THE BEE.

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TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Born March 15, 1767, at Waxhaw, S. Carolina.
Fought in the Revolution, 1781.
Elected U. S. senator, 1797.
Opposed the alien and sedition laws.
Elected judge of court of Tennessee, 1801.
Volunteered in the second war, 1812.
Passed through every hardship and privation—appointed major general in the U. S. army—conquered the conquerors of Europe, Jan. 1815, and won the proud title of
HERO OF NEW ORLEANS.
Elected president of the United States, and inaugurated 4th March, 1829.
Under his administration,
The West India trade restored.
Indemnification for French and Danish spoliations,
Revenue, 20,000,000 dollars,
Population, 12,000,000,
National Debt extinguished,
THE UNITED STATES BANK VETOED,
FOURTH OF JULY, 1832,
Whereby the independence of these states was a second time declared.
The republic prosperous at home,
Respected abroad,
Democracy triumphant,—the republic safe.
"THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUITS."

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

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

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

The New York papers by yesterday's mail are to the 13th. From Washington they are to the 16th. We have no news.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

The steamboat Union, six days from St. Louis, brings intelligence that the cholera had been introduced at Chicago by a detachment of U. S. troops from New York. From the 10th to the 15th, there had been 40 new cases with 30 deaths. The disease was increasing. This corresponds with our advices via Detroit, which represent the cholera as prevailing on board the Henry Clay, bound to Chicago, which had doubtless arrived there.

The mayor has given notice to the commissaries of health appointed for the several wards of the city, that Mr. Fon[illegible], druggist, at the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, has generously offered to put up at their disposal, drugs and medicines to the amount of three hundred dollars [illegible] his store, to be appropriated for the relief of the indigent, should the cholera morbus break out in this city.— [illegible] should not be passed unnoticed, or unimitated, by our fellow-citizens. "As beams a candle in the far off dark, so shines a good deed in this naughty world."

The bill to continue the charter of the U. S. Bank, at a period of near four years before it will expire, was forced upon the president with one or more of the three following motives:

First—That either before the expiration of the charter so [illegible] developements would be made, in relation to the conduct and management of the institution, that the nation would not assent to a continuation of it:

Secondly—Or, that the president would not have the courage to place his veto upon the bill, so short a time before the presidential election:

Thirdly—Or, that if he did, the present opposition, aided by the seceding friends of the bank, together with its influence, might be able to defeat his re-election. One or more of these were the cardinal motives for bringing this matter before the president so prematurely; and we ask what respectable editor of the opposition will dare to defend either? [illegible] any, let him speak.

[illegible] the bank of the United States, with its branches, [illegible] to discount as usual, as they would have done if [illegible] had not been brought before congress at the late session, or will they curtail their discounts for the purpose of producing much suffering in the country, in order to alienate from the president as many of his supporters as [illegible] in order to defeat his re-election? A little time will answer this question. If the bank and its branches should make any material change in their discounts, it will be solely with this view, and it will then become a question with those who have business directly with it, and body of the community who are indirectly interested, whether they will cringe to the lash, and lick the hand which inflicts it.

We have received the three first numbers of the *Daily Pennsylvanian*, published at Philadelphia. It embraces every thing that is generally regarded as coming within the [illegible] of a newspaper, although it is chiefly devoted to the support of the present administration of the national government. The editorial articles are evincive of a high order of talents. To the friends of general Jackson in Philadelphia, this publication must be extremely opportune, since the *Inquirer*, which was formerly their able champion, having fallen asleep in the lap of that Delilah, the U. States bank, has arisen shorn of its locks of strength. The *Sentinel*, too, is aiding the cause of our enemies, by creating divisions in the republican ranks, in regard to the vice presidency. We congratulate the republicans in Philadelphia on the possession of so able an advocate of their cause.

The report of the New-York board of health, on the 11th inst. exhibits 18 new cases in private houses, with 4 deaths, and 38 new cases in the hospitals, with 19 deaths. On the 12th there were 45 new cases in private houses, with 10 deaths; and 84 new cases in the hospitals, with 40 deaths. On the 13th there were 25 new cases in private houses, with 10 deaths; and 74 new cases in the hospitals, with 39 deaths.

At Albany the disease is decreasing, there having been on the 16th only 19 new cases, with 8 deaths. At Greenbush, on the opposite side of the river, it was extinct.

