THE BEE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

"It is fortunate for the country that Genl. Jackson is likely to be fit for public life at the end of the present year; for in him is the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to rise out of the broad construction now again given 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 1825.

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

"Towards the aged veteran patriot, who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes 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 *tenderest kindness*."—H. CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS
FOR 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.

There was a mistake to announcing the days of the arrival of the mail. They are Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The mail closes at 6 o'clock A. M. on the same days.

We have translated, for the benefit of our French subscribers, what has justly been denominated "the Waterloo victory of Mr Benton," on the subject of the veto message, a part of which will be found on the fourth page. The remainder will be given in our next No. It has already been given in English.

The board of health have done nothing—the commission etc nothing—the city council less than nothing. Still the city is healthy; and the *ten thousand dollars*, it seems, at all, will go into the pockets of some drones that hang about the mayor's office, and whose activity is displayed only once in two years. We hear, indeed, that [illegible] thousand of it is gone already; but God only knows for what, else the city escapes disease thanks will be due to a kind providence—not the provident care of its rulers.

The citizens of the seventh ward are not very well contented with the vote of the city council, passing the account of Mr. Hubert, sindic of the upper beat[illegible]. We have seen a memorial signed by about two thirds of the voters of that ward, complaining of his appointment, against their wishes as well as of *his* administration, and praying his removal. If only half the allegations contained in that memorial can be substantiated, the citizens of that ward have the greatest reasons for complaining of injustice at the hands of the city government. The city council can hardly avoid giving them an impartial investigation.

It must not be inferred that, in giving place to the article "SENTEITH" which relates to the irresponsible and calumnious scribblers of the Emporium, we are actuated by any private pique. The most slanderous assaults can provoke nothing [illegible] but their impotence. Our philosophy has [illegible] taught us that

"An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at *evening* in the public path;
But he that has human sky, forewarned,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live."

Such have always been our impressions in regard to the malevolent articles of the *Emporium*; but our correspondent thinks otherwise, and we have too much respect for him to withhold his opinion. Instead of deeming, as we do, such sculking scribblers, who are ashamed to show their hands, to be wholly innoxious, he, like Cowper, seems to be of the opinion that

The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight
And charged perhaps with venom, that intrude,
Unwelcome visitors, into scenes
Sacred to neatness and repose—may die.

Well—let him have it so and he will—albeit we have higher game to hunt, than the[illegible] and flies to buzz about the decaying body of the *Emporium*. We beg however to amend his amendment of the appellation of the style of their club: adopting the ideas of our correspondent, their papers should be entitled "*The Old Women's Gazette and Tea-Table Gossip.*"

We copy in article from the St. Francisville *Phœnix* for the purpose of vindicating Judge DAWSON from what we believe to be an unjust charge, although much of the language is highly reprehensible. The closing words of the last sentence should be inadmissable in any respectable newspaper.

The news which we copy from the Mercantile, relative to the termination of the Indian war, is confirmed by the Detroit Courier. The troops at Fort Gratiot, it is said, will return as soon as the cholera has ceased.

Alluding to the failure of the Macon bank, an evening paper intimates that "the United States branch bank at Savannah had been paying some sanitory visits in that region." It is very probable that such was the case, for we saw it stated not long since that the house of Beers, Booth and St. John, of Savannah, had been making some "sanitory visits" to the branch in that city, which had occasioned that *benevolent* and *liberal* institution to lay the state banks under contribution to furnish it with specie. We have here the proof of the truth of the statement of the president of the bank, that it was in their power to crush a state bank at pleasure.

With such proofs, it is strange that any one who is not willing to yield the last vestige of state rights, should wish to place the pecuniary affairs of the "local institutions" at the mercy of a national bank that boasts the power to annihilate them, in order that there may be a "salutary check that will prevent them from undertaking to operate more extensively than their means would justify." If every kind in the national government to impose such a "salutary check" upon the banking operations of the states; the states, too, acquire a very dignified attitude of pupillage to the Says and Ricardo's of Philadelphia. One step more and the confession will come out, that it is necessary to impose some "salutary check" upon state legislation. No bank must be chartered except the act be first submitted to Mr. Biddle or the board of directors of the *kind* mother bank. Is this the condition to which these *federalists*—("national *republicans*" is a misnomer for such politicians) would reduce the states?

And who is to guarantee that the U. States bank, when it shall have subdued the state banks, will not undertake to operate more extensively than their means will permit?"—It cannot be forgotten that during its brief existence, the bank has been upon the very brink of ruin, in which it would have involved thousands of individuals in [illegible] of property. What had well nigh happened once, may at least be apprehended and it is the part of prudence to guard against it.

