# THE BEE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1832.


## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

## ANDREW JACKSON.

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

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

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

## MARTIN VAN BUREN.

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

*GOVERNOR,*

## J. B. DAWSON.

By yesterday's northern mail New York and Philadelphia papers were to the 7th inst. The cholera was increasing in New York although the deaths were not more numerous. On the 5th, there were 96 new cases and 29 deaths reported; on the 6th, 101 new cases and 37 de ths, and on the 7th, 89 new cases and 32 deaths.

At Philadelphia it was also increasing still more rapidly. On the 5th, 120 new cases and 41 deaths; on the 6th, 176 new cases, and 74 deaths; and on the 7th, 136 new cases and 73 deaths, were reported.

At Norfolk, on the 5th, 34 cases and 7 deaths; and on the 9th, 26 cases and 9 deaths.

The letter of the honorable James Blair, one of the delegates in congress from South Carolina, is copied for the purpose of exhibiting the feeling entertained by the anti-nullifiers of that state in relation to the new tariff.

We copy in this day's paper, the report of Mr. Clay in the national house of representatives, in 1811, against the memorial of the stockholders of the old United States bank. It is not the less true now, because its author has since superstitioned from his republican principles. It is entitled to an attentive reading.

We have sad news for our partizans. The last number of the *Argus*, on its English side, produces some excerptions from the beauties of colonel Benton's speech, as well as of the veto-message. Its French side, of the same day, is a perfect copy of a Jackson paper of this city of the day previous! We pray our Clay friends to furnish a supply of the "*yellow powder*" (as Mr. Duby terms it) to enable "the old organ" to keep up its fire withal, or we may be obliged to get up a subscription among the Jacksonites, in preference to receiving a new recruit. If common report is to be credited, our party of late has been quite liberal in this way; and it is not to be wondered at, on this score, that the Argus should be veering thitherward We hope nobody at the customhouse will hereafter have the indiscretion to head a subscription list with "one hundred dollars," lest we should have all the Clay papers in the state upon us.

The Argus is preparing its readers for the defeat of the national republican candidate for governor in Kentucky.—You shall see. The following is from that paper of Saturday:

"We have seen it asserted in some of the papers that Mr. Buckner, the national republican candidate for governor in Kentucky, runs some risk of losing his election, owing to the *prejudices* entertained against him as a zealous member of a particular religious sect."

The national republican electoral ticket, in that state, will, doubtless, be defeated for the same cause.

Of the effects of the veto-message, in this city, we have already spoken. So far as we can judge from the tone of our exchange papers, instead of losing ANDREW JACKSON a single electoral vote, it will contribute to increase the number which he would otherwise have received. Even his enemies admire his independent course, and admit that the *civil chief* has achieved a victory over his political enemies, no less signal than that which he obtained over the enemies of our common country.

It is now perceived on all hands that the bank question, although brought before the American people at an early day of his presidentisd, by general Jackson, has not, as yet been decided by *them*, notwithstanding it is *the people* who are most deeply *interested*, and who are to decide whether the present stockholders shall have their charter renewed, or whether a new bank shall be created Before a final decision can now be had, new elections of members of congress will have taken place, and their number will have been very considerably increased, by the new census. Yet the veto is denounced as defeating *the will of the people*, although their will has never yet been expressed on the subject, the present members not having been elected with reference to the bank question.

What the deuce is the board of health doing? According to the French side of the Argus 351 cases of cholera, with 129 deaths, occured *in this city*, between the 31st of July and the 4th of August. Yet the first announcement was only made on the 21st instant! We pray the board of health in future, to be a little more punctual in their reports, or that the Argus should lay its *nouse* in the right place. We presume, by a comparison of the number of cases with the report of the New York board of health, during the same days, that they really occurred in that city.

Mr. White, the delegate from the territory of Florida in congress, in a letter to his constituents, mentions the appropriation of three thousand dollars, by the general government, for the survey of a steamboat canal between Mobile and Pensacola Bays, and between St. Rosa and St Andrews Bays, with a view of opening an inland navigation from the Mississippi to Apalachicola.

We have received from Montreal, several numbers of a new and beautiful French paper just commenced in that city, entitled '*L'Ami du Peuple, de l'Ordre, et des Lois.*' The work is published every Wednesday and Friday morning; and is already well patronized with advertisements.—The editorial matter is written with ability, and we have little doubt that the Friend of the People will be recognized as such by those to whose cause it is devoted.

The Philadelphia Gazette mentions that Robert Vaux, esq. of that city, has declined the acceptance of the appointment recently conferred upon him by the president, as one of the commissioners for superintending the location of emigrant Indians west of the *Mississippi*. We perceive by one of the Hartford (Conn.) papers, that Mr. Henry L. Ellsworth, of that town, has been appointed in the place of Mr. Vaux.

The anti-masons, in the interior of New York, are said to begin to be not a little suspicious of the movements of their leaders; and since the Clay men have given their sanction to their electoral ticket, they begin to demand a sight of the pledges of the persons composing it, to vote for Mr. Wirt. The rank and file of the Clay men are also said to flounce at the idea of being transferred like sheep in the shambles, and oxen in the stall.

The nullifiers may be reckoning without their host in regard to the recent proceedings in Georgia. Neither the name, nor the thing, nullification, appears in the Georgia resolutions. Wm. H. Crawford, an avowed foe of nullification and friend of the southern convention, presided at the meeting, and the committee of correspondence appointed by him, embrace individuals from both extremes, viz:—Augustin S. Clayton, John M. Berrien, Wm. C. Dawson, Samuel Rockwell, Wm. H. Torrance, Joel Crawford, and Thomas Glascock.

The *United States Gazette*, in its little "*linder*," this morning, (says the Philadelphia Gazette of the 3d instant) intimates that "the Jackson party in this city have concluded to take counsel of their fears, and run no ticket under their name." Now, the fact is, that there will not be the slightest alteration in the calls or tickets, from the usual course of the democratic party. It will do for our neighbor to prophesy evil things of that party now, because many readers are unable to perceive their fallacy, and the statement takes abroad; but how promptly will the ballot boxes next fall refute those Munchausen predictions! To that criterion we look, with confidence of triumph. "You shall see, anon."

We are taken somewhat rudely to task by the *Tache Courier*, for intimating that the branches of the United States bank, should the present their discounts in consequence of the state, so with the view of creating as much distress as possible, and of throwing the odium upon the president. They require for resistance to wind up their affairs, to be dissolved. The Tache is inconsistent with the legislation of congress, granting the very charter itself. On the 4th of March 1836 the charter will expire, and two years are allowed for winding up its concerns. If no time had been allowed for this purpose, but the termination of the charter had been accompanied by an instant disability to act as a corporation, amount ng to a sudden political death, the argument would have had great force that the bank ought to have time to prepare. But the very insertion of this supplemental existence carries with it the necessary inference that two years were, in the opinion of congress, long enough for it to wind up its concerns: for if experience had shewn that the too rapid calling in of its debts created embarrassment, it would have been easy for congress to have afforded another year or two. If there be any force in the argument used by the friends of the bank, it is this: that in case of refusal to recharter, it may immediately begin to curtail its discounts and close the various branches of its business. Whether it will pursue this course or not, is a doubtful matter. We think it will not. But if it does it will violate the spirit of its charter and misuse its powers. The manifest intention of congress will to reserve to itself the privilege of establishing another bank, whose operations would commence simultaneously with the withdrawal of the extensive credit given to the community by the present institution, in case congress should determine to erect another bank or annex conditions to the renewal of this will which the stockholders might refuse to comply The substitution of another corporation which would extend its facilities of borrowing correspondently with the retraction of loans by this bank, would relieve the community from the pressure which a sudden diminution of the circulating medium always occasions; and this power congress must have intended to reserve to itself, by the prolongation of the existence of the bank for two years after the expiration of its charter; it is impossible otherwise to account for the insertion of the clause. If it was intended that the bank should continue in full operation until 1836, and then begin to wind up, with what propriety could the position have been assumed that it proposed to commence its curtailing at a time, when, without a violation of the public faith, congress cannot interpose its power to relieve the community from the pressure upon it. Until 1836 no other bank of the United State can be established; & the currency and circulation of this country is still much under the control of the present bank, at least so much as to occasion great inconvenience in case of an abrupt change of its policy. The public ought not to be exposed to this danger; the spirit of the charter of the bank guarded them against it by allowing congress to provide the means of relief; and the argument of the bank is therefore a threat to exert its vast power, whilst the representatives of the people are utterly disabled from affording any protection. The people will understand the matter, and be able to visit the wrong that may be done them, upon the right heads.

*From the Louisville Advertiser.*

### KENTUCKY ELECTION

LOUISVILLE, August 7.

At the close of the polls on Tuesday, the 2nd day, at Franklin, Simpson county, Breathitt's majority for Governor was 69, Taylor's for Lt. Gov. 74, and Davidson's for representative 1.

The following is our latest account from Louisville.

*Election.*—About 1350 votes were polled yesterday, and when the polls closed last evening, the Clay ticket was about 210 or 215 votes ahead.

The vote, thus far, proves that the Clay party has *lost ground*, notwithstanding the clamor raised in relation to the veto and the bank.

RETURNS.—August 8.

*Lexington*—4 P M Monday—Buckner 582—Breathitt 270. Fayette will give a majority of about 450 for the Clay ticket.

*Franklin*—Close, Monday night—Breathitt 220, Buckner 216, Taylor 219, Morehead 224.

*Anderson*—Lawrenceburg, Monday, at dinner time—Breathitt 160, Buckner 55, Taylor 160, Morehead 54.

*Spencer*—The Jackson ticket runing ahead.

*Scott.*—Breathitt and Taylor 200 ahead Monday night.

*Hardin.*—Buckner 18 votes ahead of Breathitt 1st day at night.

*Warren.*—1st day at night—

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|---|---|
| Breathitt | 303 |
| Buckner, | 247 |
| Taylor, | 241 |
| Morehead, | 298 |
| Work, (Legislature, Jackson) | 302 |
| Covington, (do, Clay,) | 266 |

So far the signs are not unfavorable to the republican cause.

*From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, Aug. 7.*

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Our news boat eliptic boarded yesterday the brig Mary Jane, captain Steinhauer, from Rochelle. She sailed on the 1st of July, and brings Paris papers of the 27th and Bordeaux papers of the 28th June.

There seems to be a strong probability that M. Du pin Aine will be selected by Louis Philippe to succeed M. Perrier, as President of the council. The Constitutionnel, with which paper M Dupin is known to be connected, contains the following paragraphs, and it is observed they were probably communicated by him:

"We believe that we can give the assurance that M. Dupin Aine in all his conversations with his political friends and with some of the ministers, has decidedly given it as his opinion that the state of siege should be immediately removed. He joined the greater part of yesterday at St. Cloud and there is no doubt that he has expressed the same opinion to his Majesty.

It is true, as has been announced by some of the journals this morning, that the reorganization of the ministry is now going forward seriously. But at the same time it is stated that the principal obstacle to the conclusion of the new arrangements is marshal Soult, who has declared, that if a president of the council is appointed, he will retire from the cabinet."

An ex-colonel, M. Kersabiec, has been tried before a military commission at Nantes, and found guilty of having formed part of an armed body of men, whose object was to change the government, and of exciting the inhabitants to revolt, but in consequence of some extenuating circumstance, the court sentenced him to transportation instead of condemning him to death.—This caused considerable agitation in the city, and large assemblages of people in the streets. The national guard and some troops of the line were called out, but through the exertions of general Solignac, who commands in the western departments, bloodshed was prevented. Some arrests were made and reinforcements sent to the city in consequence of the necessity of guarding against attempts at releasing any of the Carlists under arrest there.

A student of the Veterinary school at Alfort, found guilty by the military commission of Paris of having taken part in the late insurrection, has been condemned to eight years imprisonment.

An article from Vienna of the 14th June, says: The Emperor and Empress will return from their excursions on the 7th of next month. The Duchess of Parma is also expected before that period, her journey is caused by the continued ill health of her son the duke of Reichstadt, notwithstanding the hopes, which his age and the care bestowed on him, gave of his recovery. The changes which have taken place within the last few days in the state of his health, show the extent of the danger which menaced his life—his strength is perceptibly declining, his bearing even appears affected—every thing gives reason to apprehend the worst.

*National.*

VIENNA, June 17.

We learn the duchess of Parma, who was expected here yesterday, is ill at Trieste, of intermittent fever. The recovery of her son is still despaired of.

BORDEAUX, June 28.

Cognac brandy, London proof, 305, 307, 59; do. 4th proof of America, 305, 307, 50.

PARIS, June 26.

At this moment, we are assured, a French fleet is arming, for the purpose of entering the Schelde on the day fixed by the last protocol for the solution of the Belgian question.

*Cholera in Paris—June 26.*

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|---|---|
| Deaths in the Hospitals, | 17 |
| Private Dwellings, | 45 |
| | 62 |
| Increase on the number of the preceeding day, | 32 |

NORFOLK, Aug. 6.

Capt. Givens, of the brig Hazard, arrived here on Saturday, from Madeira, states that the officers and crew of the U. S. ship Boston, captain Storer, were all well. No news from Don Pedro's squadron either at Lisbon or at Madeira. A report, however, prevailed at the latter, that a squadron had been seen to the north of that island, a few days previous to the sailing of the Hazard. The blockade, by a barque and two schooners, was still established. The inhabitants were generally in favor of the existing government (Don Miguel's,) and were well prepared to receive Don Pedro's 5,000 troops from Lisbon were stationed there, and no apprehension or alarm was manifested by the citizens.

*N. Bedford.*

*From the Charleston Republican, of the 4th inst.*

Letter of Gen. Blair, explaining his views on the new tariff bill, &c. dated,

RICE CREEK CAMP, July 26, 1832.

"Some of my friends who have seen your letter above quoted, consider your interrogatories quite impertinent and say I ought not to answer them. Although I am unwilling to regard your queries in that light myself, I have no doubt they are designed to draw from me something on which to make unfriendly criticisms, and thus give a turn to my prejudices. Yet so highly do I respect the right even of a hostile constituent, to exact political information from a representative, I am disposed to respond to your interrogatories as well as I can; and I am the more willing to do so as the application has been made by one who has the power, and I hope the disposition, to lay the whole correspondence before the public.

Your first interrogatory is too enigmatical, in all its branches to be replied to intelligibly. I know not what you mean when you speak of the bill of Mr. Adams & Co. as containing a modification satisfactory to the south, and how long? Nor can I tell how you would wish me to explain my vote in connexion with what was said by Mr. Clay 'on said bill,' or on any other bill. And I have not received the paper you speak of. If you allude to the tariff bill, reported by the committee of manufactures, of which Mr. Adams was chairman, I answer that I voted for the final passage of that bill, not as a satisfactory modification of the tariff, but as a mitigation of the existing law; I voted for the bill but as a quietus of our complaints, or as a measure that should abate the zeal or the efforts of southern men against the 'protecting policy'—but I voted for it as a reduction of duties—on the principle of choosing the least of two evils—and as affording some amelioration of the oppressive Tariff of 1828.

The bill recently passed, however, cannot be regarded as "the bill of Adams & Co." Because Mr. Adams did his utmost, by offering and supporting obnoxious amendments, to render the bill absolutely intolerable and offensive to the south. He commenced his career in congress last winter, by holding forth the idea that he was disposed to concede liberally to the south, and quiet all excitement in relation to the tariff. And so well did he succeed in impressing the belief of that kind on all parties, that the tariff men of Massachusetts, as I am credibly informed, "burnt him in effigy,"—while some of the anti-tariff party hanged him as their deliverer from colonial bondage—and when he asked to be excused from a seat on the committee of manufactures in order to investigate the affairs of the bank at Philadelphia, one member from New York and another from Virginia deprecated it as one of the most dangerous steps congress could take, and more than insinuated that the salvation of the Union depended on Mr. Adams' continuation at the head of the committee on manufactures. How sadly he disappointed those golden anticipations I need not say; and surely the disappointment and mortification of his deluded eulogists will not suffer them to forget. I will only add that his vacillating conduct on this occasion, was of a piece with that by which he practised a memorable fraud on Jefferson and the republican party in former times.

Mr. Clay pretended to felicitate himself and the friends of the "American System" that the "protective policy" had been sanctioned by all those southern men who voted for the bill in question,—and I presume you allude to the idle slang he used on that point, when you ask me to "explain my vote in connexion with what he said on the final passage of said bill." If the dullest intellect can really need explanation on this subject, it will be found in my former letter to you—and if still more is required, it will be found in the remarks I made in the proposition to disagree to the amendment of the senate, by which they raised the duty on woollens from 50 to 67 per cent; which remarks will soon appear in the National Intelligencer and the Globe. I was called upon to choose between the bill under consideration and the existing tariff law of 1828. Both embraced the principle of protection—there was no choice between them on that score—or if there was any difference between them, it was in favor of the bill just passed, as it excluded the odious principle of minimums. This bill effected a considerable reduction of the revenue,—say from six to ten millions of dollars,—and considering its provisions, in the aggregate, as an amelioration of the tariff of 1828,—I felt it my bounden duty to vote for it. Had no one's interest been injuriously affected by my voting against this recent modification but my own, I might have indulged my caprice in rejecting it; but regarding the bill as extending some relief (however small it might be) to an oppressed and suffering community, I could not conceive myself warranted in rejecting it. It would have been criminal in me to exercise a wild discretion at the expense of fifty thousand freemen. It was my duty to accept of any thing that I could regard as a mitigation of the oppressive system, and leave my constituents to judge of the measure of that relief, and the extent to which it should satisfy them. It is perfectly idle to pretend that any man who voted for this bill is pledged to the support of "the system of protection." What I have already said supersedes, to a great extent, the necessity of any further answer to your second interrogatory. The recent modification of the tariff has been made since I wrote to the people of Sumter dis rict, recommending "a southern convention,"—and that modification has been more favorable to southern interests than I, at that time, anticipated. It is for my constituents and the people of South Carolina, to determine how far it should be satisfactory, and "whether it should supersede the necessity of a southern convention."

I have already said, that the recent modification of the tariff, although I regard it as an amelioration, is not such as the south had a right to expect. It is not such as should abate the zeal or the efforts of southern men against the system. And my own opinion is, that measures should be taken to bring about a southern convention as soon as practicable. Such measures, I believe, "the union and state rights party" are carrying into operation,—and I hope they will be persevered in until the desired object is attained. That object is not disunion, as has been ungenerously and unjustly attributed to me. No man deprecates disunion more than I do, unless he is prepared for slavery; but my object would be the redress of southern wrongs by a concert and unity of action amongst the whole southern people. I would not say to congress, by way of threat or menace, 'abolish your protecting system or we will abolish the union'—but I would represent the oppressive operations and intolerable character of the tariff, and submit to that body the option of reducing the duties to a just and legitimate revenue standard, or of running the hazard of driving us to a redress of our wrongs, and the protection of our rights, by means exclusively our own. I do not think that is made of proceeding would be attended with much danger. Such an appeal, from the whole united south, would not be contemned by congress.—Under such circumstances the American people would compel their representatives in congress to recede from their unjust legislation rather than risk a dismemberment of the confederacy. Or if there be hazard in the scheme, there is no measure by which we could redress our wrongs (other than the legislation of congress) which would not be hazardous. And surely the scheme of a southern convention would be less dangerous, more intelligible and more likely to be effectual than "nullification." It is well understood that, in the event of nullification by the state of South Carolina, her ports would be blockaded by detachments of the federal navy. South Carolina would neither have a naval force, or the means of creating such force, to remove the blockade. She could not induce any foreign power to do that service for her; because, I take it for granted, no foreign power would feel itself authorized by "the law of nations" to interfere in what might be regarded as "a family quarrel." While South Carolina professed to be a member of the confederacy, and refused obedience to federal laws, every foreign power would recognize the right of the federal government to coerce her. Principle, therefore, would prohibit all foreign interference. And, surely, no foreign government would be so blind to its own interest as to forfeit the friendship and commerce of 23 states for the sake of securing such advantages from one only. The result then would be, that when merchant vessels attempted to enter our ports with foreign merchandise they would be told by the officers of the blockading squadron "you must not enter here; the government of South Carolina will not, peaceably, permit the duties to be assessed and secured upon your goods; we are unwilling to hazard war and bloodshed by meeting you at the custom house upon her soil; you must therefore steer for some port in another state, where the duties can be secured to the federal government."—These instructions would be obeyed, and no warfare at sea would ensue. Our nullifying friends perhaps, would say "this blockade is equivalent to a declaration of war by the federal government against South Carolina." She might so pronounce it; but the federal government would disregard it—and what would it amount to? It would seem then that South Carolina could not bring about a war with the federal government by sea,—and any attempt to organize a land army to march through the interior of the country against the federal authorities would be as English and vain as the attack of Don Quixote upon the wind mill. Nullification, therefore, would end in a disgraceful abortion—or, if it produced fruit of any kind, it would be a domestic war between the opposing parties within the state. The most disheartening and disgustful of all ward.

Before the passage of the present tariff bill, I [illegible] most of the southern members of both houses of congress, with regard to the propriety of the southern convention." They almost unanimously concurred in its fitness and expediency; and I could, no doubt, have joined me in recommending it to the southern people, had it not been for the modification which was made at the close of the session. That induced many of them to pause; and to express a disposition to postpone such a step until they had further consultation with their constituents, and saw the effects the recent modification of the duties would produce. Beside, as soon as the Tariff bill was finally acted upon, many of the southern members, having become impatient and exhausted by so long a session, and alarmed by the approach of "the cholera," left Washington too hastily to enter into any a rangement of the kind I contemplated. But that the senators and representatives from the adjacent states, who were most violent against the tariff, did concur in giving to "a southern convention" a decided preference over "nullification," I appeal to themselves. Indeed the most able and distinguished nullifier in the South Carolina delegation, expressed entire willingness to try a "southern convention" as "a preliminary measure"—reserving to himself the right to resort to nullification of the convention if the convention proved abortive. Most of his colleagues were for blending the two measures together; but "nullification" being a measure on which "the union and state rights party" cannot unite with the friends of that doctrine, without a sacrifice of principle and consistency, no union between the two parties can take place on that ground. The nullifiers, however can unite with the union party for a "southern convention" without any sacrifice of this kind. And I should entertain hopes of their doing so, eventually, if each party (and especially the editors of either side) could learn to speak of each other with less bitterness and asperity, and give each other credit for a little more patriotism and honesty of purpose. If South Carolina must run a tilt with the federal government for the redress of southern wrongs, she should have the adjacent states committed with herself so far, at least, as principle is concerned. Alabama and Georgia have each, by their legislatures, condemned and repudiated the doctrine of "nullification." North Carolina has expressed a similar disapprobation of the doctrine by passing a resolution in the popular branch of her legislature. If, then, South Carolina should get into serious difficulties with the federal government, by means of nullification, it requires no prophet to foretel that the states would excuse themselves from interposing in her behalf by referring to their resolutions denouncing "nullification." In addition to this, when I have asked the "Hot Spurs" of those states what aid they would afford South Carolina, in case the federal government should attempt to coerce her by military force, the utmost they propose, is to act on the generous principle of non-intervention. They say, with great emphasis, 'that not a musket should be raised by them to subdue South Carolina.' And they seem to think they would act a gallant part, and serve us quite effectually, by preserving a rigid neutrality. Indeed I have no doubt the utmost we could hope from them in any emergency, would be a refusal to fight against us. They certainly would not fight for us, against the federal government. Now it strikes me this is but poor encouragement for South Carolina to commence a crusade against the federal government for the redress of wrongs common to all the southern states. And it shows most clearly the absolute necessity of having these states equally committed with our own, in any measure that may be attempted against national government for the redress of southern grievances. I, for one, am not disposed to let my native state be made "a cat's paw of."

A celebrated man has said that "the right of a single state to secede from the union is the right of an inhabitant of a populous city to burn up his house." We know that the federal government is bound by the constitution to guarantee to each state a republican form of government. Suppose the federal government consents to the separation of a state from the union, can she answer for the form of government that state may adopt? The state so separating would be comparatively, weak both in number and resources—and most of consequence, have a government of the most energetic kind. A dictatorship, or a despotism of some sort. The example might be contagious. From every consideration, therefore, it would seem that the federal government, in accordance with its constitutional obligation, would be compelled to restain a refractory state from secession, in order to guarantee to that state a republican form of government. This the federal government might regard as an *imperative constitutional* duty under any circumstances,—but it would be regarded as still more incumbent, if a respectable portion of the seceding state should solicit the interposition of the federal government. The same difficulties and objections would not apply to a similar movement of a respectable number of powerful states, acting in concert—So far from amplifying on these topics, I can barely hint at them—and must leave you, and whoever else may read them, to fill up the chasms. In conclusion, permit me to say, that a breach has been made upon "the protecting system," and my opinion ever has been that when that system begins to retrograde, it will pursue its downward march until it arrives at that point where it shall remain stationary for revenue purposes. Reductions must inevitably take place; very little more can be effected on *unprotected articles*—and the duties must soon be reduced so low on many of the protected articles that those who manufacture them will cease to have any interest in the system. Interest after interest will thus be detached from the support of the policy until "*the monster*," is overthrown. Its size and strength has been attained by a slow and gradual accumulation of separate and detached interests—and if those who have done most, to build up and perfect the abominable system, would but allow half the time to destroy it that they took to create it, the object might be effected without hazard to the confederacy. The strongest ground on which I rest this opinion, is the determination which I think exists with the administration to *curtail expenditures*: This will compel a *reduction of taxes*; not only because here would be no need for the revenue, but because it would destroy the motive which the friends of "internal improvement" have had in supporting a high tariff. In a word, re-elect president Jackson, and justice, quietness and concord will soon be restored to the land—reject him, and the prospect before us, to say the least of it, is portentous, dark and undefined.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient, humble servant,
JAMES BLAIR.

### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MARCH 2, 1811.—*Henry Clay*, from the committee on the memorial of the stockholders of the bank of the United States, made the following report:

"That your committee have duly weighed the contents of the memorial, and deliberately attended to such explanations of the views of the memorialists as they have thought proper to present through their agents:

That holding the opinion (as a majority of the committee do) that the constitution did not authorize congress originally, to grant the charter, it follows, as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restriction contemplated by the stockholders, *is equally repugnant to the constitution*. But if it were possible to surmount the fundamental objection, and if that rule which forbids, during the same session of the senate, the re-agitation of a proposition once decided, were disregarded, your committee would still be at a loss to find any sufficient reason for prolonging the political existence of the corporation, for the purpose of winding up its affairs; for

As it respects the body itself, it is believed that the existing laws through the instrumentality of a trust, properly constituted, afford as ample means as a qualified continuance of the charter would for the liquidation of its accounts, and the collection and final distribution of its funds. But should any inconvenience be experienced on the subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and such as the state authorities, upon proper application, would not fail to provide a competent remedy for. And,

In relation to the community, if the corporation, stripped of its banking powers, were to wind, *bonafide*, your committee cannot see that any material advantage would be derived. *Whilst on the contrary, if it should not so act, but should avail itself of the temporary prolongation, in order to effect more durable extensions of its charter, it might, in its operation, become a* SERIOUS SCOURGE.

Your committee are happy to state that they learn from a satisfactory source, that the apprehensions which were indulged as to the distressing consequences resulting from a non-renewal of the charter, have not been realized in Philadelphia, to which place the operation has been confined. It was long since foreseen that the vacuum in the circulation of the country would be produced by the withdrawal of the bank of the United States, would be filled up by the issuing of notes from other banks. This operation is now going on; the paper of the bank of the United States is rapidly returning, and that of other banks is rapidly going into its place. The ability to enlarge their issues is proportionately enhanced: and the increased by a removal into those deposites which are in the possession of the United States, the injurious effects of the corporation will be found to consist in the pleasure of the actual condition of the bank, have been supported by the credit of others, but whose tottering situation, known to the bank, has been concealed from the public at large.

"Your committee beg leave to present the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted."

*From the Columbia (Pa.) "Spy."*

### TO MISS CATHARINE JAY, OF UTICA.

I wish I was in U T K,
As once I us'd 2 B,
For there resides sweet K T J,
And her I long 2 C,
For I do love sweet K T J,
I believe she loves me 2,
And if her love should o'er D K,
I'll never lose N U.
My K T is dearest of YYY,
So is she of some 2;
The' * might N V her I L,
When she looks up 2 view,
Another maid like my dear K S,
I se'er Xpect 2 C;
O, how it will my soul L S,
When mine she designs 2 B!
I've wandered far o'er land and C,
In fortune to cut S,
I've'd O I O and P D,
Far from my native St S,
Still K T is far B4
All ot er maids I C;
Her XLNC I adore,
As a lovely NTT.
So here's a health 2 K T J,
There's 0 2 me so DR,
And soon I'll be in U T K,
When I do hope 2 C R.
KT, perhaps U wonder Y
So long I trouble U,
But NE time this meets U R I,
Pray think on W.

## Marine Journal.

### PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schooner Dorchester, Salvi, Tampico, 8 Cuculle
schooner Amelia, Roche, Pensacola, master

ARRIVED.

Brig Curtis, Curtis, 30 days from Boston, via Norfolk, where she put in for repairs—Surge.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at Philadelphia, on the 7th instant, for this port, ship Chester, Marks; up at do for do ship Ed Bannatine.

Hence at New York, 6th inst. packet ship Russell, Beauvais, and brig Iddo, Eaton.

Brig Milton, Pearce, hence at Baltimore, 7th inst.

Brig Eagle, hence at New Haven.


FRANKLIN HALL,

CORNER OF LEVEE AND CHAMPS ELYSEE STREETS,

*Opposite the entrance to the Rail Road.*

The subscriber tenders to the public his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage he has received at the MARINER'S RETREAT, and solicits, as he designs by his assiduity in pleasing his patrons to merit a continuance of their favor; not only at his old establishment, but at the one which heads this advertisement, which he has recently purchased from Mr. Tessier. The public are assured that the bar is supplied with liquors of the best quality.

N. B. Since opening the Franklin Hall, the prices of wines and liquors are reduced from 12 1.2 to 6 1.4 cents per glass.

aug 23 THOMAS CALDWELL.

FOR SALE. A house situated in faubourg Marigny in Champs Elysees, No 171 between Craps and Love streets, with a lot 60 feet in front, by 120 feet in depth. The principal house has four apartments with fire places, a gallery and two cabinets. In the yard there is a kitchen, stable, &c. The whole could be rendered suitable to be occupied with a few reparations. For conditions and price apply on the premises, to

aug. 23 JOSE MATOS.

15 DOLLARS REWARD.—Was delivered to black cartman on Monday the 20th instant, on the rail road, to carry in the upper faubourg, 1 trunk and 2 packages, containing 10 linen shirts, 5 cottonade and white drilling pantaloons, 6 white & colored Marseilles vests, 3 razors with black handles, 1 crystal shaving glass, 7 frocks for a girl about 9 years old, 6 shifts for ditto, 1 1.2 dozen men and childrens' socks and stockings; 4 volumes German books called Conversation Lexicon, and 1 shot gun with a silver plate on the stock and an iron ramrod. Said cartman did not deliver the goods. For any information which can be given that will lead to the recovery of said goods, the above reward will be paid, on application to

aug 23 JT S. LINDNER, 101 Chartres st.

LUMBER.—All kinds of flatboat lumber, including timber, planks, boards, wood by the cord, &c. constantly for sale. Apply to P. A. C. Poursine, at madame Roland's, corner of Tchoupitoulas and St. Jarquen streets, near the distillery of Mr. Millaudon, faubourg Annonciation. aug 23

SUGAR.—14 hhds first quality Sugar, on the levee opposite the ferry, for sale by

aug 23 DUCROS & MORPHY.

FOUND on Friday last, in Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, two thirds of a bag of coffee, marked P. 162. The owner can receive the same by applying to T. Lartigue, corner of Camp and Canal streets. aug 23

CHLORIDE OF SODA—a few barrels just received and for sale by

THAYER, HURD & CO.
aug 23 29 Magazine street.

RUNAWAY.—BURKIT, servant of Le. Bringier, a mulatto, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; strong built, but thin in the face; speaks English and French; took plenty of clothes with him, and a new white hat. Captains of vessels and steamboats are requested to have him stopped if seen on board. Ten dollars reward will be paid, with all reasonable charges, for his apprehension. aug 23

*E. Borges vs. Peter Filier.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday, the 3d September, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal, 2 bedsteads, 1 glass, 1 set of chairs, 2 tables, and canopy. Seized in the above suit.

aug 23 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

*E. Bourges vs. Miss Ann Keeling.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable G. Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday, the 3d September, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal, 1 bedstead, 1 set chairs, 2 tables, etc. Seized in the above suit.

aug 23 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

*Widow Perrilliat vs. Miss Sanite Riviere, f. w. c.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable G. Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the 1st September next, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal, sundry articles of furniture. Seized in the above suit. (aug 23) L. DAUNOY, marshal.

DRY GOODS.

S. W. OAKEY & Co. corner of Customhouse & Chartres streets, are now receiving some of their supplies for the autumn and winter trade: among the packages of goods just received are, Kerseys, Stoutes, Flannels, Bombazetts, Blankets, Black, Navy blue & fancy Calicoes, Orill's Cotton Thread, Tickings, Cottonade, Checks, Plaids, 3-4 and 4.4 brown Cotton, 4.4 bleached Cotton, Flax and Cotton Osnaburgs, extra stout brown Cotton, Sinchews, Handkerchiefs, &c. aug 21

NOTICE.—The subscriber, testamentary executor of the late Uranie Constance Beauvais, wife of Lejeune, and administrator of the estate of Auguste Gulbert, informs those who may have claims against either of these two estates to present them as early as possible. Point Coupée, August 13.

aug 21 A. BEAUVAIS.

LANDING from the French brig Trazas, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, a few barrels of very old Cognac Brandy; also, some boxes of Medoc. In store, Champaigne Wine.

aug 21 J. M. FORTIER.

MANILLA & WHITE ROPE & CORDAGE, for sale by

HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
aug 21 117 Royal street.

LARD.—20 barrels Leaf Lard, 35 kegs do; landing and for sale by

TOURNE & BECKWITH.
aug 21 15 New Levee.

FOR SALE AT COST.—MADAME LOSSE, No. 75 Chartres street, offers her entire stock of goods, consisting of a complete assortment of FANCY GOODS, at cost, both at wholesale and retail. 14

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

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

THIS AFTERNOON, the 23d instant, at 5 o'clock, on the levee at the foot of Spain street, faubourg Marigny, will be sold about 80 bales prime Hay, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms (which will be liberal) will be made known at the time and place of sale. 23

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Thursday, the 20th of September next, will be sold, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, a LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings thereon, situated in Toulouse street, between Bourbon & Dauphine, adjoining on one side Mde. widow Coudray, and on the other Mr. Larive; it contains 50 feet front, 200 which have a depth of 120, 18 have 90, and the 6 remaining 70. The buildings consist in 3 apartments fronting on the street, one of which is 24 feet front on the street, the other 18, and the third 8 1.2 feet, with each a depth of 23 feet, all of bricks; the two former have chimneys and are covered with round tiles; the other has no chimneys but is covered in terrace form; also two mention apartments with chimneys, and an upper room and cellar; the whole of bricks and covered with flat tiles. Another adjoining house, filled in with bricks, covered with 2 foot boards, composed of three apartments: a kitchen with 2 servants rooms, constructed of bricks and having a terrace top, a celler behind the kitchen, two brick wells, and a lightning rod. The banquettes are paid for.

Terms—$1000 cash, for the balance one third in 6 months, one third in 12, and one third in 18 months, in approved endorsed paper divided into checks, as will suit the seller, and secured by mortgage. The act of sale to be passed before E. Feraud, notary public, at the cost of the purchaser. aug 23

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Friday, the 24th inst. will be sold at noon, in the auction store alley, Toulouse street, 29 pcs Floor Cloth, suitable for rooms, alleys, staircases or carriages, aug 21

BY F. DUTILLET.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable the court of probates in and for this city and parish, of the 6th of April last, will be sold on Monday the 27th of August next, and the following days, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, 260 LOTS, or thereabouts, situated in faubourg Montreuil, near the city, one undivided fifth of which belongs to the estate of the late Theodule Montreuil