There is much reason to fear that the cholera has broken out among the U. S. soldiers, on board the steamboat *Henry Clay*, bound to Chicago. Two cases had occurred before the boat arrived at Detroit, and [illegible] this scourge be introduced into the western army and among the Indians, it [illegible] bloodshed.

Our advices from Montreal are to the 7th, and Quebec to the evening of the 5th inst. The report of the board of health on the 7th inst. [illegible] ing the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock [illegible] 4 deaths. During the 24 hours [illegible] the 5th, 22 new cases, and 18 deaths. At Quebec, from [illegible] o'clock A. M. on the 4th to the same hour [illegible] number of admissions to the hospitals was [illegible] maining 65. Total admissions from the [illegible] deaths 512. This, however, there is reason to believe, [illegible] cludes less than half the actual deaths by cholera. The Quebec Mercury of the 5th, contains the actual number of deaths by *cholera*, as taken from the registers of the clergy. From the 8th of June (the day on which the disease first appeared) to the 3d of July, the number of such deaths was 1121, which, calculating the population at 27,552, including 10,000 emigrants [illegible] tants. A frightful mortality.

It is computed that more than 50,000 [illegible] of human beings have fallen victims of the ravages of the cholera since 1817.

The bank bill has [illegible] as was, to have been [illegible] beneath the veto of the president, notwithstanding [illegible] the more sanguine partizans of the bank [illegible] their spirits by the anticipation of a majority of two-thirds in both houses to sustain it against the veto. The yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, [illegible] ston, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, Wilkins—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—19.

Ready [illegible] the Philadelphia *Inquirer* [illegible] follow—its namesake in New-York [illegible]

The Philadelphia *United States Gazette*, of the 12th [illegible]

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or *it is*, never were the friends of Andrew Jackson in reality. [illegible] professions to the man and opposition to his principles made themselves. The winnow is applied, and away goes the chaff. Where will the New York Courier & Enquirer, the Philadelphia Inquirer, and several other professing Jackson papers, now be found?

The sales of U. S. Bank Stock at the New-York Exchange on the 13th, were 437 shares at from 118 1/4 to 118 1 2; being a loss of four per cent. at once to the Stockholders, since the last quotations. The stock of this aristocratical institution is, at length, coming down to its proper level.—*Standard of the [illegible]*

The Argus of [illegible] contains, [illegible] the English [illegible] the subject of the recent anti-nullification [illegible] a letter written [illegible] Republican, which, [illegible] as the printer [illegible] meaning of the editor, requires some notice. [illegible] protection [illegible] the highest concession to the complaints of South Carolina, and the other southern states, are not in the least [illegible] should disruption of the union be the result [illegible] prove, should such be the consequence, [illegible] as ardent as their attachment to the union [illegible] greater regard to the preservation of the sugar duty unreduced, than they [illegible] the preservation of the integrity of [illegible] complain of injustice on [illegible] the protective tariff [illegible] promise is proposed [illegible] interested in it not only offer to their complaining brethren the hard terms proposed by the [illegible] *outside of the house, and I will take the inside*, and yet the tariffists are to be exculpated from the charge of disunion! It is only their brethren, whom they have turned out of doors, and deprived of their heritage, who [illegible]

The truth is, that the American system, a palpable misnomer, has been most prematurely forced, with post haste, and in a most unreasonable extent, upon the country [illegible] crown upon what it has [illegible] every thing else that this system [illegible] short a time to such extravagance [illegible] miss of its advocates. A system [illegible] cannot be permanent. The proposals recommended by its leading advocates—[illegible] *if fifty per cent. will not do, we must try seventy five—and if that will not do, we must increase it until it will do.* The duty upon [illegible] was already *two hundred per cent*. while the reduction of the duty upon coffee and tea, by the former congress, was equal to an addition of *at least twenty five per cent.* more, and the total repeal of it by the new tariff will enhance the sugar duty to *two hundred and fifty per cent.* leaving it altogether out of the question, that it is estimated that there will be a deficiency of *fourteen thousand hogsheads* in the produce of Jamaica the present year, in consequence of the insurrection of the blacks. Yet the sugar planters of Louisiana, will not yield one half a cent upon the pound, as a concession to their complaining brethren, but chose rather to deem them rebels!

The whole system is founded in and has been sustained by fraud. The decline of prices has continually been represented as the effect of it, although this decline has been greater in other countries than in ours, and on all articles, whether protected by the tariff or not. Our rapid increase in population and wealth (which, even a bad policy could not prevent in a youthful and vigorous country, although it might retard it,) has also been attributed to the same cause. Thus has this policy been sustained by a perversion of the use of terms, a perversion which the people are beginning to understand, and which will not be much longer tolerated. Those who are interested will do well to consult their own safety upon the ground of concession, lest the scripture should be fulfilled, "*from him who hath not, shall be taken away even that which hath.*"

The Philadelphia Inquirer, is, the mere instrument and agent of the U. S. Bank. Hitherto it has advocated the election of Jackson and Van Buren, because it was the policy of the Bank so to direct its professions, and because it was deemed politic to convey the impression that the friends of the bank were not exclusively among the opponents of the administration. But the moment the pecuniary dictator shall intimate that its professions in this direction cease to be available, or the moment it discovers that its spurious and unreal friendship for Gen. J. and Mr. V. B. can no longer serve the interests of its bank employers, that moment it will be found *openly* in the ranks of the opposition. We can only say that *there* is its natural place, and that probably the veto will be the pretended reason for its assuming or resuming it.

Such a print is the natural ally of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. They are fraternal associates, particularly in their bank labors and their ultimate destination. They co-operate mutually in all respects. They mutually assumed to direct congress in the discharge of their duties on the bank question, and to advise the President in relation to his veto. They have also taken the affairs of New York into their keeping, and no one speculates more knowingly in relation to its local elections than the Philadelphia branch of this joint stock concern.

The decease of M. Casimer Perier, seems to have plunged France into new commotions, or rather to have removed the energy that kept the spirit of discontent in subjection. It is known to the world that many of the chief promoters of the late revolution, have viewed with great dissatisfaction the course pursued by Louis Phillippe and his ministers, and [illegible] has only waited an opportunity [illegible] itself in rousing up [illegible]

Thirty [illegible] members of the chamber of deputies convened at the hotel of M. Lafitte soon after [illegible] for the purpose of organizing [illegible] opposition to the [illegible] and consequently [illegible] for restoring the principles from which they [illegible]

A manifesto, written by M. [illegible] and signed by [illegible] [illegible]

West, than it was with the amendments of the Senate. Mr. M'Lane's Bill was better than either.—*Globe.*

THE POTOMAC AND THE MALAYS.

The arts of an able editor were never more manifest than in many of the strictures of the National Intelligencer.

Some of its older patrons are so hostile to a navy [illegible] denounce [illegible] and lament over the prospect of giving the bounty, instead of expending the same amount in the protection of the American System.

Hence the President, in using the navy [illegible] American citizens and American property in the most exposed quarters of the globe, and doing this in a manner most scrupulous and just, is subjected to the foulest suspicions, and charged with wantonness and [illegible]

[illegible] the savage Malays, who, in [illegible] the semblance of provocation [illegible] the vessel [illegible] the Potomac to India [illegible] commendation from all [illegible]

[illegible] has been declared and promulgated [illegible] have been chastised by the Potomac and the whole neighborhood [illegible] made to respect the American flag [illegible]

[illegible] press, except the crafty ex-officio [illegible] of the times and "political [illegible]" in every thing [illegible] of the President's course in this [illegible]

But these worthy editors have not been invited to peruse the instructions, and no occasion has yet arisen to give them publicity, except the general remark in the President's annual message, that the Frigate had [illegible] to require immediate satisfaction for the injury and indemnity to the sufferers.

With this extract before these charitable editors, they entertain no question that the President was so "ungenerous" as to instruct Capt. Downes, "to punish the whole people without a *previous* requisition either of satisfaction or indemnity." Thus they indulge in an illiberal presumption, that would not in common cases be adopted against a highwayman.

Again, the learned Puffendorfs put forth the new and extraordinary doctrine, that pirates cannot be attacked, nor their establishments broken up, without a special act of Congress, as if not only the President, but the commander of the smallest vessel, if having sufficient strength, might not lawfully, at any time, assail an acknowledged pirate who had been preying on our commerce and murdering our citizens. What will the good people of Salem and Boston say to this half way defence of the massacres and plunderings of the Malays, and to the assault on the President for an attempt to protect their trade, and save hereafter the lives of their marines?

Shame upon such unmanly and disingenuous subterfuges for party effect! To what a desperate strait must the opposition be driven to resort to them!

