THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

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

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

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

GOVERNOR,
J. B. DAWSON.

Our dates from New York are to the evening of the 1st of August. The cholera continued to decease in that city, as will be seen by the report of the board of health, which we annex:

July 31st—111 new cases—44 deaths.
August 1st—77 new cases—41 deaths.

At Brooklyn, on the 31st, 7 cases and 4 deaths; on the 1st, 85 cases and 7 deaths. At Albany, 28th, 28 cases and 18 deaths. At Philadelphia, August 1st, 21 cases and 8 deaths. At Norfolk, August 2d, 8 cases and 5 deaths. At Detroit it was extinct.

Mr. Wm. B. Stone, late post master at Mobile, having become interested in the contract for carrying the mail between this city and Mobile, has resigned his office. We have not the slightest doubt that he has been so interested for some time past, and that it is to his laudable exertions that the city of New Orleans is deprived of a daily mail during the summer. We have seen a letter from Mr. Stone to the post master in this city, together with one from the post master general, on the subject, which are sufficient to convince us that the department has been imposed upon, in regard to the necessity of laying up the boats to repair. There are very strong suspicions that Mr. Stone has availed himself of his situation as post master to assist in producing this imposition, of which we hope he may be able to relieve himself.

The Clayists both in Ohio and New York have failed to nominate an electoral ticket. The Jackson and anti-masonic tickets will have to contend against each other in those states. Without New York and Ohio, what becomes of Mr. Clays prospects? They "vanish into their air." Why should the Clayists of Louisiana fight a battle which their friends in two of the leading states confess to be hopeless?—is Louisiana anti-masonic?

OFFICE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,
New York, August 1st—1 o'clock P. M.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Dover, captain Nye, at Boston, we have received London dates to the 19th June, and Liverpool to the 20th.

It will be seen that several important arrests had taken place in Paris. M. de Chateaubriand, the baron Hyde de Neuville, and the duke de Fitz James, are among the persons arrested.

It was rumored that the French ministry, encouraged by the favorable demonstrations of public opinion, had resolved on a dissolution of the chamber of deputies.

The duchess de Berri was supposed to have made her escape from the country.

It is now stated that St. Jean d'Acre surrendered at discretion to Ibrahim Pacha, on the 26th of April, and that a safe residence in Egypt with an annual income of 75,000 piastres, had been assigned to the governor of that fortress.

The marriage of king Leopold has been postponed.

The cholera was increasing in Liverpool. New cases on the 19th, 43; deaths 8. *From the commencement, 326 cases, 112 deaths.*

The Dutch affairs were yet unsettled. Three more protocols are published. It is stated that another of a more decided character had been agreed to, which intimates that if the Dutch should inflict any injury on Antwerp, the damage shall be deducted from the 8,200,000 gilders which Belgium is to pay to Holland.

Baron Mallet, the new French minister to England, in the place of Talleyrand, had arrived in London.

The accounts from Lisbon are not so late as have been received via. Cadiz.

Attack on the duke of Wellington.—On the 18th June, anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the duke of Wellington while riding on horseback through Lombard street, was assailed by great crowds of people, hissing, hooting, and pelting him with mud. He, and a gentleman riding with him, were covered with mud and dirt. They rode into Lincoln's Inn, when the mob threw down the building. A strong body of police officers was sent to his relief, and he attempted to leave the Inn. The mob immediately renewed the attack, and a ruffian rushed forward and attempted to pull the duke from his horse, the fellow was seized by the police officers, but was immediately rescued by the mob, and the duke then retired to his house, guarded by a strong body of police officers.

London, June 19, evening.—The Paris papers of Sunday, which arrived this morning, announce the arrest of three distinguished persons—M. de Chateaubriand, M. Hyde de Neuville, and the duke of Fitz James. It is said that M. Berryer has made disclosures, respecting them, which fully justify their arrest. These persons, were, it is said, to have formed the council of regency for Henry the fifth, if the late attempts at counter revolution in Paris and La Vendee had been successful.—*Courier.*

Paris, June 18.—It was in the papers found upon M. Berryer, that reasons were discovered for arresting MM. de Fitz James, de Neuville and de Chataubriand. These arrests were made by virtue of a requisition issued by the procureur-general of the cour royale of Rennes, and a mandat of detention issued by one of the councillors employed in the *instruction* of the affairs relative to the disturbances in the west.

The same mandat was applicable to the duke de Belluno, but who has not yet been found.

"M. de Chateaubriand was arrested at five in the morning, at No. 84, rue d'Enfer. His house was surrounded at two, but daylight was waited for to make an entrance.

"M. de Chateaubriand manifested much *sang froid* at the circumstance, which was to him, doubtless unexpected.

