THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1833.

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FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

☞ We have received a communication signed "A Creole," denouncing the pretext offered by the Argus as an apology for supporting Mr. Prieur in preference to Judge Dawson, as offensive to the friends of that gentleman, and we should at once give it a place in our columns, were it not for the rule that we have adopted, never to publish anonymous communications calling individual honesty in question, without they are accompanied with a responsible name. We trust that "A Creole" will appreciate our motive, and the necessity of complying with our regulations, should he desire his article to appear.

We have again to trouble our readers with a few remarks in reply to some classic effusions from their old acquaintance, Peter Paragon, of the Mercantile, and a select and dignified party he is from the editor of the Argus.

The Doctor assumes to be a knowing and deep-sighted one, thinking to catch us in a self-wrought dilemma, whether we would say, supposing Prieur had Dawson not been a candidate. We say,—No! Prieur recommends himself to our support—not even by his professed Jacksonism, for we never believed in his and the recent support given him by the half-way Jackson faction, together with the coming out of the leading Clay paper in his favor, has confirmed our suspicions, that in a contest between him and White only, we should have remained neutral. But thank heaven, there has been found an honest republican, who will save us from the sale of a pretended one, and from falling into the hands of one who had the weakness to sacrifice the dearest interests of his State to the threats and bravadoes of the Nullifiers.

The Doctor and his new co-adjutor, the Argus, both boast of the great popularity Prieur has lately acquired—in return we will boast of the "great popularity" our candidate has always enjoyed. Be the popularity of the latter, however, what it may, we do not found our opinion as to the merits of a candidate upon the "chance" of his success. We look to his character, public and private, his political opinions, and the acts of his whole life. We ask, "is he *honest, is he capable*, and if we find him more so than his opponents, we become his warmest advocate, whatever may be the probability of the result. We say, and the people will say with us, shame upon the man who turns from what he thinks to be the cause of justice, for the sake of being on the *strongest* side. With the "*personal* predilections" of an editor, the public has nothing to do; he is always expected to act honestly according to the dictates of *his reason*, and not to turn aside for love or money. How far the Doctor and the Argus have acted on *this* principle, the public are as able as we are to judge.

The Doctor *gives us a long essay on consistency*. We labored through it with great difficulty, and found it to amount to this: the acts of the French Government of 1830, should not be thrown up to them in 1833; *ergo*—the opinions of the Doctor in 1829, should not be thrown up to him in 1833!!!! Pro-di-gi-ous! ah! hem! Shakespeare! Indeed, the Doctor "speaks an infinite deal of nothing—more than any man in all Venice; his reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them they are not worth the search." Ah! hem! Shakspeare again!

One word more to the Argus. By the commencement of his article we began to suspect that he did not intend to notice the English editorial of our last number; but lower down he confers that high honor by noticing our argument, shewing how false are the pretensions of Prieur to Jacksonism, and to Jackson support. Instead, however, of arranging the matter in his attempt to smooth it down; he makes it worse—"by asking for Prieur the support of the *moderate* men of both parties." Well we say let him have it; but we ask in conscience, should he then get that of the editor of the Argus? Does *he* call himself a "*moderate*" man?!! Let every thorough-going Jackson-man, and every thorough-going Clay-man, leave *the moderate* men to their candidate, and let the first vote for Dawson, and the latter for White. This would be acting *consistently* and justly and reasonably, and would be giving every man his due; while casting one's vote for "*no man at all*," would perhaps be bestowing it to an enemy of every thing we respect; for as Solon believed, "he who takes not a side—in a moment of civil contention—is a hypocrite not to be trusted."

FOR THE BEE.

Mr Editor.—Since there can be no doubt of *the* candidateship of Dennis Prieur for the gubernatorial chair, permit me, through the medium of your *journal*, to inquire of the LITTLE PACHA, of the Mercantile Advertiser, whether the Sultan, his master, intends to be a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty; which election takes place THREE months before that of Governor. As I have some one in my eye for that office, I wish to know as soon as possible the fact. The organ of *Mr. Prieur*, will confer a favor by giving a *lucid* answer to this.

I am, &c. &c.

A BETTING DAWSONIST.

For our part we can say to "a betting Dawsonist" that we should not be at all surprised to see the Sultan a candidate for mayor as well as for governor; and we feel almost quite sure that if the election for the presidency of the United States was to take place three months after that of governor, he would have the presumption to be also a candidate for it; for it will be recollected that shortly after his election as mayor he was ready to give it up to seek the situation of recorder of mortgages, being repulsed in his attempt to obtain that by the governor, he shortly afterwards tried to be elected a cashier of a bank, but he missed it too. The twelve directors of the Union Bank, who are always *united*, agreed unanimously to reject him.

COMMUNICATED.