Until [illegible] Downs has on the spot, and under the circumstances there ascertained, felt himself in any degree compelled to deviate from his instructions, he will doubtless be ready to respond for it to the American people. But the murderers and robbers of the crew of the Friendship, have, we presume, preferred no complaints.

The whole instructions and proceedings will undoubtedly be laid before Congress, at the proper time and in the proper manner, and these candid editors be compelled to blush, if capable of blushing, at their groundless imputations cast upon our venerable Chief Magistrate.—*Globe.*

The President has been accused of inconsistency in approving the internal improvement bill of the present session, after the Maysville veto. It will be found on examination, that there is no inconsistency in his course or views.

In the present internal improvement bill, all the objects, except five, had been previously sanctioned by congress and the executive, and were in fact the continuation of existing works. The nationality of their characters had been previously established.

The five new objects are:
The Arkansas river,
The Missouri river,
The Mississippi river above the mouth of the Missouri,
The Cumberland river,
Steam-boat navigation above Pittsburgh, between that place and Brownsville.

With respect to the Arkansas, there is no difficulty. It is a territory, or in the Indian country, and no constitutional objections exist to its improvement.

With respect to the Cumberland, from its port of entry, Nashville, to its mouth, there can be no question of its character as a national stream, as much so as the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Mississippi. And it will be observed, that the sum, applicable to its improvement, is not directed to be expended upon the whole river, but may be laid out at such places as may be necessary and proper, at the discretion of the President. If, therefore, in his opinion, this stream loses its national character above its port of entry, and becomes from thence a local object, he will restrict the expenditure of the appropriation to that part of it about which he has no doubt; or, in other words, the national funds will be expended only on a matter of national importance. Whether the Cumberland river is, through its whole navigable extent, a channel of communication, entitled to a national character, is a question about which there may well be a difference of opinion. But it is clear that the portion of it, to which we have alluded, admits of no doubt. In the application of the principles adverted to by the President, and sanctioned by the nation, respecting appropriations for objects of internal improvements, it may, at times, be difficult to distinguish between some roads, and rivers, and others. This is the natural consequence of all human decisions, where the boundaries intermingle, and when the question must be determined by an appeal to general views, and particular facts.

With respect to the Missouri, the Mississippi above the mouth of that river, and the Monongahela above Pittsburgh, these observations in part apply. Some will view them as great channels of communication, as much so as any which have received the favor of congress. Whether this is the view of the President we do not know, nor is it necessary for our present object to enquire. [illegible] the law makes no specified appropriation for either of these objects, nor does it require the President to carry them into effect. It merely gives him discretionary authority to do so. If, therefore, on inquiry, he becomes satisfied, that these streams, from their importance, are within the principles laid down in the Maysville veto, he will doubtless extend these appropriations to them. If he is not satisfied [illegible]

[illegible]

THE INDIAN WAR.

[illegible]

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of the Indian murderers; adding that it takes "*no peace*" [illegible] furnishing the Indians. As a moral and religious people, we must not rejoice at our success. But we are told "*that the blood of the whites is up and nothing but blood will appease them.*" Why did not this Editor say, that *the blood of the whites had been shed*, and that nothing but the exemplary punishment of the murderers should satisfy them. He did not say it, because it would have been admitting the result he apprehends, and would have confirmed the impression he hopes to make, by turning the vengeance which the Indians may bring upon their own heads, to the President.—*Globe.*

FROM THE ST. FRANCISVILLE PHOENIX.

At length a competitor with Judge Dawson for the gubernatorial chair of our state has been found—we use the word found as expressing more accurately the manner in which Mr. White has been brought into the political arena, than any other we can at this moment think of. In the days of chivalry, when the wager of battle was the crucible in which virtue and vice were analysed, it was no uncommon thing for those, who by sex or peculiar condition, excluded or exempted them from appearing in the lists, to have a specified time allowed them to find their champions to battle for them. So, although no time has been granted, this time, the [illegible] has been taken by a certain band of politicians, [illegible] to find a champion whose prowess and fame qualified him to contend in the lists [illegible] with any possibility of success against Judge Dawson. Whilst, as we do most ardently, the support of Judge Dawson, we feel gratified that Mr. White has been selected as his antagonist. Our gratification springs from the belief that Mr. White, in a contest with Judge Dawson, must be defeated, as he possesses no qualifications which the Judge does not; indeed, the Judge can justly claim many qualifications which Mr. White's most ardent friends cannot, in candor, pretend that he possesses.

We have known both candidates for many years, and think that we are competent to form a correct estimate of the intellects and characters of both gentlemen. Notwithstanding our preference of Judge Dawson, as the next governor of the state, towards Mr. White we entertain, personally, the most friendly sentiments, while we must, in candor confess, that for him as a politician, we have ever felt the strongest repugnance, and now that we find him in the field in opposition to Judge Dawson, we feel authorised to treat him as "a stranger knight," observing towards him, however, all the rules of honorable warfare.—Judge Dawson we are confident, desires no advocate who will dip his pen in the gall of malevolence, and descend to the use of vituperation and Billingsgate personalities. His cause is too strong, and his merits too exalted, to stand in need of either the foul tongue of the slanderer, or the corrupt pen of any of the Swiss corps of political writers. While we intend to treat Mr. W. with the utmost fairness, we are at the same time determined to discuss freely his pretensions to the office he aspires to. And if in our examination of his character and qualifications, his friends are presented with a picture less comely than they think just, they have only to point out its defects, and satisfy us that they possess the judgment and impartiality requisite to constitute them our portrait-painters, and we will cheerfully give the picture a new touch, and endeavor to make the portrait a faithful likeness of the original.

At this time we shall not even attempt to take the dimensions of the face, but will merely prepare the canvass and the paints; that we may be ready, when the proper hour arrives, to delineate, its eyes, the outlines of the features of Mr. White, at his first sitting.

It will not, however, be premature, to make a few relative chances of success of Judge Dawson and Mr. White, in their political race. Where is Mr. White's strong hold? In what part of the state is it, that he possesses a permanent unchangeable popularity? We profess to know something of the influence and standing of our most prominent public men in the different sections of the state, and although our calculations as to the support which Mr. White will receive may not prove perfectly accurate, yet, we venture to predict that the day of trial will demonstrate that our opinion is not far wrong. Mr. White's popularity is principally confined to the first congressional district, and even within that circumference, we are not now disposed to concede him as many votes as we would, without hesitation, have yielded him before our July election. We think the meagre vote he received for congress, in New Orleans, shews most conclusively that he is weak in the city. We were really surprised on ascertaining that he had no competitor for congress, that he did not receive one half of the votes which were polled for representative to our legislature. Mr. W.'s friends have always alleged that he was very popular in the city of N. Orleans, and the most sanguine of Judge Dawson's friends in this quarter, have not [illegible] to more than one half of the votes in the city, but we are inclined now to believe, that Judge Dawson will beat Mr. White in the city, and if the city can be neutralized, where, we ask, is the great strength of Mr. White, in the first congressional district? It is gone—vanished into thin air—Mr. White cannot, under the most favorable view of the subject, beat Judge Dawson more than one thousand votes in the first congressional district, while in the second district, we are firmly convinced, Judge Dawson will obtain at least two thousand votes over Mr. White, and that he will beat him from three to five hundred votes in the third district, we are equally confident.

With regard to the Tariff Bill, the Richmond Enquirer says—

"We confess ourselves unable to estimate the reduction of the revenue, which will be effected by such a Bill as this. Mr. Adams calculates it at from eight to ten millions; Mr. M'Duffie, at from four to five only. The National Intelligencer more vaguely states it at from six to ten. We understand that other persons at Washington, tolerably conversant with the subject, estimate the reduction at various rates. We had hoped, that the reduction would have been equal at least to the appropriation for the public debt ($10,000,000.) And nothing should ultimately satisfy the South, but the bringing down the revenue at least to that point; or rather, to the measure of our actual expenditure. This is the goal upon which we ought eternally to fix our eyes, and to bend all our exertions."

PHILADELPHIA, 12 July.

THE VETO.—No state paper, emanating from the general executive, ever commanded such unqualified approbation, as the late message of the President of the U States bank upon the renewal of the charter of the United States. Whether we regard its composition in a literary point of view—the expanded knowledge which it betrays, or the sound republican principles and ardent love of country manifested in every line—it nobly secures the admiration of his fellow citizens and will win for him imperishable reward. Let those who, in their moments of political excitement, or when blinded by the hopes of pecuniary gain, were silly enough to ridicule the idea of a veto, now blush for the [illegible] which they placed upon the firmness of that [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

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that order, tranquility and peace, will be re-established in our sister Republic [illegible] as well know that General Pedraza is an honorable and highly talented man, a [illegible] officer, and supporter of the laws and constitution; that the step taken by General Santa Anna, [illegible] to support the constitution and the authorities, will confirm the slanders attempted to be cast upon him by his enemies, while his disinterestedness, of self-aggrandisement will give him a high claim to the love of his country men.—*Gaz.*

NEW YORK, July 13.

General Review.—The first death which occurred in this city by malignant cholera, was at No. [illegible] Cherry street, on Wednesday, the 27th June. Before Saturday night, the 30th, four persons residing in that house had died. On Saturday or Sunday, 2 men died of the disease at 16 James' slip, after a few hours illness. Previous to 3d July, there had been 12 cases and 11 deaths, in different and distant sections of the city. On the 3d, there were 6 cases and 3 deaths. On the 4th the existence of the disease was officially announced by the board of health. On the 6th, they commenced reporting a list of cases and deaths. The numbers reported, including to this, are as follows:

	6th,	7th,	8th,	9th,	10th,	11th,	12th
CASES. At dwellings,	29	11	42	20	18	44	45	32
At hospitals,	8	13	18	13	30	22	31	39
At Bellevue,	12							
Total cases,	20	24	59	42	105	109	129	119
DEATHS. At dwellings,	10	8	6	10	41	36	10	10
At hospitals,					10	13	16	19
At Bellevue,					14	25	25	25
Total deaths,	17	15	12	11	25	44	50	51

Grand total, from 6th to 12th—cases 607—deaths 230.

It would appear from this table that little more than one-third of the cases have terminated fatally. We presume, however, the proportion of deaths is not less than half the number of cases.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the London Morning Chronicle of May 31.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.—We regret to announce the death of Sir James Mackintosh. We have not time at present to enter into an account of that distinguished man, and we content ourselves with the following brief sketch from the *True Sun*:—

"With deep regret we announce the death of one of the first characters of the last as well as of the present age.—The Right Honorable Sir James Mackintosh, expired at his house in Langdon place, at four o'clock this morning. Ever since his residence in India he has been subject to a liver complaint, attended with gout in the stomach, and his health has long been very precarious. He was born, we believe, in Murrayshire, North Britain, in the year 1766, and was consequently sixty six years of age at the time of his death. His first University studies were at Aberdeen, from which he removed to Edinburgh, where he took a degree of medicine before he turned his attention to the law.

He first became noted at the age of twenty five, as the author of the "Vindiciae Gallicae," in reply to Burke's work on the French Revolution. He afterwards came up to London, where he united himself to the party of Fox, turned his attention to the law, and delivered lectures at Lincoln's Inn on the law of Nature and Nations. His next step to fame was his defence of Pelletier. He was offered an appointment abroad by the Pitt party, who were anxious to get rid of his opposition in the House of Commons of which he had become a member. He accepted the appointment of Recorder of Bombay, and lived ten years in India. His subsequent career is too familiar to the public to require our notice at present.

He was twice married. His character as a profound thinker, a friend of liberty, and an enlightened Statesman, cannot be increased by our eulogium. He was accused of indolence, but ill health was probably the cause of his want of exertion, at least in the latter part of his life. We are not aware of the state in which he has left his history, from which so much was expected; but we have a partial idea of the view which he had taken of the subject, in the abridged history which appeared in Lardner's Cyclopaedia. Even that, however, is incomplete.

COMMERCIAL.

HAVRE, June 1, 1832.

We have had a better inquiry for cottons than for some time past, but the market has upon the whole remained dull and prices have experienced no material variation. Holders seem to have abandoned all hopes of an improvement and evince a manifest disposition to sell; the last accounts from your side being quite contradictory with regard to the reported deficiency in your crops.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Pennsylvania, Patterson, Havre, S Thompson
Ship Hope, Adam, Liverpool, Yorke, Macalister & co
Brig Angola, Wildleigh, Trieste, Lincoln & Green
Brig Manuelita, Salas, Havana, Estevan[illegible] & Courval
Brig Samuel & [illegible], Gay, Boston, Harrod & Quarles
Schr Prevoyant, Wilson, Rio Grande, F Yarin
Schr Splendid, [illegible]dridge, Mobile, Sloo & Byrne

ARRIVED.

Towboat Porpoise, Marshall, having put her tow to sea. Left the Bar at noon on Thursday—brought up nothing & reports nothing in sight. ☞ The Porpoise departed again for sea last evening, with ship Pennsylvania and brig Lochiel.