The annual commencement of Georgetown College, (D. C.) was celebrated on the 26th ult. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon ALEXANDER DIMITRY, Esquire; and that of A. B. upon Mr. THOMAS H. KENNEDY, of Louisiana. Mr Kennedy, having distinguished himself in his class, received the compliment of a silver medal. It is always with pride that we record such honorable distinctions in the field of literature attained by young Louisianians.

The remains of the late lieutenant William H. Cocke, which had been removed from Porto Rico, were re-interred at Norfolk, on the 25th ult. with military honors. Lieut. Cocke, it will be remembered, commanded the U. S. schr. *Fox*, one of that gallant little squadron, fitted out by government in the winter of 1823, under the orders of Commodore Porter, for the suppression of piracy in the West India seas. On the 6th of March of that year, the squadron being off St. John's, Porto Rico, the *Fox* was despatched into the harbor by com. Porter, a communication for his brother, captain John Porter, then lying there, in command of the U. S. schr. *Greyhound*. While coming out of the harbor, the *Fox* was treacherously fired into from the castle, and a forty-two pound shot took off the arm of lieut. Cocke, and cut his body in two.

The Lutheran [illegible] Mr. Plummer, the representative in congress from Mississippi, of inconsistency, for writing to [illegible] previously to the investigation into the affairs of the U. S. bank, that he was in favor of that institution, and then voting in the negative on the bill for passage of the bill to recharter it.

[illegible] matter of investigation. [illegible] shaken the faith of older heads than Mr. Plummer, in the integrity of the bank. Mr. P. has shown himself a useful member, and will doubtless be re-elected, notwithstanding his vote against the bank.

The Norfolk *Herald* mentions that the French frigate *La Flore*, captain LE BLANC, bound to Brest, sailed from Hampton Roads on the morning of the 25th ult.

Not long since, the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer was loud in its predictions that the president would not veto the bank bill. It was taught to say as much, as the consideration in some sort, of the $52,000—But why is it so silent, now that its predictions are falsified? Does the Mammoth hesitate? Does it refuse to pay the price of *direct* opposition to gen. Jackson and the veto? Does it begin to suspect that the services of the Courier and Enquirer are scarcely worth a father *douceur*? Do the honest and outspoken editors remain in *mute* expectancy of the office, or in preparation for it? Or does the surveyor-ship suggest prudence or silence, as the better part of—a—spoils? Be this as it may, they are *as mute* as the ghost in Hamlet—and, for the matter of that, as *dead* too, politically.

The steam boat Portsmouth took fire, on the 11th inst, a Cincinnati, where she was undergoing repairs, and burnt down to the lower guards. The fire broke out in the night, while the crew were asleep, and two of them perished in the flames.

Some queer fellow in Philadelphia, enquires of Mr. Chandler of the Gazette, the meaning of *drg cimg*. The fellow being blind, it seems the inquiring gentleman as a little out of order to see it clearly. The editor's answer is very satisfactory. He says dry wine, means wine imported in *empty bottles*.

FOR THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

"Hail, hail o' cakes and brither Scots,
Fra maiden kirk, to Johny Grots,
If there's a hole in a' your cotes,
I rede you tent it;
A chiel's amang ye taking notes,
And faith, he'll print it."

By reference to a late number of the Emporium it will be seen that a club has been organized to overlook the morals of our goodly city. This club is called "*La Coterie Cachetée*;" instead of which imposing name I propose that the following be substituted, "*The secret assassination Club.*"

This is certainly a hush cognomen; but by the fruit shall thou tree be known, and it is useless to denominate an apple a peach, in a land in which the properties of each fruit is well understood. A reference to the Emporium of the date of the 8th instant, will justify the truth of the above nomenclature.

Mr. Jefferson's opinion was, that "public journals were not the proper medium through which to convey secret and private infamy." These things should be left by the public prints to tea parties, as their private and rightful property by prescription immemorial.

For my own self, I can say, that I have never been the of sufficient consequence to have my hust taken for public gratification, at the expense of the public; but owing to the great industry, and most indefatigable patriotism of the a-foresaid private committees of vigilance, the tea parties, I have never been able to do, say, or scarcely think of any thing of whatever character, whether good or bad, which has not been noted down, and disposed of at retail throughout an area equal to, that of the circulation of the Emporium.

There is besides another very serious objection to this method of communicating to the public, matters of such vital consequence to their "general welfare." There is much less certainty that the public will receive the good intended for them—in the first place, not every one reads or hears read the public prints, (I myself am not a newspaper wight) and might, but for the more legitimate channel of communication, miss altogether, that delicious cream of reputation, etc. etc. SENTEITH.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, Aug. 4.

