THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1833.

Days of Publication:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.

We are requested to announce Judge CHARLES GAYARRE as a candidate to represent the first congressional district.

We are also requested to announce M. JAMES M. BRADFORD, of Feliciana, to represent the second congressional district.

Interments in the Catholic and Protestant Cemetery.

	Catholic.	Protestant.
Sept. 11	8	19
" 12	21	12

Appointments by the Governor.

LOUIS MORANT, to be Notary Public in and for the Parish of Iberville, vice Achille Le Blanc, deceased.

SAMUEL LEONARD, to be Parish Judge of the Parish of St. Helena, vice Burlin Childress, resigned.

THOMAS J. COOLEY, District Attorney for the 4th District, vice Robert N. Ogden, resigned.

JAMES A. THOMPSON, to be Sheriff of the Parish of St. Tammany, vice J. B. Baboon, resigned.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, to be Parish Judge of the Parish of Washington, vice Thomas C. Warner, deceased.

NOEL JOURDAN, to be Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of St. James, vice J. Bernier, deceased.

THEMISTOCLE LE BLANC, to be Commissioner for the erection of a Penitentiary-House at Baton Rouge, vice V. Fagan, resigned.

We are obliged, very reluctantly indeed, to notice again the matters between ourselves and the Louisiana Advertiser. Our patience has been entirely exhausted by the manner in which the Advertiser discusses, and the reckless use with which it makes the most barefaced and false assertions. We have endeavored (vain task) to make it regard truth, purse dispositions in the discussion which it has gratuitously seen fit to engage us in. We have called its attention to the manifest impropriety of carrying on such an altercation at this time, and although it partially agrees with us, still most unaccountably, it resorts to the most existing remarks to prolong it.

It has asserted, and reasserted the most gross untruths, without a particle of evidence to support them, and has evaded every proper issue that has been made between us. To such an unmanly antagonist well may we apply the terms "prejudice and ignorance" which seems to offend its false pride so much. Indeed, we repeat, indeed we have disgusted, heartily disgusted with the illogical and blustering manner in which it has conducted and supported its cause.

The Advertiser carps at our remark "that it was highly indecorous to bring matters before the public that lie before the President for adjustment," and thinks it strange that we should not have thought of that before we repeatedly urged it to publish the evidence against the collector. We did from the start, think of the impropriety of publishing such matters and determined, as we have before observed, on our part not to participate in doing so; but it was not our business to decide for Louisiana, & however improper we may have viewed its course we could not resist it on such a plea. It was only in connexion with the reason given by the Louisiana for closing its useless and unprofitable argument, that we mentioned another which to our mind was *still* more forcible and powerful. The certificates of good character, and praiseworthy official zeal furnished voluntarily to the collector, we did not regard as falling within the number of documents improper to be published, because from the public it emanated and there could be nothing objectionable urged against its exposure. True, it formed one of the documents that lie before the President, but it was a *counter* document, not one of recrimination and abuse, but a plain, simple, testimonial of truth, calculated to show the falsity of the accusation backed by 70 or 80 persons, that the collector was unpopular among the mercantile community.

The Advertiser states with its usual effrontery, that a number of individuals called upon Mr. Gordon for the purpose of having their names erased from his certificate, to which *reasonable request he refused*. We demand the names of *these* individuals, and challenge it to point them out.—Till it does so we brand it with falsehood. No individual on the list has manifested the least disposition to withdraw his name.

The Louisiana has it seems, come to the determination of refraining from publishing any other document as it expects everyday to receive the determination of the President in the Collector's case. This proves our position of the unfair and unjustifiable double attack made against that gentleman, and the spirit of vindictiveness by which it has been directed. Not satisfied with dragging him before the President upon the most foul and dastardly charges, the faction have aspersed him through a paper sobomed and subsidised by themselves. The public cannot be at a loss to understand these low and vile attempts, nor will the democratic party fail to perceive the drift which those hollow hearted and insidious *friends* have in view. How much more respectful would it have been to the President's judgment had no allusion been made to matters under his consideration, and how much more proper would it have been not to give publicity to documents that he had not passed his verdict upon. But the reason is obvious why the Collector has been here attacked in this novel manner: his vindictive slanderers anticipate that their dastardly lie will not be accredited by the President and that their malice will fail to effect its vile purpose. It is thus that they villify and abuse Mr. Gordon, hoping by their clamor to keep up an excitement to show their importance, and the great influence they possess.

We have entered more in detail than we intended, but we hope this will be the last time we shall be *obliged* to trouble our readers with a matter that must now be wearisome to them: One word however to the Louisiana as regards ourselves before concluding. It has *asserted* and reiterated the assertion several times that our paper is under the control of Mr. Gordon, and that the editor of this paper is his pliant tool. We pronounce this to be a base and malignant falsehood, base as the mind that conceived it: and that, in future, if any such assertion is made we shall hold the person making it personally liable. We have no idea of being tradusted in this manner, and shall not put up with it any longer. We have no interest, nor do we expect any reward or recompense, more than that of doing our duty, in the part which we have taken, and we esteem Mr. Gordon too much to suppose he harbors even the bare idea, that our independence could be bought for a pecuniary recompense.

The Mayor with his *habitual* sagacity did not deem it necessary to send his message to the city council, in the sitting of Wednesday last, *believing*, no doubt that there was *nothing* to be done about the sanitary state of the city, nor the measures he had suggested to that body, to purify the atmosphere from the infectious matter and miasmas that arise from corrupted and stagnant water, dead dogs, rats, cats, &c. &c., which are to be found in almost every direction. "His honor" is perhaps of opinion that it is better to fill the stomach than to worry the mind.

DIED last Wednesday evening after a long and painful sickness indicated by many fearful premonitory symptoms, the NEW ORLEANS ARGUS, better known than credited. It has carried with it the esteem of all who knew it, and has left to deplore its untimely fate one Dennis Prieur who regarded it as his only hope to arrive at the scheme of his ambition, and who alone can now find consolation in its files of 1829-30.

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn the Argus is not yet dead but dangerously ill.

It was there that the Argus sung pure to the capacity, talents, and energy of the three candidates in one person, viz. (in anticipation,) Mayor, Governor and Cashier.

The schooner Chester arrived evening before last from Vera Cruz, bringing files of papers, and we are therefore enabled to give our readers any political intelligence, but a private letter from the capital to the 24th ult. informs us that the cholera is making there sad havoc, and that the total number of deaths up to that period exceeded ten thousand. The deaths for one day, (the 23d) were one thousand and twenty.

The Montreal Herald of the 24th ult. announces the arrival of Mr. Van Buren, vice president of the United States in that city, on the previous afternoon. The Herald also mentions that it was the intention of Mr. Van Buren to visit Quebec, and expresses the trust that "his reception in the metropolis of the province will be such as his eminent station entitles him to."

ST. MARTINSVILLE, September 6.

Since Wednesday last, the weather with us, has undergone a very great change. Previous to that day, the country generally has been benefitted by only partial showers, extending in no one instance over a very large space of ground. In the afternoon of the above day, the wind, which had been shifting around from every point of the compass, suddenly settled in the north east and blew violently for near half an hour, accompanied with considerable rain and some thunder. It then moderated, and the atmosphere became more clear, though still threatening an increase of the storm. About ten at night, the wind again arose, and increased in violence until about midnight, when it became almost a hurricane, insomuch that some of our inhabitants who rose from their beds at three o'clock in the morning, were alarmed for the safety of their dwellings. At day light it somewhat abated in violence, but is still blowing great fresh at our present writing, (Thursday morning.) The cane in the lower parish will probably have suffered a great deal from this storm, as it is much more advanced in growth than that of our vicinity, which, in case it may have been in any wise affected, will have time to recover; and may be benefitted, by a little extra labor, before the time of harvest. In most, if not all the cotton districts, this is now the season of picking, and it is very likely that the crops may be injured in some degree, but not sufficient to cause any alarm, should the weather clear up in the course of a day or two.—*Teche Courier.*

The storm of wind and rain which commenced on Wednesday afternoon, continued in great force during yesterday and nearly the whole of last night, with the wind at south-east. From the violence of the wind and beating rain, we fear that much injury has been sustained. As yet we have heard but from three plantations near the village, on which the cane is almost entirely levelled. At present the storm has ceased, and the sun is shining, but through a cloudy and still threatening sky.—*B.*

NATCHEZ, Sept. 6.

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.—In the early part of the week, we had several severe cases of bilious and congestive fevers. For the last two or three days, we have heard of but few complaints. During the month of August, the city was unusually free from disease, and we can see no reason to fear a change.

Information from almost every other part of the State, represents the country, as being very unhealthy.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.

THE WEATHER.—After three days of excessive heat we were yesterday afternoon favored with several refreshing showers, and one torrent of rain, accompanied with hail in large quantity, of the size of rifle bullets. There was almost an incessant roar of thunder for upwards of an hour. The river is down to within a foot or eighteen inches of low water. Navigation still continues up to Guyandotte and down to Louisville.

So, the *Louisiana Advertiser* feels a little sore. We sincerely hope a gangrene may not ensue. We humbly confess our absolute destitution of such courage as this *gentleman* boasts of. No, we do not possess that bandit daring which would enable us to barter principles for doubloons—to make a traffic of the interests of our country for a few shiners, and the unparalleled *effrontery to proclaim* and glory in our infamy. The commission of a crime is bad enough, we all know; but we doubt if the most reckless and obdurate tenant of the Penitentiary has impudence enough to triumph in his disgrace, and set all public sentiment at defiance. That's right; brazen it out; it is the *dernier* resort in such cases. Ah, ha! gold has introduced *him* in decent company!! We wonder how he will behave, for we strongly suspect this is his debut.

From such aristocracy St. Denis deliver us.—*Attakapas Gaz.*

ST. FRANCISVILLE, Sept. 7.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last publication we have had a great deal of rain. It is to be hoped that it will add much to the health of our parish, which we have to say, has become very unhealthy, particularly in the country.—We have reason to believe that St. Francisville is the healthiest spot in the whole parish, and nevertheless we have lost several of our most worthy citizens. The sickness in the country, however, has mostly been confined to the colored population, and has generally yielded to medicine.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, August 23.

By the packet ship Charlemagne, capt. Pierce, we have received Havre papers to the 1st instant, inclusive, and Paris to the evening of July 31st.

The Three Days passed off without any serious disturbance, though it would seem not without preparations for an explosion, which however was prevented by timely discovery on the part of the authorities. We have not time now for the details of the celebration of the 28th and 29th; suffice it to say the splendid programme which we have already published was carried into effect, in the best Parisian style. Galignani's Messenger, in concluding a description of the scene, says—"Thus has terminated this long anticipated festival, from which so much was hoped and so much feared, the hopes have ripened into reality, the fears have happily ceased to exist. The result of the manifestations of the popular feelings is more satisfactory to the king and government than if it had been allowed to be wholly uninterrupted by open opposition; since it appears from the arrests which have taken place, and the discoveries which have been made, that the enemies of social order have again put forth their utmost powers, and again proved how utterly insignificant a minority they form in the great body of citizens who have a right to consider themselves the French nation.

PARIS—STOCK EXCHANGE, July 30, *half past four o'clock.* The satisfactory manner in which the fêtes of July have passed, exerted at the opening of the market a favorable influence, and the price of stocks improved, but many speculators having taken advantage of this circumstance to sell, a re-action was the consequence, and the funds declined and closed rather lower than on Friday.

July 31.—2 o'clock, P. M. Fives, 104f. 45. Threes, 77f. 20c.

PARIS, July 30.

The government received telegraphic despatches yesterday from most of the principal towns in the kingdom announcing that the anniversary was celebrated on Saturday and Sunday, with the utmost loyalty, and without all the usual solemnities and festivities.

We announced yesterday the arrest of M. Perardel, and the seizure of arms and ammunition in his house. The Ministerial evening journal contains the following particulars on this subject, and the language of others of the same party.—"According to ample information, no doubt can be entertained that if the cries of *à bas les Jesuits!* had excited any disorder in the ranks of the National Guards or of the army, they would have become a signal for a second June 5th.

The different sections of the Societe des Droits de l'Homme were assembled in their usual places of meeting, and supplies of arms and ammunition were ready at different points—false reports—and amongst them the death of the king—were to have been circulated with the utmost rapidity—in fact, every preparation was made for a combat. We cannot imagine any thing more astonishing than the audacity and blindness of the fanatics, who in the face of general enthusiasm displayed yesterday, could hope to lead France into a new revolution. However this may be the eye of the government was upon the conspirators, and watched all their movements. Some of their chiefs were arrested on their way to the places of meeting, with a view to complete their plottings. Appeals to the citizens and the army were prepared, and numerous copies had been printed, but the greater part were seized at the press.

Although the government felt no alarm at the threatenings of these insane threatenings, wise precautions were taken to place all the magazines and armouries in a state of security from any sudden attack. The watch kept over these establishments led to an important discovery.—One of the principal manufactories of arms in the capital was under a contract to furnish a certain number of muskets for the government, which were to be sent day by day to the general artillery depot in the Neuve de Luxembourg, or to the different military depots for which they are destined. Within the last few days a considerable abatement in the supplies was observed. Perardde, the agent of the contractors, being closely interrogated, at first gave evasive answers, and then alleged that the quantity had been sent to Metz, which on further examination he could not prove. A search at his house was ordered, which took place yesterday (Sunday) morning. Behind a considerable number of muskets, a discovery was made of gunpowder, and newly cast bullets. The mould that served to cast them was still quite hot. M. Pecardde was arrested, as well as several persons who had passed the night at his house, or came there during the search. Among these persons were several well known leaders of the republican party, and some pupils of the Polytechnic School. From other notices received, a search had been made of the preceding day at the house of a schoolmaster in the rue de Orsenal, where, likewise, newly cast bullets and a mould were found. These measures threw the agitators into confusion, and at least saved them from their own madness.—But it is inconceivable to what a pitch this fanaticism was carried by some of these wretched men. One of them, on taking leave of his wife, said to her:—"If I die, as I am anxious that my children should not live under tyranny, do you throw them into the water as soon as you are certain of my death." Several others had made their wills before hand. In a search that was made, that of a young man, forming a part of the Societe des Droits de l'Homme was found. One of the principal clauses of his will deserves to be cited. Chevrt was on the point of becoming a father, and he found nothing better to bequeath to his child than his *republican creed*, of which he left it a detailed statement."

It was reported yesterday that twenty-one pupils of the Polytechnic School, are to be expelled for participating in the plans formed for a disturbance of the public peace, on the occasion of the review of Sunday.

On Sunday afternoon about 6 o'clock, a fire suddenly broke out at the lodge by the wooden gate of the Park of Neuilly, called the gate of the Cinq Routes, but it was immediately extinguished, having only consumed the thatched roof without even seriously injuring their tiers. It is attributed to malevolence, as in fact there had not been a fire in the plac during the whole day.

Last night, the new columns which surround the base of the column in the Place Vendome, took fire, and three were burnt. One of the dogs suspended over the capital also caught in the flames of the lamps, and was destroyed.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, July 31.

To the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer:

The public journals have so fully expatiated on the occurrences during the celebration of the third anniversary of the revolution of July, that there is little to be added by an individual observer.

The 27th, 28th and 29th July, 1833, were most undoubtedly, three days of real *fête* in Paris; and I trust that solid and permanent advantages may result from that unanimity amongst the respectable classes which evidently prevailed, notwithstanding the attempts to prevent it. The assertions that have been made since the revolution of the 30th, that the contrary feeling was manifested and that the ranks of the National Guard. The papers still teem with contradictions and contradictions;—I believe that the real state of the case was (whatever isolated cries of *à bas les detachés, &c.* may have proceeded from an insignificant portion of the columns of the National Guard) that the people generally, felt a proper sense of what was due to the position and personal character of the King, and that it was becoming for them to confine themselves to the use of arms under arms.

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There is a report that Lisbon has been attacked by Admiral Napier's squadron, and that a Spanish corps of 40,000 men has entered Portugal to sustain Don Miguel, but this report is not credited. The former part may, I think, be true—and I sincerely hope that such may prove to be the case; but the idea of Spain risking a war with England and France, at all events, by interfering in behalf of Don Miguel is quite absurd.

The Augsbourg Gazette of the 27th inst., gives a statement from Constantinople under date of the 10th, to the effect that "The Egyptian army having effected its retreat behind the Taurus the Russians and auxiliaries on that morning left the road-stead of Buikder, and entered the Black Sea." Thus ends this "strange event." You will, perhaps, recollect, that on a former occasion that Russia would retire her force as soon as the object for which they were sent to Turkey should be accomplished.—*Not* because there was no inclination to remain, but inasmuch as *England* and the other powers would not allow this to be done.

Yours, &c. H.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Anniversary of the 4th of July was this year observed in Buenos Ayres with more than usual splendor.—The United corvette Warren, in the Outer Roads, was "dressed out" with the colors of all nations, and at 1 o'clock she fired a salute of 21 guns; at the conclusion of which the Argentine flag was displayed at the fort, and also at the marine office, and a salute was fired from the fort, and from the national schooner of war the Sarandi, in the Inner Roads, in honor of the day; the latter had the American flag at the foremast. The American merchant-vessels hoisted their colors, and two of them (the Glide and Janus,) were decorated with flags. The American flag also floated from the azotea of Mrs. Wells' Hotel, in the Calle del 25 de Mayo. Some drum-boys were drumming during the morning in various houses, and vociferating "Viva;" but these disinterested youths would, we fear, vociferate viva el diablo, if they could obtain money by it.—The weather was not very propitious, the day being cold and damp.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

We find in the New-York Journal of Commerce copious extracts from the journals printed in Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincents and Antigua, with references to various other islands, expressive of the general sense of the West India communities upon the subject of negro emancipation.—With the exception of the Grenada Gazette, which asserts that it is advisable to insist upon the *immediate* transfer of 20,000,000l. sterling, into some immediate and less interested parties, and more secure funds than that of the British public, they all profess and acquiescence in the measure. One difficulty, however, seems likely to occur among them. The fertile islands claim that the twenty millions shall be distributed according to the ratio of imports and exportations, whereas the more barren ones naturally prefer that it should be made per capita.

Although the West India planters may continue to affect sullenness and complaint, it is very evident they are about to receive for their slaves more than they are worth; and should the latter be deterred from violence so that the former can retain their estates, their property will soon be worth twice its present value.

FROM THE MEDITTERRANEAN.—The editors of the New York Gazette, have received a letter from on board the Frigate *United States*, Commodore Patterson, dated Palermo Roads, June 27th. It is stated that Mr. Daveiac has every hope of effecting a commercial treaty with Naples. From Palermo, the United States was to proceed to Venice touching at Trieste. The writer says:

"We meet much attention wherever we go. At Naples, Prince Casaro (Minister of Foreign Relations,) and his family visited our ship. Indeed, the ship is crowded with visitors from morning until evening, of all classes from the Prince to the private soldier—never was such intense curiosity before—people travel fifty or sixty miles to visit her. At Spezzia, officers of the court of Medina visited us. Our ships have for years past been limited in their cruizes to too known advantageously as a naval power—our ships should be every where seen, as they are so greatly admired. Free access is permitted to all classes at every port, which produces a wonderful happy effect; and our commodore deserves credit for the course he has adopted. The extreme cleanliness of our ships of war excites great surprise and remark."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

TRIAL OF PRUDENCE CRANDALL.—On Friday and Saturday last, the trial of this individual for violating a law of the State of Connecticut, prohibiting any person from setting up a school to instruct colored persons from other states, took place at Brooklyn, Connecticut. The fact of such intention was not denied, and the defence rested upon the question as to the constitutionality of the law. On behalf of the state, Colonel Judson and Mr. Welch contended that the term "citizen" had in the [illegible] laws of Connecticut, and in the constitution of the United States, and in the laws of congress, a [illegible] meaning:—that Indians, Africans, or persons of color, although free or free born, were not entitled to the privileges or immunities or privileges of citizens—that, consequently a state had a constitutional right to say, that no colored persons from abroad should come [illegible] for their grammar and geography. This was opposed by Messrs. Ellsworth & Strong on the part of the defendant, who contended that color was no legal test of citizenship, and sustained their position with zeal and ability. Judge Eaton charged the Jury, that in respect to the facts of the case they were the sole judges—it was not for the court even to advise in relation to them. If they found the defendant had committed the acts charged in the information, it would be their duty to find her guilty, unless the law was bad for its unconstitutionality. If they found she had not committed the acts charged, they were bound to acquit. In respect to the law, it was the duty of the Court to give an opinion as to its character. In the opinion of the Court, the law was constitutional. The jury, however, were at liberty by the constitution of the State, in a case of criminal prosecution, to decide both the *law and the fact.*

The jury retired, and after retaining several times without being able to agree on a verdict, finally came into Court and stated that there was no probability of their agreeing.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The 57th anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in France, by a sumptuous dinner, at which [illegible] hundred Americans was present. George W. Irving, of Boston, late Minister of the United States to Madrid, presided, and was assisted by F. [illegible], of New-York; Dr. Tucker, of Philadelphia, [illegible] Barlow, Jun. Esq., of Boston, Vice-Presidents. Among the distinguished guests were, Gen. Lafayette, Messrs. George W. Lafayette, and Oscar Lafayette, Leavil Harris, Esq., American Charge d'Affaire at the Court of France, D. Bradford, Esq., United States Consul at Paris, ad interim, Lt. Gen. Bernard, D. B. Warden, Esq., member of the Institute of France, and formerly American Consul, at Paris, and Gen. Devereux.

The following were the regular toasts drank on the occasion:—

1st. The Day we celebrate!—Hail Columbia.)

2d. Our Country!

Land of our hearts, to tyranny unknown,
Here every exile finds a welcome home;
Land of the brave, when at their country's call,
Our heroes conquer or they nobly fall.
(Sweet Home.)

3d. The Memory of Washington!—(Dirge Gazza Ladra.)

4th. The President of the United States!—(Yankee Doodle.)

5th. The King of the French!—(Parisienne.)

6th. The Memory of the signers of the Declaration of Independence!—(Pleyel's Hymn.)

7th. The Heroes and Sages of the Revolution.—(Cheur de Conjure, de Meyerbeer.)

8th. Liberty, the Constitution, Union!—(Hail Columbia.)

9th. The Army and Navy of the United States!—(Star Spangled Banner.)

10th. Our Foreign Relations.—Harmony and liberal intercourse with all nations. Entangling alliances with none.—(Marseilles Hymn.)

11th. Public Instruction.—The safeguard of our institutions, and the bulwark of our Republic.—(Yankee Doodle.)

12th. The Free Press!—Public Opinion corrects its licentiousness and maintains its rights.—(Marseilles Hymn.)

13th. Our Fair Countrywomen!—Rendering Sweet health, Matchless Wives.—(Tyrolese of Wm. Tell.)

From the New York Standard.

Among our files of English papers received by the Europe, came Cobbett's Political Register, which has lost none of the powerful abilities that distinguished it, though from its manifold inconsistencies and notorious want of principle it retains almost none of its former influence. With all his political profligacy, Cobbett is one of the very ablest and most original writers of the time, and the marvellous force and clearness of his argument, and the nervous, pure, and idiomatic beauty of his style, make his articles very pleasant reading indeed. He discusses public affairs with the same confidence and power and acuteness, that he does grammar or agriculture, and his views are as original and ingenious as they are strikingly developed, though by no means always or often just. We were amused with a dissertation in the Register for July 13th, which attributes the source of the reform in parliament to "Peel's Bill," as it is called, which was passed in 1819, to abolish the small note currency. The connexion between the effect and the alleged cause, will not be very apparent to most [illegible], and the explanation must remind some of them of the old anecdote which ascribed our declaration of war in 1812, against England, to the trespass of a pig, which got into a neighbor's garden in Connecticut; (illegible) which trespass led to a law suit, which led to a feud, which spread throughout the county, and [illegible] an election of a certain member of congress, whose [illegible] somehow or other carried the motion for a war. [illegible]'s chain of events are however, more closely linked than this, and his argument is really very plausible, if not conclusive. If the terms of his proposition were changed, few would be inclined to believe; if he said Peel's Bill *tried* to lend the pressure of the public burdens, by doubling the value of money, and reducing the value of produce and labor, every reader would follow him from the distress of the people, thus caused, to their exertions for relief which finally produced the reform bill. The discussion is a curious one and may afford interesting information to our readers.

He states the case somewhat in this way. Peel's Bill, substituting a gold for a paper currency, more than doubled the value of money. Corn, or grain, taking all the sorts together, are now just half the price that they were at, at the time when that bill passed. Of course, the taxes were doubled, the rents on leased land and houses were doubled, bonds and all other contracts on time were doubled; but the *wages of labor* were lowered, *even beneath* the proportion, because the working man must eat every day, and because the employer can wait till he can reduce the working man to his terms. The taxes in 1819, were nominally five or six millions more than they are now, but then the 51 millions now paid is equal in value, estimated according to the price of the products of labor, to 140 millions of the money of 1819. The efforts that have been constantly made since 1822 to lower the value of money, have all proved unavailing, because the interest of the public debt, the expenses of the army, navy, and civil list, which consume the entire revenue, are *fixed charges* demanding—not a certain portion of wheat, meat, cloth, linen and cotton—but demanding a certain number of pounds sterling, which pounds sterling must keep up pretty near their full present value, so long as bank paper can be turned into gold, in every town in the kingdom. It was impossible that this augmentation of taxes, could go on without producing intolerable misery amongst the working classes. As they fell upon the rich, the rich naturally shifted them from their shoulders to those of the poor; they in fact sent the tax gatherer to take the increased amount from the mouths and backs of the poor. Hence came the starvations in Ireland; hence came the frightful misery and suffering of the weavers of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and of the manufacturers of Birmingham; hence came the enormous suffering of the agricultural laborers; hence came the fires which lighted by the desperate for redress desolated the farm yards, and the towns as at Bristol and Newcastle, and at last frightened the aristocracy into granting reform.

This is an abstract of his argument, but will serve to show its tenor. It is but saying, in other words, that when taxes of 57 millions, already too heavy to be endured, were, by an unlucky trick of legislation, increased to 140 millions, the over-borne people were driven to obtain relief as they could, and did then obtain such measures for relief as they had been taught to ask for.

GRAND FANCY FAIR.

Lately a Grand Fancy Fair and Bazaar was held at the Hanover Rooms, in London, in aid of the Society of Foreigners in distress. The following account, which we abridge from a London paper, may gratify our readers.—Her Majesty presided at one of the tables. So great was the crowd that ladies fainted in all directions; and the Directors found it necessary to close the doors against further admission, until a late hour in the day. The display was of the most splendid kind. Her Majesty had enriched the collection by a variety of work from her own hands, and those of the ladies of her circle; and, under the most gracious auspices, an immense number of beautiful and valuable articles had been produced throughout the kingdom of Hanover, amongst others, a rich carpet, wrought by twenty-nine ladies, for which the sum of sixty pounds was offered. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, had presented the committee with various articles, the work of her own hands and those of the Princess Victoria including one fine large drawing and two smaller ones by the latter; and her Royal Highness had also transmitted to them some beautiful work sent by the Queen of the Belgians. Large and magnificent donations had likewise been received from the Queen and Princess Royal of Sweden, the Princess Royal, and all other Princesses of, or connected with the Court of Prussia, &c.; and the bazaar, besides presenting an unrivalled collection of ladies' work, contained also a great variety of articles of art and *vertu*, in porcelain, iron, paintings, &c.
Salem Gaz.

A few days ago the following most singularly fatal accident happened to a servant in the neighborhood of the Rue Popincourt. Having laid a trap for, and caught a cat that had made frequent depredations upon the pantry of his master, the man tied a cord round the neck of the animal, and fastening a heavy stone at the other end, went out with the resolution of drowning the marauder in the canal of St. Martin. The poor man, however did not return during the whole of the next day and on enquiries being made, it was found that his dead body had been picked up out of the canal. It would seem that, on attempting to throw the cat into the water, the animal struggled, and the man making a false step, fell in himself. The cat afterwards contrived to escape from the stone, and returned to the house with the cord round its neck.

Knapp's Cork Mattress.—We have seen a certificate of three gentlemen, who witnessed the experiment made with Knapp's Cork Mattress on Saturday last. The certificate states that the experiment was entirely satisfactory. The mattress weighed twenty-six pounds, and sustained a man from Fort Independence to Long wharf. Though the sea was considerably agitated, the person on the mattress sailed faster than the boat which accompanied him, and without wetting his head.

An experiment was made with the same mattress at the swimming-school on Charles river, a day or two since, and was equally satisfactory. Our informant states that three persons lay upon it, and as many others as could conveniently get round it endeavored to press it into the water, without succeeding.

If these things are so, (and we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of our information) the value of the grated cork mattress will be inestimable.—*Boston Courier.*

Since patriotism is in the mouth of every one, with its accompaniment—my country! my country! the following is submitted for perusal, in particular of the sweet warblers of nullification—the ladies, who are also pleased to re-echo the sound, as if it was something very fine indeed; and which in fact, it is, when taken in its literal and true meaning, but not otherwise, as they will here observe, when the proper definition of the word is explained, and its beauty held up to view.

"The affection a man has for the place where he was bred, ought to be distinguished from patriotism, being a passion for inferior, and chiefly visible in the low people.—A rustic has few ideas but of external sense—his hut, his wife, his children, the hills, trees and rivulets around him, compose the train of his ideas. Remove him from those objects, and he finds a dismal vacuity in his mind."

"History, poetry, and other subjects of like nature, have no relation to time nor place. HORACE is relished in a foreign country as at home. The pleasures of conversation depend on persons, not on places."

Is this too abstruse for their comprehension? Why then explain it, and perhaps they will be obliged to you, and *feel an interest in other parts of the Union, beside their own*—the pine trees and rice swamps of South Carolina.—America is their country—disjoin it; and what remains? A part it is true—but can it compare with the whole? Can it vie with Bunkers Hill, White Plains, Saratoga, Yorktown, Washington?

Here the spirits of the brave were found, and here they fought and bled, not for a part only, but the whole—their country, their beloved country. And would we sever them, not acknowledge our brethren, our fellow citizens of the United States? Oh brave patriots! transcendent heroes!

"The American spirit ought to be mixed with American pride—pride to see the Union magnificently triumphant."
Charleston Courier.

DIED—Last evening, of the prevailing epidemic, Mr JOHN C. TILLINGHAST, of Philadelphia. His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral this morning at half past 7 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Duchofour, in Royal between Orleans and St. Ann sts.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Whereas Maria Theresa Smith f. w. c. has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Peter Smith f. m. c. deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
sept 13 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Frederick Proctor has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Dr. J. H. McKethen deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
sept 13 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

THE subscriber has just received by a passage of 16 days from New York, per ship Orleans, 118 Cheshire Cheeses, which he offers for sale at his store, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets.
sept 13 MICOUD.

Commercial.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, AUG. 29.

$708 Canal Fives, 1845 ..... 112¼
50 shares United States Bank 110¾
10 do. ..... do. 111
100 do. ..... do. ..... do. 110¾
(On time.)
5 do New-Orleans Canal & Banking Co. 114¼
15 do. ..... do. 115
100 do. N. Orleans Bank 115
10 do. State Marine Insurance Co. 88½

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29.

MARKETS, Wednesday.—There was a better feeling in the Cotton market yesterday. Several hundred bales of Uplands and New-Orleans were sold at the asking prices of last week. It is little remarkable that the advance of a penny in Liverpool, and a full greater advance in Havre, has not enabled the holders here to advance their rates materially in this market. The sales of Western Canal Flour from new wheat were quite extensive, about two thousand bbls. common brands, sold at $5 50.

HAVRE, July 26.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.—COTTON.—We have received 8,183 bales, the sales amount to 2,040 bales, at the following prices:—927 bales Louisiana ordinary red to good and handsome, at 1c. 2f. a 16f.; 935 do. Upland, ordinary to good and handsome, 120f. a 145f.; 550 do. Mobile, ordinary, 127f. 60c. a 130f.; 149 do. Alabama, current, 133f; 29 do. Florida, current, 135f. The transactions have not been by a good deal, as brisk by before, this is to be attributed to the important arrivals we have had, which have thrown a calm over the market. Our prices however, do not seem to retrograde, they experience at this moment the effect of the fetes. It is the general opinion that business will soon resume its activity. Our prices have remained the same, only ordinary qualities, which are very abundant; and less in demand. The stock is estimated at 40,000 bales.

HAVRE, 29th July.—Review of the week.—Cotton—We have received 8,133 bales, the sales amount to 2,040 bales, at the following prices:—927 bales Louisiana ordinary red to good and handsome, at 120f. 12f. a 160; 935 do Upland, ordinary to good and handsome, at 120f. a 145; 550 do. Mobiles, ordinaire, 127f. 60c. a 130f; 149 do. Alabama, current, 1331; 29 do. Florida, current 135f.

The stock is estimated at 40,000 bales.

July 30.—SALES—COTTON—22 bales Louisiana at 135f.; 25 do. Mobile 135; 26 do. do. 136; 35 do. Upland 134; 100 do. do. 132 50.

July 31.—COTTON—809 bags Louisiana, at 130f. a 145f, 432 do. Mobile at 127f. a 135f.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Brig Hope, Gall, N York, Harrison, Brown & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Steamer Waverley, Creese, from Plaquemine; cargo, 16 hhds sugar, 41 do molasses, 3 bales cotton, 21 slaves, 7 coops fowls, 10 bbls rum, etc—60 passengers.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN,

Schr Interest, Hathern, from Madisonville, with brick to Morgan.

Schrs Coralie, Milon; the Amiable, Indiese, and Emily, Newton, from Bontuca, with brick and wood to E Blanc, Courain and Laurant.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Steam tow boat Shark, Lewis, from S W Pass, brought up ships Tacitus, and Chester, brigs Comet and Rufus, and schr Dorchester. Reports outside the bar, ships Warsaw, and Atlantic, and a brig supposed to be the Friends, from Charleston.

Ship Tacitus, Crandell, from Liverpool, to Lincoln & Green.

Ship Chester, Dunton, from Philadelpoin.

Brig Perfecta Mexicana, Garibaloi, from Campeachy.

Brig Rufus, Pollard, from Boston, to W W Caldwell.

Brig Comet, Macey, from Liverpool, 74 days, to J H Shepherd.

Schr Dorchester, Sylva, from Vera Cruz.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Philadelphia, 29th ult., to sail soon, ship Arche and brig Latona.

Up at Baltimore for this port, 30th, brig Bourne, to sail soon.

Barque Nautilus, at N York, from Newcastle, spoke 31st of July, barque Henry hence for London, 33 days out.

Spoken 24th, lat. 39, long. 73 30 ship Republic, hence for Newburyport.

Spoken the ship Elizabeth, Firth, at Boston, from Liverpool, on the 1st ult. in lat. 42 8 long. 41, exchanged signals with ship Napier, Lucas, hence for Havre.

BANKING STOCKS WANTED.—On the Louisiana State Bank, and on the Commercial Bank. Apply to P. J. TRICOU, St.-Louis street

SALT.—720 sacks, landing from ship Tacitus, from Liverpool, and for sale by LINCOLN & GREEN.
sept 13

CANVASSED HAMS—A few casks of fine quality, put up for family use, in store and for sale.
GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
sept 13 38 New Levee st.

NOTICE is given to the creditors of the late Ulysse York, alias *Willis* f. w. c. to present their claims to PAUL MESSAR, testementary executor, at the corner of Union and Great Men streets. sept 13

WAS found at Pierre François', on the 8th inst. in Ursuline street, between Rampart and St. Claude streets, a bay horse marked C. C. on the right shoulder; he is a horse of 5 years old, and appears very strong.
sept 13 PIERRE FRANCOIS.

MESS AND PRIME PORK in store and for sale by GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
sept 13 38 New Levee.

FOR SALE.—A coffee house, and boarding establishment, situated in Jefferson street, No. 15. For terms, &c. apply to
sept 13 ANTONIO PERIASTE.

BUTTER—15 kegs fresh butter received per steam boat Missourian and for sale by
GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
sept 13 38 New Levee st.

19 cases and 5 bales prints; new style fancy chintz, black and white; 2 bales fancy vestings; 2 bales Orleans colored stripes, and 4 bales colored satteens, received per ship Tacitus from Liverpool, entitled to debenture, and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
sept 13 117