Brig Clement Martinez, from Havana.

Steamer Union, Payne, 6 days from St Louis—cargo, lead, furs, buffalo robes, butter, etc. to sundries—6 cabin and several wayand deck passengers.

Steamer Creole, Woods, 5 days from Paduca, with 148 bales cotton.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New York, 13th inst. ships Huntsville, Stoddard, and Golconda, Norris; brigs Premium, Belvidere, Mary Cole, and schr Tamaulipas, Davis.

Up at New York for this port, barque Philetus, Cook, to sail on the 25th inst.

Spoken on the 7th June, 100 miles north of Tortugas, brig Tusker, Lord, for Havre, 8th July, off Carysfort reef, ship United States, hence for Liverpool; 6th, lat. 32, long. 78, barque Valhalla, hence for Havre.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $8 00 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give, during the ensuing week, 36 ounces of bread for a bit. july 26.

GRAND ILLUMINATION AND SERENADING MUSIC.

TIVOLI OR LOUISIANA GARDEN AND LADIES RETREAT,

No. [illegible] CONDE STREET,

Between St. Philip and Ursuline streets.

SUNDAY EVENING, 29th July, (weather permitting) the garden will be brilliantly illuminated, and from 7 o'clock, P. M. till 10 o'clock, P. M. a select company of musicians will perform national, serenading and other favorite pieces of music, marches, &c.

N. B.—No smoking permitted within the walls of the garden after [illegible] clock, P. M.

P. S.—The Louisiana Garden is open and brilliantly illuminated every evening.

july 28 EVERRETTE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A superb Belfast Tilbury, with Harness complete, and elegantly furnished. Apply at No. 299 Royal, near St. Philippe street.

july 28 R. A. COOK, Carriage maker.

BUTTER.—New York, for sale by
july 28 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

THE subscriber offer for sale, received by the ship [illegible] and by other arrivals, 600 bottles of [illegible] choice [illegible] of oxyde of sodium, [illegible] pills of bergamot, oil of cedrat, [illegible] quine, camphor, acetate of morphine [illegible] F. GRION & CO.
july 28 corner of Maine and [illegible] streets.

[illegible] Lavis Cupp, vs. Honore [illegible]

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the Hon. [illegible] Gravier, associate judge of the [illegible] of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale [illegible] of August at [illegible] St. Joseph and St. Charles streets [illegible] seized in the above suit.

L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

[illegible]

BY virtue of a [illegible] to me directed, by the honorable [illegible] associate judge of [illegible] of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday the [illegible] of August at 10 o'clock [illegible] beds, mattresses, [illegible] pillows, [illegible] seized in the above suit.

L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

[illegible]

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the [illegible] associate judge [illegible] Monday [illegible] corner of St. Louis [illegible] and Chartres [illegible] seized in the above suit.

july 26 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers [illegible] removed to [illegible] Champs Elysees street, where [illegible] sale on moderate terms [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

WILL be sold at auction on Monday, the 31st inst. [illegible] assortment of TINWARE, of a great [illegible] of dimensions, being the entire [illegible] stock of a store [illegible]

BY ISAAC L. [illegible]

ON Saturday the 1st of September next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] by B. Shields, by act of the [illegible] Bayon an absolute [illegible]

[illegible]

ON [illegible] day [illegible] cargo of the [illegible] of wine [illegible] Terms, 4 months [illegible]

BY ISAAC L. [illegible]

ON Saturday, the 28th [illegible] Exchange coffee house [illegible] mulatto, aged 26 years [illegible] try, and is [illegible] guaranteed [illegible] lish, and as [illegible] lish styles, [illegible] july 24

BY [illegible]

ON Tuesday, the 7 [illegible] in one lot, at the [illegible] of Bricks, deliverable [illegible] Derbigny, on the [illegible] borhood of the city [illegible] endorsed at 4 months.

[illegible] J. B. [illegible]

WILL be sold at auction [illegible] just, at noon, at the [illegible] front by [illegible] depth, situated [illegible] hielle and [illegible] faubourg [illegible] the lot a small house [illegible] Phil [illegible]

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The [illegible] steamer WAV[illegible] [illegible] 29th inst. at 10 o'clock [illegible] opportunity to passengers [illegible] ing account of water [illegible] freight [illegible] as to draw [illegible] arry upper cabin [illegible] accommodations, [illegible] apply on board, or [illegible]

july 26th

FOR FREIGHT OR [illegible]

The fast sailing new [illegible] Cole [illegible] other [illegible] receive cargo [illegible]

july 26 STE[illegible]

FOR RIO GRANDE [illegible]

The fine, fast sailing [illegible] ANTE, Wm. W[illegible] cargo ready and going to [illegible] For passage apply to the cap[illegible] CLAPIE[illegible] july 28 corner of Chartres [illegible]

FOR TAMPICO [illegible] BROTHERS, [illegible] with despatch. For freight [illegible] on board, or to [illegible] BENJ[illegible] july 26

NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.

[illegible] 20th [illegible]

The drawing will take place [illegible]

PRIZES. DOLLARS.

1 of [illegible] 10,000
1 of [illegible] 5,000
1 of [illegible] 1,500
1 of [illegible] 1,000
1 of [illegible] 500
1 of [illegible]
6 of [illegible] 50
6 of [illegible]
6 of [illegible]
156 of [illegible]
156 of [illegible]
621 of [illegible]
7890 [illegible]

Whole [illegible]
Halves [illegible]
Quarters [illegible]

july 21

STATE OF LOUISIANA [illegible] parish [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] Charles Maurian, judge [illegible] Charles Encart [illegible] his creditors [illegible] filing the petition and schedule [illegible] ed by the court that a meeting [illegible] insolvent take place [illegible] day of August [illegible] to shew cause [illegible] can [illegible] the prayer of the Petitioner [illegible] granted [illegible] his person [illegible] july 26 [illegible]

COURT OF PROBATES.—S[illegible] [illegible] on Tuesday, 28 [illegible] at 12 o'clock, I will expose to sale [illegible] house, [illegible] the account of the succession of [illegible] bert, deceased, widow of [illegible] ground of an irregular shape situated [illegible] St. Claude and Mysteres streets [illegible] the former and 78 feet on the latter [illegible] the buildings thereon.

Terms: one half cash, and the rest [illegible] year's credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed [illegible] mortgage until final payment. [illegible] of the [illegible]

july 28 MARTIN [illegible] register

NOTICE.—The subscriber, intending to be absent during several months, requests all those who are indebted to him to pay without delay, and those to whom he may be indebted, to present their accounts. He avails himself of this opportunity to present his thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement that has been extended to him, and to offer assurance that his exertions will be unremitting to deserve a continuance of it. He will constantly keep a superb assortment of JEWELRY, WATCHES, TIMEPIECES and FANCY ARTICLES.

Mr. L. Vignaud is charged with the care, the [illegible] ation of watches &c. and Mr. J. A. [illegible] holds power of attorney.

july 26 LOUIS MI[illegible] 115 [illegible] street.

MILCH COW FOR SALE.

An excellent young [illegible] northern milch cow for sale. Apply at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and [illegible] streets. july 28

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an establishment at No. [illegible] Chartres street, opposite Madame [illegible] where he will constantly keep an assortment of merchandize of the first quality, where he hopes by [illegible] efforts to merit the confidence of those who may deal with him, will secure him a liberal patronage.

july 10 E. FAUCH[illegible]

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.—Cour de Paroisse pour la paroisse et ville de la Nouvelle Orléans.—*Charles Launay contre ses créanciers.*—La cession de biens du pétitionnaire étant acceptée pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers, il est ordonné qu'une assemblée des dits créanciers aura lieu en l'étude de M. [illegible] desclaux, notaire public, mercredi, 1er. août [illegible] pour délibérer sur les affaires du demandeur; et en attendant, toutes poursuites contre ses biens cesseront et sont suspendues.

Nlle. Orléans, 19 juillet 1832.
(Signé) CHS. MAUREN, Juge.
Pour copie conforme,
Bureau du Greffier, 19 juillet 1832.
24 juillet F. BURSON, Dép. Greffier.

THE undersigned tenders his services to [illegible] for searching and examining titles of property, [illegible] creation of the Union Bank, and [illegible] companies, which make loans upon [illegible] the strictest and a very laborious [illegible] the titles of property, and their classification made with the greatest order and care [illegible] signed having been employed for a considerable [illegible] in that line of business, hopes that by [illegible] diligence, he will be able to give satisfaction [illegible] who will entrust him with their [illegible] be found at the office of the [illegible]