The author of the Allegory, published in the Bee of the 17th, entitled "FAITH AND FALSEHOOD," has been informed, that some evil-minded persons have discovered in it allusions to the private character of an individual, whose feelings he had no intention whatever to insult. The piece was written at least a week before it was published; and the words "70 *Chartres st.*," were thrown in entirely from fancy and notion, without any real object whatever, more than giving a little spice to the article. As to the *mysterious meaning* which many have endeavored to discover in it, he can assure every one, that he had not the *remotest* idea of such a thing; and is really sorry and vexed at the various interpretations which they have endeavored to give to it, and which are ridiculous, and not at all authorized by the content. It was intended as an "*enigma*," and written in a moment of ennui to fool away the time, and sent for publication, supposing that if it caught the eye of the reader, that it might amuse for a moment, and then be forgotten, and not in the least supposing that people would give his

"——— airy nothing,
A local habitation and a name;"

While it is merely the child
"——— of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain fantasy;
Which is as thin of substance as the air."

For the Bee.

[illegible] REMINISCENCIES—No. III.

[illegible] SHERIDAN.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

We will now take [illegible] a convivial party; happy was that party which could [illegible] to dinner—if, we say to be convivial for nothing could [illegible] dull where Tom was present—stories, jokes, songs; [illegible], many superior, in their way, poured out like a stream from Tom's budget; and he had a very [illegible] voice, [illegible] scenes of mirth—could take his part well in a chorus or a glee, sang a [illegible] well—in short nothing seemed to tire him—and he passed the fourth, fifth, sixth, day he went thinking he could drink till he went to Scotland, where he was sent on a tramp to Lord Moira, commander in chief of the district, and who being a quiet man, complained terribly of Tom's late hours; a gentle reproof for which he gave him one night or rather morning, by sending the servants to bed and setting up to receive him. Tom came home as usual about five—gave a gentle knock meant to be unheard but by the old woman, who he paid to sit up for him: the door opened and he found Lord Moira, candle in hand to receive him.—But I must tell you we lowered his opinion of his bacchanalian powers. "O S——" said he one day to me at our fourth bottle, "I thought I could drink once." "Drink! why what do you call drinking?" "Aye" said he, "that's just what I said to a Scotchman one day to whom I had been relating a seven hours and five bottle bout I had had the day before." "D'ye ca' that drinking?" said he, "*why yes I really do*—what do you ca' *drinking*? I should like to know." "Why sir" said he, "I dined last week at Saundersons Mansion, and when we went into the hose they were sowing the barley, and when we cam out, it was three inches abo' the ground—that's what *I* ca' drinking!" I used to meet Tom every week at a singing club that met at the Toatched House in St James' street. It consisted of twelve members only—all singers—among the number were Mr Incer, Mr. Cannon, Sir Anthony, the Marquess of Westmeath, the Hon. D. Ponsonby, Mr. Franco, Mr. Tuttrell, Harry Sanford, Col. Bushbrooke and Tom Sheridan—all noted for something convival besides actual singing. But Tom was the cock of the party, and whether he told anecdotes, cracked jokes, took the base of "Orion Apollo," or sung "The jolly fat Frog," every thing of his was excellent *per se*. You had not to look for a solitary spark to lighten up the subject—it was all sparks. His powers of mimicry were excellent. In the above song, when he describes the premature death of his hero who was swallowed up by a carrion crow, the catching, the effort at the swallow, the delutition and the final chuckle when the frog passes into the stomach of his devourer were crowdom personified—nay I question whether a crow could have done it so well without great practice. The Prince who knew several of our party once honored us with his company, and contributed largely to the conviviality of the evening; any one who has heard him sing the second verse of the song "With my jug in one hand" &c., viz:

"Still never to trouble and head with the cares of the nation
Enough of my own for to mind,
For the cares of this life are but grief and vexation
And death, we know all be consigned."

will never forget the animated spring of his voice in the first line, or its soft solemn cadence in the last. This song was set in a very low key for the Prince by Greatorex, as the deep base notes of his voice were singularly round and beautiful. It was like the sonorous *clear boom of the base* of a set of musical glasses. But the Prince's visit destroyed our club. He liked it so much that he proposed it should be enlarged to sixty members, among whom were himself and three of the royal Dukes, and a quantity of great men who could not condescend to Port and Sherry—and thus the simplicity and snugness of our little club of "harmonic amateurs" were merged in brilliant and numerous assemblies of rank and fashion, very fine no doubt, but which no more resembled the original from which they sprung, than the gaudy butterfly does its humbly chrysalis. To return to Tom—when the bill was called for he *sometimes* had no change. He certainly was an exception to the rule that a light purse makes a heavy heart—Tom's purse if he had one, was a simoorid of the first water. None of the light fingered gentry thought it worth while to dive into Tom's pocket in search of it. One day the club dined by Tom's desire at the Old Tun in St. James' market, where he had a score against him. He had *scores* elsewhere. The dinner was literally beefsteak's only, cooked in the room, and certainly superior specimens of the culinary art. The bill was only a half a guinea each—Tom had no change, and I paid for him—meeting him about ten days afterwards in the street he stopped me, and said he was going to do a thing which the knew I would repeat every where, but which no one would believe. "What's that Tom?" I am going to pay you the "half guinea I owe you." "Nonsense! Impossible!" however he actually did pay me the half guinea and I told it every where—but none of Tom's creditors troubled him on that account, for as he had foretold, nobody would believe it! F. S.