"He spoke to all those who surrounded him with a perfect tranquility of mind, and took his *Gradus*, in order, as he said, to make verses to lighten his captivity.

"He is charged with being the president of the secret regency. We repeat this report, as it is circulating all over Paris, otherwise we should not have mentioned it.

"This rumor, however, and a thousand others which are in circulation, will make no difference as to the situation of the prisoner.

"Did we imagine that it would in the least exaggerate his difficulties, we would rather break our press than repeat any thing of the sort.

"But looking to a celebrated writer, a man of genius, upon whom all Paris, all France, and all Europe have fixed their eyes, we cannot but recollect what is attached to an event which we witness with profound grief, connected as it is with others so dreadful and so melancholy.

"The baron Hyde de Neuville was arrested at his residence at four in the morning. He was in bed, scarcely recovered from his sufferings from the cholera, and an attack of sciatic gout.

"He has protested against all the causes mentioned in the mandate of detention.

"He is in a small chamber at the prefecture.

"Madame de Neuville has requested as a favor, to be allowed to accompany her husband as his nurse.

"The duke de Fitz James was arrested, as we understand, in a house in the rue de la Chaussé d'Antin."

ALGIERS.—The French papers contain an extract from the Moniteur Algerin of the 20th ult. giving the particulars of an action between the troops under lieutenant-general Boyer, commanding the division of Oran, and several thousand Arabs, who attacked that town and its forts, on successive days, from the 3d to the 8th ult. The Arabs displayed great boldness; but were continually repulsed with great loss, and ultimately they, on the 8th, made good their retreat in a thick fog. The loss of the French was very trifling.

FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

"No rank or elevation in life, no uprightness of art, no prudence or circumspection of conduct, should not a man to conclude, that he may not at some time, or other be deeply intrusted in these researches."
SIR MICHAEL FOSTER.

There is a subject, to the serious consideration of which, I would most respectfully invite the legislature of Louisiana. I do hope to be thought not incursive or dictatorial, in making the suggestion; it is a matter which should be scrutinized with the utmost rigor; and the opinion of every one should be patiently heard, provided that opinion be respectfully urged to those in whose hands lies the power of remedying the evil.

The subject to which I allude is the practice, (and the power perhaps) of the attorney general, and of others proceeding for the state, filing informations, *ex-officio*, in criminal cases, &c. The constitution of the state, Art. vi. sec. 18., says, "And prosecutions (meaning in prosecutions) by indictment, or information (the accused have a right to) a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the vicinage," &c. This neither gives nor prohibits either of those modes of proceeding, but clearly indicates they were both at the time in common use. The matter then seems to rest where it did before the adoption of the constitution. Under the territorial government, the criminal law, as it exists and is practised in the English courts, was accepted as the law of the land. Although in England the practice still is kept up, of filing informations *ex officio*, yet, the legality of the proceeding has ever been questioned by a great number of the ablest lawyers of that kingdom.

The ablest argument which I have seen on the subject is that of Doctor Lushington, in his own case, which occurred in the year 1821. He therein shews, as I think, this method of prosecution to be contrary to the constitution of England, and very dangerous to the liberties of the subject. He adduces the opinions of Lord Coke and lord Vernlum as decidedly in opposition to its legality, and advances besides such incontrovertable reasons against it, that nothing can better evidence how much influence and party spirit had at that time, in the English courts of jurisprudence, (for courts of justice I will not venture to call them.)

For the purpose of harrassing the good people of England with prosecutions by information for libels, this injustice has been tolerated in that country. The government have ever feared that a *grand* jury would not always be sufficiently subservient to their wishes—they have deemed that many persons very obnoxious to their views, might, unless this method of prosecution were allowed, escape punishment.—This is sufficiently evidenced by the facts, that the people of England are *decidedly opposed to prosecutions* for what the government chooses to call LIBELS on itself, and that no other method of prosecution than that by information, is now, or has been, for a great length of time past, resorted to in such cases.

The spirit of English law says, all men are presumed to be innocent until evidence be given to shew guilt;—that no man shall be *arraigned* to answer at the bar of his country until a *grand* jury, consisting of not less than sixteen lawful and good men, have, on their oath, declared him to be probably guilty;—I hope then, I am sustained by this law, in the opinion, that prosecutions by informations *ex officio*, are illegal. If such method of prosecution was illegal in England, then it was ever illegal in any and all of the states of this union down to the time of the purchase of Louisiana, by the United States—and as the English criminal law was adopted in Louisiana while under the territorial government and has not been since abolished. I think I am warranted in saying that prosecutions by information are illegal in Louisiana.

But since the courts of this state have ever hitherto understood this to be a legitimate mode of procedure, I think the legislature would do well to give the subject some attention at their next session.

