREAMS: and that hereafter he will be prepared to serve his patrons at the early hohr of 6 P. M. He begs leave to assure the public, that all possible [illegible]tion shall be used to render the Louisiana Garden an agreeable and pleasant retreat

aug 9 DWIGHT F. FELTON

### SALES AT AUCTION.

BY HEWLETT & RASPILLER.

ON Monday next, at 12 o'clock