# THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

OFFICE, MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1832.


GOVERNOR,
**J. B. DAWSON.**

Owing to the quantity of European news we were compelled to omit several advertisements, which shall appear to-morrow.

By yesterday's northern mail, we have through the New-York papers, Liverpool dates of the 13th of October and London of the 15th. We copy the summary and extracts of the Courier and Enquirer entire.

A Charleston paper of the 9th October says—"The Will o' the Wisp, for New-Orleans, was totally lost last night, and it is believed that the crew and passengers perished.—Great quantities of wreck, and a box marked L A have been washed up from her. D

The publick, to-day, the ordinance passed by the South Carolina legislature, nullifying the tariff. The step which the authorities of that state have taken, is a fearful one.—Although we have long accustomed ourselves to expect it, we confess that we read the act, when it came to us yesterday, with consternation.

It is evident that that vexed and ill-omened question, the tariff, is but the pretence which has led to this proceeding; much more of the evils that have been attributed to it are more imaginary than real. One thing, at least, is certain: the depreciation in the price of her great staple, cotton, has no the connexion with the tariff; and he who asserts the contrary, is either misinformed on the subject, or, like the ambitious spirits in South Carolina, wilfully, because they expect with the republic, would send it headlong to destruction!

It is the very climax of absurdity to suppose that the planter is to obtain the same price for his cotton, now that upwards of one million of bales are produced in the United States that he did when not one half of this quantity was annually produced. Whenever the market is glutted with an article, it follows as a natural consequence, that the price of it will be depreciated. Will any man of common sense deny this position, or question that such is not the fact so it regards the depreciation of the price of cotton? The European as well as the American markets show most conclusively that demand for this article does not keep pace with the increase of production. Let every cotton planter in America try the experiment of sending but one half a crop to the market, and we venture our existence that he will receive as much for it as he now does the whole crop. It must be evident, therefore, that it is the heavy production, and not the tariff, which caused the depression of the price of cotton, of which the nullifiers complain, and in consequence of which they have lifted up the gauntlet of rebellion against the law of the republic!

Our meaning must not be misconceived. We are no advocate of the tariff; but on the contrary we deem it unequal, oppressive and unjust in its tendencies; but when we find that our appeals to the justice of congress have already been answered by a reduction of at least eight millions of dollars from the former taxes with which we were unnecessarily burthened, we would ask, in the name of heaven and our country, have we not every thing to hope, as well as nothing to yield, in that spirit compromise that brought these states together, and gave them an existence as a nation? So strong is our attachment to the union, that it can enter into no cold pecuniary calculations of its value; before we demolish the federal edifice, beneath the shelter of which we have so long enjoyed content and felicity, we must not only have some clue out of the labyrinth which the ruins would create, but the prospect of a more commodious shelter. If the Carolinians would fain pull it down over our heads,—

"And wondering could some want a larger pile,
Exalt and own their cottage with a smile,"

—they ought, in common humanity, to make it large enough to contain the whole American family before they wish us to become copartners with them.

But, it may be asked, what shall be done with our sister state, South Carolina? Among the features of the present crisis, the most lamentable one is, that she cannot suffer the consequences of her own folly, arrogance and jacobinism, without inflicting an equal degree of mischief on her innocent neighbors. Could she suffer alone, no one would regard; a strong navigation act, and a closure of that port of Charleston, would soon bring her to her senses; and constrain her of the madness and folly of which she has been guilty. We hope at all events, that if American blood must be spilled by Americans, it may happen in unfortunate South Carolina.

We accidentally omitted to mention, yesterday, that the honorable WILLIAM C. RIVERS, recently the representative of this government at the French court, arrived at New York, in the packet ship Sully, together with his family. It is most likely that a successor will have been named by the president until the senate shall be in session. Mr. LIVINGSTON is very generally spoken of as likely to be the successor. A worthier or more capable one could not be selected.

## FROM MEXICO.

We have received our file of EL CENSOR, from Vera Cruz, to the 17th ult. inclusive; but we find little news in them in relation to the posture of affairs in Mexico. It appears that General Cortazar, who commands in the state of Guadalazara, has been defeated at Cancuatla, in an affair with the liberals.

An extraordinary courier, despatched by the commandant of the State of Puebla, which had arrived at Vera Cruz, announces, officially, that on the 6th of Nov. Gen. Santa Anna broke up his camp before the capital of Mexico, and marched, with all his forces, upon Querétaro, for the purpose of attacking the army of Bustamente, which was advancing upon the capital, for the purpose of supporting the cause of Musquiz and the ministry.

Private letters of the same date, received at Vera Cruz, report that on the 7th, Bustamente was at Tula, within sixteen or eighteen leagues of Mexico; but a letter from the commandant of the state of Puebla, accompanied these letters, and announces that on the 8th, he was still at Quérétaro, having previously been joined by General Cuesta. The same despatch announces that seven thousand men of the state of Zacatecas, Potosi and Tamaulipas, under the command of Montezuma, were in pursuit of the usurper. If this report be true, the movement of the principal division of the liberating army, upon Queretaro, will have been in vain, since it will necessarily be compelled to return and resume its former position before the capital. General Quintanar, who is commandant of Puebla, having been apprised of the movement of the liberating army, made a sortie, with the principal part of his forces; but he very soon repaired his rashness, and retreated within the walls of Mexico, fearful that Santa Anna might intercept his return to the city.

The Vera Cruz El Censor, of the 10th ult. says—"An express was received there the evening previous from the liberating army; but it had not received its papers from the interior. It adds, however, that it was believed from certain intelligence, received by the same express, that Bustamente, after having been joined by General Cengrar and Col. Arista, was defeated by the troops of Montezuma and Cuesta; and that the usurper was preparing to reach Queretaro, although his partizans were urging their demands for his return to the capital, which was anxious to maintain its resistance to the liberating forces.

"By all our advices, it would seem that the cause of liberty is triumphant; and El Censor, may well congratulate its fellow citizens for having been the first to raise the standard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1 o'clock, P. M.

## EIGHT DAYS LATER
### FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival this morning of the Courier & Enquirer boarded yesterday, off Sandy Hook, outside the Hook, the London packet ship Sully, capt. Moore, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 7th October, she is not yet in sight from the Telegraph station, and has probably been compelled to anchor on the bank in consequence of the inclemency of the weather throughout the night. The Havre packet ship Lafayette left the channel with the President, and has been in company with her repeatedly during their voyage. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the President, capt. Moore, spoke into the charts to ascertain which of the two had first arrived.—

We have received by the President, London papers of the 13th October, being eight days later than any that had yet reached the country.

It is admitted on all hands by the London newspapers that the blockade of the Dutch ports is intended to preclude the Dutch Coast, for the purpose of compelling the King of Holland to assent to the terms of separation between his kingdom and Belgium, proposed by the London Conference. It is not, however, distinctly what is to be the nature of the operations contained fleets; probably a strict blockade of all the Dutch ports is intended.—This plan has the advantage over an advance of the French and Belgian troops, inasmuch as it will not be directly hostile to a military movement on the part of Russia, or other allies of Holland. We do not believe, however, that Holland will remain quiet under this blockade of her ports.—Unless she is to cope at Sea with the maritime forces of the two great powers, and unable as are her allies, to render her any maritime succour she will, we think, attack Belgium by land, and thus bring on a general war. The last reply of the Dutch Ambassador at London, to the Conference closes in the following terms.

"That his Majesty, not possessing alone the means of maintaing European and public jurisprudence, has been obliged to submit to the law of necessity by multiplying his offers, but that the measures of coercion are henceforward full, and that the King will never swerve, neither respecting the territorial rights and sovereignty of Holland, nor the vital principles of the existence of its inhabitants.

Political storms have passed over the head of his Majesty, as they have done over those of his august forefathers. Holland under their auspices, has passed through centuries of crisis, of trials and of glory, and its experience, dearly purchased, proves that a nation triumphs even over the greatest misfortunes, as long as it has never failed towards its own dignity.

The King will take care that the fruits of this experience be not lost; and while he confidently awaits the result of the deliberations of the Conference of London, according to the degree of maturity at which the negociation between it and the Netherland government has arrived, his Majesty discards all responsibility as to the complications which fresh delays may occasion, and proclaims loudly that he will never sacrifice to the revolutionary phantom, the vital interests and rights of Holland; that the free people over whose destinies he is called to preside, confiding in Providence, will be able to resist all that the enemies of public order and of the independence of nations may desire to prescribe to it; and that, if at the last extremity a cruel destiny should deceive his religious expectation, that fatal issue would, at the same time, carry away with it the European system and the repose of the world."

The formation of a new French Cabinet is at last officially announced. The names of the members will be found to agree exactly with the information given by our Paris correspondent under date of the 3d October, and published by us on Saturday. The opposition are loud in denouncing the accession of the *Doctrinaires* to the Cabinet, believing it, as it no doubt is, tantamount to a declaration on the part of the King, that he will adhere to that course of policy they have so long reprobated. A large creation of peers has taken place; amongst them we perceive the names of Marshals Grouchy and Gerard, genl. Lallemand, and M. Cousin, the two latter eminent literary men.—A new organization of the department, and public instruction, and of the department of the interior has taken place Marshal Soult's letter to the Prefects on assuming the presidency of the Council, will be found in our columns.

We perceive nothing more in relation to the Duchess de Berri.

There is nothing later from Oporto. We give the official account of the last attack of Don Miguel's forces.

The British Parliament has been again prorogued. Its dissolution will not take place until the registration of voters under the reform bill has taken place. The last quarter's revenue of Great Britain shows a considerable increase.

The convalescence of the King of Spain is confirmed. A change in the Spanish Ministry has taken place. The late prime minister M. Calomarde has been sent in exile, and M. Zea Bermudez appointed in his place. The former was at the head of the party of Don Carlos, and it is supposed that the disposition shewn by him during the illness of the King, to favor the claims of his brother to the succession, is the cause of his disgrace.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The president of the Council of Ministers, marshal Soult has addressed the following circular letter to the First Presidents and Procureurs General of the royal courts, the generals commanding military divisions, the maritime prefects, the prefects of the Departments, and the major generals commanding departments:—

"Sir,—The King has done me the honor of placing me at the head of his council. In doing this, it is his majesty's desire to give to the administration that unity which renders it more energetic, and its responsibility more perfect. In calling me to this high office, the King has perhaps taken into consideration some ancient services I have had the good fortune to render to my country. But above all, he has wished to shew that his ministry would be jealous of the dignity of France, and no less devoted to her glory than to her safety. For this, I trust, my whole life is a sufficient pledge. The system of my illustrious predecessor will will be mine. It is the true national system: the two chambers have declared it to be so. The maintenance of the monarchy and the charter is the first condition of public liberty. That liberty can only be strong in proportion as it is well regulated. It honors and establishes itself by its respect for the laws. Order within and peace without the kingdom will be the most surest guarantee of its duration. France may therefore rely upon my exertions to maintain peace and order. For this I demand your avowed and active concurrence. The government has need of all your courage and all your wisdom. Should the partizans of the fallen government again dare to brave to brave the laws, rigorous justice shall be dealt out to them. Their senseless hopes must be annihilated. Measures shall be taken to efface even the last traces of the disturbances which have agitated several of the departments. Anarchy was completely overcome in Paris on June 5th and 6th, by the noble devotedness of the national Guard and the troops of the line. The factions on those deplorable days displayed at once their audacity and their weakness. The government in neither ignorant of, nor does it dread their projects. The seditious will find the country unanimous in granting to the government all the powers of which it may stand in need While we maintain order, sir, we are laboring for the consolidation of peace. A government which causes itself to be respected at home may without any risk assume a firm and independent power abroad. In concert with our allies we will urge all the great European questions to a solution. Our armies, ardent but obedient, lend to our moderation the aid of their strength. This Europe is aware of, but at the same time she knows our fidelity to our engagements, and our engagements, and our decided wish to maintain the peace of the world. Such, sir, are the sentiments of the king's government. Become impressed with the spirit of its policy, diffuse it make it every where know. There are honorable expectations which it will not satisfy, no legitimate interests which it will not secure. Let your services fortify and do honor to the government, that it may with yourself reap the benefits of your wise and able measures. Every good servant of the state shall be pointed out to the benevolence of the king. Sir, France is free and respected. Her policy is reviving. After a few more efforts we shall enjoy all the fruits of our glorious revolution. The government will not be wanting to the country but it is in the country above all that we have confidence. If our labours be crowned with success, it will be to the country that we shall be indebted for it. It is an old and fixed habit with me to attribute every thing to the honor of France. Accept, &c.

(Signed) Marshal Duc de DALMATIE."

The *Journal du Commerce* says, "We are assured that the Duke de Broglie intends, within a few days, to assemble the principal representatives of the Foreign Powers in order to make them acquainted with the course the new cabinet propose to follow, as well at home as abroad. It is said that Baron Fagel, the Dutch Envoy, who had demanded his passports, has abandoned his intention of departing since he has known the composition of the new Cabinet."

The Augsburgh Gazette is quoted for the purpose of stating the Austria means to protest against the use of force towards Holland, but to take no further step.

The Hague, Oct. 12.—The Journal de la Haye of this date contains the following article.—

PARIS, Oct. 8.

Very important dispatches were received yesterday from Vienna; they came just at the right moment to add to the embarrassment of our present situation. Marshal Maison, our Ambassador, gives an account of a very important conference which he had with Prince Metternich; the latter declared in the most positive manner that it was impossible a military intervention could take place by one of the great powers between Holland and Belgium; it was for these two states to terminate their difference by themselves; they could claim no assistance beyond advice.

This communication of Prince Metternich coincides with the resolution that the London conference has just taken, and demonstrates in the most irrefragable manner that Leopold had nothing to do but to resign himself.

The last Turkey mail brings intelligence that the army of the Pacha of Egypt was within a few days' march of the Turkish capital, and no troops to oppose their victorious career. A letter from Smyrna, dated September 5, states that they daily expected to learn of important events having occurred at constantinople; towards which city the Egyptians were rapidly advancing, and must then have been within a few days' march as they passed Koukia twenty days before, and had been joined by the people every where in their progress. The government at government at Constantinople was in a most critical state. The cholera had made its appearance at Constantinople; the plague was on the decline.

LONDON, Monday Evening, Oct. 12.

The last advices from Madrid, dated the 8th inst. state that the King of Spain had not then been declared out of danger by his physician.

Prince Talleyrand arrived in London last night, having obviously delayed his departure until the settlement of the French ministry.

The *Water Witch* arrived this morning from Oporto, which place she left on the 7th inst. with despatches to government, but no mail. The latest news, as will be seen by reference to the letter of our Cowes correspondent, comes down to the 5th inst. Up to that time nothing of any consequence had occurred to alter the relative positions of the belligerents, subsequent to the grand attack made by the Miguelites on Monday last.

Every thing is here announced as being in the most active preparation at Portsmouth for the ensuing expedition.

*From the Portsmouth Herald of Saturday.*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Orders have been issued for the assembling at Spithead, with little delay, a squadron of evolution, consisting of the following ships, viz. Prince of Wales, 120 guns, the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, commander-in-chief, to proceed to the Scheldt, in company with a French fleet, in order to ensure compliance on the part of the King of Holland with the wishes of the five powers. The British squadron will consist of the following ships, viz. six of the line, viz. Revenge 78, Sparfiale 76, Donegal 78, Wellesley 74, and Talavera 74. Four frigates, viz. Sirius 46, Vernon 50, Stag 46, and Castor 36. Four corvettes, viz. Vixen 22, and Conway 28. Seven brigs, viz. Nimrod 20, Scout 18, Rover 18, Satellite 18, Lyne 18, Childers 18, and Snake 16. Four steamers, viz. Dee and Rhadamanthus. Of these, the Sparfiale, Donegal, Southampton, Vernon, Castor, Vulcan, Conway, and Lyne, are already at the Nore. The Scout, Snake, Rover, Dee, and Rhadamanthus are at Sheerness. The Talavera, Revenge, Stag, and Childers, are at Lisbon. Orders have been sent out for them to return immediately to England, and it is expected that in about three weeks the whole of the above squadron will be assembled at Spithead.

His Majesty's ship Donegal, 88, Captain A. Fanshaw [acting] came into harbor on Sunday, and was taken into dock on Thursday. She is preparing for sea with every despatch, and will go out of harbor in about a fortnight, when Sir Pulteney Malcolm will hoist his flag on board her as Commander-in-chief of a Fleet of upwards of twenty sail, which is ordered to assemble as soon as possible at Spithead, destined to act against the Dutch, in concert with the French.

LONDON, Oct 12.—*Pro ogation of Parliament.*—At the Privy Council held this afternoon, it was decided that Parliament should be prorogued from Tuesday, the 16th of October, to Tuesday, the 11th December.

*From a Correspondent.*

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 13.—Rumors were circulated in this town, to day, that Oporto had been strictly blockaded, and that the Water Witch had been unable to land the dispatches: such is not the fact. Miguel's squadron was not near Oporto, and no attack had taken place since the 29th ultimo. The Water Witch has sailed this afternoon, with the dispatches, for Portsmouth.

FRANCE.

The Courier of Saturday evening says:—

"All the posts in the new ministry of France are now filed up, and the cabinet is formed. Marshal Soult and the Duke de Broglie remain in the offices which we were able to give as definitively settled on the 5th instant. The former is president of the council, and minister of the war department; the latter as secretary for foreign affairs.

The composition of the entire cabinet stands thus:

Marshal Soult, president of the council, and minister of war.

Duke de Broglie, foreign affairs.

M. Thiers, minister of the interior.

M. Humann, finance.

M. Guizot, public instruction.

Admiral de Rigny, marine.

M. Barthe, seals & of justice.

Count d'Argout, commerce and public works.

Of these, M. Humann, M. Thiers, M. Guizot, and M. Barthe are members of the chamber of deputies.

Messrs. Louis and Girod de l'Ain are made peers of France.

M. Montalivet, late minister of the interior, assumes the intendancy of the civil list.

The composition of the French cabinet suggests at once the idea of its durability. That party, of which the Duke de Broglie is the head, can outvote the friends of Marshal Soult. The president of the council, therefore, is, as the French emphatically designate it, a false position. He is the official premier without the predominent influence which should accompany the office. Moreover, when we examine the state of public opinion in France, we find it decidedly opposed to the party of the doctrinaire which at present overrules the cabinet. Neither is public opinion in favor of Marshal Soult, as president of the administration, however much it might be inclined to admit his pre-eminence in the conduct of military organization. Thus it seems that the present French cabinet is not strong from its own integrality, and that neither party has the outward of the nation at good will.

Taking into consideration, however, the extremely delicate position of France, in regard to the other continental powers of Europe, and the natural apprehensions which have been entertained, and which are not yet entirely removed, that the last revolution might lead to similar attempts at self aggrandisement as the first, it may be observed that the appearance of a premium and war party in the cabinet might have aroused suspicions embarrassing to the contemplated active interference of France in the affairs of Holland and Belgium; at the same that the services of Marshal Soult, who is decidedly the first military administrator of France, are indispensable. It may have been considered prudent, therefore, to deaden the hostile aspect of a military premier by the association of his pacific colleagues. Thus giving full scope to the military energies of the Marshal, and preserving the pacific principle represented by the Duke de Broglie, which it is so desirable to maintain.

We freely express the thoughts which arise on the announcement of the unexpected composition of the French cabinet. It may be that it is intended only as a temporary arrangement; but whether so intended or not, there seems abundant reason for anticipating its speedy dissolution. The French chambers meet on the 19th of November.

We can announce positively that orders have been given for the sailing of a British fleet to the Scheldt: but so inexplicable does the continued recusancy of the King of Holland appear, that until the positive fact may be made manifest by the result, there is even yet incredulity as to the expressed resistance of Holland being carried into effect.

While we are treating of this subject we may take the opportunity to remark that the nomination of the doctrinarians to the numerical predominancy of the French cabinet, is an assurance to the continental powers, that should events render necessary the entrance of the French army into Belgium, such foreign auxiliaries would not be allowed by the French government to remain within the frontiers of Belgium one hour longer than might be necessary for the accomplishment of the single object of compelling them to an evacuation of the Belgian territories by the Dutch.

Alexandria, August 24.—You have already heard of a naval action which took place in August between Candia and Rhodes, of which I hope soon to send you the bulletin. We learn for the present that the victory was on the side of the Egyptians, that a Turkish ship of the line was destroyed, and a frigate, two corvettes, and three brigs taken by the Egyptians. These six prizes have already arrived in our harbor.

AUGUSTA: GEO. Nov. 24.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

*AN ORDINANCE.*

To provide for arresting the operation of certain acts of the congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities.

WHEREAS, the congress of the United States, by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and imposts on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of foreign manufactures; and the giving of bounties to classes and individuals engaged in particular employments, at the expense and to the injury of other classes and individuals, and by wholly exempting from taxation certain foreign commodities, such as are not produced or manufactured in the United States, to afford a pretext for imposing excessive and higher duties on articles similar to those intended to be protected, hath exceeded its just powers under the constitution, which confers on it no authority to afford such protection, and hath violate the true meaning and intent of the constitution, which provides for equality in imposing the burdens of taxation upon the several states and portions of the confederacy;—and, whereas, the said congress, exceeding its just power to impose taxes and collect revenue for the purpose of effecting and accomplishing the specific objects and purposes which the constitution of the United States authorizes it to effect and accomplish, hath raised and collected unnecessary revenue, for objects unauthorised by the constitution;

We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several acts and parts of acts of the United States congress, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially an act entitled "an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and also an act entitled "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, are unauthorised by the constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, and no law, nor binding upon this state, its officers or citizens; and all promises, contracts, and obligations made or entered into, or taken, and bonds and securities given, or taken, or made or entered into with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the same acts, and all judicial proceedings, other than shall be hereafter taken, in affirmance thereof, ought to be held utterly void, and of no effect.

And it is further ordained, that it shall not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of this state or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said acts within the limits of this state, but it shall be the duty of the legislature to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to give full effect to this ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and execution of the operation of the said acts and parts of acts of the congress of the United States, within the limits of this state, from and after the first day of February next, and the timely of all other constituted authorities, and of all persons residing or being within the limits of this state, and they are hereby required and enjoined to obey and give effect to this ordinance, and such acts and measures of the legislature as may be passed or adopted in obedience thereto.

And it is further ordained, that in no case of law or equity, decided in the courts of this state, either shall be drawn in question the authority of this ordinance, or the validity of such act or acts of the legislature as may be passed for the purpose of giving effect thereto, or the validity of the aforesaid acts of congress, imposing duties, shall any appeal be taken or allowed to the Supreme court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose, and if any such appeal shall be attempted to be taken, the courts of this state, shall proceed to execute and enforce their judgments, according to the laws and usages of the state, without reference to such attempted appeal, and the person or persons attempting to take such appeal may be dealt with as for a contempt of court.

And it is further ordained, that all persons now holding any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, under this state, shall, within such time, and in such manner as the legislature shall prescribe, take an oath, well and truly to obey, execute, and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the legislature, as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and on the neglect or omission of any such person or persons so to do, his or their offices, shall be forthwith vacated and shall be filled up, as if such person or persons hereafter elected to any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, shall, until the legislature shall otherwise provide and direct, enter on the execution of his office, or be in any respect competent to discharge the duties thereof, until he shall, in like manner, have taken a similar oath; and no juror shall be impannelled in any of the courts of this state, in any cause in which shall be in question, this ordinance, or any act of the legislature, passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath, that he will well and truly obey, execute, and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the legislature, as may be passed to carry the same into operation and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

And we, the people of South Carolina, to the end, that it may be fully understood by the government of the United States, and the people of the co states, that we are determined to maintain this our ordinance and declaration, at every hazard, do further declare, that we will not submit to the application of force, on the part of the federal government, to reduce this state to obedience; but that we will consider the passage, by congress, of any act, authrizing the employment of military or naval force against the state of South Carolina, her constituted authorities or citizens; or any act abolishing or closing the ports of the state, or any of them, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress or egress of vessels, to and from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the federal government, to coerce the state, shut up the ports, destroy the or harrass her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared, to be null and void, otherwise than through the civil tribunal of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of this state will henceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other states, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things, which sovereign and independent states may of right do.

## Commercial.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Oct 12

*Cotton*—The demand for all descriptions of cotton has again been upon a limited scale, having been confined chiefly to the immediate wants of the trade. Prices have, however been fully supported; indeed, the low qualities of American cotton have regained the slight decline noticed in our last. Brazils remain in limited demand, and it is more freely met by the holders We make no change in our quotations. There was rather more business done yesterday, and the market closed very firmly. The sales of the week, including 800 bales of American, taken on speculation, amount to 10,850 bags. Import, 12,440 bags.—To-day there has been a fair demand for cotton wool, which is held at full market prices. 3,000 bales are the estimated sales, and comprise 200 Brazils and Egyptians, the former in Pernams at 9 12d to 9 3-8d. Bahias at 8d; and Maranhams at 9d and the latter at 8 7-8d. Upwards of 2,800 in American descriptions from 6 3-4d to 8d.

LONDON, Oct 13.

*Cotton*—The cotton market is steady in price, but there are few sales of any extent. The purchases this week consist of 600 Bengal, fair 5d, good; Surats, ordinary, 4 7-8d, good fair 5 1-2d.

DIED—Last evening, at 11 o'clock, Mr. *LOUIS MOREAU LISLET* His masonic brethren, the members of the bar, and his friends generally, are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence in Conde street.


## AMERICAN THEATRE.

☞ *Mrs. DUFF'S* fourth night,
*On Tuesday evening, December 4, 1832.*
Will be presented Monk G. Lewis' Tragedy of
**ADELGITHA,**
Michael Ducas, Mr. Scott.
Guiscard, Mr. Luzzy Lothier, Mr. J. Field.
*ADELGITHA* *Mrs. McDUFF.*
After which the laughable Farce of
*LOCK AND KEY.*
Ralph, Mr. Russell, with song, *what is a woman like?*
Fanny, with the song, *Fanny won't you marry me,* Mrs. Russell,
MR. and MRS. HILSON'S *fourth night,* on Wednesday.
☞ One notice will be given of *Mr. BARTON'S* next appearance.
☞ Box office open every day at ten o'clock.
☞ Tickets and places can be secured daily, from Mr. Rowe. dec 4

## BALL-ROOM,
*Corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets.*

THE subscriber, manager of that room, announces to the public and the amateurs of dancing, that he will open the room on Saturday, 15th instant, by a
*FULL-DRESS AND MASQUERADE*
**BALL,**
From that day, there will be a ball every Wednesday and Saturday. The orchestra will be complete and will execute new waltzes and cotillions.
Gentlemen will find a room to deposit their canes and cloaks.
dec 4 M. MEILLEUR.

MR. SAMUEL O'ROURK respectfully announces to the public, that he will give an exhibition on Wednesday, December 5th, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Mr. O'Rourck will be assisted by two celebrated pugilists from the North and by one of his pupils. The public can have an opportunity of seeing the entire art of **BOXING** fully displayed.
Admittance: $1. Tickets to be had at Bishop's Hotel. dec 4

THE partnership heretofore existing in this city, under the firm of *Arnous & Pedron,* being dissolved by the death of V. Pedron, J. C. Arnous, universal legatee of the deceased is alone charged with the liquidation of the society. He invites those who are indebted to the said firm as well as those who may have any claim, to present themselves at Messrs. Blondeau, Révoile & Co. for settlement.
dec 4

ESTATE OF VENTURA POY.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late Ventura Poy, and those who may have claims against the same, are requested to call at Mr. Joseph Umedas, corner of French and Bons-Enfants streets, suburb Marigny. dec 4

NOTICE.—A young man of a good education, capable of giving lessons on the French, Latin and Spanish languages and on Mathematic and Music, wishes to be employed as such on a plantation. He can furnish good recommendation. Apply at Mr. Jules Le Blanc, No. 175, Royal street. dec 4

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Paris, Marseille, New-York and Boston, for sale by
dec 4 TH. NICOLET & Co.


## Marine Journal.

### ARRIVED.

Ship Saratoga, Marshall, New-York, Barstow & Adams. Cargo 135 hhds tobacco J Minturn; 100 do do Brander, McKenna & Lee; 5 bales cotton, 50 bbs molasses Barstow & Adams; 1000 kegs lard Sloo & Byrne; 72 bales cotton F Skiddy; 126 bxs Havana sugar, 14 casks beeswax J A Merle & co; 15 bxs mustard J Lovell; 24 hhds sugar Dudley; 2 bbls J Chouteau; 10 bbs cider F Lindner; 138 bales cotton G P & W C Bowers; 20 barrels J Gaudrich; 101 Waterman & Burgess; 26 casks pot ash, Whitall, Landon & co; 80 tons lead J F Hunt, pigs mdze L Arnaud; J & J Darrenous; 30 tierces molasses, W & J H Leverich; 100 hides Thomson & Grant.

Ship Alabama, Waterman, for New York, by W G Hewes; 122 T Nicolet & co; 308 do A Lanfear; 50 S Henderson; 41 Hyde & Goodrich; 498 pigs lead J Mager; 200 bbls pork E Hayes; 4 bxs mdze M McCallum, 1 do do T G Chamberlain; 2 do J H Taylor; 1650 hides Tayleur, Grimshaw & Sloan; sundries lard, pork, lead, etc Harris, Wright & co; S Finnerly; Hazard & Blair, Hyde & Goodrich; J C Macy; W G Hews; J Soul.

Schr Pilot, Bridail, for Sote de la Marina, by F Frey & co—cargo 206 bbls flour F Frey & co.

Schr Helen Mar, Doane, Matamoras, E W Gregory—with assorted mdze.

### ARRIVED.

Towboat Caledonia, Huddleston, having towed to sea barque Adelaide and schr Telphyac; towed in over the Bar, ship Jane, from Greenock; towed up from sea ship Walter Scott, 12 days from Boston; barque Hannibal, 68 days fm Liverpool, brig Rolla and Vertu; brought up the letter bags of ships Jane and David Cannon, the latter from Liverpool. Left the Bar Sunday at half past 9 A. M., ships St. George from New York, Prince Regent, David Cannon, and 13 others off the Bar; wind southerly—met the Porpoise with her tow 8 miles from the Bar, and the Grampus at Fort Jackson. Two ships aground at the head of the pass; several sail in the river.

New ship Walter Scott, Thompson, from Boston; full and assorted cargo, to Stetson & Avery; Harlow & Hooker; Bridge & Vose; Callender & Dodge; J F Field; W G Hewes; H C Gildemeester, Harlow & Hallen; J Ball & co; W G Mayo; Capt S Shannon; G Johns & co—3 cabin, and 6 steerage passengers

French brig La Verte, Cetty, from Cette; cargo.

Brig Rolla, Breaer, from Laguira; cargo.

British barque Hannibal, Lott, from Liverpool to Opdon, Forstall & co; cargo slates, salt, merchandize, &c. to Mallard & co; Gordon, Forstall & co; Kennedy & Dechani; A Rasch; C Redon, T & Urquhart.

Brig Grand Turk, Bailey, from Barbadoes—ballast.

Steamer Cotton Plant, Crane, from Fort Adams, Cargo 1524 bales cotton—viz; 622 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 177 M White; 259 J Hagan & co; 16 Williams & Lee; 38 A Fisk Watt & co; 115 C F Hazey; 20 J Linton; 14 N & J Dick & co; 30 Palmer, Smith & co; 18 Cooper, Caruthers & co; 28 N Cox; 64 Dubertrand & Legendre, 23 F A Blanc; 32 A Ledoux; 8 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 41 Quartier & Boutin; 1 bale blankets W A Gasquet & co; 1 bale mdze Babcock, Gardiner & co; 12 passengers.

Steamer Heroine, Diller, from Natchez—Cargo 522 bales cotton to A Fisk, Watt & co; J Linton; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Harris, Wright & co; 10 passengers.

Steamer Telegraph, Mumford, from Bayou Sarah—Cargo 790 bales cotton, viz. to J Linton; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Hyde & Goodrich; M White; J Hagan & co; N & J Dick & co; Williams & Lee; A Fisk, Watt & co; N Cox; S C Bell and to order; 18 sugar J Linton. 30 passengers.

Steamer Feliciana, Barret, from Natchez—with 2309 bales cotton to sundries—several passengers.

Steamer Carrolton, Myers, from Natchez; 337 bales cotton, to J Linton; 123 Harris, Wright & co; rope and twine to Yorke, M'Alister & co; 7 bales leather, L Adams; 497 bales cotton A Fisk. Watt & co; 99 Reynolds, Byrne & co.

Steamer Water Witch, Fleishman, from Baton Rouge, with 20 bales cotton to L Le Carpentier; 129 W White; 24 A Fisk, Watt & co; 33 Blondeau, Revolle & co; 10 N & J Dick & co; 140 bales cotton and 60 bbls sugar to order. 19 cabin passengers.

Steamer Constitution, Tufts, from St. Louis, cargo cotton, cordwood, beef; potatoes &c. to J Mager; Callender & Deblois; E L Tracy; S & J Blanchard; J A Merle & co; H Florence; Brander, McKenna & Lee; Wilcox & Fearn; J W Breedlove; Cooper, Caruthers & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; 43 horses to order.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, 11th Oct. the Marmion, Weston; 10th, the Globe, Patton; 7th, the Union, Thomas.

Hence at Cowes, 12th Oct. the Alasco, Cole.

Sailed from Deal for this port, 11th Oct. the Providence

Hence at Hamburgh, 4th Oct. the Lochiel, Main.

Brig Elvira hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 24th Oct. of the Isaac.

The brig Borodino, was to sail from Boston for this port, on the 17th ult. also, the ship Tecumseh.


FOR BORDEAUX.

The substantial French barque AIMABLE MARIE, captain FABRE, will commence loading this day and will sail on or before the 10th instant. For freight of 150 bales cotton or the bulk thereof, or for passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, opposite Canal street, or to P. E. & O. SORBE,
dec 1 118, Royal street

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fast sailing A1 ship MARY & SUSAN, captain Pierce, will meet with immediate despatch. Apply to
dec 1 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR NEW-YORK. (to sail 5th Dec.)
(*Louisiana and New-York line of packets.*)
The ship HUNTSVILLE, captain STODDARD, is now loading, and will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to
dec 1 FOSTER & HUTTON.

FOR NEW-YORK. (to sail 5th Dec.)
(*Louisiana and New-York line of packets*)
The ship LOUISVILLE, captain PRICE, will sail as above, and resume her regular place in the line from New-York. For freight or passage, apply on board, 1st tier below the market, or to
FOSTER & HUTTON.
dec 1 77, Canal st.

FOR NANTZ.

The French ship CECILIA, Captain ANGAUD, will have immediate despatch—For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or to [nov 28] J. MAGER.

FOR HAVRE.

The well known A 1 ship CRESCENT, Rogers master, will sail for the above port on with despatch. For freight of 200 bales, or passage, apply to the captain on board or to
nov 28 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The splendid, very fast running, copper fastened and coppered Baltimore built brig CANADA, captain KNIGHT, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board below the Rail-Road, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
nov 27 117, Royal street.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE LOUISIANA *Advertiser Price Current.*—The demise of the late proprietor of the Louisiana Advertiser, has made it necessary for the Editor of the above Price Current, to remove it to the office of the New Orleans Bee, from which establishment it will be regularly issued every Saturday morning. Arrangements are in progress for its appearance next Saturday, on an enlarged sheet, in French and English, containing a list of vessels in port, and other important matter which heretofore have been omitted in consequence of the limited space allowed on the former sheet.
dec 1 JOHN G. HARRIS.

TO RENT.

On the 15th instant, A TWO STORY HOUSE, situated in Conti street, between St. Ann and Main streets, now occupied by Mr. Clague. Apply to Dr. Farmer. dec 3

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
GROWTH OF 1832,
NOW LANDING AND FOR SALE
AT
WILLIAM SMITH'S
AMERICAN GARDEN SEED STORE