THE BEE.

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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice-President,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS of President and Vice-President.

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

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

New York dates are to the 3rd instant, Washington to 6th. No news either foreign or domestic.

The ship *Orpheus* arrived at New York on the 3d from Liverpool, whence she left on the 27th July, bringing London dates of the 23d and Liverpool of the 25th. The political news is of no importance; the commercial will be found under the proper head.

The sixteen planters and merchants, all of whom are Clayists, who were invited by Mr. Gordon to inspect Mr. Goodale's pretended syrop, are fools and signed a false certificate. The recent meeting of planters was also made up of fools. All were duped. Mr. Goodale is an honest man: it was wrong in Mr. Gordon to prevent his importing as syrop *five hundred hogsheads of dissolved sugar per week.* Such is the reasoning of the friends of Mr. Clay in opposition to Mr. Gordon's letter in reply to Mr. Goodale. It is very logical, and will tend to advance their cause immensely among the sugar planters.

It will be seen by an advertisement of the U. States marshal in this day's paper, that the brig *Primero de Mahon* has been libelled, for an attempt to smuggle.—Among the contraband articles seized on board, were 12 demi-johns of rum, which, by the present revenue laws, can only be imported in casks of not less than 90 gallons. There were also 241 boxes of segars, not included in the manifest. The brig is said to belong principally to the president of the temperance society in this city. *Query.* Were the above articles to have been smuggled for the private benefit of the worthy president, or does the society over which he presides drink so much grog and smoke so many segars that they find it necessary to *do* Uncle Sam out of the duty? It may be, however, that like Mr. Goodale's dissolved sugar, they were brought in to promote the "American system." But Uncle Sam was wide awake in both cases; and we shall doubtless have the *tariff* journals, as we had on the former occasion, shedding their tears over the misfortunes of the honest president of the temperance society, upon the loss of the demi johns of rum and the 241 boxes of segars, which were intended for the celebration of the anniversary of the society!

LIES OF THE DAY.

That "*impure source*," the Emporium says:

"A part of it" (Mr. Goodale's fourth cargo of dissolved sugar) "which was seized on shore, was decided by *the verdict of a jury*, to have been legally entered."

The truth is, and the records of the United States District Court will prove it, there has been no jury trial on the subject. The same "*impure source*" adds,—the remaining part which was seized afloat, and consequently subjected to admiralty jurisdiction, was *condemned* upon the same evidence adduced to the jury."

The records of the admiralty court will also show, that there has been no adjudication on the subject. Part of the cargo has been sold by consent of parties; the balance has been bonded, but no trial has taken place.

The same *impure source* states that "the collector must needs disgrace himself by appending his name to a tissue of stuff, which he knows to be untrue; to be found in his own paper, the Bee, of Friday last, prefaced with a flourish of trumpets blown by the immaculate of the Bee."

This statement, and all like it, whether originating with the "impure source" or the Argus, are false in every sense of the word. This paper is the exclusive property of the publisher; and no one else exercises any control over it, except those who are employed by him.

It is said by some persons, that an *honorable colonel*, connected with an evening journal of this city, relieved himself of a small debt, by kissing the holy Evangelists at the jail door. After all his profession of *purity*, we don't believe a word of it!!! We are sure that nobody else will, until he shall have satisfied himself by enquiring of the jailor.

Fifteen hundred dollars reward will be given to whoever will discover a new advertisement in the Emporium of last evening.

Duff Green having regained his health, will issue thirteen extras (yes, they will be truly extra) in each of which he will demonstrate to the American people that the constitution will be endangered by the re-election of general Jackson, and that they ought not to re-elect him.

Quere—How many extras will it be necessary for the aforesaid Duff, Mr. Calhoun's organ to sustain nullification, to employ in demonstrating that nullification is a constitutional remedy?

The protocol of the new convert, J. W. Webb, has given great joy to the "labourers in the good cause." It is called by some, hereabout, "a great thing," and by others, a good thing;" and by others, "the best thing, &c." No doubt they think it a sad thing for the administration party. Yet, the desertion is really a sorry circumstance. But it is not the only one. Their losses are incomputable. Item first; of losses: the Don Quixotte of the Telegraph, whose mighty achievements stand recorded in his own own incomparable Telegraph—neither more nor less than the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency. Item second, the brave, the patriotic, the immaculate Samuel D. Ingham, and we may add, company. He was a mighty host within himself. He was Sampson's locks to the old chief. Item third, a lofty genius—the authoress of the Black Book. Item fourth: the baron Munchausen of the Philadelphia Inquirer. "Et tu brute." This was the unkindest cut of all." It was literally taking the staff from old age. The loss of so much talent—of so much consistency—of so much virtue—of so much disinterestedness, is of itself sufficient to break down any one administration. Item fifth: James Watson Webb, late co-editor of the New York Enquirer—ancient enemy, but new ally of the redoubtable Duff Green, of mighty achievement memory—some time ago an enemy to Uncle Sam's bank, in consequence of an article against the aforesaid bank having surreptitiously crept into the columns of the said Enquirer, as the old serpent stole into the garden of Eden (strong analogies these) and the aforesaid James Watson Webb, under a spell, unknown to himself, opposed his Uncle Sam's bank, as unconstitutional and inexpedient—then a friend and advocate of Andrew Jackson's election to the presidency—but now, a small debtor to his Uncle Sam's bank and a small friend of its constitutionality and expediency, and a small enemy of the re-election of the aforesaid Andrew Jackson to the presidency. So ends the black list.

Do the honest men of the "good cause" really think that the somerset of James Watson Webb was the effect of patriotism—pure love of country, or of the [illegible] of Uncle Sam's bank? To the first part of the quere we answer, that "when the sky falls we will catch larks."

A few of the inconsistencies of president Jackson.—By *James Watson Webb, colonel, &c. &c.*

That executive appointments should not embrace members of congress, but that many have been appointed to office by him.

The answer—The president only recommended that the constitution be so amended. He never intimated that he would not make appointments from that body. To have attempted to perform by example or precedent what could only be done by an amendment of the constitution, would have exhibited vanity and weakness.

That the executive should be eligible for one term only, and that he is now a candidate for a second term!!!

The answer—He urged the amendment of the constitution to that effect. Those who have the power to amend it, have not done so. It is not his fault that it has not been done. Did he urge that no man should be a candidate for a second term, or be elected a second time, if the constitution were not so amended? He recommended an amendment of the constitution to prohibit these dangers; but he certainly had too much sense to [illegible] his examples [illegible]

could receive the weight and binding force of constitutional provisions. These objections rest upon the most flimsy sophistry.

'That executive patronage should not be employed to effect elections.' There is no specific charge in this case; but simply an insinuation. Whenever it is charged that the president has so employed the patronage of the government, or connived at such conduct in others, and has knowledge of such conduct in any of the officers of government, it will be then time to answer the charge.

That he has not put in practice the beautiful theory of government which his letter to Mr. Munroe contained. [illegible]

This is answered [illegible] by the eulogy which he passed upon the cabinet. They possess the highest qualifications, and they are of all parties. [illegible] the opposition editors speak correctly.

'That he would leave the United States bank to the [illegible] enlightened representatives of the people.' [illegible]

The answer.—The shrewd editor [illegible] important part of the sentence [illegible] '*For the present I would leave*,' &c. Meaning, that he would not at present discuss the subject further. Did he say for the future I will leave the subject to the intelligent representatives, &c. If he had said that, Mr. Webb would have been right.

Sales at the New York Stock and Exchange Board, September 3.—200 shares U. S. Bank, 117 a 117 [illegible] New Orleans canal, 110 a 109 [illegible]

It will be seen by some extracts from the English papers, that the British government is desirous of understanding our system of banking. This, no doubt, preparatory to the decision on the question of the renewal of the charter of the bank of England, which, with the East India company, are two of the most tyrannical monopolies which ever yet oppressed a people.

It is amusing to notice the manner in which the most candid of all presses, the national republican, treat the Irish in this country. A short time ago they were set down as heavy for Jackson in New York; pretty much every one of them voting *double*. What a roasting they then had: abandoned, worthless ragamuffins, who were destroying the institutions of the country and selling their perjured votes for a glass of whiskey. These were the lightest of the compliments showered upon them. Mr. Clay, however, thought their votes worth counting, and he made a speech not long ago, proving that Ireland was a snug little boat that floated away from its moorings, along side the United States, to which it really belonged, and that Irishmen were all Americans. Then came the U. S. bank veto; the Irishmen were found they would get no more money; and then the papers that had formerly abused them, fell to spattering them with compliments. The brave Irish, the generous Irish, the noble Irish! Even father Zachariah of the Philadelphia Advertiser, who could never see the least poetry in any thing but an advertisement, has come out with an article headed "Patriotism and Irishmen."

This inconsistency is sickening. The Irish are an excellent people in their way, and it is a proof of their good character here, that though they form so large a portion of the population, we have nevertheless so orderly a city, and that the passenger in our streets at the latest hour of night, so rarely meets with any thing to offend or alarm. But then we believe the Irish to be just as good whether they [illegible] pen to vote for one man or for another, at all events; though we earnestly hope they will vote for Jackson, we are not ready to come to the conclusion that the Irish in New York who voted for Jackson, are *vagabonds*, and that the Irish in Philadelphia, who have got some vague notion about opposing him, are *patriots*. [illegible]

For the New Orleans Bee.

SUBSTITUTES FOR SEAL AND SIGNATURE

Dedicated to Mr. President Biddle.

No. 1.

When that royal personage, George the third, became first insane, the Lord Chancellor as one of a commission, used to affix the great seal to such public papers, laws and patents, as required it. Subsequently a *fac simile* of the royal hand was applied instead of the signature itself; and possibly this deputed stamp was employed both during the regency and reign of George IV., by whose aversion from the drudgery of writing his name, public papers would so cover the tables as scarcely to leave room for more. Each minister or secretary had to court the royal sybarite to keep himself from stopping, for want of the needful sanction. Who doubts, but the engraved facsimile of, fell personated royalty then from necessity? [illegible]

These precedents will, I hope, enable the president and cashier of the United States bank to apply to congress a *fifth* time, for substitutes to sign the smaller notes, with better success. Writing names forever is a sort of labor too vulgar for such emperors, [illegible] ries as kings, emperors and presidents of banks, whose cares or ambition embrace nations and empires.

Alexander the great gave his ring to Perdiccas, at a solemn moment, to prevent the menial labor of writing a will or a string of injunctions. However, the customs of Persia or Macedon are not yet naturalized here; and the preceding is submitted with great deference. But why should not a ring or its signet be all sufficient? The Abbe Raynal tells a story, in point opposite every line, in narrating occurrences in the island of Grenada, whilst a French colony.

"Most of the colonists, no longer able to endure his (the governor's) tyranny, retired to Martinique, and those who remained on the island condemned him to death. In the whole court of justice that formally tried this miscreant, there was only one man who could write, and his name was Archangeli. A farrier was the person that impeached, who, *instead of the signature, sealed with a horse shoe;* and Archangeli, who performed the office of clerk, wrote gravely round it *Marque de Monsieur de la Brie, conseiller rapporteur.* Mark of M. de la Brie, counsellor for the court."

Startle not at the horse shoe. It brings in its train the [illegible] of a noble animal, the war horse of all ages, and the knights that bestrode him from Caesar to the Cid, and from the Cid to Buonaparte, not forgetting Charlemagne and Richard with the lion heart, nor Don Quixote de la Mancha, nor Louis Philippe, Ferdinand VII, Don Miguel, Talleyrand, and Leopold, with all the rest of the holy alliances *de facto*. Then the [illegible] will be associated in memory with the *iron* [illegible] *of Sparta*, an emblem of this [illegible]

Formerly the most exalted classes in Europe could not subscribe their names; but made a cross, [illegible] Squires, and doubtless knights-errant were in this predicament. Witness, Sancho's famous letter to Teresa Panza. "And who [illegible]" demanded the duchess. "Who should indite it but myself, sinner as I am," answered Sancho. "And did you write it too?" said the duchess. "No indeed," answered Sancho; "for I can neither read nor write, though *I can set my mark.*" [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] At the last session [illegible] the Union Bank [illegible] real estate [illegible] city and the country. [illegible] the latter, yet we [illegible] subscription in the country [illegible] throughout the whole [illegible] from what we have learned [illegible] stock in the Union Bank will be monopolized [illegible] stock was, in the Planter's Consolidated Association bank, the capital of which, amounting to four millions of dollars, is owned by less than one hundred and six[illegible] sugar planters. There is nothing in the charter of the Union Bank, which authorises, or necessarily leads [illegible] but the directors of the bank [illegible] aided and advised by their [illegible] to exercise legislative power [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] title to the attorneys of those banks [illegible] condemned by the attorney of the Union Bank. Is this all? Is the attorney of the Union Bank more [illegible] than all the other attorneys of the state? We entertain [illegible] although he may be a gentleman of highly respectable legal attainments.

We venture to predict, that if the bank should be mismanaged, or a great depreciation should take place in property, or any thing should occur to render the bank unable to meet and pay the bonds of the state as they become due, and the state therefore, should be compelled to resort to taxation to raise the money to pay its bonds; that in such a case, there would be a strict examination into the titles of the citizens of the state to their property, before the tax collector called upon them for their [illegible] and the tax levied by the state. We shall conclude our hasty remarks upon this subject by expressing the hope that the members of the legislature from the country, will set their faces against any increase of the capital of the Union Bank, which it is currently reported here there will be efforts to effect, at the next session of our legislature. The people of the country have been gulled and deceived long enough by delusive hopes of relief from banks, to begin to distrust their efficacy in relieving them from their debts. *Planter.*

CHOLERA AT ATHENS, TENNESSEE.

Within a few weeks past, several cases of cholera have appeared in our vicinity, of so violent a cast, as to induce a suspicion in some of our physicians, that they approximate closely to that disease, terrific in its character as one of the scourges of the human family; spasms and many other striking symptoms, tended to corroborate this impression. In one case, of unusual malignancy, the attendent physician states, that the patient complained, during his convulsed state, of loss of the sight of one eye, and was cramped in one cheek. This case yielded to laudanum and alkaline medicines, and the patient in a short time recovered. *Hiwassean.*

NATCHITOCHES, Sept. 1.

The reasons assigned by Gen. St. Anna, for his opposition to the government of Bustamante and his party are, that the latter is for abolishing the constitution and the sovereignty of the states, and establishing a central government. St. Anna is for the constitution and the state rights as secured by that instrument.

By the colonization law the government invited emigrants from all the nations in the world; under this encouragement and accompanying promises, Texas became settled by an industrious population, who in the course of time expected to be indemnified for their privations and sufferings by the improved state of society, the reunion of their friends and the rise in the value of their lands; but from the jealousy and narrow minded policy of the acting government the inhabitants saw that all these hopes were to be blasted.

By the law of the sixth of April all emigration from the United States was prohibited; and there seemed to have been a set of individuals selected notedly to carry this law into effect, but by exercising such unjust oppression and tyranny over them which should not only prevent emigration but drive those already settled out of the country—these persons were gen. Teran, col. Piedras, and Bradburn. They commenced by controlling the elections of the civil officers, making the civil subordinate to the military authority, by imprisoning citizens, and keeping them in long confinement for merely an expression of opinion, and under false and frivolous pretences suspended the functions of commissioners sent by the state authority for the purpose of adjusting land claims and giving to settlers titles to their lands, and they have not through the improper interference of these officers been able to obtain them. Under these sufferings the inhabitants seemed to have no hopes of amelioration but by declaring for gen. St. Anna, and thereby get rid of these unconstitutional and tyrannical measures. Col. Bean, a veteran Mexican officer, next in rank to col. Piedras, and the head of the Indian department, was amongst the first to assert the rights of the people and oppose those usurpers by declaring for St. Anna, in which the inhabitants as well natives as emigrants were nearly unanimous, came to the resolution to oppose Piedras, take possession of Nacogdoches and declare for St. Anna; and the constitution.—Respectable persons were deputed to wait on the colonel to inform him of this determination; who treated them with contempt and threatened to imprison them, and intimated that if the people should manifest a disposition towards St. Anna he would let the Indians loose upon them and it is asserted that he told the Indians if they would drive the Americans over the Sabine he would give them their lands, and that he would [illegible] his soldiers, that he would give them three days to plunder. [illegible] With this the people assembled under arms [illegible] elected officers, and resolved to depose the tyrant and declared for St. Anna and the constitution [illegible] Piedras informing him of their determination [illegible] Cherokee Indians under the command of Bowles [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bradshaw and lieut. Looney, placed themselves about [illegible] and set behind trees exactly opposite the fort and [illegible]

[illegible] —*Reporter.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

Three Dutch vessels have been seized in this port, for having brought out more passengers than the law permits. In one case, the circumstances are worth noting. Three of these are Dutchmen, [illegible] deceived by the recruiting officer into the belief that he was to send them out as emigrants to America. When they discovered the trick they deserted and, with the aid of a friend on board, got into the ship secretly and were not detected till she had been at sea a fortnight. The others are Shetland fishermen and elderly man, with two sons and two nephews, driven from home, having wives and families at home. They were taken up as men in distress several leagues from shore, having been blown out by a gale which their boat could not resist. As there appears to be no reason to doubt these facts, the vessel will probably be speedily liberated.—*Chronicle.*

Missouri Elections.—The elections in Missouri have terminated triumphantly (so far as heard from) for the Jackson. Colonel Benton will be re-elected to the senate by a vote of two to one at the next session of the Legislature; twenty two counties heard from have returned twenty five members pledged to vote for him and ten opposed. The legislature consists of sixty members—senators and representatives. The 25 representatives added to the Jackson senators, already elected, would give Benton a majority—but the counties to be heard from will return a large majority of Benton men. The Monitor says, that this election is safe beyond the possible hope of Buckerism."—*Ken. Gaz.*

LONDON, July 21.

We understand that it has been strongly recommended to government, as connected with the present investigation into the affairs of banking, to send one or more persons to the United States, to collect information relative to the American system of banking and currency. This is a step which might certainly be taken with advantage, and if the inquiry is to be carried over, as it ought to be, if fair play is given to it, to the next session of parliament, there will be abundant time for the purpose. The difficulties of this important subject are only to be mastered by bringing together all the information that can be obtained, and the United States present a very important field of inquiry.

In that country the trade of banking and currency is perfectly free. There is a government bank, the renewal of whose charter is like our own, at this moment under consideration; but it has had no monopoly, and has had to maintain the competition with other banks, of which there are about three hundred. It has, however, by its position, necessarily great influence over the whole of them.

The Americans, we believe, have had one, if not more, 'national' banks before this, but have dissolved them; and a committee of congress have even gone the length of recommending the dissolution of this also, but on what grounds we are not aware. The cause of its establishment, however, is very curious. In the period between 1814 and 1817, the banks in a majority of the states stopped payment by general consent; and their notes came to be depreciated upwards of 20 per cent. This state of things it became desirable for the congress to remedy, and as the law had provided no power to interfere, the United States bank was established to break up this general combination, and compel them, by paying in cash, to do the same. This [illegible] establishment had, and a most tremendous crisis followed. The banks were compelled to contract their issues at least one third; and [illegible] but the commercial classes more especially, were involved in the greatest distress.

Much difference of opinion exists here on the merits of the American system—some treating it as quite perfect, and others drawing conclusions from it of a wholly opposite nature. In the absence, however, of proper materials, it is obvious that no conclusion can be perfectly relied on, and that the proper course is to obtain correct information, which will not be difficult, as the Americans have for many years compelled the banks to publish an annual statement of their affairs, innumerable reports of which are, in fact, extant. These properly analyzed, divested of all [illegible] matters they may contain, and compressed into a sort of historical narrative, will form a very valuable document, and help any deficiency in our own experience of the subject. —*Times.*

A letter from Paris of the 18th of July, states, that Mr. Rives leaves us to-morrow, for England. He will visit London, take a rapid view of England, see the most striking points of Scotland, and return to France in September. He will sail from Havre about the 1st of October.

The Bets.—We omitted yesterday to mention that our friends had been successful in obtaining the bet of 2 thousand dollars on the vote in New York, and perceive that the Courier misrepresents, [illegible] the transaction describing the mutual agreement to make the deposites at 12 o'clock as rising from reluctance in the Jackson men to [illegible] the bet. The falsehood of this assertion is sufficiently proved by the fact that two more bets of $2000 each on the same terms were pressed upon the Courier's friends, and [illegible] They are still open, and more besides, to the utmost reach of venturing. Webb was told openly in Wall street yesterday, [illegible] his assertion [illegible] five thousand dollar bet that we were desired to offer a few days ago is still open, and [illegible] they are only striving to make a show of confidence. [illegible] we are requested to propose another of $10,500 on the points following: [illegible] $3500, that Andrew Jackson will receive the electoral votes of New York at the coming presidential election [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] I. OGDEN & CO. sept 13 No. 59 Canal street.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, July 25.—Cotton market.—The demand for cotton throughout the week has been limited and prices are [illegible] lower, particularly for the common qualities [illegible] which have declined 1/8d. per lb. [illegible] Bengal [illegible] The sales on Saturday [illegible] London, July 23. [illegible] The cotton market is firm, but without any [illegible] The purchases by private contract consist of 1000 [illegible] 200 Surats, ord. 4 1-4 [illegible] 120 Bowed [illegible] good fair 6 1-2d. By public sale this day, [illegible] bales Surat cotton very ord. to fair 4 1-8d a 4 7-8; [illegible] bales Madras, good fair 4 7-8d. [illegible] Tobacco.—The Tobacco market is still dull. [illegible] In rice there is no alteration.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Rapide, Waters, from Louisville, with a keel boat in tow, with cargo to P. Smith & co; Harrod, Wright and others—several passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Sailed from New York for this port, September 2d, ship Gleaner.
Cleared at Boston for this port, brig Carrier, Powers.
Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, September 3d, brig Sarah, Scull.
Up at Philadelphia for this port, Sept. 3d, ship North Star, Baxter, to sail in 7 days; ship Archer, Cole, soon.
Arrived at New York, sept. 1, brig Empress, Mather.
At Antwerp, July 17, ship Liberator, Barker.
At Plymouth, July 17, the Newport, [illegible]
At Liverpool, July 25, the Harlequin, Ashton.
At Hamburg, July 13, the Dorothea, [illegible]
At Nantz, July 11, the Oscar, Gulbrandson.
At Nantz, July 23, the Zelia, Berger.
Ship Harriet, hence for Liverpool, was spoken, in lat 47, longitude 20.

The ship CHESTER, from Philadelphia, is discharging opposite Post No 63—Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. sept 18

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The barque PHILETUS, a first class vessel, can carry about 800 bales cotton. Apply to FOSTER & HUTTON, sept 15 No. 77 Canal street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The packet ship EDWARD BONNAFFE, Campbell, master, is now discharging, and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For which or passage, apply on board, or to SAML. CABELL, sept 16 81 Canal street.

FOR SALE.
The fast sailing schooner ROSE IN BLOOM. For terms apply on board, opposite the [illegible] or to MEDELICE THOMAS, sept 7 77 Levee st.

FOR TAMPICO, (a *regular trader.*)
The superior fast sailing schooner TWO BROTHERS, Barper, master, will positively leave on Sunday, the 16th inst. For freight or passage apply on board, or to B. BOOTH & Co. sept Bienville street.

FOR HAVANA.
The fine fast sailing schr ELIZABETH, having been rebuilt and newly coppered, and having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch for the above port. For the balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to BARAU, FERET & CO. sept No. 7, on the Bad Road.

FLOUR.—180 bbls. fresh Flour, (new wheat) landing from steamer Rapide, for sale by TOURNE & BECKWITH, sept 15 New Levee.

MACKEREL.—250 barrels No. 3 Mackerel, half barrels No. 2 ditto; received per ship Helen [illegible], from Boston, for sale by LANQUERTIER & BOUTIN. sept

The subscriber offers for sale, landing from ship [illegible] from New York, 60 boxes Sperm Candles, 6's; 20 boxes Starch; 40 barrels Portland Rum. F. H. PETITPAIN, Corner of Toulouse & Chartres streets.

The subscriber offers for sale, landing from brig Mary, from Boston, [illegible] boxes Codfish; [illegible] Sperm Candles, Nos. 4, 5, 6.
ALSO, IN STORE,
[illegible] boxes white Havana Sugar;
[illegible] barrels Dry Malaga Wine;
[illegible] casks Marseilles Claret,
[illegible] boxes assorted Wines,
[illegible] bales Almonds,
[illegible] baskets Oil,
[illegible] baskets empty bottles,
Entitled to debenture.
F. H. PETITPAIN, Corner of Toulouse and Chartres streets. sept

SCOTCH BAGGING.—100 pieces in store, for sale by LINCOLN & GREEN. sept

SALTPETER, REFINED.—100 kegs, each 100 lbs. landing, for sale by LINCOLN & GREEN. sept

DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. STATES, Eastern District of Louisiana.—*The U. States vs. the brig Primero de Mahon, &c. and 12 demijohns of Rum.*—In admiralty. No. 3211.—By virtue of a warrant of seizure to me directed by the honorable the district court of the United States, in and for said district, I have seized and taken possession of the brig Primero de Mahon, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and 12 demijohns Rum, now libelled in said court by the United States, and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner and 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 the district court for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the 2d day of October, 1832, to shew cause if any they have or can why the said brig Primero de Mahon, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and 12 demijohns Rum should not be condemned as forfeited, sold, and the proceeds distributed agreeably to the prayer of the libellants. GEO. BACON, sept 18 deputy marshal.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. STATES, Eastern district of Louisiana.—*The U. States vs. 241 boxes or packages of Segars.*—In Admiralty, No. 32[illegible]—By virtue of a warrant of seizure to me directed by the honorable the district court of the United States, [illegible] said district, I have seized and taken possession of 241 boxes or packages of Segars, now libelled in said court by the United States, and I do hereby cite 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 district court for the district aforesaid, to be holden in the city of New Orleans, on or before the 2d day of October, 1832, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said segars should not be condemned as forfeited and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellants. [illegible] MASON, dep. marshal. sept 18

[illegible]

By order of the court, sept 18 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY JACOB LEVY.
ON Wednesday, the 19th inst., at [illegible] No. 20 St. Louis street, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] hardware, and a quantity of dry goods, clothing, [illegible] sept 18

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
ON Saturday, the [illegible] at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange [illegible] will be sold, a valuable house, and ground, situated [illegible] street, (No. 10) between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. The lot measures about 4[illegible] feet front by about 150 feet in depth, English measure, on which is constructed [illegible] divided into 4 rooms, 2 of which having [illegible] with a back gallery and [illegible] also, a good kitchen and servants rooms, &c. and a well paved yard. Terms—the purchaser to assume the payment of [illegible] due on the 8th December next, and the balance of the purchase money payable in an approved endorsed note at one year with mortgage until final payment. sept 18

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

On Wednesday next, at his residence, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold, thirty MILCH COWS, eighteen of which have young calves, and the others heavy with Calves. The terms, which are advantageous, will be made known at the sale. sept 18

BY JACOB LEVY.
ON Monday, Sept. 17th, at store No. 20 St. Louis street, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of a store consisting of dry goods, hardware, boots, shoes, clothing, &c. well assorted for the fall trade. sept 13

BY T. MOSSY.
ON Tuesday the 18th instant, will be sold at [illegible] 1000 lbs. Sheet Copper, [illegible] Rope, Iron, Martingales, [illegible] old Iron [illegible] Carpenter's Tools. sept 18

BY T. MOSSY.
On Thursday the 20th of September, will be sold at [illegible] Hewlett's Exchange, a HOUSE situated in fauburg Marigny, [illegible] Elysian fields, between Craps and Amour streets, numbered 17, with the LOT measuring 60 feet front on the Elysian fields, with a depth of 120 [illegible] The principal dwelling is divided into four rooms, two of which with chimneys, [illegible] galleries and two cabinets; in the yard there is a kitchen, a small store house, a stable and necessary; all is new and wants no repairs. Terms cash. sept 13

A NEW ACADEMY IN LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA possesses numerous establishments for the education of her youth; and yet every year a voice issues from the legislative [illegible] and from the fathers of families, pronouncing these institutions to be insufficient to supply the wants of the state; and [illegible] one, at all acquainted with its moral geography, will readily perceive that these complaints are not wholly unfounded.

The father of a family, in the impossibility of inculcating in the minds of his child the first principles of science, is obliged to [illegible] to a distant part of this, or to a foreign country, where they are subject to manners and habits foreign to them [illegible] of their birth, and denied the benignant solicitude and guardianship of their immediate friends. This [illegible] is not only a loss to the pupils themselves [illegible] their immediate friends, but to the state.

Why, at a time when literature and the arts are [illegible] ishing amongst us; when our industry [illegible] highest perfection; and when our commerce is [illegible] ing itself in every direction, and strangers are [illegible] our prosperity with a jealous eye, have we no [illegible] institution, upon our own soil, to which our youth [illegible] resort with the assurance of acquiring an ed[illegible] commensurate with the individual wealth of our [illegible] and which shall qualify them to sustain the dig[illegible] the state?

As it is now, many of our young men [illegible] win their academic laurels beyond the seas [illegible] then be that while they are thus acquiring the [illegible] tary principles; that the enterprising genius is [illegible] plishing its rotation; and we are [illegible] ting our lands; that that part of our [illegible] tained by need or other circumstances [illegible] tivate the crops in their primeval [illegible]

Events are rapidly develope[illegible] moral world; a vast crater has been [illegible] the two hemispheres, from whence [illegible] murmurs. Between the two continents [illegible] vessels. Power and cupidity have suspended [illegible] of Damocles over the [illegible] time or other, one of those [illegible] inity, may fix itself upon the [illegible] of this republic, and may require the [illegible] to citizens. The people [illegible] the light of genius and illustration to prepare for such an epoch; for ignorance is but the passage of the reign of tyranny and the death of freedom.

An academy is open at Point Coupee, where a number of pupils, not exceeding twelve, will be taught all the sciences embraced in the course of the French colleges together with [illegible] studies in the English language.

Address, immediately, at the [illegible] Rev. Mr. Tabbe De L'Hoste, curate of Point Coupee.

It is desired that the pupils [illegible] to read and write.

The price of boarding and lodging will be [illegible] in advance; the course to commence on the 1st [illegible] ber next, and close on the 1st of July, 1833, [illegible] mencement of the sickly season.

The young men will be obliged to wear the uniform which is already prescribed. The family furnish their own beds, and will pay their own doctors' bills [illegible] other expenses at the cost of the establishment.

L'ABBE DE L'HOSTE,
sept 18 Honorary curate of Point Coupee.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Friday, the 19th of October, 1832, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose for sale at Hewlett's coffee house, the following slaves, belonging to the estate of Yves Lemonnier, viz: an American negro named Jean Jacques, aged about 25 years, a [illegible] and house servant; an American negro boy named Jim, about 15 years old, having been in this country about one year. Terms 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, with special mortgage until final payment. By order of the court. sept 18 MARTIN BLACHE, register. N. B. The acts of sale to be passed by Chas. Ja[illegible], notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Friday the 19th of October, 1832, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose for sale at Hewlett's coffee house, for account of the estate of the Widow Dufour, a negro woman named Lucy, aged about 50 years, a negro woman named Agnes, aged about 35 years, having a wound in the leg. Terms one half cash, and one half in 3 months, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, with special mortgage until final payment. By order of the court. sept 19 MARTIN BLACHE, register. N. B. The acts of sale to be passed by H. P[illegible], notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

DRY GOODS.—The subscribers have received by the late arrivals an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, viz.—[illegible] 3-4, 6-4 Hernani shawls, [illegible] Zephyr hdkfs; [illegible] Bandanas; rich damask [illegible] curtains; [illegible] Merino; color'd Circassian [illegible]; black Bombazette; [illegible] fringes; [illegible] silk hose; cotton [illegible] white and unbleached [illegible] socks; silk and cotton suspenders; cotton [illegible] ticking; [illegible] prints; [illegible] Cambrics; [illegible] French [illegible] Irish linens; [illegible] Nankin [illegible] Bobbinet [illegible]

[illegible] F. GILLET & Co. 57 Chartres [illegible] sept 13

PORK.—140 [illegible] by [illegible]