THE BEE.

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MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1832

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS
OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
First District—JOHN B. PLAUCHE.
Second District—THOMAS W. SCOTT.
Third District—TRASIMOND LANDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER MOUTON.
Fifth District—GEN. WAL. H. OVERTON.

GOVERNOR,
J. B. DAWSON.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The citizens of the 6th ward friendly to the re election of *ANDREW JACKSON* to the Presidency, are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Charles Dimond, in Tchoupitoulas street, on this evening, at half past six o'clock, to adopt measures to secure the success of their electoral ticket.

☞ No northern mail yesterday.

Major Isaac Thomas has been elected to the senate of this state, from the parish of Rapides, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Colonel Spott.

The legislature of Tennessee, after thirty ballotings, has postponed the election of national senator, until the next session. Messrs. Grundy (the present incumbent, Eaton and Foster were the competitors.

While the servile editors of the *Journal des Débats* are villifying their forms of our government, and the little *pretinesses* of the *Figaro* are periodically dealt out in impotent abuse of the American people, it is really gratifing to every lover of his country; to see proper justice done to its beautiful institutions, in the masterly style, which characterises the subjoined article, which we translate from the columns of the *National*. The editor, one of the most talented conductors of the Paris journals, gives a summary, but correct, view of the most prominent features of the political feature of our country; and at the same time duly appreciates the firm bearing and republican integrity of our chief magistrate; the incorruptible patriot, who spurning the the indecision of half-measures, the narrow-minded acts which lead more crafty politicians *magna modis tenuare parvis*, like the Roman, of old, fearlessly leaped into the abyss, which ambition and venality had opened at the very base of our liberties.

MEETING OF THE SEVENTH WARD.

At a numerous meeting of the Republican electors of the Seventh Ward, convened at Harvey Norton's, on Saturday evening the 20th inst. Pierre Piquinny, esq. was appointed president, R. F. Canfield, vice president, and P. B. Phelps appointed secretary: the following preamble and resolutions were on motion unanimously adopted:

At this momentous crisis in the affairs of our country, when the Union of the states is menanced with dissolution by a conspiracy of unprincipled and disappointed politicians, and when our illustrious chief magistrate is assailed by an unhallowed coalition of those partisans of disunion, with a persecuting band of fanatics, and the old federal party under the denomination of national republicans, urged and incited to action by the mercenary hirelings of a monied institution, it becomes the imperative duty of all faithful citizens to rally around the banner of the constitution, and support with all their energy the great chief who has emphatically pronounced that the "*Federal Union must and shall be preserved.*"

Therefore, Be it *resolved*, That this meeting reposing augmented confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, will promote his re-election by all honorable means in their power.

Resolved, That by interposing his veto on the re-incorporation of the Bank of the United States, he has saved his country a second time and acquired another and a stronger title to the gratitude of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination made by the general republican convention of Martin Van Buren as vice president of the United States, and will give him our cordial and zealous support.

Resolved, That we view with abhorence, the coalition, between the friends of Henry Clay and those fanatics whose rallying word, is "down with the Free Masons," and whose avowed purpose is to deprive the members of the Masonic Fraternity of the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee of vigilance of this ward:

P. Piquenny, L. A. Nadaud, S. Short, Robt. M'Dowell, Theophilus Nash, James P. Hausey, N Dalton, Piquenny, jr J. L. Rub, George Derminger, Wm. Deacon, jr. J. Tinell, Thos. M'Can, and R. F. Canfield.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the republican papers in both languages.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the president and secretary, and to Mr. Norton, for the use of his room.

PIERRE PIQUENNY, Pre't.
R. F CANFIELD, V. Pre't.

P. B. PHELPS, Sec'y.

LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the arrival, last evening, of the ships Sarah and Caroline, and Harriet, from Liverpool, whence they left on the 8th of september, we have received, through the complaisance of their respective commanders, Liverpool papers of the day of sailing inclusive. The late hour at which they came to hand forbids voluminous extracts; but this we the less regret since they contain nothing of particular interest. The general aspect of European politics remains unaltered.

LONDON, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept 6

The foreign arrivals bring no news of the slightest interest. The French Royalits are causing some disturbance in La Vendee. The Dutch papers state that the Duke of Saxe Weimar has had a fall from his horse, and has broken one of his ribs. Brussels papers say; that Prince Meternich, whose passage through Paris, was announced some days ago. was to embark at Ostend on Tuesday last, for London.

PORTUGAL.—The last arrivals from Oporto record nothing in addition to the previous intelligence. The Marquis of Palmella had a long conference on Tuesday with Lord Palmerston, at the Foreign Office, and set off next day for Oporto, with very important despatches from the British Government to Don Pedro. It is understood that the command of the Constitutional Army was offered to Sir Robert Wilson, by whom it was declined. Gen. Romarino an officer of high merit, is now spoken of as likely to take the command.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

We hear that the troops collected in the country to join Don Pedro, sailed on Saturday; also, that 400 to 500 were on the eve of sailing from France.—*Sun.*

The Marquis of Palmella, and his Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affair, the Chevalier De Barboza, intend to leave town this day. They go to Oporto in a government steamer, accompanied by a messenger from the Foreign office, who will take bearer of important despatches. The Marquis has been detained thus long in London by business, which he has brought to a satisfactory termination.

Our city correspondent says; "We hear that letters are in town from Oporto of the 23d ult., stating that three guerilla parties are acting in favour of Don Pedro, principally on the side of Goimbra; that Oporto was considered so strongly fortified, as being out of all danger of being attacked. We also hear that the ship of 1,200 tons, purchased for Pedro, has sailed, as well as a steamer, having on board 50 guns for the above ship, 120 seamen, and a quanity of Congreve rockets."

Sun.

We learn by despatches from Oporto, of the date of the 20th of August; that Don Pedro's out parties have succeeded in capturing many supplies of provisions intended for the army of Eiguel. They also state, that the ship Don John had reached the Tagus in a very leaky condition, and that another vessel had been much damaged by the shot of Sartorius.

His Majesty's ship stag arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning. She left Oporto on the 22d. At that date every thing remained in *statu quo*. Sartorius sailed on the 21st to renew the blockade of Lisbon. His conduct in the late rencontre with Miguel's squadron is spoken of by the officers of the Stag in the highest terms of *praise*.—*Globe.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,

Sept. 7.

The import this week is 5,938 bags, and the sales reach 2,850 bags, (including 1,000 Boweds and Alabamas taken on speculation, and about 300 do. for export,) at an improvement on American descriptions of ½d pr lb—viz: 240 Sea Islands, 12 1-2d to 15d—160 stained do. 6 1-2 to 9 1-2d—8,130 Boweps; 6 1 8d to 7 5-8d—6,260 New Orleans, 6 1 8d to 8 1 4d—9,270 Alabamas, 6d to 7 1.2—250 Pernams, 8 7-8d to 9 1.2; 200 Bahias, 7 1.4 to 8 1.2—470 Egyptians, 8d to 9d; 150 Surats, 4 7.8d to 5 3.8—970 Maranhams, 7 1.4d to 9 1.8d—1300 W Indies, 7 1.4 to 8 1.8.

From every part of the union we have the most cheering prognostics of the triumph of the republican electoral ticket, in November next. From the west, the state of triumph has already been sounded: Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois have led the way in their state elections, as they did in the memorable struggle of 1828; Missouri has nobly followed their example; and Louisiana, grateful for the services of the old hero, and proud of the glories which he has blended with her name, will do here duty to herself, and vindicate herself from the suspicion of a want of devotion to republican principles.

Mr. Clay will not receive a single vote in any of the western states, except, possibly, Ohio. All the votes of this state he cannot recieve; for two of the electors nominated by the national republicans are avowedly anti-masons; and there is almost a certainty that he will receive none of them; since the anti-masons cannot be duped into such a bargain as has been made with his partizans in New York and Pennsylvania, as we learn from the *Ohio Anti-Masonic Register*, of the 22d ult, which says; "the electoral "ticket for Wirt, in the state, is not yet filled; but it will "be in a short time. The committee feel sensibly the im-"portant responsibility, and they are sincerely desirous of "discharging their duty correctly. They wish to present "a ticket that will not be subject to any changes after it is "announced. This committee is charged with filling all "the vacancies on the ticket, with men pledged to Wirt "and Ellmaker." It is evident from this; that three electoral tickets will be run in Ohio; should this happen, the success of the republican ticket is ensured. Besides the above, we have seen a letter from one of the most intelligent gentlemen in the state, which gives the strongest assurance that the electoral votes of Ohio will be given to Jackson, by a majority of 10,000, over the combined forces of Clayism and anti-masonry.

Pennsylvania, it will have been seen from the returns of her incipient elections, remains firm and immoveable. The majority of Jackson over Adams, in that state, at the last presidential election, was 50,000. The bank will not find it so easy to seduce 50,000 independent freemen, as it was to purchase the two Enquirers, (New York and Philadelphia) and to overawe the Philadelphia Gazette. In vain do her parasites rally under their mongrel flag, the discontented of every faction, employ every artifice, stimulate every motive of interest, and awaken every local prejudice. All is going on bravely. The democracy of Pennsylvania is united—enthusiastic—resolute—the bank is not rich enough to bribe, or powerful enough to awe them.

We cast a glance now, at the "Empire State." Its vote is taken from Jackson, by two "calculations" contained in a morning paper of Saturday, and given to him by another, but by a very meagre majority. The ballot-boxes will tell another story; if our opponents will only wait, they will see the official returns in November. Meanwhile, instead of any speculations of our own, upon prospects in New York, we submit the views of that veteran republican, M. M NOAH, Esquire, which we found in a letter written by that gentleman to some potitical friends, who urged him to establish a new political paper in New York, upon the defection of the Courier and Enquirer. The solicitation was refused, for the following reasons:

"High as I estimate the influence of the press in this country, and important as the aid of prominent politicians and proper organization may be considered, as it is a singular fact, that no public man has required such aid less than general Jackson. He has a tranquil but beep-seated popularity which cannot be shaken by opponents, nor greatly *strengthened by the eulogy of friends. Presses may take* for or against him without material effect—the people who appreciate his services, believe him to be an honest man, and believing so, will not forsakn him. In this city, which has for so many years given powerful majorities for the regularly nominated republican ticket, our prospects are equally flattering; and as long as we guard against extraneous influence and keep united, the opposition will scarcely be felt. Equally flattering are the prospects throughout the state; calculations have been made on the electoral vote, and even friends, at a distance, have not considered the issue doubtful

"Let us *never despair of a good cause. I think I know* something of public opinion in this state, and feel confident, that it is in a sound and healthy condition. Coalitions of discordant materials, for personal advancement, may be formed by leading politicians, but the people, the true depository of power, are not alway- parties to these bargains. If the old democracy continue united, if influence is given to all corresponding with character and talents, together with an absence of all petty disputes and family discords, where is the power in this state, to meet and overthrow us? If we unite cordially and discard all local jealousies and personal views, we shall carry the electoral vote by a decided majority. *We ought to carry it; at what period of* our history has the United States presented so unbroken a front of national prosperity?

"Respected by foreign powers, the good faith of the nation redeemed in all its contracts and credits, redress obtained for former injuries, the national debt paid, commercial treaties of great value adopted; it does appear that while internal commotions are shaking Europe to its centre, we are on a prosperous and steady march to power, which is irresistible. It is true there is a speck of discontent and trouble in the south, and men of great ability are broaching new and dangerous doctrines, which seven-eights *of the Union can never recognize; yet, strange as it may* appear, such sections of the confederacy are still unwilling to part with Andrew Jackson, with the knowledge, that he is in principle and practice, decidedly opposed to such doctrinces. His re-election, therefore, should be desired by every true patriot. What earthly object can he have, after a life of peril and public service, than the good of our common country? and at this crisis, I am convinced that no man can do more to preserve the Union With the re-election of gen. Jackson, (which is beyond a doubt,) we may hope to see every part of the country united, the principles which brought him into power sustained, differences of opinion adjusted, and dissentions among the good and talented men of the nation, reconciled. These are my views, and I express them to you freely. I have ever, in or out of office, taken a becoming interest in the affairs of the country, and I say, let us take the field with energy and confidence, and we shall succeed."

In Virginia, the opposition have no hopes: it is not even debateable ground. Passing from the honored cradle of democracy, it is interesting to enquire. "*How will New England vote?* This question is thus answered by the *New-York Standard*:

"Mr. Clay prospects in New-England are declared to be as certainlp favorable as are Gen. Jackson's in Ohio or Tennessee. But let us take from the Vermont Gazette a calculation founded on well know facts, and see how the case will stand there. In 1828 Mr. Adams received fifty of the fifty-one electoral votes of N.-England, there being only one vote given for Gen. Jackson? How stands the matter now? Maine and N.-Hampshire, giving seventeen votes, are now for Gen. Jackson; Vermont is for Mr. Wirt, and there are only the States of Massachusetts Connecticut and Rhode Island, which he stands the least possible chance of gaining, and in these there are *three* electoral tickets. In Massachusetts the Clay party are no means certain of success: in Connecticut they admit that they cannot succeed if three tickets are run, and in Rhode Island they cannot elect their candidate for Governor, and a majority of the legislature are opposed to him. Where are the "cheerful prospects" of the Clay party in New-England, and where is Clay's support to come from?"

Thus, in whatever direction we turn our eyes, we behold the people rallying in support of their candidate.—The election of Jackson is as certain as fate: nothing but his death can defeat it. We shall not be surfused if his election be unanimous.

DEATH OF JUDGE WORKMAN.

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar of New-Orleans, convened in the court room of the First Judicial District Court of Louisiana, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of expressing in a suitable manner their sorrow for the loss which society in general, and the Bar of New Orleans in particular, have experienced in the death of the hon. JAMES WORKMAN, and the sincere regrets which are due to his memory.

L. Moreau Lislet, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Christoval G. De Armas. Esq. was appointed secretary. On motion of J. J. Mercier, Esq.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be named for the purpose of drafting resolutions containing the expression of the sentiments of the Bar of N. Orleans, on the death of the hon. James Workman, and presenting the same to this meeting—Whereupon Henry R. Denis, Thomas W. Farrar, John R. Grymes, John Slidell and E. A. Canon, esqs., were named a committee by the president.

The committee having retired for a few moments, returned and reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Bar of New Orleans deeply deplore the loss which it has experienced in the death of the honorable James Workman, one of its oldest members.

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect for his memory, the Members of the Bar of New Orleans are invited to wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the present proceedings be published in English and French in the newspapers of this City.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

L. MOREAU LISLET.
President

CHRISTOVAL G. DE ARMAS, Secretary.

PRESIDENT BIDDLE AND THE PRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.

Letter from two members of the Jackson and Wolf state corresponding committee, to the editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, dated

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.

Sir: We deem it a duty we owe the people to forward you the enclosed affidavit, (which is from one of our respectable citizens,) to show the means resorted to by the aristocracy to sustain themselves and their minions in power.

Having seen the deposition of James Wilson, editor of the "Pennsylvania Advocate," as published in that paper of October 2d, 1832; and having a knowledge of the truth of the facts which that deposition is intended to refute, the undersigned does, therefore, under the solemn sanction of an oath, depose and say, that on last Friday, in company with John Reese, of Wood street, the undersigned went to the office of the Pennsylvania Advocate for the purpose of having tickets printed for the Inspector's election, with a view to divide and defeat the Jackson party on that occasion; that owing to the hurry of business the tickets could not be printed at the office of the Advocate. That the undersigned, still in company will Mr Reese, then went to the office of the Statesman, and there agreed for the tickets required; that in the mean time, while the tickets were printing, the undersigned and Mr. Reese went to the Post office and there met with Mr. James Wilson, hatter, of Market street, who was just in the act of receiving a letter, through the usual place in the window, as the undersigned came up to the steps; that the said Wilson there remarked to the clerk, that he was doubtful whether the letter was for him, and in consequence of this doubt requested the clerk to open it. He did so, and, there upon, it appeared that the said letter contained a check of 500 dollars and upwards; and that the said letter and check were from Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank of the United States. The said Wilson then remarked, that the letter was not intended for him. And the undersigned further deposeth and saith, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the letter and CHECK were for James Wilson, editor of the "Pennsylvania Advocate," and that he subsequently received them, his deposition to the contrary, notwithstanding.

(Signed) JACOB SMITH.

(L. S.) Sworn and subscribed before me,
CHARLES H. ISRAEL,
Oct. 2, 1832. Ald'n

TRANSLATED FOR THE BEE.

From LE NATIONAL, *a Paris paper.*

For some time past a torrent of abuse and calumny has been poured upon the United States of America. The language of the London presses, ever characterized by acrimony, whenever the forms of transatlantic freedom are brought in question, has of late been particularly marked by violence; and the only literary production, which enjoyed any vogue in England, this year, is a work which attempts to detract from the fame of America, and to ridicule the character of the Yankees. A few symptoms, we painfully acknowledge it, betray the same spirit of obloquy among ourselves. There are men who cannot acquit America of the crime of being a glorious republic; men, who in the teeth of experience and facts, deny her advances in power and prosperity: men, who doubt of the duration of her institutions, the reality of her liberties. These politicians incessantly predict that her exuberant freedom is threatened with imminent convulsion, and that the compact of the union must soon be rescinded.

The close of the session of congress belies those fastidious fears, and lying reproaches. That session has been taken up in the discussion of two of the gravest questions that can sunder a nation into parties. Those question have been discussed with a vehemence of passion and intemperance of language, and reechoed by the voices of the people: from one extremity of the Union, however, to the other, not a single symptom of disorganisation, not a single violation of order has been observed.

The tariff is the first question of magnitude: this tariff embraces a prohibitive duty against the importation of the greater par of products manufactured in Europe. As the northern section of the Union alone possesses manufactures, and as the south and west, with but trifling exceptions, are essentially *agricolent*, the tariff is a direct tax, which protects the north at the expense of the south. Thus are the interests of two vast portions of the country placed in hostile opposition. Those who underrate the spirit of American republicanism maintain that seperation must be the result of this clashing of interests; and, certainly, nothing could more directly provoke such a scission, than the question which was agitated at the last session of the national legislature. But the enemies of America have been disappointed. After very animated debates, a bill, modifying the old tariff, has been adopted, *on the resolution of John Quincy Adams. The south* has been relieved in the amount of several millions: and although neither party be satisfied—for the right of complaint is one of the dearest privileges of freedom—the citizens of Georgia and Carolina think as little of separation as the provinces of any European monarchy.

The other question, which, apparently, is but a bickering between the president and the senate, is in reality but a continuation of the great struggle between the popular party on one side, and the commercial *aristocracy* on the other;—a struggle, which dates its existence from the first years of American independence.

Immediately after the accomplishment of the great American revolution, two political parties sprung into action. The one demanded the essential application of the principles of that revolution, and struggled to shape the fabric of State into real republican proportions. The others deplored the *excesses* of the revolution; and throwing a backward glance of regret on prostrate royalty, sighed over the loss of splendor, and places, honors and pensions. As monarchy could not be recalled, they went about preserving or rather resuscitating its spirit. They, therefore, laid it down as a principle that no government could exist, unless the protective influence flowed from on high; that is from the executive of the Union; and from this principle, more fully maintained, was drawn the conclusion that the authority of the president should be expanded, and invested with every means of action: the necessary power for subduing rebels—doling money and place to ruined individuals—sporting ribands and the pageants of a mock court, in behalf of vanity.

During the first years of American independence, the anti-republican or intriguing party, kept their ascendancy, the people not being fully aware of the dangers of such maxims. The party extended every means compatible with the letter of the constitution, in order to estab ish and consolidate their power. Having failed in the attempt to establish something like an hereditary aristocracy in one of the two houses, they created and increased the public debt—worked the foundation of a secretaryship of the treasury with places and innumerable ramifications, and conceived the plan of a powerful bank; they did all that they could to enlist and rally the powerful interests of monied individuals; and in fact succeeded in organizing for the support of their administration a compact legion of capitalists.

Then came the French revolution. France, which had extended a blessing hand to America in the defence of her rights against the tyranny of Great-Britain, was, in time, threatened by a coalition of sovereigns, among whom the king of England played an active part. The American people immediately acknowledged the necessity of upholding the infant liberties of France. But the administration and their partizans, the capitalists, cried out that they could not meet the exigencies of war; that it was far wiser to assist monarchical England against republican France. This gave the American people an opportunity of choosing between the heads of parties and justly appreciating the sincerity of their patriotism, their love of liberty. A party which coldly looked upon the expiring agonies of a cause springing from the principle of popular resistence, and which warmly courted the alliance of absolute monarchy, was judged, by the mass of Americans, and deemed unworthy of administering the government of a free people. The whole nation, consequently, banded under the standard of the popular leaders—those real friends of republican institutions, who had hitherto constituted a minority. The head of that party, Thos. Jefferson, they called to the presidency; and th *federalists* fell into discredit, with their high reaching principles, their unavailing regrets, and their institutions of regal corruption

Although expelled from the administration of the country, and cut off from the executive power, the monied aristocracy still exercised a formidable influence. Jefferson and his successors waged an exterminating war against the unnatural monster—not by violence—where is the use of violence, in that government where every citizen shares in the administration by the right of suffrage?—but by purely legislative and constitutional measures. A few years have elapsed, and the public debt is nearly extinguished—useless offices have been reformed—the magistracy has been consolidated—and America is in reality a republic.

What were the consequences of this change of system? The compositions of inferior classes—the misgivings of the middle ones, which had been frequent under the former administrations, were no longer to be apprehended; the great mass of small capitalists and traders of a secondary order increased in prosperity, by the predominance of a system which had been till then reprobated by the declamations of monied aristocrats, and the partizans of unrighteous monopoly.

The American people had long admitted the extinction of national parties: this is true inasmuch as none dare acknowledge any anti-republican principles, or hostility towards a system which has been attended with such beneficial results. The commercial aristocracy, however, is still numerous, and religiously clings to its old predilections; it predominates in the senate, and backs no representatives in the lower house of late the shades of the party have been struggling into light. On the other hand, president Jackson, a disciple of the *Jeffersonian school*, is looked upon as the champion of popular interests and popular rights. Acting, therefore, in conformity with the enlivening principles of the democratic party, whom he represents, he has put his veto on the law renewing the charter of the bank of the United States—a law which had been transmitted for his approval, by the houses of congress. He has fully debated the reasons on which his opinion is based, in the admirable document which accompanies his written refusal to sanction the law. He has, at all events, acted within the limits of his constitutional prerogatives; in the same way that the senate have lately exercised their privileges, in refusing to sanction his choice of a minister near the cabinet of St. James, in the person of the ex-secretary, Martin Van Buren.

Thus is America truly and essentially the land of legality. No commotions, such as those of Paris and Birmingham, are ever to be dreaded in that favored land, in order to free the executive power to exercise his prerogations in this or that manner. A nation, which possess real political rights, never disgrace itself selves unmanly broils, which governments answer back with grapeshot, when they are the stronger, or awkard concessions, where they are the weaker.

If, however, the president had betrayed precipitancy or injudiciousness, in this or any other point of national politics, the constitution has placed the antidote by the side of the disease. Election day is fast approaching; and the people of the United States shall declare which system they approve. If Jackson be re-elected, the senate, remodelled in the same spirit, must *abandon their banking system; if Clay be elected, the* commercial arristocracy will again grasp at their former influence.

In a government such as that of the United States, the maxim that "*an administration cannot do wrong*," a mere fiction in monarchies, becomes a positive truth. There, no statesman, nor coterie of statesmen, can follow the bent of caprice or the hope of individual interests if they be opposed to those of the great mass of the people. There individual qualities, however prominent they may be, disappear before the level of the general will. Can a more powerful example be adduced than President Jackson's? This soldier, rude, violent and self willed, who it was said, would have drawn the sword at the very first obstacle, had hardly been called to the elective sovereignty, when he acted with the gravity, the dignity, the courtesy of a first majistrate, called to the execution of the laws of his country. The presses of the federal party have dealt largely in abuse of his character; his friends have answered; but none has been prosecuted for calumny against his person. Why is it thus in his case, and that of all, who have been called to the distinguished post? It is beause they cannot foster any self-interest, tending to their eminent dignity, or distinct from the welfare of the nation.—They have no dynasty to establish—no partizans to enlist, unless it be the mass of the sovereign people. Theirs is a temporary post, where honor and integrity must be displayed, without the hope of profit or even immediate enjoyments. A name on the page of history—such is the reward of an American president.

We have been authorized to offer the following bets;—to-wit:

$200 that JACKSON will have the majority in the state.
200 that he will have 100 votes majority.
200 " " 200 " "
200 " " 300 " "
200 " " 400 " "
200 " " 500 " "
200 " " 600 " "
200 " " 700 " "

AND ALSO, $500 That he will have the majority in the Parish of Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Bee.

The Anti Masonic Clay men have exulted and crowed without bounds on the result of the ward elections in the city of Philadelphia. All the Greeks don't live in Corinth. Philadelphia is not Pennsylvania—and to back this my opinion, I offer to bet SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS that the electoral votes of Pennsylvania will be given to ANDREW JACKSON. The money to be deposited in the hands of any gentleman who is agreeable to both parties.

A YANKEE.

P. S. The money will be forth coming on application at the office of the BEE.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Swan, Snell, New York, S P Morgan & co.
Schr. Lafayette, Bisset, Baltimore, J. Ogilvie.
Schr. Van Buren, Dikeman, Apalachicola, Allen & Deblois
Schr. Orleans, Crocker, Mobile, Sloo & Byrne.

ARRIVED.

New packet ship Bareas, Babbige, 14 days from Boston to Stetson & Avery; cargo, to Byrne, Ryon & co; J Blake; Bridge & Vose; W T Major; W W Caldwell; N & J Wase; Damarin & Sloane; Callender & Deblois; J H Field & co; Lee & co; Cockayne, Watts & co; E L Tracy; Andrews & brothers; Fisk, Watt & co; Babcock, Gardinor & co; H N Pollard; M Terrell; Tufts & Clark; Collins & Hilton; R Layton; Gordon, Forstall & co; Gasquet & co; Thayer, Hurd & co; W & J Grant; C May; Wright & co; Gloyd & co; N Williams; Stetson & Avery; B Haws; Hewes & Durell; J Vairin & co; M M'Dougall; Lincoln & Green; E Johns & co; Hotchkiss & co; Stillwell & Kimball; Martineau, Druger & co; E Woodbery; Peters and Millard; S Slater; Hewes & co; Carriere & Barduzat; V David; Littlefield; Merle & co; Lelland & co; W Frost, jr; and to order.

Steamboat Huntress, Herriman, from the passes; having towed to sea brig Elvira and schr Childs, from Liverpool; brig Agenora, Brown, from Liverpool; and brig Lexington from Marseilles. Off the bar, B brig Harriet, Ross, and barque Bellona, from Liverpool. In the river, brigs Milton and Trent; brought up Messrs Gattschalk and Oxnard.

Barque Adelaide, J Jones, from Liverpool, to A & I Demoustoun & co; full cargo to sundries.

Ship Eleanor, Childs from Liverpool, to J H Shepherd and co; cargo to sundries.

Brig Lexington, N M Attwater, from Marseilles, to F H Petitpain; cargo to sundries

Brig Agenora, Brown, from Liverpool, to W Nott & co; with full cargo to sundries—13 passengers.

Steamboat Cotton Plant, Crane, from Fort Adams, with 488 bales cotton to sundries, and 23 passengers.

Steamboat Experiment, Harris, 15 days from Louisville, cargo to owners on board—28 inches water in the Ohio.

Steamer Chatta Hoochee, Halt, from Louisville, cargo flowor to sundaries. 4 cabin and 21 way passengers.

MEMO A DA.

Hence at Liverpool 5th sept. the Crossbrook, Brasow.
Sailed from Liverpool for this port, aug 31, Grecian, Prince

☞ The packet ship CHANDLER-PRICE, captain MATHIEU, from Philadelphia, is discharging opposite St. Philip street. Consignees will please to attend to the receipt of their goods. oct 22

NATCHITOCHES LOTTERY.
DRAWING OF THE 26TH CLASS.
21—14—10—24.
oct 22 J B. FAGET, manager.

PERFUMERY.—The subscriber offers for sale, 11 trunks assorted Perfumery, landing from Marseille.
F. H. PETITPAIN,
oct 22 corner of Chartres and Toulouse sts.

LANDING from the bark Adelaide, from Liverpool, a complete assortment of blue and violet Crockeryware, complete sets for table, and common Crockeryware, suitable for the country.

In store, a large assortment of Crockery and Glassware, for sale on accomodating prices. oct 22

20 BALES 4-4 Brown Sheetings. Appleton Company's Cottons, put up in bales of 2000 yards, for the Mexican markets, now landing from brig Motion, from Boston, for sale by
oct 22 LINCOLN & GREEN.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the following articles, landing from brig Lexington, entitled to debenture:

600 casks Claret Wine, branded Bergasse, Legier, and Ponset & fils; 400 baskets Oil; 200 half do. 124 quarter casks imitation Madeira Wine; 400 boxes Muscat Wine, 200 St. Georges do. 50 barrels Vinegar, 15 Muscat Wine; 5 class Sausages; 150 boxes assorted Pickles; 3 clares cristalised Fruits; 10 boxes Bitters of Neufchatel; 20 do. assorted Cordials; 50 do. Orange flower Bottles; 170 baskets empty Bottles; 100 boxes Soap; 20 do. Holland Cheese; 17 bales Corks.

F. H. PETITPAIN,
oct 22 corner of Toulouse and Chartres streets

NOW Landing from ship Nashville from New York, and for sale by the subscribers.

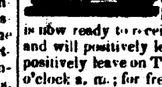
One case blacks silk hose (Entitled to drawback.)
One do White embroidered cotton hose,
One do black and white lace veils and shawls,
One do popeline ladies.

And in store from former importations, eight cases sewing silks, high colours, assorted expressly for Mexican markets and entitled to drawback.

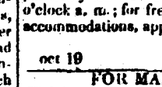
Four cases white patent silk hose, do do.
Two do. plain and embroidered do do do.

P. E. & O. SORBE,
oct 19 [illegible] Royal street.

FOR VICKSBURG,
Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez and all intermediate landings, the superior and well known steamboat
FELICIANA, capt. BARRETT
is now ready to receive cargo, opposite Poydrass street, and will positively leave on Thursday next, and will positively leave on Thursday next, the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m.; for freight or passage having excellent accommodations, apply on board or to
FOSTER & HUTTON,
oct 19 No. 77 Canal street

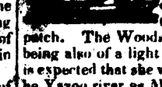


FOR MANCHESTER, (*Yazoo*)
Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, and all intermediate landings.
The steamer WOODSMAN, captain John Parks, is now ready to receive cargo and will have despatch. The Woodsman is a small first rate boat, and being also of a light draught of water for her class, it is expected that she will proceed with ease as high up the Yazoo river as Manchester. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite Gravier street, or to
FOSTER & HUTTON,
oct 15 77 Canal street.

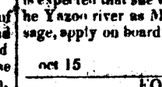


FOR TAMPICO,
The Mexican schooner PAULINA, captain WILLIAMS, will positively sail for the above port, on the 25th of October. For freight of the bulk of several barrels, or passage, apply to
TUYES & CO.
october 20 104, Royal street

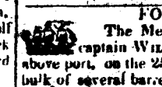
FOR SALE,
The fine schooner ELIZA-THOMAS, advantageously known, and ready to go to sea. Apply to captain Delafine, or to
oct 20 TUYES & Co. 104, Royal st.



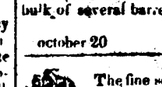
FOR NEW YORK.
(*Louisiana and New York Line.*)
The packet ship NASHVILLE, captain Jackson, will be ready to receive cargo on Monday next (22d inst.) and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to FOSTER & HUTTON,
oct 18 77 Canal street.



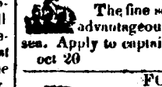
FOR VERA CRUZ.
The good schooner WILLAIM A. TURNER, captain ——, having a great part of her freight engaged, will meet with prompt despatch: for freight or passage, apply to
oct. 9 3t SIMON CUCULLU.



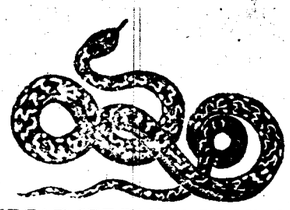
FOR TAMPICO.
The schooner EXPRESS, captain J. J. Nartigue, will positively sail four days after the arrival of the schooner Emperor. For freight or passage, apply to captain Nartigue, or to
SIMON CUCULLU, or
oct 9 J. DUFOUR & DESBOIS.



FOR NEW YORK.
The packet brig SWAN, captain Snell, having a great part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have early despatch. For freight or passage, apply to S. P. MORGAN & CO.
oct 6 43 Camp street.



FOR SALE.
A LOT situated at the corner of Ursuline & Tremé streets, containing 60 feet front, with a depth of 108 feet. There are on the premises a House divided into four rooms, kitchen, well, privy, &c. For terms apply to the subscribers.
oct 15 J. DUFOUR & DESBOIS.



GREAT SERPENTS OF INDIA,
Exhibiting alive at No. 132, Chartre Street, up stairs

F. Cors most respectfully announces to the public, and visitants of New Orleans, that his exhibition of the largest Serpents ever imported to this country, is now ready for their inspection, viz: The great ANACONDA, or Terrific Serpent of Java, and the BOA CONSTRICTOR, or Strangling Serpent of Celon, and the Embroidered ROCK BOA of Chutagong.

The colors of those stupendous reptiles are vivid and beautifull beyond description. They are well secured in a wire cage, and are so perfectly docile that the most timid lady, or child, may view them with pleasure and safety. The greatest attention paid to ladies and children.

In addition to the above, the head of a New Zealand Chief, or Warrior, curiously tatooed—and a splendid COSMORAMA.

Admittance 25 cents—Children half price—Season admission 50 cents—No person admitted a second time for one payment, except in company of their families or friends. Hours of exhibition from 10 o'clock, a. m. until 9 p. m. oct 22d

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY
27th CLASS FOR 1832,

The drawing will take place on Saturday Nov. 3.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS
1	of	10,000	is	10,000
1	of	3,000	is	3,000
1	of	1,500	is	1,500
1	of	1,000	is	1,000
1	of	800	is	800
1	of	623	is	623
6	of	500	are	3,000
6	of	300	"	1,800
6	of	200	"	1,200
156	of	50	"	7,800
156	of	20	"	3,120
621	of	8	"	4,968
7800	of	4	"	31,200

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole Tickets.....$4 00
Halves.....2 00
Quarters.....1 00

J. B. FAGET, *Manager.*
october 22 No. 119, Chartres street.

RECEIVED per ship Nashville and other vessels from the northern states,
25 bbls Dutch Linseed Oil,
36 9 plate and franklin stoves, assorted sizes,
few bbls clarified roisen,
3 hhds plastering hair,
10 boxes brass and iron wire sceives, assorted Nos. and sizes
F. PASCAL,
oct 19 55 Levee street.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE,
The entire stock of the *CABARET & COFFEE HOUSE*, in the house of Mr. Jean Laurouet. The situation is deemed advantageous, especially to a person having another establishment in the city. For condition, apply in Conti street, opposite Richardson's Hotel.
october 15

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the schooner POMONE, are requested to give them known to the undersigced within the least possible delay.
oct 18 C. GUESNARD & ALPUENTE.

NOTICE.—The subscribers offer for sale, at their establishment on the Basin Carondelet, Lumber for carpenters, ditto for steam-boats, Fire-Wood, Charcoal, Sand, Shells, Pitch, Lime &c. &c
oct 18 C. GUESNARD & ALPUENTE.

NOTICE.—The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that hereafter, besides the collecting which he has been accustomed to make, he will undertake the BROKERAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches. He embraces this op