Judge Dawson and General Ripley.

The last number of the Clinton Reporter has taken our report at the defeat of general Ripley in high dudgeon. The writer of that editorial holds out a belief that our sorrow on that occasion was not heart-rending, but that, in truth, the event gave us secret pleasure—Now this scribbler may feed upon that illusion till doomsday if it should please him.—We do not hold ourselves accountable for his illiberal suspicions. We were anxious to promote the election of general Ripley, and the proprietors of this paper all voted for him, and exerted all their energies to secure him success.—If general Ripley did not receive the vote of West Feliciana, it was not the fault of the owners of the Phœnix, and general Ripley's friends shew a littleness of soul in trying to excite ill will and suspicion against us, because the people have [illegible] acted in opposition to our known and published predilections. If some of the friends of general Jackson voted against general Ripley, it is not our fault; and it is cruel that any one should be found so illiberal as to wish to hold us accountable for their misdemeanors.—The people of this congressional district must be very foolish, and degraded in the scale of beings, if a few newspaper scribblers, or loud mouthed partisan workers for general Ripley, can turn them against us, or paper because the Jackson party is a man, did not vote for general Ripley. We repeat it, we used our utmost efforts to secure his election, and we were inspirited in our efforts from a conviction that general Ripley was better qualified to serve us in congress than his opponent; and because he was the personal friend of the owners of this paper; and last, though not least of all our reasons, because he was of the Jackson party. If any one will blame us for feeling a sincere friendship for general Thomas, and for having always refused to say aught against him as a man of honor and patriotism, why, *let them blame and be damned.*

The writer of this squib speaks of the editor of the Phœnix. Now, we will venture to assert that the scribbler knew that the Phœnix has no editor. This paper is owned by a company of gentlemen, and each and all of them wage in the editorial department, as the whim and occasion may direct, each one pledged to *God* his own piece, and always holding himself personally and politically responsible for what he writes. This scribbler does nothing more nor less than declare that henceforward he will oppose all Jackson men who may aspire to office, because the Jackson party will not elect general Ripley. He speaks of his defeat as the result of jealousy in the Jackson party, whose political aspirants wanted to break him down, and clear the field in future for their own advancement. This may be true; and if so, no persons regret the truth more than we do. But why visit this sin on the owners of the Phœnix!—We call upon the people of West Feliciana to say if every one of the proprietors of this paper did not vote for general Ripley with an open ticket? And where is the man who can say that any of us ever trimmed or compromited on any occasion? This effort to array the friends of general Ripley against every Jackson aspirant is low, mean and grovelling, and should call down public indignation and contempt upon so foul a design. Why should the owners of this paper be jealous of general Ripley? In what possible shape or manner can it be supposed that he is in our way? On the contrary, we sincerely regret that he is not (as we consider) duly appreciated. But we cordially disclaim such of his friends, or rather barkers, as would proscribe even the proprietors of this paper, because we could not make the people believe as we do. It is something like a way some folks have got into, of blaming general Dawson for every man's failures. Every puny whipster that now runs for office, if defeated, lays it all to that fellow, Dawson. They mix him in every thing. Like the little man in black in Salmagundi, he has every man's misfortunes laid at his door. Guilty or not guilty, he is the evil genius of every candidate that the people don't care a damn about. We do not say that the people adopt these complaints, but we insist on it that they are afloat. Let them run on. As long as the people remain as they are, virtuous, they will fail of their mark. We hereby solemnly asserts that no member of our community has preserved a greater neutrality in all our local elections (and we call aloud for contradiction,) than general Dawson; and yet they are trying to make him the instrument of every man's defeat. The truth is, the general has almost universally voted in the minority. The people in his own parish, are willing to open their purse and their heart strings for him, but they are incapable of adopting his, or any other man's prejudices. No one but a fool, who has ever visited this parish, will conclude for a moment, that our voters are to be controlled by any one. The people here think and act for themselves; and the highest compliment that can be paid to general Dawson's understanding is, that he has never arrogated to himself the power to control them. His opinions are always known, and the people may adopt them or reject them, they please. Away then with all complaints against him for this or that man's want of popularity. The people here are too enlightened to be tricked out of their attachment for him by such paltrifal and ridiculous accusations.

The writer of the squib we have commented upon, closes his remarks by a sweeping denunciation against the friends of general Jackson who voted for general Thomas. We, the proprietors of the Phœnix, know not who they are, and do not intend to trouble ourselves to ascertain their names or their particular aspirations. This much we do know, that at least 1500 votes constitute the Jackson majority in this district. The writer says their fate is hermetically sealed—"*sic transit gloria mundi.*" We don't understand latin, but

"What's all the jargon of your schools,
Your Latin names for horns and stools,
If honest nature made you fools,
What sir's your larning."

Phœnix.

ST. MARYSVILLE, Aug. 4.

The next Legislature.—The editor of the Opelousas Gazette, in his paper of the 21st ult. speaking of the recent election in this state for members to the legislature, says:

"The legislature is composed mostly of gentlemen of the first talents and respectability, and it is hoped that a better system of legislation will prevail than heretofore;—there never was at any period, more needed, the cleansing power of reform and retrenchment. Every thing now goes on by logrolling and favouritism which is disgraceful to a legislation of the country."

We readily concur in these remarks—they smack loudly of Jacksonism. We have been reluctantly compelled once or twice to rap our neighbour of the Opelousas Gazette rather uncerimoniously over the knuckles, for his apostacy—but as he now appears willing to atone for the unlucky somerset, by advising the introduction of reform and retrenchment into our state legislation, we will endeavor not to treat him too cavalierly in the future. We are glad to perceive that our emigration has been of some service to him—we hope he will continue to profit by it. He may yet become a useful citizen.—*Mil. Gazette.*

THE BORDER WAR TERMINATED.

From Monday's Mercantile.

We have been informed by capt. Mumford, of the steamboat, Telegraph, which left St. Louis on the 2d instant, that a battle had taken place between the army under the command of gen. Dodge and the hostile Indians, near their head quarters, which terminated in the defeat of the latter, who had upwards of forty killed on the field, and their whole force routed.—They were pursued a considerable distance by the troops of gen. Dodge, and several killed during the pursuit.

Captain Mumford had on board an extra, published at St. Louis on the day of his departure, giving a complete detail of the whole affair, which he gave to the editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette; he had also a paper published the same day, which gave a brief account of the battle, but this paper, also was given to a gentleman in this place, who we were unable to find. Papers of the 3d only contain not a word of news.

St. Louis had been very healthy all this season up to the 2d inst. consequently the report that the cholera was raging in that city is altogether unfounded.

The Telegraph brought down from St. Louis to their homes, a number of soldiers who had returned from the seat of war. Taking into consideration the above defeat, and the impoverished state to which the Indians are reduced for want of supplies, which they are unable to obtain, the war will soon be brought to a close.

The description of the eye-brows is too eloquent to be omitted, particularly when we observe the caution at the conclusion.

"The eye-brows are a part of the face comparatively but little noticed, though in disclosing the real sentiments of the mind scarcely any other feature of the face can come in competion. In vain the most prudent female imposes silence on her tongue—in vain she contrives to compose her face and her eyes—a single movement of the eye brows instantly discloses what is passing in her soul. Placed upon the skin and attached to muscles which move them in every direction, the eye-brows are obedient, in consequence of their extreme mobility, to the slightest internal impulses. There majesty, pride, vanity, severity, kindness, the dull and gloomy passions, and the passions soft and gay, are alternately depicted. But it would seem that the eye brows have still a stronger expression in women than in men; as they are more easily moved, so in them the signs of internal emotions cannot but manifest themselves more speedily. "The eye-brows alone,' says Lavater, the prince of physiognomists, 'often give the positive expression of the character.'—'Part of the soul, says Pliny the elder, 'resides in the eye brows, which move at the command of the will.'—Le Brun, in his treatise on the passions, says, 'that the eye brows are the least equivocal interpreters of the motion of the heart, and of the affections of the soul:' and Pernette observes, that 'one of the parts of the face which ought to be considered as one of the safest interpreters of the sentiments, is the eye-brows.' A perfect vocabulary might, indeed, be composed of the language of the eye-brows, though this would be leading us too far out of our direct road. We shall merely add the following word of advice to the fair sex—'Ladies beware of your eye-brows; use them discreetly, since very frequently they are either treacherous or imprudent.'"

The following extract from a speech of Mr. Hill, of New Hampshire in the senate of the United States, in March last, will exhibit a fair view of the claims of Mr. Webster, to the confidence of the nation.

I have seen an oration of the senator in prior, delivered on the fourth of July, 1806, soon after the murder of Pearce in the harbor of New York, in which he charged Jefferson and his administration with 'weakness' and 'pusillanimity,' for not daring to resent that murder, by an instant declaration of war. I have seen the newspapers from that time, the declaration of war, teeming with essays, resolutions and addresses, said to be from his pen, denouncing the government, because the arbitrary edicts of foreign governments were resisted by the embargo and non intercourse acts. I have seen the gentleman leading the party in New Hampshire which proscribed JOHN LANGDON and hurled every democrat from office, and which trampled under foot the constitution of that state to procure such partizan Judges as would protect traitors, affording aid and comfort to the enemy when war existed between this country and a foreign government. I have read the speeches of that gentleman in congress complimented in the papers of his party at that time, as 'diamonds of the first water,' whose beauty consisted in taunting the administration, because our gallant armies were defeated on the northern frontiers. "This (said he) was not the *entertainment* to which we were invited." I quote from recollection—but these, I believe, were the words. The efforts of the factious opposition at that portentous period were directed to a deprivation of the means of carrying on the war, and to the ruin of the government. To carry on the government at all—to enable it to raise any means on its own credit, a direct tax and internal duties were indispensable. The records of the house of representatives show the gentleman from Massachusetts, then fresh in his seat on the 1st of July 1813, voting against a bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties. On the 9th of the same month, he voted against a bill laying duties on refined sugars, and on the same day, against a bill laying duties on sales at auction; on the 10th against a bill laying duties on carriages. On the 7th of January, 1814—one of the darkest periods of the war, and after our gallant little Navy had covered itself with glory—he voted against an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the navy; on the 10th, he voted against a proposition more effectually to detect and punish traitors and spies. On the 14th of January, he voted against a bill making provision to fill the ranks of the army. On the 22d, he voted in a minority of seven, against a bill authorizing the enlistment of troops for five years or during the war—on the 25th, against a bill enforcing the non-importation laws. On the 8th February, he voted against a bill to raise five regiments of Riflemen. On the 29th of March, same year, he voted against the bill to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union and repel invasion. On the 1st of December, same year, only a few days before the sitting of the Hartford convention, he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the government, and maintaining the public credit. On the 10th of the same month, he voted to postpone indefinitely a bill authorizing the president of the United States to call upon the several States and Territories for their respective quotas of militia to defend the frontiers against invasion, and on the 13th, against the same bill. On the 19th of the same month, he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for government, and maintain the public credit; also, he voted against an appropriation to rebuild the capital and the public offices, and after they had been destroyed by the ruthless hand of the enemy.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

MOB IN CINCINNATI.—We have been furnished with the particulars of a most disgraceful scene of violence and brutality, recently exhibited in the above city, which we submit for the perusal and reflection of the American people.

Governor Houston, on his return from Washington, arrived at Cincinnati, late on Thursday last, and was polite[illegible] by the manager, Mr. Caldwell, to attend the Theatre, on the Friday evening following—at which he consented, provided he did not leave on the ensuing morning. After having dined with a number of friends at the bazars on Friday, he consented, at their pressing solicitation, to accompany them to the Theatre on that evening. It was announced in the bills of the play, without the governor's knowledge or approbation that he would visit the Theatre, and certain Clay men of the city, thinking it a fine opportunity to offer indignity and outrage to this persecuted man, immediately unkennelled their understrappers, and concerted their operations. Late in the day bills were circulated by an unknown hand, stating that "Joe Darkie would visit the Theatre by invitation." Persons were active in organizing an armed force, to produce a riot on that night. Of these movements governor Houston was totally unapprised. To effect the object of those active in creating the mob, it was reported that Stanberry, whom governor Houston had whipped and degraded in Washington city, was "*a very small man.*" That he had been a *poor mechanic*, and had risen by his own exertions to a seat in congress; and was also urged that the governor was an intimate friend of gen. Jackson's. The ignorant and vicious, being thus excited, were prepared for any condemnable matter how disorderly and brutal. It was understood that one officer of the corporation was actively engaged in inciting the mob to outrage.

The governor thus ignorant of every thing that was designed against him, in company with a few friends, repaired to the Theatre. At his entrance he was greeted by a momentary hissing, but it was drowned by applause from another part of the house. A general agitation in the audience was visible—and the hissing, loud and intense, was renewed. Some of the gentlemen in the box with the governor, rose and demanded the cause, and said "If any person in this house the cause, let it be stated." A tumultuous hallowin ensued—some of the ruffians crying out "he whipped Stanberry"—"put him out"—with other threatening denunciations. A demand of the cause was again made when many voices shouted out, "the rent—the rent,"—"Put him out."—Several gentlemen made remarks to the infuriated crowd, and among them governor Houston himself; a brief pause in the tumult ensued; but a moment afterwards it was renewed with increased danger. The manager made his appearance and besought the ruffian gang to desist, but his efforts were ineffectual. The mob then rapidly extinguished the lights, and the progress of the play was arrested. The lamp which hung over the governor's box alone remained undisturbed—the dastard rabble not having the courage to approach near enough to extinguish it. The crowd, stimulated by the darkness; and by the utter defencelessness of their victim, now began to gather menacingly and tumultuously around the box, when it was proposed by one of the gentlemen that they should retire. They accordingly withdrew, and by a well conducted retreat escaped the fury of the play mob, by which they were pursued to the very door of the Cincinnati Hotel, where the governor had taken lodgings. This scene needs no comment. The savage from his wigwam cries out "shame, shame upon!!! To what a depth of degradation have our neighbors reached, when, a distinguished stranger, thrown for a single night upon the hospitality of their city, is thus assailed and hunted down by a political party!

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIAN.

Straws show how the wind blows!!!!
Rats run away from a singing ship!!!!

On Friday the 13th July, the president's veto of the bank bill was made known at the board of directors of the bank of the United States—

On Tuesday the 17th July, William M'Ilvaine, esq. cashier of the bank of the United States, tendered to the board his resignation. And

On Friday the 20th of July, Thomas Cadwallader, esq. one of president Biddle's favourite directors, sailed for England

These three very important events have taken place within the last seven days, and many and serious are the conjectures relative thereto.

Mr. M'Ilvaine has voluntarily relinquished an honourable and profitable situation, and why he has done so, is in the mouth of every one. Had he resigned six months ago, or had he tarried six months longer, the appearance would have been better certainly for the bank; as it is, at this particular period the leaving of the institution by an honourable and capable officer, shows that "there are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." What is the matter? why is it that at this particular period, when the services of faithful and honest officers are required to assist in closing the affairs of this institution, with the least possible injury to the public, and for the best interests of the stockholders, that this valuable officer has left the institution? Perhaps he sees and knows too much, and not having power over the board of directors, holding no proxies, and no one of them being indebted to him for support, his honest voice is hushed or altogether disregarded. If so, he has behaved nobly, and will meet the countenance and support of every honest man, whether friend or foe to the bank. But, connected with this is another very extraordinary circumstance: Mr. Cadwallader has been sent to England!! How can he be spared? the second greatest man in the board; the one who always acts as president in the absence of Mr. Biddle, and he to leave the institution too at this time! Wonderful! most wonderful!! Sundry rumours are afloat, and many say, that stock having fallen fifteen per cent within the last two weeks, there is much reason to fear it will fall fifteen per cent more within the next two weeks, and thus be reduced below par. Now I am one of those who follow the rule wisely laid down, not to believe more than half of what I hear, and therefore I do not believe that the stock will fall within the next two weeks more than from seven and a half to ten per centum; but after that I am not quite so clear in my opinion that United States bank stock will not be reduced to, or below par. After the next monthly statement is made to the treasury department, the situation of the bank will be better known, and then, in the language of Mr. M'Duffie, in his celebrated military report [ep. No. 460, page 58] the public will see whether "*Upon the whole, then the bank is not only fully able to meet all its engagements, but is in a state of the highest prosperity.*" If the facts turn out otherwise, Mr. M'Duffie and his minority brethren have incurred an awful and woeful responsibility to the abused and deceived stockholders. I have named only Mr. M'Duffie, because Mr. Adams made a report for himself, and although his name as well as Mr. Watmough's is appended to it, no one will accuse or suspect the latter of having written a line, or even furnished an idea towards it. The question again recurs, why has Mr. Cadwallader been sent to England? Can it be possible that, in despite of Mr. M'Duffie's positive assertion of the "bank being in a state of the highest prosperity," *it is absolutely necessary to* send Mr. Cadwallader to England to make arrangements for funds or credit to sustain the bank! If not for this, for what other purpose can he have been sent? In the absence of any assigned motive or reason for his departure, the critical state of the bank places to that account this extraordinary movement on the part of the bank. In two months and eleven days from the 20th July, 1832, the united states will pay off their three per cent debt amounting to upwards of twelve millions of dollars. Off the first of October next the bank of the United States will owe the government, for deposits, upwards of fourteen millions of dollars. For the amount of the three per cent stocks, upwards of twelve millions of dollars, the bank on the first of October must provide; and that amount, in despite of Mr. M'Duffie's assertion of "the bank being in the highest state of prosperity," being withdrawn from the bank, places it in such a situation as, without aid from abroad, would make it totter to its very foundation. Unless within the next two months and eleven days the circulation is reduced at least ten millions of dollars, which can only be done by the debtors of the bank discharging that amount of their debts, and the bank not increasing the amount due it by new loans to pay off this, not more than fifteen per centum of the amount of the debts due, the bank will have no available funds to pay its notes, and circulation, and deposits. Can the bank however do this? can it have actually and bona fide paid in money (not by news loans) ten millions of dollars of the debts due it, and so make the item of bills receivable stand at $58,000,000 on the 1st of October next, instead of $68,000,000, at which it now stands? Every business man, every man at all acquainted with the manner in which the bank of the united states has managed its concerns must be satisfied that it cannot. The object of the bank, then, in sending to England must be either to obtain a loan, or else to make an arrangement with the foreign holders of three per cent stock, not to require the amount reimbursed to be immediately drawn out of the bank, but to let the same remain for the present, subject to a future arrangement; and thus enable it again to approach congress and ask for a renewal of its charter. The bank has been distributing on government deposites, without at all adverting to the period when it would be called upon to reimburse them. The bank, in the language of the report of the majority of the committee, "has incurred a high responsibility." For this it is now suffering, and unless it obtains relief from England through the agency of Mr. Cadwallader, it will suffer still more; and its expiring groans will arouse the slumbering stockholders, but too late to apply an effectual remedy for its salvation. GIRARD.

COUNT DE SURVILLIERS.—The departure of the ex-King of Spain, at this particular juncture, for Europe, and circumstance that a French gentleman came out expressly to urge his immediate setting out, have given rise to some speculations in the newspapers; and we have ourselves some information which we may use, bearing on the subject of these conjectures and inferences. To-day, however, we simply translate the remarks made in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a paper well understood to enjoy the confidence and patronage of the Count. That journal says:

"After a residence of sixteen years in this country, M. the Count de Survilliers, has remained for twelve months from the hospitable soil of the United States. Yielding to the last appeal of a dying mother, and the pressing requests of his spouse dangerously ill, he undertakes a voyage which has been for some time determined on, and the term of which, we are assured, is limited to the next spring. The American journals have reported the affecting details of his departure from Bordentown.

His resolution was no sooner known, than all the inhabitants repaired to the retreat he selected on his arrival in America. Tears were in every eye, and each sought in person to bid farewell to one who, for so many years, had been an object of respect and lively attachment to an independent population; of many of whom he had been the benefactor, and of all the friend.—At Philadelphia, when he embarked for London on board of the Alexander, the testimonies of respect and affection lavished upon him were no less lively and flattering. The most distinguished citizens and most respectable inhabitants of a city which numbers so many, went to pay their tribute to one whom they had learned to know and appreciate. The spontaneous homage of the inhabitants of Bordentown sprang from the remembrance of a liberality, benevolence and hospitality, which have never been belied: that of the citizens of Philadelphia was offered to the man, whose elevated talent, profound knowledge and inflexible principles of liberty and justice were known to all:—to the practical philosopher, who remembered that he had worn two crowns, only to make it a subject for meditation, study and ingenious and interesting dissertations.

"We know that the late events in Paris, of which M. the Count de Survilliers was apprised, on the very day he left Boudentown, furnished him with an occasion for expressing himself with the greatest frankness, as to the object and motives of his voyage. Justly proud of the glorious titles of brother of Napoleon, uncle of the duke of Reichstadt, prince of France, elected by the suffrages as free will of the nation, he repelled all ideas of plots, anarchy, and civil war; and never would he consent to return to France in the train of a Vendean female Napoleonist. His principles are those of the Emperor—'All for the nation, and nothing but for the nation.' His love of country, the popular origin of his elevation, his long experience, his deep study of the admirable institutions of that country, have eradicated in him ideas of independence and equality, a prize which would be beneficial, but the triumph of which he would not seek to promote, at the cost of single drop of French blood. A stranger to all personal ambition, he will always follow the line prescribed by duty, and, above all, the happiness and inclinations of the French people.

"We have cited the words of the Count, as they have been reported to us. We have repeated the eulogies and last tributes of respect of the American journals. Let us be allowed, also, to be the interpreters of the affection, respect and veneration of all the French residents in this country."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

DIED,

Yesterday morning, Mr. CHARLES RAWLINSON, late editor of the *New Orleans American*, in his 25th year.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Ant, Ford, Boston, — Stetson & Avery
Schr Comet, Calif, Brazoria, — J W Breedlove & co
Schr Carmen, German, Matanzas, — A Fisk
Schr Mobile, Barclay, Mobile, — Townsley, Prieur & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pilot, Biddle, from the Passes—towed up brig Ariel, and schrs Virgin Carmen and Josefa.

Towboat Pocahontas, Hubble, from the Passes, having put her tow to sea—towed up brig Elvira and schr Bien Aparecida. In sight off the Bar, a large ship supposed the Natchez.

Brig Elvira, Grace, from Portland, with produce to the master.

Brig Ariel, Smith, from Norfolk, with lime and slaves.—Spoke, July 28, on the Banks, ship Ocean, Bennet, thirty-six days from New York for this port.

Schooner Virgin Carmen, Alcinas, from Matanzas; cargo 269 bags coffee, etc. to Estevanell and Courval.

Schr Josefa, Durante, from Campeachy; cargo logwood.

Schr Bien Aparecida, Pascal, from Havana, to Estevanell & Courval; cargo, coffee, sugar, fruit, etc to the consignees, and to order.

Steamer Telegraph, Mumford, from St Louis; cargo 5081 *pigs lead, 600 packs buffalo skins*, 29 kegs butter, 31 bales cotton, 100 bbls apples, etc. *Extract*—Left St Louis 2nd August; met the Rambler at Salina; Cincinnatian at No 14; Rapide at new cut off; St Louis at Memphis; Chesapeake above White river; Waverley below Arkansas; Union below Lake Providence; Chattahoochee above Natchez.

Steamer North America, Artus, 15 days from St Louis—cargo, 6915 pigs lead, 458 packs buffalo robes, 21 bds furs, 3 hhds tobacco, 27 bbls castor oil, 106 kegs butter, etc; also a flat boat in tow with 250 bbls whiskey and 101 bbls flour.

Steamer Talma, Hardwick, from the mouth of the Ohio—cargo, 456 bbls flour; 241 do whiskey, 133 sacks corn, 18 bales cotton, etc; 20 passengers.

Steamer Beaver, Swain, from Vicksburg; cargo, cotton, pork, corn, honey, potatoes, etc—45 passengers

Steamer Columbia, Laurent, from Bayou Sarah; cargo of sundries—25 passengers

MEMORANDA.

Brig Monticello, Miller, hence at Philadelphia.
Brig Curtis, Curtis, cleared at Norfolk for this port.
Barque London, M'Lellan, and ship Mary Howland, Aiken, hence at Liverpool.
Ship Yarmouth, Burton, sailed from Liverpool 10th June for this port.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $9 00 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give, during the ensuing week, 33 ounces of bread for a bit. aug 11

COFFEE.—54 bags green Havana coffee for sale by VICTOR DELACOVA & BROTHER. aug 11 No. 15 St Louis street.

REMOVAL.—JACOB LEVY has removed his auction store to No. 20 St. Louis street. aug11

TO LEASE.—The large commodious house No. 59 New Levee, in complete repair, and possession given immediately. For terms apply to JACOB LEVY. aug 11 11 Conti street.

TO RENT.—The spacious dwelling house No. 20 St Louis street, in complete repair and possession to be given on the 15th proximo. Rent moderate. For terms etc. JACOB LEVY. aug 11 11 Conti street.

FOR SALE.—The stock, furniture and fixtures of the New York boarding and coffee house, situated at the corner of Levee and Hospital streets, are offered at private sale. This house is pleasantly and conveniently located for business:—and since its establishment it has been, and is now, well patronized. For terms apply to the proprietor on the premises. aug 11

THIS DAY
AT
FELTON'S
NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH
LOTTERY,
22d CLASS FOR 1832. FOR TICKETS, APPLY AT
FELTON'S
Lucky Prize Office, No. 11 St. Philip street at the head of Vegetable Market.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1 OF	10,000	IS	10,000
1 OF	3,000	IS	3,000
1 OF	1,500	IS	1,500
1 OF	1,000	IS	1,000
1 OF	800	IS	800
1 OF	623	IS	623

august 11

RECEIVED by the Opera Tres Amigos, from Barcelona:
30 pipes, Catalonia Wine;
300 half pipes,
40 barrels,
20 bales Corks; 40 bags Fillerts;
60 bales, 10 reams each, Havana wrapping paper.
128 bags of Coffee.
By the schooner Tita from Havana:
249 bags Coffee; 100 boxes white Sugar.
By the schooner Aparecida:
302 bags of Coffee; 74 boxes white Sugar.
ESTEVANELL & COURVAL,
aug 11 No. 6 New Levee.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late Moses P. Stickney, and to all others whom it may concern, to shew cause, within ten days, why the account rendered of the administration of said estate should not be homologated. By order of the court,
aug 11 MARTIN BEACHE, Reg. of Wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Widow [illegible], deceased, and all others whom it may concern, to shew cause, within ten days, why the account rendered by the testamentary executor should not be homologated and the said executor discharged from his trust. By order of the court,
aug 11 MARTIN BEACHE, Reg. of Wills.

LIME—450 barrels of superior quality for sale by [illegible] aug 6 HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday, the 11th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold, slave Phill, aged about 23 or 24 years, acclimated, having been 3 years in the city, and had the small pox; warranted against the diseases, but not the vices, prescribed by law, being subject to running away. Terms—an approved endorsed note payable at four months, without mortgage. The act of sale to be passed before William Boswell, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. aug 11

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday