THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

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

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT 4. 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 never had, I NEVER CAN HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the *sincerest kindness*."—H. CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS
OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

District—JOHN B. PLAUCHÉ.
Second District—THOMAS W. SCOTT.
Third District—TRASIMOND LAFORDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER KOUTON.
Fifth District—PLACIDE BOSSIER.

GOVERNOR.

J. B. DAWSON.

The indisposition of a workman upon the English side, and the scarcity of foreign news compel us to lay over the most of the political articles prepared for to-day. We shall make amends in our next.

Our dates from New York are to the evening of the 20th of August. Both there and at Philadelphia the cholera was apparently decreasing. At Boston there had been but two cases.

Villereal, commandant of the Mexican armed schooner Moctezuma, which was captured by the U. S. sch. of war Grampus, captain TATNALL, for an act of piracy upon the American schooner Wm. A. Turner, was examined before his honor Judge Harper, yesterday morning. He told the most impudent and improbable story that has ever been sworn to. The articles which were taken from the American vessel, he says, were given gratuitously, even the *writing desk containing the schooners papers*, and the letters to the consignees!! The prisoners were remanded for further examination to-day.

The mulatto man Philip, accused of the murder of Mrs. Fayat, was tried yesterday by a court of freeholders, presided by the parish judge, and condemned to be hung to-morrow, or within the next twenty four hours.

Rudd, who lately relieved a gambling establishment, in this city, of about nine hundred dollars in a manner *contraire a la regle de Hoyle*, has, we learn, been arrested at Donaldsonville. With the exception of twenty six dollars the entire "spoils of victory" are recoved. Paul Clifford would never recognize him as a "genuine cove."

LANDING OF DON PEDRO.

By the arrival of the brig LEON from Havana, we have received our regular files of the journals of that city, which contain Cadiz dates of the 20th of July.

Ferdinand was ill of the gout; and his brother, infanta, Don Francisco had gone to the port of St Maria, with his family, for the benefit of salt water. The most profound tranquillity prevailed in Spain.

The news from Portugal is later than by the recent arrivals at New York. Lisbon, and all the maritime ports of Portugal, in consequence of the threatened landing of Don Pedro, have been declared by Don Miguel to be in a stage of siege. A report have reached Cadiz, by way of Gibraltar, that Don Pedro had landed with his army of 18,000 men, at Oporto. This report is conformed by the ship Alfred which has arrived at New York, from Cadiz, whence she left on the 11th of July,

This arrival also brings intelligence of the death of General Ballasteros in Paris, and of general Sermo at Xeres.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20.

By the packet ship Hudson, Captain Morgan, from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 15th of July inclusive.

ENGLAND.

The third reading of the Scotch reform bill passed the house of peers on the 13th.

The adjourned debate on the motion for leave to bring in a bill to make the commutation of tithes in Ireland compulsory, was resumed on the 13th, when the motion was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 132."

"The question of the Russian Dutch loan had produced much much interest. It was debated at great length, in the house of commons, and decided on the 12th, that England, having been a party to the separation, must bear the injury, if any was to be produced in consequence. Another had been made to censure the ministers, which failed.

The Times says:—"It is understood, that, as soon as Don Pedro shall have landed and established a government in any part of Portugal, that government will be recognised by this country as the government, *de facto*, of Donna Maria, who title to the throne has already been recognized and, in fact, has never been disputed by any but Don Miguel and his party."

It was reported that the new expedition to Africa was to leave Liverpool on the 15th. It consisted of the brig Columbine, 170 tons, and of the Quorra and Ellbunka steamboats.

Sir Walter Scott had arrived at his seat at Abbotsford, to which place he wished to be conveyed.

A London paper of the 14th says, that the funeral of the Princess Louisa was to take place the Monday following.

On the proposition of the Lord Chancellor, an amendment was adopted on the 13th, for the purpose of getting rid of the objection to the union of Orkney and Shetland, by extending the period for the return of the writ

The third reading of the Irish reform bill was fixed for the 13th.

On the question of continuing to pay the interest of five per cent. with a sinking one of one per cent in payment of a certain portion of the loan due from Russia, *pursuant to the treaty of 1815, notwithstanding* the separation of Holland and Belgium the ministers, after a long debate, on the 12th, found themselves in a *majority of only 46; which, the Albion says, was* more than the number of those who had a pecuniary interest in keeping the ministry in their places.

A reward of one thousand pounds and free pardon to any person making disclosures, was offered for the apprehension of any of a gang of smuggers, who made an attack on the Revenue officers on the coast of Dorset, on the night of the 28th June, and threw lieut. Knight, R N over the cliff, which killed him.

IRELAND.

The continued and increased disturbances in Ireland, have induced the British government to send to that country four additional regiments, viz:—the 14th, 85th, 90th and 91st. The 80th regiment had previously been sent off It is also added that a battalion of the guards was to be sent off in a few days.

In consequence of a well combined conspiracy contrived by the directory of Dublin, to render abortive all legal remedies for the collection of tithes, a circular letter was addressed by the Lord Lieutenant's orders, on the 5th, to all the Magistrates at Petit Sessions in Ireland, reminding them that all assemblages of persons calculated from the appearance to excite alarm were criminal and unlawful, and that meetings convened merely for legal purposes, might be conducted as to quote the character of illegal assemblies The magistrates were called upon to suppress them, and to bring the guilty to punishment. The Dublin Newsletter says

Government have acted quickly on the instructions contained in the above document. Already have the self constituted meetings held at Naas, Tipperkieven, Athlone, Ardross, &c. been dispersed. Yesterday one was to have been held for the same illegal purposes at Clondal in, but the presence of Mr. Graves, a magistrate of the Head-office, with a strong detachment of cavalry, infantry, and constabulary, frightened the getters up of the intended meeting, and nothing took place. The Roman Catholic clergyman of that village, and of the neighboring parish of Laggard, strongly lectured their respective congregations yesterday, on the folly, madness, and unlawfulness of such dangerous combinations.

Meetings of from one to three thousands persons had been held in the county of Dublin to prevent the getting in of those who had paid tithes from getting in their hay. Several were summoned before these tumultuous assemblages, and compelled if they paid tithes, no assistance should be given them in cutting their crops. It appears that three or four appeared and expressed their regret for what they had done, promising to pay no more tithes in future. A meeting of this kind at Newcastle, beyound Rathcoole, was dispersed by the Dublin police, and two of the principle actors were taken into custody.

PORTUGAL.

It is possible, and even probable, that before this, the reign of Don Miguel in Portugal is over. It was reported in some letters that he intended of coming to this country.—Advices from Lisbon to the 3d ult. were the latest received in London. The Sun of the 15th July says:

The embarkation took place on the 25th ult. His force, at the time of sailing, consisted of two frigates, the Rainha Da Portugal, bearing the flag of Admiral Sartorius, and the Donna Maria Secunda; the corvettes, three brigs, four schooners, fifteen gunboats, and sixty five transports. The expedition was accompanied by the Superb, steamer; the city of Edinburgh and Romana were to join off the Portuguese coast. The army consisted of nearly twelve thousand men viz. nine thousand Portuguese infantry and cavalry, eight hundred artillery, fifteen hundred English and French, provided with a hundred and sixty mules for field artillery, and a hundred and forty horses for ordinance.—Flatbottomed boats had likewise been procured for landing the troops, and the army, be ides receiving pay for a month in advance, is said to have been amply provided for two months consumption. No object seems to have been neglected, which prudence could foresee would have a importance. The zeal of religious excitement was invoked, and mass solemnly celebrated in presence of the assembled troops, at two clock on the morning of their departure.—Don Pedro was every where animating them with his words and example.—His address to them, was brief but energetic. It assured them that "The wishes of the agonized Portuguese nation followed them, while Europe anxiously awaited the decision of the contest between fidelity and perjury, justice and despotism, liberty and slavery. The effect is said to have been all that he himself could have desired and, glowing with enthusiasm, and confident of success, his soldiers only desired to be led against the enemy.

The Marchioness Palmella and the countess Villa Flor, had decided, it is said, on remaining at St. Michaels till the success of the expedition can be made known.

It was supposed in London that the struggle was already at an end, as it was believed the army would *burn in a month*. Sixty of them, with the officers, had been taken off shore on point by a vessel of Don Pedro. The ministry expected dis embarkation would *be made at Oporto, and all the forces there were ordered* to withdraw on the approach of the expedition, which they had no hope of resisting. All the treasure, *archives* and public records were to be transported towards Spain by Amarante.

Lieut. Sleigh, of the Royal Portuguese Navy, who had returned to England from Madeira, where he had had command of the blockading squadron, stated that the Portuguese proved themselves extensively favorable to Don Pedro. Many deserters came off to him, and he was informed by the best authorities on the island, that as soon as an attack should be made, the garrison would proclaim Don a Maria This officer further states, that Don Pedro is certain of a revolution in Portugal on his arrival, as he has received addresses of submission from all classes of people. The troops of the expedition he represents as a fine body of men.—70 vessels employed were insured at Lloyd's, but the troops were all embarked in 12 hours, without any accident authorizing a claim on the underwriters.

FRANCE.

The state of siege in the city of Paris is therefore raised. There is nothing defenite, of importance, from *France, in the papers* to be seen by this arrival. There were rumors of fresh insurrections in the West, and of the appearance of armed Chouans in the provinces of La Vendee and Des deux Sevres, headed by priests and nobles; but the movements such as they were, were quieted on the 11th. A Belgian paper of the 12th says:—The Paris papers of Tuesday were received last night. Paris continued tranquil. The insurrection in the western departments appears to be over. The Chambers, it was reported, would not be convened before november next. The harvest throughout France is described as superb. The foreign news brought us by these conveyances is interesting. The Duk de Reichstadt is said to have experienced a change for the better.

Meve arrests took place in Paris, for disaffection, on the 10th. Proposals for a new loan of 150 millions were published in the Moniteur.

A correspondent of the true Sun, writing from Paris, says—

"Ostrowsky, Lelewal, Pomisky, and another General of the late insurrectionary Government of Poland received orders to leave Paris and France within 5 days. Having demanded the reason, the answer was, *that their known principles were incompatible with the* existing state of things."

If we are to believe the letter writers, Louis Philippe *was carrying* every thing with a high hand. Marshal Soult was to form a new corps, called the *Legion des fusils d'honneur*, the object of which said to be to have Orleanist Guard, composed of those who fought during the three days, to be commanded by General Bourgard. The writers says:

"Great preparations are making for the approaching anniversary, and *ad interim*, for the nuptials LEOPOLD. However, it is now given out that the marriage is not to take place before the 9th of August, which day is the anniversary of LOUIS PHILIP's swearing to maintain the Constitution as king of the French.

From Galignani.—June 11th.

Yesterday M Dulong was, after two ballots, elected to succeed the late baron Cuvier as perpetual secretary of the Academie des Sciences. On the last ballot, M. Dulong had 30 votes, M. Flourens 10, M. Beudant 3, and M. Geoffroy, de St. Hilaire 2. At the same meeting the Academy nominated M. de Blainville as its candidate for the Professorship of Compartive Anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes, also vacant by the death of baron Cuvier.

We noticed yesterday, after the Auxiliaire Breton, a report that a vessel having important personages and a great number of muskets on board, had been captured efi Brest. Tho following from the Finisterre, a Brest paper, in part confirms the rumor:—"Two vessels laden with arms, and having unknown persons on board, have been captured within these few days off the coast of Finisterre and Morbihan by the Endymion brig and the Castor steam vessel"

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, July 12.—All the accounts from Holland now breathe of immediate war. The king, and with him the nation, appear to consider that they have, by the last communication, thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the Conference, and they are preparing to abide the result. On Wednesday last his majesty set out for Loo, whence he was expected to return to the Hague in a few days. Hostilities, upon a petty scale, have already commenced near Maestricht. Direct accounts from that quarter, of the 3d, contain the following particulars:—"On the 2d of this month strong detachments of infantry and cavalry were placed at the Belgian custom houses round Maestricht, to support the *officers, and round the, fortress, at the distance of about a* league Posts of Belgian cavalry and infantry are placed, which are to stop all corn, cattle, hay and straw, coming to this place. The same morning the Belgian troops stopped the post wagon from Aix-la-Chapelle to Maestricht, and arrested M. Wyngoud, surgeon-major, and lieut. Verschurr of the artillery; and took them to Meer, where the Belgian head quarters now are.

According to accounts received here, the Belgian troops have orders to stop all Dutch officers going from Maestricht to Aix-la-Chapelle, or from Aix-la-Chapelle to Maestricht.

An article from the Hague, of the 8th inst. says.—"Tomorrow, after divine service, there will be a grand review *of the troops by the Prince* Field Marshall.

POLAND

An article published in the St. Petersburg Gazette on the 16th June, commenting on the imperial ordinance relative to Polish soldiers in the Russian army, may begarded as official. The determination was to receive, or in other words *to force into the service of the imperial army* those of a lower grade, who had served in the Polish cause, who had no property; and to leave those who had returned to agricultural pursuits to remain the *slaves of the soil. The following* shows what the views of the government were with regard to children

POSEN, June 19.—The late statement that in all Poland children are taken and carried away to Russia is confirmed by letters from all quarters. This detestable measure was lately to be carried into execution at Kalisch, and when the inhabitants refused to obey orders, gen. Sabolero, the governor issued a summons to them to obey, or to expect more severe measures. The citizens, joined by their wives, feeling *the injustice* of the proceeding, were resolved rather to bear the worst that could happen, and an affray attended with bloodshed took place, in which about twenty Russians and a not inconsiderable *number of the citizens, were killed.*

No doubt arrests will take place. But meantime, the removal of the children has been deterred, and a report on the subject has been sent to Prince Paskewitsch.—*Nuremberg Correspondent of June 25.*

FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

From a gentleman in Virginia to his nephew in New-Orleans. 1832.

MY DEAR FREDERIC; Your last kind letter informed me of your first appearance at the bar as an advocate.—Your own estimation of your effort is doubtless too modest to do full justice to the really substantial merits which I feel certain are its due. I hope, however, it was not a *great speech*, in the vulgar acceptation of phrase; which means, you know, a speech made up of "words of learned length and thundering sound;" compacted into well turned periods, and delivered in a most towering passion. You did very well to choose such a cause as Vandid, for your debut, a great occasion is not the proper one for a maiden speech. I could give you good reasons, but you know them already.

You recollect the opinion expressed in one of the Reviews of the British Spy, in regard to the advantages of literary to one who seeks fame and fortune in these United States—the opinion is also mine: I wish you to cultivate the art; indeed, without a tolerable degree of oratory you can never attain to that eminence to which you so ardently aspire, and to which your natural abilities so justly entitle you.

May I presume to give a few of my own ideas on the course which you should pursue in order to make yourself master of the art of speaking, to such a degree as may be sufficient for your purposes?

I would advise you, in the first place, to run counter to that almost universally acknowledged maxim, "to choose a *prototype*," *or model upon which to form your* style. This is certainly an impolitic course, for it will doom you ever to remain a mere imitator, which is not desirable even although it should be a successful imitation of a model of very great excellence. You will not however understand by this, that you are not to study thoroughly the best writers and to endeavor to infuse into your own mind as much of their spirit as possible.

I intend only to warn you against the very egregious error of endeavoring while speaking to adopt the style of another; although it may be very desirable to speak and write like Sir Edmund Burk, yet while you speak you should forget that any such man ever lived, his writing should be used as you would use a grammar, the rules of which you never call to mind in speaking or writing although they are the means by which you attained a correct knowledge of the grammatical construction of your language. If you are an imitator, then educated and sensible men will know it; and the vulgar will be astonished that any one could speak so well on the wrong side of the question; for they will ever esteem you to be the wrong, unless you only succeed in arousing their feelings.

These observations are not intended as dicta, but merely as a short hint. I wish you to try their value on yourself; more is learned in this way than by theories, tions on others: poetai philosophers and orators speak from the knowledge of themselves.

Adieu—I may, *if leisure shall serve*, occasionally trouble you with more crudities of my own brain.

MENTIETH.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 22.

The President's Visit.—The reception of the president of the United States on his visit to Nashville yesterday, was all that his most ardent friends could have desired. It was unostantatious, but cordial, and spirited. An immense concourse of gentlemen met him at the seat of Col. Love, about two miles from town, whence, after partaking of the liberal courtesy and hospitality of the proprietor, he proceeded, under the escort arranged according to the judicious and appropriate directions of the marshals, in regular cavalcade, towards town. As the procession approached they were saluted with the discharge of cannon, and on entering the town advanced up Cherry streets, to Spring street, through Spring and Spruce streets, and across the South Field, to Vauxhall Garden, where a great number of ladies and gentlemen had previously assembled. Here the president and his suiters, consisting of his adopted son, his private secretary, George Breathitt, esq Major Eaton, late secretary of war, gov. Carroll, President Lindsley and others, alighted, and, in the spacious apartments of Mr. Decker, a free, hearty and familiar interchange of civilities and mutual congratulations took place. As the president had expressly declined the tendered civility of a public dinner, a collation only was provided, and the most unceremonious, republican, and social enjoyment of the refreshment ensued. All however was perfectly decorous, respectful and orderly. Every one present appeared to feel entire satisfaction and to be disposed to contribute to the satisfaction of others. We were pleased to see that this *mark of attention and respect to the chief magistrate of* the nation, as well as a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, and, in regard to many, an old neighbor and intimate acquaintance, was not confined to the limits of any party. Many were present, who are known to be undisguished and uncompromising supporters of Mr. Clay, and, notwithstanding the recent veto, some of the most zealous and enthusiastic friends of the bank of the U. States, were prominent on the occasion.

At about 3 o'clock the president left the Garden, and and was escorted to the Nashville Inn, and the festivities of the day were closed, at sundown, by a salute of cannon.—This morning, at an early hour, the president returned, without parade, to the Hermitage.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

Some portions of the new new tariff law have been brought into operation with unexpected suddenness.—It has been sent to the collectors, accompanied with a circular form the controller, which says that "the 7th, 8th 13th, 14th, 17th, and 18th section, are considered as having gone into operation on the date of its passage." The 7th section prescribes the mode of ascertaining the value of goods; the 8th gives the appraisers power to call witnesses; the 13th directs that in appraising goods invoiced at a common price, the best prices shall be taken as the standard for the whole; the 14th provides that any excess of goods in a package, beyond the quantity enumerated on the invoice, shall be forfeited; the 17th fixes the duty on syrup by the pound, and at the same rate with sugar, and the duty on crushed as on refined sugar; the 18th is the last section of the bill, and *provides for the adjusting of duties according to the* new tariff, on all goods which remain in possession of the customs of the 3rd of march, 1833. All these sections begin without the words "from and after the 3rd day of March, 1833," which are common to the other paragraphs. All of them except the 17th, are mere directions as to the mode of proceeding, and make no change in the rate of duties. Most of them are designed to correct the wrong operation of former laws. The time therefore at which they should take effect, is not very material, and perhaps no one will object to their immediate operation. The 17th is of a very different character, affixing a prohibitory duty to merchandize now imported under a very low duty. Congress certainly never designed to give instantaneous effect to such a provision; and if any interest designed it, then the paragraph was introduced by trick, for the very purpose of operating as congress did not intend. Syrup is the raw juice of the sugar cane. It comes chiefly from those small plantations which have not the requisite apparatus for making sugar. A cargo of it was entered at this port on the day the president affixed his signature to the bill, and one of two have arrived since. The new duty clapped upon these cargoes, is just about equal to confiscation. There has been injustice abundantly in the operation of our tariff laws, but congress has never yet willing y and deliberately been guilty of virtual confiscation in this form.

After all, we cannot but think the interpretation of *the controller erroneous.* That it is against the intentions of congress, no one will doubt. The law begins with repealing the old Act "from and after the 3d day *of March, 1833,*"—and all its provisions changing the duties, go into operation at that time. Above all this very article of syrup is provided for in the 16th paragraph of the 2d sec. which says, "On brown sugar and syrup of sugar cane in casks, two and a half cents a pound." The whole 2d section, it is expressly declared, shall go into operation on the 3d of March. This 16th paragraph occupies its appropriate place in the bill. It does not seem to us a sound construction—when one paragraph fixes the duty and the time, and a subsequent paragraph repents the duty, saying nothing of the time,—that the omission is to be taken as repealing the positive declaration which precedes it.

Provisions attached to an important bill, in the fatigue and hurry of winding up a long discussion, are almost of course crude, and very generally produce effects, perhaps intended by the mover, but not intended by the legislature. *We shall see by the manner in* which this paragraph is treated hereafter, whether it was introduced by trick or by blunder.

The *Controller* said *that of the act which relates to the wines of France, took effect on the 2d February last.*" By this we are to understand that the treaty *with France* was ratified and went into operation on the 2d February, and was thereafter, according to the constitution, the "supreme law of the land."

Journal of Commercee

United States and Colombia.—In the month of November last, our minister to Colombia, Mr. Moore, succeeded in forming a commercial arrangement with that government, by virtue of which, the 5 per cent additional duty charged upon goods imported in foreign vessels, not the growth or manufacture of the country to which the vessels belonged, was repealed, and American vessels placed, in all respects, on the same footing with those of Colombia. As this privilege was not extended to any other nation except Guatemala, the effect of it would be to secure to American bottoms an increased proportion of the carrying trade. John Bull perceived this, and set his wits at work to save himself from the threatened encroachment upon his commerce, and what was an object of equal importance in his view, to prevent its passing to the vessels of the United States. We are sorry to say he has at length succeeded. The 5 per cent. duty is to be restored in the month of January next. Of course our trade with Colombia will return to its former footing, except that by the new Colombian tariff, the duty on flour (the principal article of import from the United States) is reduced from $8 and upwards per bbl. to something less than $4.—*Ib.*

Extract from a Biographical sketch of General Jackson, from Atwater's tour, 2d edition.

In his person, he is tall and of commanding aspect. His features, though strong and marked with energy, are agreeable and interesting, and beam with benevolence when in repose. His manners are soft and gentle; inspiring confidence and affection.

Though the snows of sixty years and upwards, have whitened his head, yet they have not chilled his warm heart. He walks with a firm, elastic step his body is erect; and his eye glistens in conversation as it did in his youth. Uninjured by time, in his person, his mind is richly stored with all the knowledge which experience, study, and a thorough acquaintance with men and things can afford, which he has collected in a long life of close application, to business, public and private, and an intercourse with the world. He is the nestor of this age, as he will be the pride of the American people forever.

As to his mind, he possess a quickness of apprehension, combined with depth of thought, that enables him, as a moment, to grasp a subject, in all its bearings and tendencies, which a common mind would either never comprehend, or arrive at a correct conclusion after a long and laborious investigation.

In any matter of great intricacy, and where the facts are not easily attained no man is more patient or more *indefatigable in his researches*, until he comes to a conclusion; but when that is arrived at, his action resembles the lightning's speed.

His enemies—for he as bitter ones—say, he is made up of contrarities, because he is ardently attached to his whole country, and yet warmly devoted to his personal friends.

A man, sometimes slow to act, where he has not all the facts in case before him, but where he has these facts he moves with the rapidity of thought. There is no contrarity in all this, and dulness of intellect could only so conclude.

Not a few, who now slander him, have fed upon his bounty, and turned against him, because they could not use him as their mere tool.

These remarks on General Jackson are made by one, who holds no place under him, and never has held one. Moral value, either to himself or his family, and expects nothing from him at any future period of his life. They are made too by a man, who knows General Jackson well, as a man, and as a chief magistrate of a great and growing nation. Like few men, in high stations, the nearer he is approached, and, the more closely, he is observed, by well informed men of correct moral and political principles, the more he is respected, beloved and esteemed.

In his manners, General Jackson is the most accomplished gentleman in the United States. At his levees, he receives the attention of his *friends* and foes, with same ease and condescension. *During five long hours,* I have seen him standing on his feet, almost without moving from the place where he stood, shaking hands, either with those who had just entered the room or were about to retire from it.

He has not a particle of the time-serving politician about him, but he is a statesman, of large and liberal views expanded and free from selfish motives. His age: his profound knowledge of mankind; his straight forwardness and sincerity; and his other many and valuable qualifications for his present station have enabled him to add largely to his fame, that will endure forever. What adds, vastly to the applause, he certainly deserves for his services as president are the difficulties constantly thrown into his path, by the factions of all sorts now prevalent, disturbing the peace and threatening the dissolution of the Union. Surrounded by such *rocks, shoals, quicksands and breakers*, it requires no small skill, to steer in safety, the ship of state; sometimes becalmed, sometimes furiously driven, *by the tornado's fury or the whirlwind's force.* Of his physical courage, no one ever doubted, but his moral courage is not less, as many of his acts as chief magistrate have clearly evinced. He goes onward to his mark, turning neither to the right nor to the left, unawed by the frowns of foes, and unmoved by the smiles of flatterers.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, July 7, 1832.

We have again this week had a large business done in our cotton market; the sales of all kinds, amounting to about 23,600bales.—The sprinkling of speculation, which we have had but for the last two or three weeks, has had the effect of shining up the trade. The sales as follows. 540 S. Island 11a 15d; 50 stained 5¾ a 7¾; 9010 Upland 6½ a 7¼, 60 at 7¼ a 7½; 2260 Orleans 6¾ a 7¾; 2960 Alabama 6 a 7. The estimate stocks in the ports of the Kingdom is *now about 296,000 bales against 351,000 this time last year* and of American the present stock appears to be about 191,000 against 221,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—*Cotton Market.*—A ready demand for cotton has been experienced to-day, and 3,000 bales have sold at the full quotations of last week. The particulars are 550 Brazils. Parnams, 9¼d. Bahians, 7d to 9d. Maranhams, 8¾. 8d. 250 Surat, 4½d. to 5d and upwards of 2,000 American descriptions from 6½d to 7½d.

LIVERPOOL, July, 10.—We have no change to notice in the price of cotton to-day, and the sales amount to about 2,000 bags.

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, July 2d.

"We beg leave to wait upon you with the annexed review, by which you will perceive that our cotton market continues to be in dull state. We have had large arrivals, and are now expecting hourly 22 cargoes from your ports. Our stock is about 37000 bales, and presses heavily in the market at a moment of little demand.

Prices are, in consequence, lower, and we may state the decline since the beginning of April from 4 to 5 centimes. Our stock of American flour is increased to 34000 bbls. and the demand very limited at 36f. a 38, 40 per bbl. duty paid. We have very fine weather, and our crops promise to be very abundant *Ashes* are nominal at our quotations of 39f. for this year's inspection Coffee is in good demand."

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Lightfoo, Wilson, Liverpool, E. Martineau
Schr. Ohio, Graham, Vera Cruz. A Baron
Schr. W. A. Tyson, Thompson, Vera Cruz, Do.

Towboat Pilot, departed on Saturday eveng for sea, with packet ship Saratoga, ship Ocean, schrs. Pearl and Bien Parricida.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pocahontas, Hubble, from sea, towed down ship Henry Kneeland, brig Ariel and schr. Express; brought up from N. E. via S W Pass, ship Augusta, Mason from New York. Left N E Pass at 8 A M S W Pass at 1 P M Nothing in sight from either. The Pilot had just taken her tow to sea

Ship Augusta, Mason, from New York, ballast.

MEMORANDA.

Spoken on the 9th July, lat. 50, long. 11, brig St. George, hence for Liverpool.

Spoken on the 5th July, lat. 44, long. 17, Barque Cyrus, Butler, hence for Liverpool.

Hence at Helvoet, 25th june, the Tasmania.

Hence at Tarragona, 10th June, the Augusta, Young.

Hence at Liverpool, July 7th, the Mary and Susan; the the Hindostan, 9th, the Diamond, Todd, and the Aspasia, Aennet, 11th, the Bellona, and Wm. Brown, Taylor, 12th, the St. George, Garratt, the Antigua Packet, and the Belliste:

Cleared at New York for this port, barque Phetetus, Cook, August 2d.

Hence at Havre, July 7, the Bolivar; 8th, the Sarah Sheafe, Smith; 9th, the Watchman, Vason, and the New Orleans, Patton.

Hen at Liverpool, July 7, the Henry Lee, the Prince Horn, Mitchell; the Hellesport, Pratt.

Hence, at Boston, brig Mary & Eliza, Cutter.

Up for this port at New York, packet ships Cincinnati, Barstow, and Tennessee, Fowler.

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
Drawn numbers of the twenty-fourth class,
10.....10.....25.....6
sep. 4 J. B. FAGET, manager

THE price of fresh flour being this day $11,00 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, 29 ounces of bread for a bit
sept 4.

WINES, OILS &c.—Landing from brig Delight from Marseilles, 500 cases claret, 90 quarter casks Marseilles madier, 60 do do Catalonia, 1000 boxes claret, 400 bbls Muscatel, 900 boxes do; 150 baskets Olive oil, 100 boxes olives; 100 do Anchovis; 2 pipes 3 proof brandy. All the above entitled to debenture, and for sale, on accommodating terms, by
AMB. LANFEAR.
118 Canal street.
sept 4 W. & J. MONTGOMORY.
58 Common steet.

A STEAM ENG[illegible] horse power, made to order, and impo[illegible] ew York last spring, will be sold a barga[illegible] accommodating. Apply to MORGAN & CO.
sept 4 No. [illegible] avier and Camp street.

BAGGING [illegible] ROPE.—Kentucky bagging and [illegible] sale by
[illegible]STER & HUTTON.
No. 77 Canal street.

EXCHANG[illegible] ork for sale by.
sept 4 T. NICOLES.

PACKET FOR PHILADELPHIA, on the 5th inst
The barque HERCULES, William Longepe, master is lowading at the Levee having returned from the coast, can yet take some more freight for which or passage apply on board below the Markets, or to SAM'L P. MORGAN & CO.
sept 4

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fine fast sailing schr ELIZABETH is just from the ship yard, where she has undergone a thorough repair, and been coppered and copper fastened anew. For terms, apply to
BARAU, FERIET & CO.
aug 25 No. 7, on the Rail Road.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. STATES.
Eastern district of Louisiana.—*The U. States vs. a quantity of jewellery, &c.*—In admiralty—No. 4013. By virtue of a warrant of seizure to me directed by the honorable the district court of the U. States in and for said district, I have seized and takes possession of the following articles, viz:
12 worked lace collorets; 12 do Pellerines; 12 ditto do.; 4 do. do.; 3 do. cansons; 6 do. babies caps; 4 do. collorets, thread; 12 do. bulls; 1 do. shawels; 12 do collorets; 12 do. do. double collars; 9 do. shawles; 8 do. pellerines; 10 do. muslin collorets, 30 do. do. capes; 6 do. do. pellerines; 32 do. do. bands; 5 black lace shawls; 5 do. veils; 18 do. collorets; 6 white lace shawls; 6 do. pellerines, 2 lace, embroid'd flounced robes; 4 do. do.; 1 do. do. shawl, 6.4. 1st quality; case containing 3 fancy glass pictures; case containing 3 fancy glass pictures framed; case containing 4 fancy glass pictures framed, size smaller; case containing 12 28 inch silk umbrellas; 12 30 inch do.; tin cont'g 40 lb. black sewing silk; 20 lb. col'd do.; 2 cases cont'g. 4 jars mushrooms in oil; small case containing 36 bunches artificial flowers; carton containing 18 bunches artificial flowers; case containing 16 lb. colored sewing silk; 24 dozen children's leather shoes; in bags 15 drilling round jackets; 6 cloth do. do.; 4 do. do. do. finer; 17 check shirts; 13 pr drilling pantaloons; 42 common vests; 39 fine do.; 8 1-2 doz. cotton suspenders; case containing 16 bundles 264 coral bayardes; 2 setts coral necklace earings; 18 necklaces of coral & gold; 1 black stone necklace; 8 glass beads; 45 coral necklaces; 802 strings coral beads; 187 do. do. do. 220 masses coral beads; 36 pr coral earrings; 75 ditto do.; 8 coral do. of gold; 12 medallions; 12 setts coral shirt buttons; 8 black do.; 12 breast pins; 62 coral earrings; 1 comb with coral and glass beads; 61 coral bayardes; 68 do necklaces; 20 pr coral earrings; 2 bundles guitar strings; 36 Spanish playing cards; 18 wool caps; 16 coral necklaces; 13 do. bracelets; 17 pr earrings; 447 small vials otto roses; 6 dozen common framed prints; 8 dozen caps; 6 dozen leather do.; case contain 9 bundles wafers. 3 dozen small looking glasses; 1 grocer black lead pencils; 10 dozen crayons; 3 dozen cloth brushes; 12 dozen imitation cigars; 12 dozen horn fine combs; 8 dozen do do do small; 10 dozen side do do; 25 dozen dressing do; 17 dozen paste board snuff boxes; 6 dozen wood do do; 4 cases, each containing 60 dozen packs, amounting to 24 dozen packs playing cards; 45 cases vermecelli and macaroni.

Not seized in the above suit.

Now libelled in said court by the United States; and I and no h reby cited and admonish the owner or owners, and all and every other person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear before a distr ct court for the district aforesaid, to be holden in the city of New Orleans on or before the 17th day of September 1832, to shew cause, if any they have, or can, why the said goods, wares and merchandise shall not be decreed to sold, as forfeited to the United States, and proceeds distributed agreeably to the prayer of the libellants.
sept 4 L. C. BACON, Deputy Marshall.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE FOR TAXES IN ARREARS.—All persons whose receipts have been placed in the Sheriff's hands by the Treasurer, for the purpose of enforcing the payment of taxes in arrear in the parish at the close of the last year, and who have neglected to attend to the respected notice received, are hereby informed that serious [illegible] tively take place for the amount of every such receipt which shall not have been withdrawn previous to the 30th inst. [sept4] G W. MORGAN, Sheriff.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
WAS lost by the subscriber, on Saturday last, in Chartres street, near the Church; a note drawn by Patrick Connolly to the order of J. & P. Devine, for the sum of 670 dollars, dated the 25th February, 1831, payable at 18 months. The payment of said note having been stopped, the brokers and others are advised not to negociate for it. The above reward will be given to whoever will bring it to the subscriber.
JN. BTE. BAUCHUS, Customhouse street.
sept 4 between Bourbon and Dauphine.

FOR SALE by the subscriber: Old red Medoc wine in barrels; do. do Segure Medoc do do; white wine in quarter and half barrels; do do in cases of 13 bottles each; do do do de Greuau Larose; fine liquor "eaux l'armes du Gan Fog" in cases; corks for bottles; assorted sugar boilers, and iron moulths for furnaces; nine bales Bretagues, in the customhouse store, entitled to debenture J. B. LABATUT.
sept 4.

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.

TO LET.—Two large and commodious three story stores in Camp street, with warehouses in the rear, at present occupied by Messrs. Stetson & Avery—the whole to be let together or separately, for one or more years, and possession given on the 1st November. Likewise, a large dwelling house in Perdido street, corner of St. Peter, with several lots adjoining. The house is in complete repair, and the lots high and free from inundation. Possession given immediately. Apply to
aug 30 P. E. SORBE, 118 Royal st.

NOTICE.—I am very much flattered by the titles which Mr. Simon Laiguel, ex maire, has bestowed upon me; but take the liberty of informing the members of the Legion and all others who may have read his pamphlet, that I had *nothing* to do with it, and was not a little surprised to find my name mentioned in his writings. Had Mr. Laiguel consulted me, he would have learnt that the services which I was fortunate enough to render my country, were in the 117th regiment of the line, and not in the Legion.
sept. 1 AUGUSTIN JENFREAU.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. Will be given to whoever will arrest the negro boy named HENRY, aged about 13 years, long visaged, and marked with the small pox. He had on when he went away, tunic of vessels and steamboats are cautioned against receiving said negro boy on board, under the strictest penalties of the law.
FLORVILLE GONZALES,
sept 1 St Philip between Burgogne & Rampart.

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

REMOVAL.—The lottery office of the subscriber is removed from Chartres street to No. 62 Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal.
aug 30 J. B. FAGET.

BOUTELOUP, *Hairdresser*, has the honor of informing the public that he has *removed from* Condé to Madison street, where he will be happy to serve his customers and others. aug 30

EXCHANGE.—A bill on New York for $1500, at 60 days sight, for sale by
aug 30 VICTOR ROUMAGE.

MARYLAND Penitentiary domestic stripes and checks, just received and for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
aug 30 117 Royal street.

DANCING SCHOOL.
MR. LS. TRIGANT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his classes for teaching dancing will re-open on the 1st of September next, *and continue during* the whole season, at No. 46