It is not of what has been, but of what may be done, that I complain. It is not likely that we shall always have such upright and honest officers as those with whom we are at present favored; but.

"There *may* come a day of gloom."
MENTEITH.

To the editor of the Bee.

SIR; Passing along Jefferson street, the day before yesterday morning, before breakfast, to the Jefferson Coffee-House, for the purpose of taking a julep.—for you, who know every thing, must needs know that I take a julep every morning before breakfast, and that Proctor is the best place in the world to take it,—I encountered a smell from fish stored in a corridor; between Proctor's and the Levee, which not only spoiled my stomach for my anticipated julep, but for my breakfast! Yesterday morning I was obliged to go round by way of St. Peter street.

As Mr. Proctor is known to be a public spirited man, it is strange that he will tolerate such a nuisance under his very nose, although the commissary neglects his duty. It is not far from Proctor's to the mayor's office, and I have seen his honor himself take his glass at "nine hole's." The next time he comes, I hope he will pass from the levee on the lower side of Jefferson street; after that I shall no longer fear losing my morning glass of
MINT-JULEP.

DONALSON, Aug. 11.

There has been a great improvement in the looks of the cane in this vicinity. Many planters now anticipate full average crops, provided ice is not formed before their cuttings can be finished. From all we hear, there will be double the quantity of sugar made in Louisiana this year, compared to last. *Gazette.*

FROM THE GLOBE.

MATHEW CAREY.

We have received from Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, a *brief recapitulation of his views in relation to* the tariff. With a request to re-publish them in this print. We concur with him in the opinion that the tariff question has produced a fearful crisis in the country. We concur with him in the belief that much of the distress ascribed by politicians in the south, to the tariff, *is* properly ascribable to other causes- but we *cannot agree with him in advocating any system which* proposes to sustain monopolies in the hands of a few, by levying, for that purpose merely, a tax on the many. Protection to manufactures, growing out of the imposition of duties of necessary revenue, we confined; but the levying a tax upon the community, pouring an ecessary millions into the treasury, and taxing the people to an equal amount at the same time, to fill coffers of the joint stock companies, we cannot recommend. It must never be forgotten that while the duties on foreign commodities fill the treasury, the tax which this tariff enables the joint stock companies to levy on similar domestic commodities, goes into the coffers of private individuals.

We consider Mathew Carey a very honest man and a patriot. His facts and feelings may always be trusted; and we believe that he would not sacrifice the Union to any speculative opinions he may hold with regard to the protective system. We give his views, therefore, as true in the main, and as tending to the just medium in which safety is to be found, and where we hope to find him at some time, concurring heartily with the patriots of the south, north, east and west,—a point which can never be attained, but by that spirit of concession which *brought our fathers together in laying* the foundations of our government.

On the first announcement of the restoration of the Grey ministry, was universally *supposed* that they had received full powers to create any number of peers necessary to carry the reform bill. Upon re-examining the English papers, and observing the rapid progress of the bill through the house of lords, since the return of Earl Grey, it may be doubted whether any such power was absolutely acceded to, on the part of the king. The two alternatives before him, if the tories stood fast in their opposition, were a creation, or a revolution—a destruction of the independent existence of the house of peers by inundating them with large additions to their number introduced for the special purpose of reversing a majority, or an attempt to perpetuate the tory system by the sword, against an exasperated nation. In one case the theory of the constitution would have been destroyed effectually forever, and in the other, instantaneous defeat, with a general disruption of all social institutions, was inevitable. The only chance for avoiding both, was in an appeal to the prudence of the tories—calling upon them to pledge themselves to withdraw their opposition, and suffer the bill to pass unmutilated. This arrangement was suggested by a circular from the King, through his private secretary, made on the 17th May, since published, and was accepted by the duke of Wellington and a sufficient majority, to determine the question. No doubt existed of the willingness of Earl Grey to accept the terms, being armed with the alternative power of creating peers should the arrangement not be faithfully complied with. His disinclination to create peers, or to do any thing which might affect injuriously the privileges of his "order," is well known, and nothing but the paramount importance of the reform principle would have induced him to try such an extreme measure, in any event. To be able to carry his bill without a creation at all, is at the same time a triumph to his administration, and a gratification to his personal feelings and opinions. Accordingly the bill was proceeded in without a shadow of opposition, and *without a creation, and on the 30th May all the clauses* had been passed in committee, and the bill ordered to a third reading. The duke of Wellington and many of the tory peers, refused to attend. They have chosen to rescue themselves from being in a permanent minority by consenting to a temporary one, and have preferred giving the ministry an ascendency on this particular measure, by subtracting their own numbers from the majority, rather than by ineffectual opposition, to force the whigs into a permanent addition to the peerage. They have acted prudently. It may however be doubted, whether the whigs act prudently in not securing a decided preponderance to their own party in the upper house, while it is in their power. If in all the subsequent measures, consequent upon the reform bill, they shall find the commons and the peerage perpetually in collision, and the popular measures overruled by the aristocracy, they may perhaps regret that they let pass the most propitious opportunity for consolidating their own power, and infusing a spirit into the aristocracy conforming in direction and liberality to that of the commons and the nation.

COUNT DE SURVILLIERS.—Referring to the recent departure of this distinguished individual for Europe, the *Boston Daily Advertiser* makes the following suggestions:

"It is probable, if the facts which are reported respecting this sudden movement be true, that the Count has political objects in view in making this visit to Europe, connected with the distracted state of France, at the date of our last news from that country. It is said that a French gentleman arrived in a late packet from Paris, that he proceeded directly to the residence of the Count in Bordentown, and after a short stay there he returned to New York, and re-embarked for Europe. Immediately after the reported visit of the messenger, the Count placed the management of his affairs in the hands of a gentleman at Bordentown, and made hasty preparations for his departure. We are the more inclined to give credit to the conjectures which are made respecting the objects of his voyage, from the tenor of a letter written by him, which was published some time ago, and which showed that he had not abandoned the expectation of the restoration of his family to power in France. We have however, seen very little indication, either before or since the publication of that letter, of any disposition in any considerable portion of the French people to countenance the pretensions put forward in that letter."

Upon the foregoing, the *New York Commercial Advertiser* indulges in a strain of remarks which are, at least, plausible, and entitled to general attention, presenting as they do, a faithful portraiture of the present political things in France.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a French paper published in this city, as the readers of the Commercial Advertiser have already been informed, has attributed the sudden departure of this distinguished patron for Europe, to causes exclusively of a family and private nature. It may be so: it is indeed possible, that the last appeal from a dying mother, and the pressing requests of a spouse dangerously ill," may have been the only motives for this distant and unexpected voyage. How strong may have been the appeal of the mother, we cannot say; but we must be permitted to doubt, whether the "requests" of a "spouse" who lived for sixteen years refused to enjoy even an affluent and happy exile with her husband, could have been so very "pressing," —so suddenly and exceedingly urgent—as to have had much weight on the mind of the Count, in determining upon the present voyage.

We are, perhaps the more sceptical in this matter, from the circumstance that we were in possession of information of similar import to that quoted above from the Boston Daily Advertiser, some days before the departure of the ex-King from Philadelphia; but omitted to speak upon the subject by reason of a suggestion, that the distinguished personage in question was desirous that his own arrival on the shores of Europe, should be the first notice *there*, of his intended visit. The fact of the arrival of, and recent visit to, Count Survilliers, at Bordentown, of a strange French gentleman, under circumstances which were deemed peculiar,—and which visit was attended with immediate changes in the domestic arrangements of the Count, we have reason to believe it is true. The stranger arrived at the hotel in Bordentown at an advanced hour in the evening, and took an apartment for a few days. He could not speak English. After a short repose from the fatigues of his rapid journey from New-York, but on the same evening, he inquired the distance to the Count—was anxious to know if he were at home—and being assured of that fact, requested a guide, and was led immediately to the mansion. He was not seen again for two or three days, when he returned from the Count's residence to the hotel,—departing thence again, in great haste, as it was believed, on his return to Europe.

Until the period of this event, which was but a very short time ago, not the slightest whisper was abroad, of the intention of the Count to re-visit the old world. His pursuits were the same as usual; his improvements were in progress; and he was also engaged in the erection of some expensive cottages, the labor of which he was personally superintending in person. But no sooner had the stranger disappeared, than it was whispered about in the neighborhood that the Count was preparing to leave there for Europe—to enable him to do which, it is understood that the management of his affairs, and his property in trust, have been confided to a distinguished jurist of Philadelphia, who, we believe, is accustomed to pass his summers in Bordentown.

So much for the story—the *coloring* of which, may, possibly, be set down to the credit of surmise and imagination. But when the circumstances thus detailed, are taken in connexion with the existing disquietude in France; the suddenness with which the voyage was undertaken; and the remarkable letter of the Count, (referred to by our Boston cotemporary,) in which it will be recollected, after the revolution of the *three days*, the right of the family of Bonaparte to the throne of France, was, in effect, re-asserted, there is certainly some plausibility in the inference, that this journey may be connected with political objects. There is also another circumstance, within our knowledge, leading to such inference, which might be added in this place, were it not for the remote apprehension that its publication might possibly compromise the safety of an illustrious individual in France. We allude to an interview between the individual referred to, and Joseph Bonaparte, which took place in New-Jersey a few years since, and in which the latter peremptorily declared that the people of France had vested the destinies of the Empire in the family of his brother, and that the *rights of their family to the throne would* not be relinquished. The individual of whom we are thus darkly speaking, was a conspicuous actor in the revolution of the three days, but is now strongly disaffected, not without cause, towards the government of Louis Philip, and may possibly not have been a sorrowing spectator of the insurrectionary movements attending and following the recent funeral of Gen. *Lamarque.*

The *time*, moreover, of the sudden departure of the ex-King—are we to infer nothing from that? France has been in an unquiet state for many months. Notwithstanding the exacts of the French people, when Louis Philip was called by Lafayette to the throne, to the exclusion of the elder branch of the Bourbons, they were soon and very grievously disapointed. The restoration of the ancient monarchy, at the point of foreign bayonets in 1815, the military occupation of France by the allied powers—and the various treaties of pacification to which she was compelled to become a party, by the holy alliance; were considered as so many wounds upon the honor of the nation. The people looked back upon them with chagrin; and having, again, by their own might, expelled the intruders upon a throne which they had justly forfeited forty years before, and erected a new government—a new dynasty; as they vainly imagined of their own, they expected France now suddenly to re-assume her former attitude. The new government, it was believed, would, at once, snap all the cords of the holy alliance, and brush away the diplomatic meshes so skilfully woven at Vienna, and by which France had been bound, when prostrated, like the giant by the Lilliputians. Such was the expectation of the revolutionists.

But no: the duke of Orleans had been intriguing to supplant his elder cousins, since the year 1825, if not from the very moment of the restoration. Finding himself, at length, and in an unexpected moment, in possession of the object of his ambition, his attention was next directed to the most efficient means of keeping it. The revolution was *mostly the work of those* who had little to lose and every thing to hope, from a change. The men of property stood aloof in the hour of peril. But the smoke of the powder had no sooner blown away, than the new monarch was surrounded by the non combatants; by those whose possessions would be endangered by change; those who had adhered to the fortunes of Charles X. until they became hopeless, and had only changed their allegiance to preserve their gold. The new king and this class of his subjects, could not but understand, that if France should cast off all the treaties consequent upon the restoration, the wrath of the holy alliance would once more be aroused, and all Europe instantly bristle in arms. A fierce and bloody contest would ensue, the result of which might at least be considered doubtful. Peace, therefore, the object of the merchants the fundholders, and the landholders, was equally as important to the security of the revolutionary king, as to them. Without the consent of the other powers of Europe, he could not reign quietly; and with their active hostility, the chances of remaining many months in power, were not the most promising. For although France united, might, on her own soil, almost bid defiance to the world in arms, yet it were worse than folly to shut their eyes to the fact, that, *stimulated by the priesthood*, the planting of the first white standard in France, aided by a military power to defend it, would be a signal to which the friends of legitimacy, and of the fallen dynasty, would start forth in formidable array.

Such, in few words, being the position in which Louis Philip was placed, he was by no means a reluctant listener to the counsels of those who desired the maintenance of peace and good order. Instead, therefore, of following up the revolution of July, by means of which its authors intended to restore and consummate the principles of the great revolution of 1789, the new king shook off his friends of the *revolution* with the least possible delay, and, throwing himself upon the men and the principles of the restoration, set about conciliating the members of the holy alliance with all convenient speed and diligence. All the existing treaties between France and the existing powers, not even excepting the stipulations of that of Vienna, the most humbling of all to the pride of the nation, were forthwith recognized as continuing in full force and virtue; and a brief honeymoon of liberty had not elapsed, before Lafayette and his republican compeers found, to their dismay, that thus far they had gained by the revolution little more than the exchange of one Bourbon for another.

That the monarch was placed in a difficult position, will not be denied. To have gone thoroughly with the revolution, would have precluded his acknowledgment as a sovereign, by the other potentates of Europe; but on the other hand, it would have secured to him, or the time being at least, the support of "the millions", as "O. P. Q." denominates the multitude—a support which he has forfeited and which he will probably never regain. Still, under the circumstances of the case, we have no doubt that the most prudent course was selected. Louis Philip has been "every inch a king," for two years; whereas, had he thrown himself upon the movement party, the sovereign "millions" would have wrenched the sceptre from his grasp at their pleasure, or perchance *another field of Waterloo would have* completed a third restoration.

Be these things, however, as they may, the disaffection which manifested itself so soon after the revolution of July, has steadily increased until this day—receiving additional impulses from time to time, as the pacific measures of the government were developed in the progress of events. *And we believe that scarcely a single* month has elapsed, since France was rendered so free and happy by that revolution, in which the soldiers have not been called out to preserve the country from the horrors of anarchy. The humane determination of the government to save the lives of the ministers of Charles X., was a sore disappointment to the millions.—The removal of Lafayette—the amiable, the wise and the good—gave high displeasure—and justly. The refusal of the government to seize upon Belgium, and annex it to France, to espouse the cause of the Poles and rescue them from the cruel mercies of Russia; and to secure Italy from the domination of Austria, were alike unpardonable offences in the eyes of the revolution. A variety of other acts excited displeasure, until, at length, by the fall of Lafitte's ministry, and the accession of M. Calimir Perier, the discontents began to show themselves in a still more unequivocal and significant manner. *Since that period (March 13, 1831,)* the opposition of Lafayette, and his republican associates, has been unwavering and animated within the chambers, and open hostilities have been frequently raging without.

Casimir Perier is no more: But it seems that the king is determined to pursue the same line of policy—which is *no* doubt the *true policy for the repose* and happiness of the country. But so think not the millions; and the repeated attempts at insurrection in Paris;—sometimes partially successful, and sometimes not—together with the sanguinary events of Grenoble and Lyons, in both of which places the regular troops and national guards, after long and severe fighting, were routed and driven from the towns by the furious assaults of an armed and enraged population,—bore testimony to the popularity of that policy. These discontents were so extensive as again to inspire the royal exiles of Holyrood with hopes of once more recovering their power; and the Duchess of Berri, with the spirit of a heroine worthy of the best days of chivalry but unfortunately with the judgment of a Quixote, taking advantage of the unquiet condition of the country, has thrown herself boldly into the southern and western departments, and lighted up the torch of civil war in La Vendee. It is very true that no serious apprehensions need probably be entertained by the government of Philip, from any thing that this ill advised and ill judging no man can accomplish in those provinces, while supported alone by the half civilized Vendeans, and the vagrant hordes of Chouans. Still, the French papers are filled with the details of the daily and often desperate skirmishes continually occuring between the regular troops and those daring bands of the brave and lawless, and loyal adherents of the fallen dynasty; and however contemptible their numbers may be considered, when counted in detail, yet we have seen by the latest accounts, that they have become so troublesome, if not so formidable, as to require a force of 100,000 men to be sent against them, while the Departments of La Loire Inferieure, Les Deux Sevres, La Vendee, La Maine et Loire, (south of the Loire,) La Sarthe, La Morbihan, have been declared in a state of siege, and placed under martial law—as well as the capital itself, against the other class of Louis Philip's enemies, the republicans; there being, moreover, at the same time, a very powerful body of Bonapartists scattered all over the realm.

Such is the internal condition of France, at the time when Joseph Bonaparte, a man of no mean consideration himself, and who has stood high in the regard of the French nation; the oldest brother, moreover, of that mighty warrior, with whose name the glory of France is so intimately associated; after sixteen years of repose in the United States; at a time when tranquilly engaged in his ordinary avocations; receives a mysterious visiter from the country of his former greatness and splendour, and suddenly resolves upon a voyage to Europe taking care to embark before the news of his intention could have preceded him. He goes, likewise, preceded by a letter or proclamation of no ancient date, wherein he maintains the right of his family to the crown, and the princedoms of France. It is quite possible, we again admit, that his visit is one merely of filial piety to his mother, or of affectionate duty to his wife; notwithstanding the small regard they have manifestly for each other's society during the last sixteen years. He will probably fulfil these duties, unless prevented by the arbitary governments of the continent. In France he certainly cannot show himself, though armed only with the staff of a pilgrim; for the offence, by special statute, has recently been made capital. But he will be near France, even though he remain in England. He can look into France; the south and west are in revolt; the capital is under martial law; "the millions" are every where discontented; the Bonapartists are not few; the republicans numerous; all the factions might easily be united for the first purpose of putting down Louis Philip: the duke of Reichstadt may be called from Vienna; or, as his health is said to be infirm, should he be considered out of the question, his uncle Joseph is the next legitimate heir of Napoleon. Who knows, then but ——?

And suppose the *ci-devant* King of Naples, of Spain, prince, and lieutenant general of France, should make a demonstration towards the restoration of his own family, to the grand monarchy? Unquestionably the Napoleon dynasty has a more rightful claim to the throne than he who now sways the sceptre. Napoleon and his descendants, were elected to the imperial sovereignty of the empire, by the solemn act of the people of France themselves. But Louis Philip has no title to the throne whatever: except by possession. He calls himself "king of the French," but he has been made such neither by the "grace of God," nor by the grace of the people. He inherits neither by divine right, nor by the right of election. He was called to the throne by the chamber of deputies only, in an hour of peril. That chamber was not elected by the people of France, but by the few privileged persons who were cautiously entrusted with the right of suffrage by the restoration. Nor did even these priviledged few, elect those deputies with power to choose a sovereign.

Such being the facts, and the question of a ratification of the choice of Louis Philip never having been submitted to the people, it follows that the present king has no title to the crown whatever, as derived from the people. He holds it by sufferance only: so that on the score of legitimacy the duke of Reichstadt; or in the case of his demise, the Count Survilliers; has altogether and in every point of view, the strongest legal claim to the throne. Whether the count has even a distant thought of again setting foot in France, we know not; but as his unexpected departure for Europe was attended with circumstances affording room for speculation, we have not unwillingly seized upon the incident, in order to break the painful monotony of cholera details, by the present article.

COMMERCIAL.

[*By the ship Dover, at Boston.*]
LIVERPOOL, June 20.

The Cotton market has been dull for some time, or rather the quantity offering for sale has been so much greater than was required by the buyers, that the tendency of prices has been on the decline. To-day however, the demand has increased and many holders, confiding in the advices of a deficiency in the New Orleans crop, do not freely offer their stocks, more especially as most of the late arrivals would lose money at the present prices. The general sales of Upland are making at 6¼ a 6½d. and in some instances the prices obtained to-day are ½d higher than last week.

Another letter of same date, from Maury, Lanham & co. says—There is a very extensive demand for Cotton to-day, and nearly all that is offered is at ¼d. advance, upon last week's market, more particularly however the American that was then selling at 6½d. The report this morning from Manchester and the previous business here has been pretty heavy—9000 bales in three days.

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
Drawn numbers of the twenty-second class,
4.....11.....17.....28.
aug 16 J. B. FAGET, manager.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Rose, Lewis, New York, Joshua Webb
Schooner Splendid, Eldridge, Mobile, Sloo & Byrne
Schooner United States, Williams, Campeachy, J Pesto
Schooner Tita, Sosa, Matanzas, Estevanell & Coarval

ARRIVED.

Towboat Huntress, Hopkinan, from the Passes—towed up brigs Venture and Lucy, and schr Jane. Left South W Bar on Tuesday at 4 p m; a ship standing in, and a brig in the offing with the loss of her main fore-topmast. Nothing in the river.

Towboat Post Boy, Davis, from the Passes; towed up ship Atlantic, brig Rupee, and polacca Mentor.

Towboat Pilot, Riddle, from the Passes; towed up ship Saratoga, barque Hercules, and French brig Trezas.

Packet ship Saratoga, Greenleaf, fm New York, to Barstow and Adams, with assorted cargo to sundry consignees.

Ship General Hand, from Baltimore; cargo.

Ship Atlantic, Given, from Boston; cargo.

Barque Hercules, Lindgopen from Baltimore, to Samuel P Morgan and co; cargo.

Brig Venture, Cunningham, from Liverpool, (June 20,) to Gordon, Forstall & co; with assorted cargo, also the locomotive steam engine *Manchartrain* for the Pontchartrain rail road, together with cars.

Brig Lucy, Seyward, from Portsmouth, with produce.

Brig Lightfoot, Wilson, from Liverpool; cargo.

Brig Rupee, Foque, from Boston, to Stetson and Avery; assorted cargo to sundry consignees.

Brig Bourne, Benthall, from Baltimore; cargo.

Brig Dyonisus, Abejo, from Havana; cargo.

Brig Trezas, Lamen, fm Bordeaux: cargo, wine, etc.

Polacca Mentor, Ottonew, from Gaspe.

Schooner Jane, from Rio Grande; cargo.

MEMORANDA.

At the Clyde, 12th June, the Vernon, Merrill, hence.

Cleared at Philadelphia, July 26, for this port, brig Ella, Marston.

Cld at Norfolk, July 24, for this port, brig Curtis, Curtis

☞ Consignees per brig BOURNE, from Baltimore, will please attend to the receipt of their goods, opposite the rail road. aug 16

☞ The brig RUPEE, Foque master, from Boston, is discharging cargo near the vegetable market, consignees will please attend to receiving their goods. aug. 16

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

WIDOW LEFECQ respectfully informs the public that she has opened a private boarding house, in the style of those of France, for the reception of French & Spanish gentlemen, at No. 36 Conde between Madison and Dumaine streets. She will also send meals to residences. aug 16

LOGWOOD. 30 tons fresh cut Campeachy Logwood, just received and for sale by
aug. 16 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by
aug. 16 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

SPERM. CANDLES. 150 boxes Sperm Candles of superior quality, 4s, 5s, and 6s, landing from brig Rupee, for sale by
aug. 16 STETSON & AVERY.

NAILS. 200 kegs Boston cut nails 4d to 20d in 100 lb. kegs, landing from brig Rupee, for sale by
aug. 16 STETSON & AVERY.

PORK. 140 barrels prime inspected pork for sale by aug. 16 STETSON & AVERY.

BACON. Covered hams of superior quality bacon hams and shoulders for sale by
aug. 16 STETSON & AVERY.

WINE, &c.—Received by the French ship Hiram, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, Red Medoc in barrels, of good age; ditto of Grave; ditto of the vintage of 1828. *Also, in the custom house store*, 4 bales French Brittanies large; 5 do do. for sheeting, entitled to debenture. For sale by
aug 16 J. R. LABATUT.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away on the 13th instant, an American negress named LUTICIA, about five feet six inches in height, and marked with the small pox. She is about 20 years of age. Took a muslin and a bombazette gown. The above reward will be given, if the above slave be taken within the parish, or ten dollars if she be taken out of it, and lodged in jail.
aug. 16 TH. BASTIDE.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber the American negro named NED. He is rather short and fat, and has a reddish complexion. As a distinctive mark, he has the scar of a cut on the wrist of the left hand, just at the joint. The above reward will be given to whoever will bring said negro to his master, or lodge him in jail.
aug 16 A. DEITZ.

RUNAWAY SLAVE IN JAIL.

On Monday last the subscriber took a negress to the police jail of New Orleans, who says her name is SUZANNE. She is about 18 years of age; was taken in Rampart street, and says she belongs to madame Figarou. The owner is requested to come forward and reclaim her, and pay expenses.
aug 16 L. E. DOUVILLIER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—First Judicial District Court.—*Simon Marchand vs. his creditors, for a respite.*—It is ordered by the court that a meeting of the creditors of the petitioner do take place at the office of Louis T. Caire, esq. notary public, on Saturday, the 15th day of next month, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against his person and estate are stayed. By order of the court, this 14th day of August, A. D. 1832.
aug 16 JOHN L. LEWIS, clerk.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday, 18th September, 1832 at 12 o'clock, I shall offer for sale at Hewlett's coffee house, for account of the estate of Marguerite Paturel, deceased wife of Louis Coirard:

A Lot of Ground situated in suburb Marigny measuring about 30 feet on Grands Hommes street, and 160 feet on Union street; together with the buildings thereon.

The undivided half of a land situate in the parish of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the river, at about 9 leagues from the city, measuring 6 arpents more or less in front, with a depth of 40 arpents, with the right to the double grant; which said undivided half will be sold with the reservation of a spot used as a burying ground.

Terms—The lot of ground in suburb Marigny payable one third cash, and the balance at 1 and 2 years credit; and the land in the parish of Plaquemines payable $1000 cash, and the balance at one and two years credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed with special mortgage. By order of the court.
aug 16 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

N. B. The sales to be passed by L. Feraud, notary public, at the cost of the purchasers.

COURT OF PROBATES—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday, the 18th of September, 1832, at 12 o'clock, I shall offer for sale at Hewlett's coffee house, for account of the estate of Marie Magdelene Minett Seffrey, f. c. w. deceased wife of Barthelemi Campanel, the following slaves, to wit: Mercée a negro woman aged 45 years, and Charlotte, a negro woman, aged 29 years. Terms: one fourth cash, and the balance at 6, 12, and 18 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, with special mortgage.
By order of the court. MARTIN BLACHE, regr.

N. B. The sales to be passed by Theodore Seghers, notary public, at the cost of the purchasers. aug 16

COURT OF PROBATES—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday, 18th September, 1832, at 12 o'clock, I shall offer for sale at Hewlett's coffee house, for account of the estate of the late Marguerite Cabaret, f. w. c., a negro woman named Henriette, aged 25 years; good cook, servant, and washer; with her child named Aimable, a mulatto girl, aged three & a half years. Terms: one third cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, with special mortgage until final payment.
By order of the court.
aug 16 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

N. B. The sale to be passed before Theo. Seghers, notary public, at the cost of the purchaser.

COURT OF PROBATES—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Monday, 27th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. I shall offer for sale at the domicil of the late Marguerite Cabaret, f. w. c., in Melicerte street, suburb Saulet, the moveable effects belonging to her estate.—Terms, cash. By order of the court.
aug 16 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Friday, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. I shall expose for sale at the domicil of Mr. Pierre Peyroux in Burgundy street, No. 78, the moveable effects belonging to the community which existed between him and his deceased wife, Marie Eulalie Peyroux. Terms cash. By order of the court.
aug 14 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

MOLASSES.—A few barrels of Molasses for sale by (aug 14) DUCROS & MORPHY.

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