(*To be continued.*)

New Orleans, 27th August, 1833.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY.

The condition of England presents one of the most interesting problems in the world. As far as we can read the heavens, they abound with signs of "changes, perplexing monarchs" and their minions. The *reform bill* has infused more of the popular feeling into the house of commons—and only prepares the way for new reforms, or for attempts to obtain them. The church bill, the motion to repeal the corn laws, and the general tone of the public prints and parliamentary discussions, show that the tide of innovation is setting in, to wash away many of the old establishments of the country.

The spirit of the age itself demands reform. Labor and capital are in search of new investments. As society improves, as the country begins to swarm with population; and labor-saving machines multiply the effects of labor to an indefinite extent, what should be done? New employments ought to be opened. The artificial restrictions imposed by positive institutions ought to be relaxed or entirely removed. Government ought more and more to approach the great purposes of its original destination, viz. to protect the country from foreign aggressions; and at home, to keep one man from injuring another in life, limb, and estate; and securing to each the fruits of his labor, without trampelling its direction. There ought to be an elastic principle in society, which may accommodate itself to the growing demand. Free trade becomes the interest of the great body of the people. Now, England is precisely in this condition. Her labor and capital require new employments. But her *industry continues to be trammelled* by numerous restrictions. The corn laws still grind the poor laborer, who is frequently sent supperless to bed. Even her agriculture is shackled by the vast bodies of land, which are locked up by the laws of primogeniture and entail, for the benefit of an arrogant *aristocracy*, or by her church establishment, that a pampered priesthood may roll in luxury. Besides, the church tythes, and the enormous taxes exacted to support an extravagant government, and to discharge the 28½ millions sterling of the interest of a mountain of public debt, are burthens not only upon the laboring poor, but on the middle classes, which prey upon their substance, and must prey upon many a heart.

If the government be not wise enough to adapt its reforms to the spirit of the age, its priviledged orders must rue their infatuation. The only difficulty seems to be, to know *where* or *how* to stop. There is so much to be done for the relief of the people, and demands will thicken so much upon the *ministers*, that they will scarcely be able to save any part of their stupendous artificial system by any limited concessions. Restriction must follow restriction—one barrier must be knocked down after the other—or, else the indignation of an oppressed people may batter down the whole building, and burst through every wall which obstructs their industry and their demands.

The press, too, in England is free. It is bold in scourging the vices of the government. It shows how extravagant is the crown—how idle is the pageantry, which displays at their expence—how debased is the aristocracy—growing out of its very system of priviledged orders. Reason is in backing the mischief it produces. Wit is ridiculing it. Some public writers are predicting the mischiefs which the peers are bringing down upon their own heads, by refusing the just demands of the people. A letter *from O. P. Q.* is addressed to the English nobility, warning them in the most emphatic terms of the consequences of rejecting the church bill. The language is so plain, that it cannot be altogether lost upon the laboring classes. And literature itself in its highest and most fascinating forms is coming forth to array its most effective weapons against the grovelling genius, and the luxurious effeminacy of the higher orders. We have read with equal pleasure and surprise, the late anonymous novel of Godolphin. The whole burthen of the piece is the vices and degradation of the aristocracy and the hair-suspended sword, which is hanging over their heads. We give two short extracts, as a sample of the spirit:

"The curse of a life of pleasure is its aw[illegible] activity. Talk of the genius that lies crushed in poverty! Wealth and station have also, [illegible] tons and ingenious Hampdens. Alas! how [illegible] and true wisdom do we meet among the trifl[illegible] how much that in the stern middle walks [illegible] obtained renown in the withering and r[illegible] rank, dies away unheeded. The two[illegible] this—the destruction of mental gifts [illegible] among many instances, of the evil [illegible] aristocracy creates, even for its favo[illegible] progressing to that state in which [illegible] see most cause. In A[illegible]

The novel thus [illegible]

"I support m[illegible] endeared to m[illegible] advancing in [illegible]

* Miss M[illegible] chines sconce[illegible] and the late one of M[illegible] upon us, when female pe[illegible] abstruse truths of political economy by beautiful fictions!

†"America, France, (says Bell's London Weekly Messenger) and every country in Europe which has a public debt, has also established a sinking fund, and we regret to be compelled to add, that England is the only kingdom in the civilized world, which, with a debt so large that the annual interest almost equals the whole landed rental of the country, appears indifferent to any provision for the liquidation of the capital. By the returns under the property tax, it appears that the landed rental of the United Kingdom is about thirty-six millions a year, and it appears by an official return just made public, that the annual interests of the national debt amounts to twenty-eight millions and a half. Add the annual interest of the twenty millions now about to be borrowed as an indemnity to the slaveholders, and the total amount of the interest of the debt will approach yet nearer to the total amount of all the rents of the country. Let us here be allowed to put one question in passing: what should any of us think of our own condition, if upon entering on a perpetual estate descending from our fathers, we should find the interest of a debt thus nearly to equal the amount of the rents? Yet such, as to the relative proportion of the national debt, and the value of the lands of the kingdom, is the actual condition of every landed proprietor."

[illegible] sooner or later, a time must come, when [illegible] in life which have been hitherto not to myself alone, but to all I have admired and loved, which render the great heartless, and the lowly servile, which make genius either an enemy to mankind or the victim to itself; which debase the energetic purpose; which fritter away the ennobling sentiment; which cool the heart and fetter the capacities, and are favorable only to the general developement of the mediocre and the lukewarm, shall, if never utterly removed, at least be smoothed away into more genial and obstructed elements of society."

In fact, things cannot go on, not merely in England, but in every portion of Europe, as they now are. We see innovation marked every where upon all their establishments—more, of course, where the press is most free, and intercourse most unshackled. All that is wanting is for America to continue *united and free*. For, here is the point, on which the political lever is fixed to heave the monarchies of Europe from their deep foundations. To us, the eye of every liberalist is directed for encouragement or for warning—for light and for example. Let our union and our liberties shed abroad their blessings, and in half a century the spirit of reform will move with irresistible force over the whole face of Europe. But let this grand experiment fail, and what a dark cloud may again come over the liberties of the human race! Our illustrious ancestors never could have anticipated such miserable degeneracy in their descendants—and our own posterity will have cause to curse our infatuation.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—The Gibraltar Chronicle of July received at Boston, contains extracts from a private letter from Madrid, by which it appears that the landing of the expedition on the coast of Algrave, on the evening of the 24th June, was known at Lisbon the next day, and immediate measures adopted to send a strong and exterminating force against the rebels.

A vessel which arrived at Gibraltar on the 6th July, reports that she saw on the morning of the 4th inst. about 15 miles from Cape St. Vincent, the Miguelite and Pedronite squadrons sailing, in two parallel lines, the latter close to, and the former a great distance from Cape St. Mary's. Don Miguels squadron consisted of 11 vessels, and Don Pedro's of 9, three of which were steamers. After they had been lost sight of the master of the vessel heard the report of cannon.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

The great questions which have lately agitated Europe are now almost settled, save that in relation to the crown of Portugal; but that country and Spain have become of little importance in the scale of nations, that the war there excites comparatively little interest. The expedition from Oporto, which has landed at Lagos, is composed entirely of Portuguese troops; the foreign mercenaries have remained behind at Oporto, with Don Pedro. It is difficult to conjecture the precise objects of this expedition. At first it was supposed that it was destined for Lisbon, and that by a bold stroke at the heart of his rival's power, Don Pedro would bring the contest to a speedy termination: indeed it is stated in one of the last London papers, that the general opinion in that metropolis was that it would still proceed thither; we, however, think this improbable, and that this new expedition has been undertaken with a view to give the people an opportunity to show, the attachment it is said they feel to the constitutional cause, and to which, while Don Pedro was hemmed in at Oporto, there was little to encourage them. The appointment of General Bourmont to the command of Don Miguel's army, is a very extraordinary one. In the imperial armies of France his name was little known until the battle of Waterloo, and there it was coupled with treachery. The success of the exped tion commanded by him against Algiers can hardly be considered a military trophy, for the force he commanded was so overwhelming that he looked down any thing like serious opposition. It would appear that General Solignac, who commanded in Oporto, had received a slight wound before he left that place for France. It is not mentioned in what engagement.

The French Chambers were prorogued at the close of the month of June, without any speech from the throne. It is maintained by the opposition papers that a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies must ensue, for although the Chamber has not been in existence the full period allowed by the Charter, still having twice voted two budgets in one year, and the Charter not contemplating more than one should be granted to the Government during that period of time, the spirit and meaning of the Charter require new elections should take place. The subject of the fortifications of Paris likewise one which continues to excite general attention in France.

The prorogation of the British Parliament is believed to be not far distant, unless a collision should take place between the two Houses, which now seems less probable. There are still four or five important measure, however, pending before them, and the situation of these is thus described in one of the late papers:

"The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill has not yet passed the Lower House. Mr. Stanley's Bill for negro Emancipation, is a secret; the East India resolutions have some progress to make, and the renewal of the Bank Charter, may still call forth lengthy discussions. Each of these may be regarded as debatable questions.

The west India question, which the country had almost forgotten, deeming it settled, has suddenly been obtruded on the public notice by a general misunderstanding among the different parties. The planters, who were silent and united as long they were in the comfortable expectation of the liberal gift of $20,000,000 are now noisy and discordant. They are angry because Ministers wish to allow all slave proprietors to participate in the benefits of the bargain, and they have quarrelled among themselves because there seems a general eagerness to overreach each other in the distribution of the money. They dispute the justice of the rule laid down for allocating the bounty of Parliament, and in the avarice of all, there is danger of the measure being delayed. The plan originally proposed was that each colony should be estimated by its exports, but those whose foreign trade is scanty, demur, for it appears that while a slave, by this calculation, in one island would be worth only 15*l.* in another place he would be worth 76*l.* There is evidently something wrong here, but as Mr. Stanley's bill is not yet published, the objection may be obviated.

The bank question has evidently [illegible] Lord Althorp; deficient in the firmness which [illegible] men respectable, he has, in his wish to [illegible] rather impaired his measure and not benefited his own financial reputation.—The country bankers have triumphed over him, and yielding to their power, but not to their argument he has abandoned that part of his plan which related to them. He has also sacrificed a little to the cheap currency men, for he has made bank of England notes payable in gold no where but at the mother bank. By the original proposition, they were to be payable at the branch banks, but now that seeming advantage is done away with, and notes are to be convertible into sovereigns no where but in London. It is difficult to say how this plan will work, but as it will, no doubt, increase without depreciating the currency, we may fairly calculate on its producing a beneficial effect on the industry of the country.

From Para.—We learn from Capt. Weld, of the brig Alth[illegible] arrived yesterday from Para, whence he [illegible] at the time of his departure the [illegible] still in a state of the utmost [illegible] lent there lived in constant [illegible] turbance, and most of the [illegible] master of foreign vessel, to [illegible] on board, when it should break [illegible] neral opinion that no respect to persons [illegible] but that a scene of carnage and plunder [illegible] humanity would ensue. The principal actors [illegible] bloody scenes are persons of the lowest order, [illegible] nothing to lose and all to gain. Those who do [illegible] diately into their views are considered as [illegible] reserved as fit subjects for the hand of the [illegible]

[illegible] or export are extremely high and scarce, very [illegible] kind in market, and currency of the country [illegible] alarming state, owing to the immense quantity of [illegible] copper coin which has been introduced into the [illegible] from the United States, and obtained circulation. [illegible] has caused an entire want of confidence in trade: [illegible] many persons have refused to dispose of their goods even at [illegible] heavy advance, and take this coin in payment. The [illegible] merchants spoke of closing their warehouses, rather than [illegible] do business at a [illegible] on hazard; it frequently happens that copper received in payment one day is refused the next, [illegible] the greatest difficulty experienced in getting rid of it [illegible] There are many residents as well as foreigners engaged in this disgraceful business, to the great injury of [illegible] who are conducting the trade upon honest principles.

The Government have heretofore been very inattentive [illegible] As there is no reward for the informer, [illegible] is manifested by the officers. The Pre[illegible] several of the merchants, were about [illegible] subscription, for the purpose of rewarding [illegible] giving information of the introduction of [illegible] into the Province, and for prosecuting the of[illegible] to the utmost extent of the law. The evil has [illegible] to remain so long that there now remains but [illegible] of any remedy.

[illegible] Petaloo pieces and dollars has been made at [illegible] each, but 1800 and 29000 were asked by holders, [illegible] none willing to sell for them except they had immediate use for the copper receive in payment.

ENGLAND.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private copy of Mr. Grant's bill for the future government of the immense empire of the East, which forms a part—an increasingly important one—of the British dominions. We cannot enter into all its details, but in the confident belief that in all its important enactments, it will not fail to receive the sanction of the Legislature, we venture to congratulate the Government, and especially Mr. Grant, its chief organ in this and all matters relating to India, upon the recognition, in this act, of principles the most enlightened and liberal; such as are clearly calculated to extend commerce, to raise the moral character of our eastern fellow subjects, and to cement more closely the union of empires by the strong ties of a community of interest.

The following are amongst the leading details of the bill:—

The China trade is to be opened to all British subjects from and after April next.

The Company is entirely to lay aside its commercial character, and assign to the Crown all its commercial assets, of whatever kind.

Full liberty is given to all British-born subjects to go to, and reside at, all parts and places now belonging to the Company, without license, and this liberty may hereafter be extended by the Governor-General to other places.

Liberty is also given to all British-born subjects to hold land, for any term not exceeding 60 years; and, by consent of the Governor-General, either by law, regulation, or license, for any longer term.

Slavery is to be totally abolished in all our Indian possessions within four years; and in less time, if it can be effected by regulations under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.

No difference of religion, birth, descent, or color is to be any obstacle, *per se*, (Hear this, ye West Indians!) to the holding of any office, place, or emolument whatever.

As regulations of minor importance—the great principle of equal laws and rights to all classes being clearly defined and recognized—the Presidency of Fort William is to be divided into two; two bishops are to be added to the present one, to be in subordinate authority of the metropolitan—the Bishop of Calcutta, he being under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The salaries of those bishops, of the Governor-General, &c. &c. are all fixed, and are to be paid by the Company, which is to retain the patronage, and, under the control of Parliament, and of the Board of Control, as the organ of Government, is to exercise, during the continuance of the charter, the sovereignty of India.

PORTUGAL.

Royal Letter of the Duke of Braganza to Baron Jean Baptiste Solignac, Major-General of the army.

"I the Duke of Braganza, regent in the name of the Queen, salute you, as a man whom I much esteem. Taking into consideration the representations which you have caused to be made, praying that I would discharge you from the functions of Major General of the liberating army, to which you have been called by a Decree of the 3d January of this year, and that I would recall the powers designated in the royal letter of the same date and the motives which you allege appear to me just, I think proper, in the name of the Queen, to discharge you from the functions of Major General of the liberating army, in which you have given striking proofs of your zeal and your interest in the great cause of Portuguese restoration, always conducting yourself with honor in the important command that has been entrusted to you, which it pleases me to communicate to you for your information.

Done at the Palace of Oporto, 13th June, 1833.

DON PEDRO, Duke of Braganza.

LISBON, June 7.

An edict of the Board of Trade communicates an extract of a dispatch from the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires in the United States, of March. Am rica to Vicount Santarem, announcing the consequence of his application to the American Government on October 31, 1832, for the repayment of the tonnage duty paid in July 1831; by the Portuguese yacht Don Nova, of St. Michael's, in the Azores. The magistrates had given orders to the national treasury to make the payment to the persons who should be duly empowered by the owners; he begs that this notice may be inserted in the *Lisbon Gazette*, for the information of the owners, or of any other persons who may think they have a claim to similar repayment, the principle being that the tonnage duties are to be *returned* to the ships of those nations from which they have been received since they exempted from such duties the Ship of the United States. The Charge d'affaires gives it as his opinion that, as for the last eighteen years (i. e. since the act of Congress of March 3, 1815, offering to foreign ships reciprocal favor in the ports of America,) ships under the Portuguese flag have continued to pay higher duties to the 25th of March last year; any will founded claim for the restitution of the excess of duties paid by Portuguese ships in the American ports during these eighteen years, must be favorably attended to.

TO THE LIBERATING ARMY.

Circumstances and affairs of the highest importance oblige me to cease to exercise the functions of Major General of the Army and to depart immediately for France. In separating from the officers and soldiers of the liberating army, I carry with me the agreeable recollection of having been aided by all, with that energy which becomes men who fight for the rights of their legitimate sovereign and for the cause of their country. I shall ever remember the discipline, the zeal and the valor which I have constantly observed in the said army to which I shall consider myself happy to be again united. I can boldly give to the faithful Portuguese, the assurance that such an army is worthy the just cause it defends.

The Marshal of the Army,
BARON SOLIGNAC.

"Foreign Office, June 29, 1833.

"I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you for the information of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, the copy of a notification which has been addressed by the Viscount de Santarem to the Consular Agents resident at Lisbon, stating that under the present circumstances no vessel whatever, wehther a ship of war or merchantman, will be allowed to enter the Tagus during the the night.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c.
G. SHEE.

"To the Secretary at Lloyd's."

SPAIN.

King Ferdinand has addressed the following letter, dated May 6, to Don Carlos, in answer to what we have already published, by which the infante declines giving his assent to the changes which the king, in the interest of his daughter, proposed to make in the law of Spain regarding the succession to the throne:—

My well beloved brother Carlos,

I have never doubted your affection toward me, and I believe you do not doubt that which I bear towards you. But I am a father and a king, and I am bound to watch over my rights and interests, and those of my daughter, as well as those of my crown. I am at the same time unwilling to do violence to your conscious by compelling you to renounce those pretended rights which you believe God alone can deprive you of, although they are only founded upon the decision of men; but the fraternal affection I have always borne towards you induces me to spare you the repugnance you must feel to remain in a country where your rights are denied. My duties as a king oblige me to remove to a distance an infante whose pretensions may serve as a pretext for discontent. Reasons of high policy, the laws of the kingdom, which expressly command it, and your own tranquility, which is as dear to me as the good of my people, render your return to Spain impossible, and therefore I authorize you to proceed with your family to the states of the pope. You will make me acquainted with your arrival there, and with the place you have chosen for your residence. One of my ships of war will arrive immediately at the port of Lisbon, and be at your disposal.—Spain is independent of all foreign influence so far as regards her internal administration, and I should act against the free and complete independence of my crown by violating the principle of non-intervention adopted by the all sovereigns of Europe, were I to make to them the communication you require by your letter.

1754 and 1784.—A new series of letters from Horace Walpole addressed to his friend Mann in Naples, has just been issued from the English press. They treat of matters and things in general—and in his most amusing vein. The following remarkable paragraph occurs in *this correspondence*:

"Oct. 4, 1754.—The French have tied up the hands of an excellent *fanfaron*, a major Washington, whom they took and engaged not to serve for a year. In his (Washington's) letter, he says, 'believe me, as the cannon balls flew over my head, they made a most delightful sound.' There is a very pretty story of general Braddock, one of the first of our heroes in the American war."

General Washington a *fanfaron*! Old Boyer defines it (qui veut passer pour brave et qui ne l'est pas, one who would pass for a brave man, but who is not so,) "A *bragadacio, a swaggerer, or swaggering fellow, bully or beloring blade.*" How blind was Walpole to futurity! How ignorant of the character of the wonderful man! whom he thus dismisses with a sneer. The fanfaron of '54 turns out in thirty years to be not only the brave conqueror of the British arms, but the first man of his age. No one ever boasted less; none *ever did* more for the human race. Could Walpole have compared the character he drew with the one which Washington exhibited, he would have been astonished at the flippancy of his own remark.—*Richmond Enq.*

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.

The new Mint appears to be a favorable place of resort for the curious among our fellow-citizens. Visitors past in at the Chesnut street front at all hours of the morning, and are at once ushered into a beautiful and capacious building, well adapted for the important purposes for which it was erected. When we look round its ample dimensions, we wonder how it was possible to accommodate so extensive a business as was done in the miserably confined apartments of the old coining house in Seventh street, and fail not, at the same time, to admire the neat and simple beauty of the present building. The first object which attracts attention on entering, is a huge steam engine at the opposite end of the building, the noise of which, added to the incessant jarring of the dies, gives token of the laborious purpose to which it is applied. This engine of thirty horse power, is the most highly finished specimen of the steam engine, we have ever witnessed. The shafts, upright and horizontal, are of polished metal, and most of the cog-wheels are of brass. The huge fly-wheels run with the precision of a watch wheel, while the various and totally different purposes to which its power is applied, strike the beholder with admiration of the skill and ingenuity of the machinist. Rush and Muhlenbers, of this city, constructed this engine; its cost was about eight thousand dollars.

From the hot rooms in which the bullion is converted into ignots, we entered the rooms where the ignots are passed through a succession of steel rollers, until they assume the thinness and flatness of a common iron hoop. Thence we ascended into a room where these hoops were passed thro' a steel gauge, to give them a uniform thickness, equal to that of the half dollar. A punch, worked by the same engine, cuts out the silver of a proper size, the scraps of silver are melted over again into the ignots. From this room the prepared bits are taken down into the die room, where they are passed, on their edges, through a machine which gives them the impression they bear upon the edge. They are thence handed over to the coiners, by whom they are placed in a tube, in a pile a foot high, whence they drop, one at a time, on a slide which conveys them directly to the dies. Here they receive the proper impression on each side, from dies forced together by means of a powerful hypress worked by three men.

The instant the coin receives its proper impression, it is passed off the dye into a box ready to receive it, and gives place to another, which immediately receives the same operation, and undergoes the same change.

After having gone through the whole establishment, the impression left upon the mind is that of astonishment and wonder, that an end of such immense importance as the supply of coin for a whole nation can be attained by means apparently so simple and of such ready comprehension.—The spectator, going through alone, needs no one to explain this or that operation. Every thing explains itself on the instant; for every thing is free from mystery and concealment, while the excellent condition of the establishment, and the extreme politeness to strangers, manifested by every person about it, materially enhances the pleasure about it, naturally enhances the pleasure of a visit to the MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commercial.

SALES AT HAVRE, July 3.

56 bales Brazil cotton at 1 50 to 1 55, 60 cases Bengal Indigo at 11 25, 20 do 11 50, 60 tcs. Can Rice at 25, 180 do at 24, 25.

HAVRE, July 1.

COTTON.—The extraordinary movements which had been impressed on this article by speculators, stopped suddenly on Wednesday, (the 22d inst.) and since then the market has been at a complete stand. It is impossible to say when and at what prices transactions will resume their natural course; until then, we think it fit to maintain the quotations of our preceding review.

The sales and re-sales, from the 23d and 29th ult. inclusive, present an aggregate of 10,567 bales, as follows: 3413 bales Louisiana at 117 to 152½; 5175 bales Upland and Mobile at 118 to 130; 1575 bales Pernambuco at 150; 52 bales Bahia at 185; and 50 bales Maranham at 135—all these prices duty paid.

The arrivals, per contra, have only amounted to 2973 bales, of which 2911 bales United States and 62 bales Guadaloupe.

Stock this day, *	27092 bales, of which 26385 U S.	
do same period, 1832,	37096	32751 "
Imp 6 1st mos 1833,	133,987	118,969 "
do do 1832,	112,899	101,242 "
Outg. 6 1st mos 1833,	124,335	108,256 "
do do	90,043	84,368 "

*To this stock are to be added 4000 a 5000 bags in the hands of the dealers, or in those of speculators.

BORDEAUX, June 22.—A steamboat was dispatched this day for Cadiz and Gibraltar, for an important operation in indigo.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Schr Henrietta, Loring, Aranzas, Malcolm & Moore
Brig Mary Ann, Clifford, N York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Steamboat Whale, Wheaton, from S W Pass—towed to sea ship Alabama and brig Martha; towed up to town ship Allen, brig Phoenix, Hope and Swan—in the offing a ship, brig and schr, names not known—also, U S armed vessels, Grampus and Porpoise, from a cruize.

Brig Phoenix, Allen, from Havana, to A Fisk; cargo, coffee and sugar to A Fisk.

Ship Allen, Shumacker, from Bremen—cargo, assorted mdse to F Frey & co; Hermann & co; J B Plauche & co; R Groning & co; W Gerase; J S Lindner; E Johns & co; D Manasses; G C Manouvrier; A Haas; B Trill—80 passengers.

Brig Dove, Galt, from Baltimore, to Harrison, Brown & co; cargo, assorted mdse to N & J Dick & co; Adams & Buckner; Maddox & Wood, Harrison, Brown & co; S C Bell; E L Tracy; J & L Garnier; S K Biron; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; Whiting, Slark & co; B F West; J G Washington; Bier & Steever; Byrne, Ryon & co; Yorke, McCalester & co; Bell & Buchanan; Mary Carroll; Hermann & co; Thompson & Grant; J Smith; J G Stevenson & co; J Labadie; J H Field & co; M White; Williams & Lee; J Linton; Stetson & Avery; J Hagan & co; Duffilho, Jr; E Johns & co; Hotchkiss & co; I J Barry, and Dr J T Heartle, on board.

Brig Swan, Snow, from Philadelphia, to T Toby & co; cargo.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Towboat Shark, Lewis, from S W Pass, towed to sea brig George Washington, schrs Corsico and Eagle; brought brigs Syren, Dos Hermanos, Thomas Havens, schrs Galena and Billow; reports nothing new.

Brig Thomas Haven, McKenzie, from Matanzas; cargo.

Schr Billow from the Coast.

Brig Syren, Noyes, from Matanzas; cargo.

Brig Dos Hermanos, Morillo, from Havana, Tufts & Clarke; cargo.

Brig Santa Anna, Espinosa, from Campeachy, to J Prats & Son; cargo, logwood, hides, &c.

Schr Galena, Ferril, from Bay of Honduras; cargo.

Steamer Watahma, Harrington, from Cincinnati; cargo.

Steamer Caspian, Pumfoy, from Alexandria, with passengers—Messrs Eosson, Samuels, Dickinson, Hagan, Sludge, and Lyon.

MEMORANDA.

Ship America, arrived at New-York from Havre, saw on the 4th July, lat. 42, long. 55, the wreck of a vessel bottom up, coppered and nearly new, about 75 or 80 feet keel.

Spoken at sea, 6th July, lat. 38, long. 69, the Dalhousie Castle; lat. 36, long. 74, ship Lilau, both from this port for England.

Hence at Havre, previous to the 29th June, the Henry Lee, Horace and Crescent.

DETECTED on the 24th inst. a silver watch supposed to have been stolen, and now in possession of Justice Leech, City of Lafayette, Parish of Jefferson. aug 28

A YOUNG MAN of regular habits who speaks the French, German and Spanish languages, and who writes a very good hand, and who has been employed for many years in a silk store, desires a situation; he will endeavor to make himself useful, and can give good certificates of his conduct. Apply at the office of this paper. aug 28

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Alfred Moore, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned, for settlement, and those indebted to the same will please make immediate payment to P. M. TOURNE', curator. august 28

EXCHANGE on Paris and New York, for sale by F. PERRET, a 28 59 Toulouse st.

SUGAR.—The subscribers offers for sale, landing from Oscar and Anita, from Havana,
100 boxes white sugar,
80 do brown do,
27000 segars, (Trabucos.)
F. H. PETITPAIN.
a 28 Corne: of Chartres and Toulouse streets.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge