THE BEE.

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THE UNION—it must be PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1834.

We are particularly appreciative that the Sugar and Cotton crops, particularly the former, will fall short of the annual standard for exportation and home consumption. The cane upon the coast, which has suffered so much down by the violence of the heavy gales which have lately prevailed, has been greatly injured by excessive rains. Cotton too is likely to suffer considerably from the rot and from the caterpillars which have made their appearance in great quantities upon some plantations.

For some years past, the prospects for our Theatre have been anything but encouraging. The past, they exposed to rather hard cops, and also dolors, the managers from their numerous pecuniary embarrassments, but it seems they are doomed to disappointments. Unless subsequent seasons be more favorable than past ones, we must expect a crisis in our theatrical affairs which we can now contemplate without shuddering.

A small volume, we observe, is about to be issued from the Philadelphia press, entitled "*Men and Manners in New-Orleans*." It is to portray the character of some of the judges, principal members of the bar, and other prominent citizens. The author is investigated as a gentleman who has resided more than twenty years among the persons of whom he speaks. The *National Gazette* gives us a sample of the general merits of the work, a sketch of Judge Martin, who is introduced to the reader as the arbiter of the supreme court of our state. The description of the judge's person is to the life, and will at once be recognized by his acquaintances:

"His person is rather below the middle height, is wasted by time and bending under a burden of seventy years.—Such is the defective structure of his organs of sight, that his perception takes in but a single point at a time, through almost in contact with the eye. It is to this physical infirmity that we are to trace most of the peculiarities that entirely separate him from the rest of mankind.

The muscles of his face are drawn upward and the orbit of the eye is nearly closed by a constant effort to lengthen the focus of vision, while the aperture of his mouth is kept wide, and the features of his face are so strangely distorted, that he seems to be making grimaces at every object he encounters. His might be mistaken for a somnambulist, who walks rather by feeling than the light of the sun; sadly illustrating the notions of metaphysicians, that we acquire a knowledge of space, not by the sense of touch alone. He is not able to distinguish his own features in a mirror, or the form, color or condition of a single garment he wears.—Hence his apparel is composed of the most incongruous articles, selected without regard to size or shape, often squalid, discolored and fretted into holes: nor does he perceive the necessity of a change until admonished by the kindness of a friend."

So far so good. But here our commendation must cease. The general characteristics of the sketch before us, not to speak of its inaccuracies, are far from favorable. Tautology, amplification and a want of candor towards the highly gifted individual whom it attempts to depict, are the prominent faults, and are to meet with in almost every line. Two or three extracts will suffice:

"He has never seen that world in which he lives and moves and has his being: nor does he recognize a single member of the bar except by the notes of his voice. The very apartment in which he dwells, the pillow upon which he lays his head, have never impressed their images upon his mind. Never has he beheld the beautiful nature that so rounds him—nor field, nor forest, hill or valley, the glossy landscape, the blue vault above, the passing cloud, nor star, nor moon, nor glorious sun!"

This is not only wrong in point of fact, but is likewise the most unpardonable fustian. Judge Martin was not born blind as we are here left to understand. His present infirmity is the result of intense application, as well as a natural consequence of his advanced age. He has not only "seen the world in which he lives, but has also seen the beautiful nature which surrounds him—the field, the forest, the hill and valley, the glossy landscape, the blue vault, the passing cloud, the star, the glorious sun," and all that sort of thing, which the enthusiastic writer enumerates in so florid and diffuse a manner.

Again:

"The infirmities of sight which bear so heavily upon his physical nature, have equally affected the intellectual powers of Judge Martin. He is in the condition of one born with but four senses, entirely shut out from those external forms which enrich the imaginations of other men. Hence the numerous works of which he is the author, possess no charms of style. Even his histories of North Carolina and Louisiana, filled as they are by moving incidents, never have a solitary image or figure of speech, to relieve and adorn the dull narration of facts. Her battles are no name: his heroes swim no torrents nor sleep on beds of snow. His books are not therefore read. They contain no fiction, and naked truth, like pure gold, cannot be made to circulate without some mixture of alloy."

The reader will agree with us when we say, that our author abounds too much in these *beauties*, the absence of which he so feelingly deplores in the works of Judge Martin. We doubt not that he is thoroughly convinced of the correctness of his own proposition, "that truth cannot circulate without *some* mixture of alloy" (fiction,) and hence we can readily comprehend why he has combined them so closely together in his narration. Should the present work (we judge by the sample) attain any distinction it must be attributed solely to that circumstance.

One extract more and we see done:

"A stranger, ignorant of the virtues of the man, would imagine that it was a part of the oath of his office, never to decide a cause upon its merits; not from an aversion to labor or an unwillingness to do justice, but from a pure love of a quibble which, has perverted one of the finest intellects ever bestowed upon man. He seems not to know that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points: but bents around and around the matter in controversy, dashing out enigmas, harrassing the anxious suitor with alternate doubt and alarm, until he bears his doom in the last syllable of the decree, as King Cresus was ruined by Cyrus before he understood the oracle that foretold his destruction."

This is so palpably prejudiced that no comments upon it is perhaps required. The decisions of the supreme court, especially those delivered by Judge Martin, are monuments of wisdom and research, and whatever faults he may have as a judge, it cannot be said that he is obnoxious to so serious a perversion of judgment as is here charged upon him.

It is understood that Dr. Smith has resigned his situation in the recently formed Medical College, as professor of *Materia Medica*, and that Edward H. Barton, M. D. has been appointed in his stead. Doctor Barton is a gentleman of extended information, great experience as a physician, having resided for more than fifteen years in Louisiana, and in every way fully qualified for the post.

The *Bulletin* has announced the re-engagement of its Washington correspondent. This gentleman is believed to be no other than Mr. Bisbee, the editor of the Portland *Courier*, the paper from whose columns we extracted the notice of the colored Whig meeting. What an indignity this is, and yet the editor pretends to think he deserves great credit for the arrangement, with a consequent increase of public patronage. What assurance some folks have!

Internal Improvement.—At a public meeting, held on the 8th inst. at Baltimore, it was resolved that five delegates be chosen from each ward in that city to form a permanent convention, "who shall have in charge to aid in effecting any schemes and measures tending to the advancement of internal improvement, connected with the prosperity of old Baltimore, and plans for maintaining and improving her commercial resources."

Would not a similar plan to this prove advantageous to our city.

The general election in the state of New York takes place on the 3d, 4th and 5th November. There are then to be chosen—Governor and Lieut. Governor—Senators and Representatives to the Legislature—and members of the next congress, in the New York city district there are four members to be chosen; and also two members of the present Congress to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of C. W. Lawrence and Dudley Selden.—The nominations for Congress have not yet been announced by either party.

A new journal, upon a plan altogether new in this country, has been established in New York. It is entitled the 'New York Literary Gazette,' and is edited by H. D. Paterson, a gentleman of acknowledged literary abilities. It is eminently entitled to public support.

The elections in Maine have been most decisive. The Bank has been defeated, and its forces utterly overwhelmed. Returns have been received from 274 towns, giving 34918 for Dunlap, the Republican candidate, and 21923 for Sprague, the Federal candidate. There are 32 towns and plantations to be heard from, which, in the gubernatorial vote of 1833, gave for Governor Smith 1153 votes over Mr. Goodenow. These towns and plantations have probably thrown an increase of [illegible]

[illegible] majority in Dunlap over all candidates. Dunlap, at the last election, has received at least 4000 more votes than Mr. Sprague, and will have a clear majority over all candidates of over 2000.

The returns of representatives whose names are given in "The Age," show 65 Democratic Representatives, 54 Whigs & Feds. The remaining counties will increase the majority of Democrats in a greater ratio. In the Senate, 14 Democrats, 11 Whigs.

The New York Times [illegible] Bank candidate for Governor and Lieut. Governor, as follows:

"Henry Seward is a young [illegible] about six or seven and twenty, or older, of [illegible] talents, [illegible] will and sufficient nous, red hot [illegible] Frank Granger can beat him in that and give him five—He'll be the best party [illegible] that ever [illegible] this winter, and as a [illegible] man is [illegible] deep to support the state."

"Every body knows Stillwell, who is not as the Star calls him, a nickname, but a design in feather and shoes, who has [illegible] great deal of money by getting his large contracts supplied—Gentleman Printer, of which monopoly he has been a [illegible] supporter. He is a conceited little fellow, very cunning, and a capital intriguer, as he proved by swindling Seldon out of the nomination. The Albany Advertiser sent out to those numbers of the paper for which it so bitterly exposed and ridiculed Stillwell for stealing Benson's, Hemphill's, and Governor Clinton's Reports, and passing them as his own. Stilwell has been the agents of the removals by the common council."

(Reported for the Bee.)

MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS.

Sitting of the 4th October.

Present the Recorder, Messrs. Pedesclaux, Montegut, Dixon, Labatut, Bermudez, McCready, Mercier, and Forest.

The Secretary read the process verbal of the preceding session together with the following letter from the Mayor:

MAYORALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

October 4th, 1834.

To the President and members of the Common Council.

Gentlemen,

I transmit herewith to the Counsel, Mr. Pilie's resignation as city surveyor, a situation which he has occupied during the last seventeen years, performing in the [illegible] and his painful and delicate duties with all the integrity, talent, zeal and exactness of a public officer. This loss will be keenly felt by the corporation and generally all the good citizens concerned in the public welfare. As city surveyor, M. Pilie, in my opinion is not easy to be replaced. Besides those qualifications the fruit of study and long experience, which he may possess in common with other persons of his profession, he has talents of his own that endear him to his fellow citizens. He had succeeded in acquiring a through knowledge of the rights and interests of the corporation that it will require from his successors much time and a great degree of attention to obtain. A very rare quality Mr. Pilie eminently possessed, was his zeal, a boundless devotion evinced by the tenour of his official life, by which he never found any researches too painful when intended for the good of the corporation. If at times, complaints were heard against him, their cause lay in the numerous details with which he was overwhelmed, and by which he was prevented from observing all. I wrote on this subject several letters to the council, and as yet no measure has been found to correct this abuse.

This is the honorable testimony that I am bound to give of Mr. Pilie, in transmitting to you his resignation.

The corporation wants between 12 and 1500 planks for the drawbridges for the use of vessels and steamboats.

I am respectfully, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DENNIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

Upon the first part of the Mayor's communication, Mr. Pedesclaux moved that the surveyor's letter should be read—adopted.

The secretary then read the said letter as follows:

New Orleans, 14th of Oct. 1834,

To Messrs the President and members of the council.

Gentlemen,

When I call to mind the confidence of your honourable body which I constantly enjoyed in the course of the last seventeen years, during which time I acted as city surveyor, and consider that in the painful and delicate duties of that office, I had always in view to devote to the public benefit the little knowledge that I may possess, supported by an indefatigable zeal to do good, to deserve your confidence, I feel rather inclined to suppress the sentiment of injured honour, that affect me, whilst I am writing this. But, gentlemen, I am wounded too deeply, to brook any longer the calumnious attacks directed against me by vile intriguers, who have in their acts and writings made every exertion to bring my labours into discredit and have even had the audacity to asperse my character, to doubt in the hope of superseding me in the office with which you have honoured me. If their efforts and clamors had been treated with deserved contempt, I should not have taken the least notice of them: but when I perceive that those fellows find shelter and support even among those persons whom I was taught to look upon as my best protectors, whose esteem I thought I had secured—I must admit that I have no other part left than that of returning and resigning a place which at this moment draws upon me a vial of wrath and vexation. I carry away with me the firm conviction that I have faithfully and even I may say scrupulously performed the duties that you have imposed upon me. This gentlemen is now a consolation to me for the malice and envy of the wicked.

Allow me to present you, gentlemen, the homages of the profound respect entertained for you by your

Devoted and most obedient and

Humble servant,

J. PILIE.

Mr. Pedesclaux moved that a committee be named to hear to Mr. Pilie the regret felt by the council and to invite him to withdraw his resignation.

Mr. Bermudez begged leave to propose an amendment and to state the reasons which should induce him to vote against the original motion:

The amendment was to amend the former motion:

Mr. Bermudez said, Mr. President, I consider that Mr. Pedesclaux's motion is out of order. The question is simply shall the council accept or refuse Mr. Pilie's resignation:

The Recorder was much obliged to the honorable gentleman, but begged the permission to say that he thought the motion was perfectly in order.

The ayes and nays having been called, it appeared that Messrs. Forest, Pedesclaux, McCready, Mercier, Montegut, and Labatut, had voted for the motion appointing a committee, Messrs Bermudez and Dixon had voted against it:

Mr. Pedesclaux presented the following resolution:

"Mr. A. D'Hemecourt deputy-surveyor in an extract made by him of a plan which he made on the 9th Oct; 1833, from the original of Mr. Pilie on the 15th March 1832, represented Ursulines and Hospital streets as open and having issues S E of the city, while on that of Mr. Pilie, those streets are not only closed and have no issues, but there is a reserve fronting said street. And that extract having been certified as a correct copy of said plan, by the said D'Hemecourt in his official capacity: I move that a committee be appointed to inquire into these facts, and to make a report as soon as possible:

Mr. Pedesclaux considered this question as very important. He had seen the plan, and the consequence might be the chain gang:

The Recorder here interrupted M. Pedesclaux and declared him out of order;

The question was then put and adopted:

The Recorder named Messrs. Pedesclaux, Dixon and Labatut upon said committee:

(We omit the ballance of the proceedings as they possess but little or no interest:—*Ed.*)

LATE FROM SPAIN VIA HAVANA.

We have received files of Havana papers to the 25th ult in which we find the answer of the *Procures* (Peers) to the address of the Queen, with other items of intelligence which have not as yet been laid before our readers.

In the discourse pronounced by the Duke de Rivas in the Cortes, we find the following among other remarks:

"The government should be solicitous to establish a wholesome law respecting the press, since from it the people expect the enjoyment of their privileges.

And upon the relations of the mother country with the colonies, he says:

"Why is it not also made known, that there is a pressing necessity for our regulating our relations with our colonies in a manner similar to that adopted by so many other of the European nations, since those colonies speak the same language, have the same customs, the same usages, the same wants as we; and thus bind together closer the bonds between them and us: by so doing we should be encouraging our agriculture which is at present upon the point of expiring."

Martinez de la Rosa (the prime minister,) replied to the remarks of the Duke de Rivas, in a long and animated address. He said that it was pretended that in the discourse of the Queen on opening the Cortes, her highness should have spoken of American affairs. The position of those affairs had never been lost sight of by the government; a cabinet meeting had been held prior to the Queen preparing her address, and the necessity of making mention of colonial relations had been debated, but it was deemed upon consultation, convenient to the public weal that a profound silence should be observed with regard to them. The reserve which such an important subject required did not (he said) permit him to express himself in an authentic and positive manner. He would merely say, that the government had expedited agents both at London and Paris, from which it might at once be seen, that her majesty had not lost sight of the matter. Further, a certain exhibited had been informed of the desire of the government to terminate all differences and that course as observed by the Noble Lord, the minister of the kingdom.

The following is the address to the Queen Regent, reported and adopted by the House of Peers:

"MADAM,

"Your faithful subjects the procures (Peers) of the kingdom at the foot of the throne of Queen Dona Isabella II., lay the homages of their allegiance; they testify their most profound gratitude to your Majesty as Regent during the minority, of your illustrious daughter, for the sentiments of devotion to the welfare of your people expressed by you at the solemn opening of the general Cortes of the kingdom, which gives but vent to the feelings of your heart in regard to the prosperity of Spain.

The procures agree with your Majesty in considering that memorable event as a divine benefaction conferred by Providence on this nation. Therefore do they especially offer their thanksgivings to the Almighty for having [illegible] prayers for the happiness of your people.

[illegible] tations. The order of the procures acknowledge that in the execution of this sub-e design, the enlightened justice of your Majesty has gone further than a mere restoration of our ancient rights. In subjecting the enjoyments of these rights to uniform rules, in harmony with the [illegible] reason, and the true interests of the land, you have placed them in greater security, and have imparted such a degree of fixture as will not allow them ever again to be trampled under foot.

It is a subject of regret to the procures as well as to your Majesty, that the august celebration of the Cortes should have to be interrupted when the Asiatic cholera which is now [illegible] provinces of the kingdom, extended its [illegible] very capital. It may be said, however, to the honor of your Majesty, that the public relief under the unparalleled [illegible] your munificence, and with the help of the powerful [illegible] from your illustrious daughter's government, has greatly served to alleviate the rigors of the scourge, and to afford to the people suffering under the afflicting calamity [illegible] succor.

[illegible] which the desolation has not been found; we allude to the gang of disturbers, who have for [illegible] years been spreading calumnies among the lower orders, with the intention of stirring them up against the public authorities, and who succeeded in exciting the populace to rage and [illegible] it against several convents, which were burned, churches were profaned, whose inmost recesses were outraged and ministers murdered. This perfidious atrocity so foreign to the [illegible] and noble character of the Spanish nation, it not yielded to the utmost rigor of the law, will indelibly [illegible] its author to the utmost reprobation, and make it a bye-word of reproach. Your Majesty has pledged your word that those crimes shall be punished, and on your royal word we depend. At no time, to prevent the recurrence of such dreadful disorders, which we all alike deplore, your Majesty should want the co-operation of the procures; you will always find them ready to afford all the assistance in their power.

The procures of the kingdom are aware that your Majesty has a just and natural sense of regret in being obligated to submit to the deliberations of the Cortes, the disloyal conduct of a Prince in your family, whose ambitious views were even disclosed during the reign of his illustrious brother, the late King, and who is now attempting by the horrors of civil war, to deprive the lawful heiress of the Throne.

Your Majesty is correct in the opinion that the present and future fate of the nation may depend upon the decision of the Cortes. This decision shall be such as the justice and the honor of this illustrious assembly demand. The prudence of the kingdom will show how sensibly they are affected by this noble mark of confidence on the part of your Majesty. The laws, the usages, the gratitude of the nation, all combined shall afford your majesty the means of anticipating the action of the Cortes.

The procures thank your majesty individually for having sent into Portugal a Spanish army, which in a few days ended the long protracted contest in that country, and expelled from the kingdom two struggling princes who were disturbers of the public tranquility. The procures of the kingdom congratulate your Majesty upon the glorious result—a result that presages the downfall of all future attempts against the peace of the nation. The procures likewise congratulate your Majesty on the friendly relations so happily existing between France and Great Britain, now your august allies. It is satisfactory to them to observe the harmony which is established between the government of your illustrious daughter, and that of her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria II. Your Majesty has drawn the ties connecting the two kingdoms by their common interests still closer.

The order of the Proceres have been agreeably effected by the news that several other powers have renewed their friendly relations with us, and that your Majesty under the guidance of wise principles of policy, and the desire of encouraging the navigation and commerce of Spain has acknowledged some new States.

It was neither natural nor possible for any of those powers that have suspended the recognition of your most illustrious daughter, to entertain any idea of interfearing in our domestic concerns. We confidently expect that reason and time will at last extort from them the homage due to the unerring principles of legitimacy, and compel them to recognise the sovereign raised to the Spanish throne by the laws of the monarchy, and there maintained by the manifest will of the nation.

We are ready to believe that after so many calamities experienced within a few years in Spain, the internal state of the kingdom should be far from flattering.

The Proceres are however convinced that your Majesty's government has diminished the sum of evil, and increased that of good. You have been enabled by the fidelity and enthusiasm of the nation to meet all the exigencies of times so difficult, without increasing the burdens of your people.

The Proceres will co-operate to fulfil your Majesty's intentions in respect to the army, whose constancy, fidelity and courage give them so many titles to the special attention and gratitude of the country.

The city militia, indebted for its existence to the enlightened foresight of your Majesty, at the very moment of its creation, has rendered important services to the national cause, and must essentially preserve public order, and become one of the firmest supporters of the throne & liberty.

The Proceres will attentively examine under the guidance of patriotism and loyalty, what expenses your Majesty's government is bound to make, what resources are to be depended upon to défray them, and what loan is to be voted for, that your Majesty may be enabled to fulfil your engagements without increasing the taxes. The Proceres are of opinion with your Majesty, that with proper economy and order, and with the interference of the Cortes, the finances will soon be established on such a footing as to offer the means of making the necessary expenses of the state come within the amount of the receipts paid into the treasury. We should be happy to learn that this desirable object could be effected by the whole of our foreign, and a diminution of our internal debt. Your Majesty's good faith, which you pride your self upon, knowing thereby the whole Spanish nation imperiously require that these debts be considered as matters of first necessity to be attended to in proportion to our means, with the same punctuality as others of the same class. In the payment of public creditors, are involved the national honor.

It is with high concern and satisfaction that the Proceres will be informed of the improvements already made, and those in a state of preparation for the several branches of your Majesty's administratin. You govern by the charm of protection, a simple and infallible means, the only existing to bind the people round the throne of your most illustrious daughter, and secure it against future disorders and revolutions. We must acknowledge ourselves in your debt for the many benefactions conferred by your Majesty on the people. We intend by the means that the Cortes can afford, to indulge your propensity to do good; and enable you to make the utmost exertions for the benefit of the people, because Kings can easily do good at all times, though they cannot always, when they have to remove in a few months the immense load of evils accumulated during several centuries.

The royal statute, a gift of your great munificence to the nation, establishes on better principles those rights that were variously and unequally acted upon even in the best of former times, and set aside for the three last centuries; it affords to the definitive regeneration of Spain means of springing up and gathering strength under the periodical and uniform interference of the Cortes in the business of taxation, in the disbursement of public money, and in the enactment of laws destined to improve the condition of the people, within the terms of the statute. This salutary interference is the best guaranty that we have for general order and prosperity.

Your faithful subjects the Proceres of the kingdom must confess to the everlasting honor of your Majesty, that you have not only always been found well disposed to the welfare of the nation, but indefatigable in your efforts to promote its interests, as well within the few days that you have enjoyed the government by the will of your late lamented husband, as during his last illness, and since the time when as Queen regent you have assumed the administration in the behalf of your august daughter. Your Majesty has disclosed to this nation the necessity of salutary reforms: you have restored the ancient liberty of Spain, which you are right in considering as the best gift that you have ever bestowed on us, as the dearest pledge your maternal love to your loyal people. Your Majesty heedless of danger from the epidemic, repaired to the infected capital, and in this solemn assembly took and received the holy oath on which the perpetual order, rest and tranquillity of the nation, mainly depend.

The grateful people of Spain are melting into tears of so heroic a devotion. Your Majesty may find from error and passion, great obstacles in the way of the wise measures that you are devising for the glory of the nation, equally claimed by her geographical position, as by the character of her people. But these obstacles you will overcome by the blessings of God, who has constantly prospered your ways, by your determined will to do good, and by the help of your people, who confide their happiness to your hands. Oh magnanimous Princess, Spanish by origin, by adoption and by so many other titles!

Nesrock, Sept. 20.

A Pirate.—Captain Newsum, of the schr. Brilliant, (reported under our marine head) from Tampico, informs, that soon after leaving that place, they were chased for 22 hours by the piratical schr. Carolina, of Tampico, which sailed three days previous, with a knowledge that that the Brilliant had a large quantity of specie ($150,000) on board.—During the chase, the B. was compelled to throw overboard her deck load and part of her cargo of Pustic.

From the Pennsylvanian.

A letter from Maine says—

"A capital joke was played upon the "Old Portland" folks by the sailors whom they had brought all the way from Boston. Instead of voting for Churchill as they were instructed by all the ship owners, they marched up to the ballot box in solid column and threw for F. O. J. Smith—Hence their majority was much less in Portland than they had anticipated." They had boasted of 1000 majority, and it is stated that they lost 30000 in bets on the election day [illegible] One thousand dollars in large sums are stated to have been lost by the tory-federalists on the result of Smith's election. Their disappointment has been awful.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

INCORRUPTIBLE MAINE.

The tale is current that Peleg Sprague, the rejected of the people, journeyed a short time before the election, that if Maine [illegible] sustain him, he would withdraw the light of his countenance from her, and retire to Boston. She has not sustained him, and no doubt the worthy Senator is packing up for the flight of Peleg. In Boston he will find Webster as it is. The aristocrats, the refugees of New Hampshire, are there. The Websters, the Masons, and others who found the piercing winds of the granite State, too keen for their constitutions, are congregated in that citadel, plotting precious mischief against the "furrow turners," in conjunction with "high reaching Buckingham" of the Courier. With them Mr. Sprague, who acknowledges himself "no farmer's man," will find himself in congenial company, and the Bostonians may be assured in making Peleg head, or something else of him, to show Maine how capable she is of appreciating Arnoldism, and how little the men of "huge paws" know of gentility.

From the Red River Chronicle.

THE DRAGOON EXPEDITION.

The Drazoos, who were recently organized for the purpose of reclaiming certain individuals, held in bondage by the Pawnees, have lately returned to the vicinity of Fort Gibson; their expedition has been successful. A little lad named Martin, whose father was murdered sometime since by these savages, is one among the number of prisoners recovered. When delivered up he was in a perfect state of nudity, and did not immediately recognize the sunburnt features of his deliverers; but when asked if he was not glad to see white men? replied, with an innocent gaze, "are you *white men*?" It is said that he expressed no desire whatever to leave his savage friends; habit and good treatment having perfectly warmed his feelings towards the Red Men. We are told that he speaks the language in vogue with the Pawnee people, and that he says his diet was principally buffalo meat and *water-melons*. Respecting the Rangur, Mr. Abbey, last summer, the Pawnees say he was captured by a band of *Osage* Indians, living near St. Antoine, in Mexico, and that they had killed him near their hunting camp on Red River. The officers and troops have had an arduous and fatiguing duty assigned them, which they have performed without shrinking: and they have returned broken down in appearance and health, but not in spirits. After the troops and horses are sufficiently recruited by rest, they will proceed to the quarters assigned them for the winter. Col. Dodge, with four companies, will establish his head quarters at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri. Lieut. Col. Kearney, with three companies, will be stationed near the mouth of Des Moines river; and Major Mason, with three companies, will take a position on the Arkansas river, 20 miles above Fort Gibson.

Col. Dodge brought in with him a delegation of 15 Kioways, a chief and two warriors of the Tow-ee-ash tribe—a Waycoah chief, and a Spaniard or half-breed, of the Camanche nation. Delegates from the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Seneca, Shawnee, Delaware and Osage tribes have been invited to meet these warriors in council at Fort Gibson; the object being to make them acquainted with each other, and under the friendly counsel and control of the government, lay the foundations of a permanent peace among all the Indians on our frontier.

The National says:—"The retirement of Marshal Soult, we are assured, has given rise to representations on the part of a great number of generals, who are considered chiefs of the military party. They declare that they can no longer answer for the army if the Marshal be not restored to it. Such protests would be astonishing in a free country; but in a country where the government exist by the army alone, it is quite natural that the army should have a voice in ministerial transformations. It does not get deliberate, it does not send a thundering addresser; but the generals speak in its name. Here then, the army, at this moment, is more than the country. The arbitrary rule of Marshal Soult was not agreable to the army, but it was satisfied with himself. But the army knows that Marshal Gerard will do nothing by *himself*, and that the arbitrary rule of Marshal Soult will be succeeded by that of the camarilla, generals of the Court, &c. In the room of one manager there will be a hundred, the Minister of War alone doing nothing of himself. It is most surprising, therefore that, there should be protests from generals who are not of the Court, and are only called there in days of danger."

The democracy of our sister state New Jersey are preparing for the contest with zeal and unanimity that must ensure them success. At the democratic State Convention held at Trenton on the 11th inst. seven delegates were present. It was the largest democratic convention ever held in the State of New Jersey. Every county was fully represented. Messrs. Dickenson, Fowler, Lee, Parker Schenck and China the present democratic representatives in congress, were reported as candidates for a re-election. This is well. The democratic members of the house of representatives from Jersey have proved their fidelity to the cause of their constituents. They have been tried and found true.—They betrayed not their trust, and the example of the bank senators from the same state in acting at defiance the wishes and opinions of their constituents was less upon them. A member of the convention, writes thus to the editor of the Pennsylvanian, in reference to the bank convention held at the same place. He says "The Nova Scotia Wigs held their convention at the same place, the day before, at which John G. Watmough of your city, wanted to make a speech about the 'Benton Mint Drops,' but it was a subject about which the wigs did not wish to hear a word. John insisted, but all to no purpose, they refused to grant him leave—and adjourned almost in his very teeth. The wigs were sadly puzzled to make a selection for their Congress tickets, there were nineteen candidates present, most of whom were prominent men, only six could be chosen; how could they relish the wounded spirits of the rejected *twelve*, who had been at their friends with them? The fact is they could not; I know two of these gentlemen, one of whom I will mention, a most popular and worthy man, Samuel G. Wright, formerly a merchant of your city, and well known in this state, certainly the strongest anti-Jackson man in Monmouth county, him the wigs rejected, and well pleased are the democrats with it) and took in a little flippant attorney of the name of Randolph! So much comes from discordant materials, how very different was the situation, views, and objects of the Jackson convention; but one mind seemed to direct the whole, every man came there, prepared to support the men, who had risked his life all for their country, and support them the convention did, without a dissenting voice."—*N. Y. Times.*

The *New York American*, speaking of the recent arrests, for mail depredations, of the Postmasters and assistant Postmaster at *Wythe Court-house*, Virginia, says:

"The Globe does not mention whether these were Jackson appointments."

Thus implying that if a felony were committed, the head of the administration from which the appointments issued, would be responsible. We have made inquiry, for the satisfaction of the *N. Y. American*, and are enabled to inform him, that the Postmaster in question was appointed under the administration of *John Quincy Adams*, on the 25th of May, 1827, and that the Assistant was appointed by his principal, according to usage. The editor of the *American* will please make the most favorable implication, consistent with his charitable feelings.—*Globe.*

A GENERAL LIST

Of vessels up or under way for New Orleans.

At New-York—Ship Hillah, Hammond to sail 22d Sept.
Ship Equator, Crowell, cleared on the 15th Sept.
Ship Constitution, Gliddon, with dispatch.
Ship Yasco, Packard, to sail on the 6th Oct.
Ship Mississippi, Minor, to sail on the 20th Oct.
Ship Tiberias, Howes, to sail on the 25th Sep.
Ship Florence,——, to sail 1st Oct, for Natchez.
Ship Orleans, Sears, to sail on the 29th Sept.
Brick Ucas, Holbrook, to sail on the 20th Sept.
Ship Butsoff, Newton, to sail on the 20th Sept.
Ship Hercules, Wood, with dispatch.
Ship Constellation, Houdiette, with dispatch.
Ship Natchez, White, to sail on the 15th Sept.
Ship Cincinnatti, Hanton, to sail 22d Sept.
Brig Scadrift, Hoyt, to sail with dispatch.
Ship Rockingham,——, to sail on the 1st Oct.
Ship (new) Shakespeare, Collins, with dispatch.
Ship Alabama, Handy, on the 15th Sept.

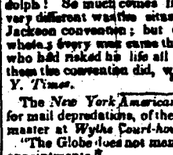
At Philadelphia—Ship Chester, Watson, to sail in Sept.
Brig William-Henry, Morrell, do.
Brig Aleyon, Snow.
Brig Swan, Small, cleared on the 15th Sept.
Ship Ninus, Parsons, to sail on the 1st Oct.
Barque Cyrus, Beiler, Moran, with dispatch.
Ship Ohio, Garvin, with dispatch.

At Boston—Ship Lion, Bursley, to sail on the 10th Sept.
Brig Everett, Fitch, with dispatch.
Ship Unicorn, ——, to sail on the 1st Oct.
Ship Ohio, Butler, to sail on the 10th Oct.
Ship Helen-Mar, Cook, to sail on the 20th Oct.
Brig Export, Lord, to sail on the 20th Sept.
Ship William & John, Robinson.
Ship Albree, Banks, to sail on the 10th Sept.
Ship Harold, Hall, to sail on the 20th Sept.
Ship Hamilton, Balls, to sail on the 30th Sept.
Ship Asia, Hollis, to sail on the 25th Sept.
Brig Commaquid, Snow, cleared 10th Sept.

At Baltimore—Brig Franklin, Baxter.
Ship Plutarch, Johnson, with dispatch.
Schr Fredericksburg,——, with dispatch.

At Havre—Ship Marengo, Wood, to sail on the 10th Sept.
Ship Salem, Destebecho, on the 15th Sept.
Ship North America, Heath, to the 20th Sept.
Ship Pomona, Nason, on the 20th Aug.

At Bordeaux—Ship Talma, Dolliaghan, to sail in Aug.
At Gottenburg—Brig Euphrates, Teobald, sailed 21st July
At Liverpool—Ship Pactolus.
At Norfolk—Brigs Tribune, Smith, and Uncas; Boush, advertised as regular packets, the latter to sail about the 20th Oct.



LABORDE Brothers, Saddler and Coach makers, Chartres st., No 151, have the honor to inform their patrons and the public in general that they have just received directly from Paris, via the North, an assortment of articles relative to their line of business, such as Hussard's saddles; semi Hussard's do; plastic do; English do; Hussard's briddles, with reins; English do, &c &c. Gigs harnesses, whips of all kind; the whole being manufactured in the first establishment from Paris.

They undertake as heretofore, mending of coaches, gigs, caddies, &c &c and they hope to obtain by their said the public patronage.

oct 6 LABORDE BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—A person discontinuing house keeping offers for sale the following articles of SPLENDID ROSE WOOD FURNITURE, made in New York, but 4 or 5 months in use, viz: 1 Sideboard, 1 Soft, Centre and Pier Table, and 1 doz Chairs.—Apply to J. J. HALL & CO.
oct 3 Canal street.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Nahant, Parker, Boston, Dimmock & Lafonta
Schr Rattle Snake, Davis, Apalachicola, Master
Schr Betsey, Foster, Pensacola, Master
Schr Sentinel, Hernandez, Vera Cruz, F Tio
Schr Halcyon, Williams, Tampico, E J Forstall & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Whale, towed up ship Dublin Packet, brigs Viscayna and Delta, and schr Texan—Left the Pass, on the 2d inst noon, nothing in sight in the offing; nothing in the river.

Towboat Lion, Hubble, from the passes, brought up schrs Josefa, Bonita, Elizabeth and Henrietta—reports nothing in sight.

Ship Dublin Packet, Butler, from Marseilles, (27 July) to A Quartier & Boutin—Cargo 27 cases preserves, 2 bdls gun stocks, 150 qs wine, 10 bls cream tartar, 67 cs perfumery, 6 cs sundries F H Peutpain; 6 cs locks V Davidr 5 bx blankets T Nicolet & co; 14 cs preserves, 4 tubs leeches J R Buttery; 1 bx A Lockhart; 1 pkg E Barthe; 600 cks 100 hf do 200 bls 634 cs wine, 767 bbs 100 cks sweet oil, 60 cs syrups, 2 cs 50 bls vinegar, 40 hf pipes 15 qr do brandy, 660 cs 37 jars preserves, 100 box soap 140 hampers empty bottles, 50 tons salt 20 earthen flower pots, 4 cs locks A Quartier & Boutin.

Brig Alcyone, Snow, from Philadelphia, to S Thompson:
Brig Tetan, Casares, from Vera Crux—Cargo 9400 specie.

Brig Delta, Francisco, from Matanzas, to E Groning & co.

Schr Bonita, Bontemps, from Tampico—Cargo 4000 J A Marle & co; 10,000 J K West; 4000 A Lewis; 1000 F Tio 2 bbls mdze—Passengers Messrs Lampre, Labourdette, Halbran and 6 steerage.

Pulsore Viscayna, Canal, 4 days from Havana, to Acebo & co—Cargo 37 bgs coffee, 260 doubloons and fruit to Acebo & co—Passengers Messrs E Eagrame, J Cache, F Lopez and Goeli.

Schr Elizabeth, Gutier, 10 days from Tampico—Cargo $128,625 E J Forstall & co; 650 T Nicolet & co: 3,998 A & J Denistoun & co; 4500 F Frey & co; 3826 Hermann & co; 3000 J W Zacharie & co; 4000 T H Nias; 250 J Roberts 1600 J M Bates; 960 to order—Passengers Messrs L Muh, and P Alsip.

Schr Josefa, Dorantes, from Campeachy—Cargo $6000 specie and palmeta hats F Tio.

Schr Henriette, Brendel, fm Matamoras, to M F Cougot: in ballast.

Arrived steamer Natchez, Martin, from N E Pass, brot up Five Brothers, from Havana; schr Eclipse, from Omoa, and schr Augustine, from Matamoras—Reports nothing in sight outside the bar—Nothing in the river.

Steamer Pilot, from S W Pass towed up brig Eveline, 22 days from Tabasco, and brig San Roman, 5 days from Havana, reports nothing in sight in the offing.

Schr. Eclipse, Lecdeederff, 8 days from Omoa—Cargo 200 hides 60 bales sarsaparilla, monkies, lemons, ate to J. La Blanc.

Schr Augustine, Kemp, 11 days from Matamoras—to the master—Cargo $120,000 specie to sundries—Passengers Messrs. Carroll, Miller, Gullon, Thompson, Tanner.

Brig Eveline, England, from Tabasco—Cargo logwood hides, indigo, sarsaparella to A Quertier & Boutin; F Tio, and order.

Brig San Roman, Silva, from Havana, to Garcia, Buyo & co—Cargo, 3 bxs tobacco M Gullemer; 19 boxes segars J Debaux, 119 sacks coffee J Viner; fruit to the master Mr J Morales.

Brig Cenco, Hermanos, Devivis, 6 days from Havana to J Pratz & son—Cargo fruit.

Sloop Two Friends, from the coast.

Schr Three Brothers, from Landruy's Plantation:

Schr Passaic, from the Coast:

Steamer Lady Washington, Wright, from Alexandria:

Steamer Gladiator, Buttler, from St Louis:

Steamer Wanderer, Longcape, from Vicksburg, towed down, ships Elisha Dennistan and Indiana—Cargo 200 bales cotton Bullitt, Shipp & co; 122 Bogart & Heopes; 10 Harris Wright & co; 5 M White & co; 14 Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 43 Wilcox