THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT.
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

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

GOVERNOR,
J. B. DAWSON.

The New York papers by the northern mail of yesterday, are to the evening of the 1st instant, Philadelphia of the 29th and Washington of the 28.

The ship *Eliza Dennigs* had arrived at New York, from Liverpool, with London papers of the 27th of August, and Liverpool to the 28th. We not having our own regular files, we copy the summary, extracts, and market news of the Courier & Enquirer.

SHIPWRECK.—The French ship *Trinity*, captain BERTUS, for this port, from Bordeaux, whence she sailed on the 12th of August, was wrecked, on the 6th instant, in the vicinity of Tyger Hammock. On account of continued stress of weather, accompanied by dense fogs, the captain could take no observation for several days; in an attempt to make the passes of the Mississippi, the vessel struck in three fathoms water. The weather then being calm, and a strong current setting towards the land, it became impossible to extricate the ship, which finally sunk, the sea washing over her deck. The captain, after remaining a day on the wreck, sent a part of the hands in the long-boat, (the jolly boat being stove to pieces,) to make the land; but the danger to the crew and passengers becoming hourly more imminent, he resolved to trust his & his fellow sufferers lives to the chances of a raft, on which they reached the land, being sixty miles from the wreck, in the space of twenty-four hours. The crew, consisting of nineteen men, together with thirty-four passengers, among whom were five women and eleven children, escaped with their lives; but they lost all their property. They entered the western part of the state through the lakes of New Iberia, (Attakapas,) and a part of them have reached the city. The ship and the principal part of the cargo were consigned to P. & E. GORBE' of this city. The cargo consists of wines, brandy, fruit, &c., a portion of which, it is expected, may yet be saved. The vessel was partially insured.

☞ For the names of passengers see the French side.

The *Mercantile Advertiser* has been misinformed in regard to the arrival and departure of general MANUEL GOMZ PEDRAZA. That gentleman is not expected to arrive in this city in four or five days.

The sudden departure of the brig of war *Bello Indio*, which was to have awaited him, in this port, has doubtless been the origin of so unfounded a report. The Bello Indio, it will be remembered, formerly belonged to the Bustamante party: but the lieutenant and crew, while the captain was on shore at Campeachy, raised the standard of Santa Anna, and effected their escape, with the vessel, to Vera Cruz. A representation of the transaction having been made by the Bustamante ministry, to the Mexican Chargé d'Affairs at Washington, he has directed the Mexican consul in this city to seize the vessel, upon the charge of piratery. This intelligence coming to the ear of the commander of the Bello Indio, he weighed anchor immediately, and is now riding outside of the Balize, awaiting his illustrious passenger, and ready answer, as a brig of war should do, to any charge which the usurper or his forces may make against him.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Upon a closer perusal of our Mexicoan files we meet with further particulars of Bustamante's defeat. The *Censor* of the 1st instant, contains an article from Mexico, quoting a letter from a gallant and worthy officer, dated Tula, 26th of September. The annexed is an extract:

"Long live freedom! my friend, I had promised to inform you of passing events, and I now fulfil my promise. It is 4 P. M., and I feel great satisfaction in transmitting to you the news of Bustamente's total rout, at St. Louis de la Paz, on the 21st of September. The triumph of the liberals has been celebrated here, though with the bitter conviction that it was obtained over brother Mexicans, who have devoted themselves to the ambitious views of aristocratic wretches, misguided by a sinister spirit of domination over the inhabitants of this fair clime."

The writer of the above is attached to the division of Col. Palafo who is stationed in the vicinity of Tula, with a body of 1200 troops.

Advices from Orizaba, under the date of the 1st of October, state that the liberator has already taken up his line of march, in consequence of the news of Facio's preparations to fall back on Perate.

Santa-Ana, it was expected, would soon reach Puebla.

Indeed general Santa-Anna left his head quarters at Orizaba on the 25th after issuing an energetic proclamation to his troops, in which he confidently looks for success, in the justice of his cause.

The same files convey the intelligence that general Valencia, who, in Huachinango, in the state of Mexico, had come out with a declaration of neutrality between both parties, has since recalled his declaration and declared his adhesion to the *plan* of Vera Cruz. Immediately on the reception of this news, in Mexico, general Valencia received orders to advance his division against Valencia; an engagement followed in which the latter was completely victorious, and the former compelled to retreat.

Are the American people willing again to have the election of president thrown into congress, their to abide the result of bargain, intrigue, and management? For this purpose, and as a last and desperate hope, the Clayists in New York and Pennsylvania have attached themselves to the anti-masons, and will give their votes in support of Wirt and Ellmaker. In neither of those states is there a Clay ticket. Will the friends of Mr. Clay still adhere to him, when he has no chance of success, but by getting the election before congress, to effect which, his friends in New York and Pennsylvania have allied themselves to a party of fanatics who threaten proscription as the only article in their creed, while they are grasping at the highest offices in the government? It cannot be possible!

The Argus says that "the city of brotherly love" (Philadelphia,) has always been ardent in its attachment to the cause of New-Orleans. How long since Mr. John SERGEANT, the Clay candidate for the vice presidency, represented that city in congress? Did the Jacksonists elect him? Who elected colonel Watmough, the present representative? Did the Jacksonists?

The Bee is quite welcome to her triumph over those who have not vote contrary to her high behester. Even Philadelphia; where she is best known, the bank, by the partiality which she has shown in the dispensation of her favors, has absolutely disgusted a large portion of the most intelligent citizens. Go to the interior of Pennsylvania, and you will find that four-fifths of the population never heard of the bank; and those who have, since they owe her nothing, will vote independently, like democratic freemen. Leave out Philadelphia and Pennsylvania is indifferent—if not unfriendly—to the United States bank, notwithstanding her attempt to buy it, the state by a loan, *against all editions* to its canal fund, which is irredeemable until after *the expiration of the present charter*. Victorious like these only develope the dangerous power of the bank, and speak "trumpet-tongued" to republicans, proclaiming that they must crush it, they will crush it!

P. S.—Yesterday's mail brings more cheering news from the interior. "ALL'S SAFE."

Is the anti-masonic, a political, a religious or a fanatical party? If political, what are its principles—if religious, its creed—if fanatical its objects? The answer is to be found in all the resolutions adopted at their meetings. The object is to exterminate masonry!! A noble one indeed, and vastly political! Who can refrain from joining their holy political crusade against masonry?

They moreover declare that they will support no man for office of trust of profit who will not co-operate with them. Thus, this impudent faction of fanatics, whilst they are grasping for the highest offices in the federal government and many of the states, are proclaiming and threatening the proscription of all who will not unite with them!

If successful in getting the ascendency, where they will stop there, or go farther, cannot be told. Suffice with them is an offence; and offenders may yet be brought to the stake and fricasseed. Days darker and times more than those of witchcraft and religious persecution may yet be seen, in this happy land, if this fanatical proscribing party shall ever be able to gain the political ascendency in the United States.

The great violence with which Mr. Webster attacked the doctrine contained in the veto message accompanying the return of the bill to renew the charter of the United States, and the coldness with which he declared that the "question of constitutional question belonged to the supreme judicial tribunals," may be explained in a very brief, and certain manner.—If the presidential election can be thrown before congress, and Mr. Clay, or Mr. Wirt shall succeed before that body, Mr. Webster will be (if chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, (?) Judge Marshall cannot possibly, hold that office five years and a half longer. Mr. Webster, the chief justice, on that bench, with the right of deciding all constitutional questions, and of keeping the consciences of the presidents of the United States, and of the members of both houses of congress, would soon, as Mr. Jefferson has said of that court, with such power "make the constitution a thing of wax."

General Jackson, in his veto message on the bank-charter-bill denies the right of the supreme court to keep the consciences, and to interpret for the president the constitution of the United States, which he swears to support in the following words:—"that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my *ability*, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Mr. Webster stated in his speach upon the message:—"Sir, no president, and no public man ever before advanced such doctrines in the face of the nation." Is this statement true? Mr. Jefferson, in 1819, said, in giving his opinion upon precisely the same point: "It is that such a department is truly independent of this, and has an equal right to decide for itself, what is the meaning of the constitution, in the cases submitted to its action; and especially, where it is to act ultimately and without appeal." He further declares that if the supreme federal court had the right to interpret the constitution for the executive and legislature "the constitution on this hypothesis is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any shape they please." If Mr. Webster should ever reach the seat of chief justice of the federal court, and should have the power of interpretation for which he contends, into what shape will he twist the constitution? Let his broad constructions answer the question.

The New York papers announce the demise, on the 30th ult. by cholera, of JOHN LIDDELL, esq. president of the Traders Insurance company. "Nothing," says the Gazette, "that we might say, as to the good character of this gentleman, would elevate him in the estimation of those who knew him. Mr. L. was father of JOHN LIDDELL, Esq. United States district attorney in this city."

The Mercantile Advertise of the 1st instant states that the interments in that city the past week were about 200, of which 50 were deaths by cholera—being a diminution of one third from the number report ed the previous week.

Thomas Castin of Florida has been appointed to be Marshall of the United States for the Southern District in that territory, in the place of Suckland M. Stone resigned.

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 we think this my opinion. I offer to bet SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS that the electoral votes of Pennsylvania will be given to ANDREW JACKSON. The money can 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.

Mr. EDITOR:—Averse, by disposition, to the misjudging vanity which betrays *pigmies* in the political pancratium; *removed*, by my vocations, *from the scenes* of partizan war:

"The noisy place where men with pride deceive,
Where *scoundrels slander*, and where *fools* believe;"

the loud roar of unholy ambition and maddening faction reaches not my ear. I know of their existence but by their stupid ravings, such as the one which appears in the columns of the Argus of the 11th of October. Desperate, indeed, must be the shattered cause; pitiful the ignoble spirit; poor the cramped up intellect, that could call in the assistance of *pelt-gerfist* an auxiliary, as a shameless trollop, not to assail the character—vipers bite in vain the well tempered file—but to ridicule the person of an honorable citizen, to attenuate the services of an efficient officer.

To take a fellow being for personal inelegancies is confessing the sterility of mind, if not exhibiting depravity of the heart. It forcibly reminds me of the little wits of Athens, who fussily dogged at the heels of one of the worthy characters of antiquity. Mr. GORDON I know not personally. His may, or may not, be the face of a painted Apollo; his features may lack the nice admeasurement of Lavater's rules; unlike the cologne-water and otto of roses editor of the Argus, he may not boast of the elegant contours, though *rather* extolled *proportions*, of the Antinous; but better than all these accidents of nature his reputation for probity, his faithfulness in office, stand in unflawed integrity: *non de omnibus idem*,—"some folks can't say the same for themselves:" done into the vernacular, for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

That recourse to such disgraceful means, brought into action by the scribblers who cobble for the opposition, should, by some, be deemed warrantable, does not in the least astonish the calm observer, amidst the conflict of the meaner passions of the human heart. But that the editor of the Argus should have forgotten that the same daub, the *lying limner*, who made the *counterfeit* of Mr. Gordon, had also drawn his portrait, half miniature, half *grandiose*, this passes my understanding. What! while admitting in *its* columns an article intended to ridicule an active officer, whose vigilance detected glaring fraud, and whose honesty refused connivance at its protection; could the editor of the Argus overlook *his own immense merits*, so graphically depicted by the same *mistrella* hand? Of its hundred organs of sight, could not the *centocular* spare one poor little eye, to detect the inconsistency of the paltry act?—The man is blinded—blinded by excessive malevolence; "*centumque oculos nox occupat una*;" pity the sightless martyr of ignorance and malice! a *cent* to the poor blind man for the love of God and of Henry Clay!

A PLANTER.

Terre-aux-Bœufs, October 8th, 1832.

* This is not an impious aspiration in behalf of the *centocular*; fast runner, "when pestilence racked man with maddening fears," Mr. Clay solemnly adjured "the devil with all his works," and entered into a propitiatory league with heaven, *made* the Cholera resolution.

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OUR PLIGHT AND OUR PROSPECTS.

LETTER 71.

To my right trusty friend, Mr. President Biddle.

I think there be six Richmonds in the field;
Five have I slain to-day instead of him.

RICHARD III.

Our enemies seem to swarm like musquitoes in a damp and humid climate. I fancied I had thinned their ranks, and put them, *here da combit*: but out they come like Richard at the battle of Bosworth; among the probable locusts an antient friend and we had parted. We must again take up the gauntlet and field. We dare not slight or shadow.

The accusation and slander of the 10th instant all order of rank in delivery and malice. He points to the very pages of our books and *reports*, and coins as many charges against us as he can care, counts in common indictments for libel, forgery, and sheepstealing.—Not the rascal! But we must be patient, or we lose the game.

The accusing varlet informs the secretary of the treasury, our censor *ex officio*:

1. That we had loaned the millions of the 70 from public deposits; 10 millions, and private deposits of 7 millions, with our note circulation.

This is goody's business but that of ourselves and the depositors, whom the informer would inflame. It is our debts are not to exceed deposits more than 3,000,000. Have not you and I ingenuity enough to show estates, acquisitions and assets beyond the complement required by charter? Besides this, the law says a penalty of 12 per ct yearly interest up on us for non-payment in specie of *notes or deposits*. This gives us the option, either to pay the notes, or incur the double interest in case of refusal.—Price and penalty are the same thing. To license a gambling house, brothel, or the like, at so much *fine*, &c., is to sanction the vice for money. Let us use this available. See what it is to be a profound lawyer, like me!

2d *Count*. That whereas the squandrers will be unable to pay over the revenue in October and January, and the treasury be disgraced by inability to pay off instalments of public debt, Mr. W. has sought forthwith to employ the state banks in the interior states, special cities to collect this charge, a revenue, &c., and pay the proceeds drafts: as these banks accomplices, merchants who have [illegible] the stupid romance of [illegible] to England to *give a loan*! A [illegible] for health, curiosity, [illegible] of travel. But, old Bothschild, [illegible] may be of use to us. We might [illegible] them as our partners. Mind all [illegible] a partnership with *Philip's a[illegible]* [illegible] would be no disgrace.

[illegible] the busy body! that the [illegible] contrived so largely for the country, deserves the gratitude of the people for bringing them into debt. This infamous spy ought to know, that we have too much alchymy to stop payment for a few millions. Half the sum is already emitted in branch orders; and in case of need, you can fill up and sign a drawer full of notes for the remainder. It is easy to trample and smoke them gustily, so that they seem to have circulated through the Union. I have no fears of our currency being discredited at present. They can't go on without it. But, as the soothsayer said to Cæsar, "Beware of the Ides of March!" The next session of congress is all I fear. For that ordeal, I have a scheme of my own, to be specified in detail hereafter. *I mean to convert general Jackson to our side*. Stare not: "I trample upon impossibilities;" as Lord Chatham replied to the captain of a collier. Yes, my friend, I hope to earn my extra allowance, and treble our dividends.—Breathe this project to no mortal man. It is an envious world; and Jackson himself is combustible as tinder, and explosive as gun powder. He is not to be rubbed against the grain. I ask pardon for these digressions. Grains of hope and rence are some times like balm of Gilead.

3rd *Count*. That you had read a letter (in the bank, or in the market, he does not say) from the secretary of the treasury, soliciting a loan from us, to redeem the public debts, for which, contrary to Mr. M'Lane's *official estimates and reports*, the revenue would be too scanty.

This lost some tale is trumped up to enrage the secretary against our president, for disrespect and breach of confidence. I see the cloven foot of a devilish rival in this count. You must repel it by a disdainful denial. Well feigned rage against one false charge often parries off a brace of true ones; because a moderate man does not like to chafe the lion for nothing. You never could suffer your tongue to say, that government had advertised to pay certain stocks, without means.—But were it true, where's the disgrace? All governments borrow. *Louis Philip*, the jesuitical "king of the French," has just made another loan of 150,000,000 fr to prolong his domination over the most civilized and and susceptible nation in Europe. He had previously borrowed the mask of dissimulation, after the THREE DAYS, to deceive the people. The *language of deception* he uses is *not borrowed*; it is his own natural descendible property,—an heir loom, said to have been long handed down with the family paintings and furniture.

The autocrat of all the Russias, the lumpish emperor of Austria, and the petty squad of Kings all around, borrow ducats of *Baron* Rothschild, a quondam Jew broker—(*now the greatest potentate of them all*)—for every crusade against humanity. The English cabinet borrowed while any money was to be lent among loan mongers. To borrow, then, is only to be in the fashion. "The more cost the more honor."

4th *Count*. It all relates to the account about banking houses, on which we are charged with fictitious entries, if not false dates, to clout other transactions.—I hope you can combat this battery and even silence it. I must postpone its refutation till another day, in order to take some repose after my late illness, which nearly sent me to the valley of Jehoshaphat. I have an incomparable project on that and the previous pamphlet your printer has forwarded me, on CURRENCY, through the post office. Of this, every soont.

You will do me justice to say, I was always for cheap and simple buildings. "Buildings," I once said, in a speech at the board, "are like *dress*. Simplicity is the perfection of elegance in both. The battered beau, the pert maiture the faded damsel, resort to finery and paint: but native health, good taste, and fine beauty rejecty all meretricious adornments.—*Ubi leaux en Espagne* are of cheap construction, and easily rebuilt:—they fall on none but the heads of the projectors."—I must break off in the very exordium—till my next.

Q.

October 13.

NATCHITOCHES, Sep. 29.

We are authorized to state that C. E. GRENEAUX, Esq. one of the representatives to the State Legislature from this Parish is not, as was announced some time ago in the "Argus" of New Orleans, a Clay man; but that he is on the contrary a thorough going supporter of Andrew Jackson, the Hero who redeemed from *sacrifice and pollution*, the body and beauty of his native state.—*Reporter*.

MOBILE, Oct. 11.

Georgia Elections.—The returns of the elections in Georgia, so far as they have come to hand, furnish the most satisfactory assurance that nullification has received a death blow in that state.—Judge *Wayne*, among the candidates for re-election to Congress, and the only member from that state who voted to reduce the tariff of duties, is highest on the list: and next to *him is Mr. Wilde*, the author of the eloquent and patriotic letter, addressed to the Richmond Comminer, which we published a few days ago. From the prominent position occupied by these two gentlemen, this vote is an indication of popular sentiment in the counties heard from, that cannot be mistaken. Carolina will receive no aid or countenance in her mad effort, from the state which her prominent leaders have taken so much pains to coax and caress. Such names as *Forsyth*, and *Wilde*, and *Wayne* and *Cumming*, will never be found in the list of Mr. *Calhoun's* followers.

They and their co-adjutors, together with the great mass of intelligence in that State, are bound to the Union and the Constitution, by ties which are not easily to be sundered;—which nothing, indeed, but a well founded apprehension of the loss of freedom, *can sunder*. This feeling predominates in Georgia, in North Carolina, and in Alabama, among a large majority of the informed and intelligent population of these several States: and we cannot permit ourselves to doubt, but the storm that now overclouds our political horizon, will be ultimately dispelled, and that *esto perpetua* is yet to remain on our country's escutcheon.—*Com. Reg.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship ELIZA DENNIS arrived yesterday from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 28th Aug. The Editor of the Courier and Enquirer is indebted to Capt. LANE, of that vessel for London papers to the 27th and Liverpool, of the day he sailed.

It will be seen that the [illegible] of Don Miguel has returned to the Tagus, on [illegible] from the apprehension of [illegible] frigates. The official report in Admiral Sartorius's shews him [illegible] crews under his command [illegible] of more nautical skill, but [illegible] force than his adversary. His fleet having *repaired* the month of the Douro, must have relieved Don Pedro from all apprehension, if he felt any of being completely blockaded in Oporto; and on the whole the news seems to have been considered *favorable* to his cause in London, where, on its receipt, the scrip of the loan in his favor rose two per cent.

The King of the French would seem to be at last organizing his cabinet, as well as about to create an additional number of *peers*. There is no symptom of any immediate change in the order of things now established in that country.

From Belgium or Holland there is nothing of any interest.

The accounts from Germany are given in the English papers, still represent the states on the Rhine as on the point of a great political convulsion; and the approaching assembling of the chambers of Wurtemberg it is asserted, will probably be productive of serious disturbances.

In England, the result of the registration of voters under the Reform Bill, is partially known, and from it some opinion may be formed of the number of voters, which will be created, under the provisions of that measure. Liverpool, with a population of 203,000 souls, will have about 10,000 voters. Leeds about 4,500. Edinburgh 604, Brighton 1,375.

The Cholera had been very severe in Liverpool: but at the last dates was on the decrease. On the 26th and 27th there had been 107 new cases and 42 deaths. In Paris on the 24 there had been 43 deaths by the same disease. At Brussels on the 20th, 21st, and 22rd, 114 deaths, and at Antwerp from the 19th to 23rd, 43 deaths.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—4 o'clock P. M.—A Cabinet Council, under the presidency of the King, was held yesterday at the Tuileries, where it is said that the proposition of deciding on the day on which it was proper that the Chamber should meet, was considered, and the 3d of October fixed upon, after a good deal of discussion. None of the Ministers have, however, yet publicly said any thing in confirmation of the rumour as to the day of opening, and I think that the 3d of November is more likely to be the real one. It has been evident that Ministers are not over desirous of meeting the members of the legislature; and nothing hitherto occurred which would compel them to do it at an earlier period than usual.

The modifications which are to be made in the ministry, and the new peerages, will, it is expected, be announced in a few days. The former will consist of the admission into the Cabinet of Messrs. Dupin, Bignon, and Thiers. M. Dupin is said to have been invited to accept the Seals of the Department of Justice, without the Presidency of the Council, and, in case of this arrangement being carried into effect, will remain vacant. The members of the ministry who will make room for the new comers will probably be Messrs. Sebastiani, Girod de l'Ain, and Louis. The last mentioned Minister has been for some time desirous of retiring; but the negotiation for the loan, and consequently for the wished-for ministerial arrangements, has hitherto detained him in the Cabinet.

It is well known that the King feels great reluctance to dispense with general Sebastiani's services, being in the depositary of certain diplomatic secrets which it is not found convenient to intrust to any one else at the present moment. The General has, besides, made himself useful by a certain pliancy of disposition, which it is feared, few others equally qualified for the Foreign Department, will be found to possess. If his health, therefore, will at all permit him to continue taking an active part, in business, it is very likely he will not quit the Ministry. Should he withdraw, M. Bignon will probably be his successor. These changes, if they take place, will not bring about the least alteration in the domestic and foreign policy of the French Cabinet, nor will they extend the influence of the *juste milieu* party in the representative Chamber. None but a thorough renewal of the Cabinet could lead to a change of system. M. Dupin's name is still associated with favorable recollections, because his fame in liberalism has not been in any way tarnished by a participation with those measures of the present Government which have mostly contributed in impairing its popularity. His well known disapprobation of the *state-of-siege ordinance, too*, had somewhat revived the public confidence in his patriotism. If a new Cabinet were formed under his auspices, no doubt but the national confidence in the Government would become much greater than it is at present. But with the conditions of his assuming office, which will necessarily make him subservient to the views of others, instead of allowing his own to prevail, he can hardly escape the fate of those who have converted their professed liberalism, under the restoration, into a stepping-stone to power under the present Government.

The tone and proceedings lately assumed by the Swiss Diet have produced a remonstrance on the part of Austria, and an explanation of the intentions of that power with regard to Switzerland. An official note has been addressed to the Diet by M. de Bombelles, the Austrian resident-minister, assuring it of his Government's friendly dispositions, and recommending that the arming of the cantons should not be continued. The President of the Diet has very properly replied, that however satisfactory the friendly assurances made in the name of the Austrian Government, the Cantons could not discontinue the measures adopted to maintain their independence until their frontiers should be freed of the presence of the large Austrian forces lately collected there.

PORTUGAL.

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION.

RAINHA DE PORTUGAL, Aug. 12.

Sir,—I beg leave to inform your Excellency, that on the 3d inst. at 10 A. M., the enemy's squadron, consisting of one line of battle-ship, one frigate, three corvettes, and three brigs, came out of the Tagus; in consequence of which I immediately weighed, joined Donna Maria, Amelia and Eugenia, and stood to the westward on the enemy's lee bow. At 5 P. M., finding my squadron considerably ahead of the enemy, I tacked to the eastward and gained the weather gauge, and at 8 P. M. observing the darkness of the night prevented an opportunity of cutting off, or dispersing some of his squadron, I bore down through the enemy's line, exchanging broadsides with the line of battle ship and the frigate, the latter of which, however, having considerably the superiority of sailing, soon regained her station in close line with the admiral, and I found the only advantage attending this manœuvre was the separation of one large brig, which boresup (as I have since learned,) in a sinking state for the Tagus.

I am happy to say that the firing of the enemy, though sharp, was as bad as their cause, and our loss in consequence, but trifling.—namely, 1 man killed and 4 wounded on board of the Donna Maria, and 5 men wounded on board of the Rainha de Portugal, two of whom lost their legs and have since died.

"Since the 10th I have kept close to windward of the enemy, waiting a favorable opportunity of making another attack, and in the meantime despatched the Eugenia to Oporto to report to your Excellency the position of the enemy's squadron, and the brig Villa Flor to recall the small vessels from the bar of Lisbon to rejoin my flag without loss of time. The city of Edinburgh steamboat has just joined me, but, for the want of coal, I shall be obliged to send her in again immediately.

"I hope the honour to remain your Excellency's most obedient servant,

R. G. SARTORIUS,
Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief of
Her Most Faithful Majesty's Squadron.

"To His Excellency the Minister of Marine.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 23.

The Columbia steamer, from Lisbon and Oporto, has just arrived; and the information brought by her is, in one respect, important. She announces the return of Don Miguel's fleet to the Tagus, which they had all safely entered on Saturday, the 18th, the day the Columbia sailed. In Lisbon all was tranquil, and no great danger of the people being roused to resistance by foreign intelligence, as all vessels of all countries are prevented from entering Portuguese ports. Don Miguel thus voluntarily undertaking the great object Admiral Sartorious has in view, by blockading himself. The Columbia, Aug 14, communicated with H. M. S. Stag, and got under weigh in the morning, Don Miguel's fleet then having stood close into Oporto.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 23.

His Majesty's steamer Columbia arrived here this morning from Lisbon and Oporto, having left Oporto last Sunday. No engagement had taken place between the armies when she left. Oporto is so strongly fortified as to be impregnable to any attack from the Miguelites. Don Pedro is in high spirits, and is very sanguine as to the successful result of his undertaking, and his troops are in an excellent state of discipline. The number is said by a gentleman on board the Columbia, to be about 16,000 men, and not 12,000, as stated in my last communication, and Don Miguel's at 25,000 men, instead of 40,000. The best of the tyrants troops are about five leagues from Oporto. His forces at Lisbon are composed of the Royal militia and volunteers, who are described to be of the lowest and most disreputable characters. Desertions from Miguel's army to Don Pedro's are stated by the officers of the Columbia, to be from 120 to 200 men per day. If such statement is accurate, Don Pedro will in a few weeks be in a fit state to commence his march towards Lisbon, as his own force is continually strengthening, and that of his antagonist in proportion weakening, and will be incapable to oppose his progress.

ERRATA.—Therewere several errors in the proceedings of the Jackson meetings in the parish of Jefferson, as published in our paper of yesterday. Mr H. W. Bozeman was president—instead of *Hagaman*. There was an omission at the beginning of the third resolution, that destroyed the sense, besides several other errors.

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.

COMMERCIAL.

Any important regulation, in regard to provisions, has just been adopted in England. By the ship Napoleon, from Liverpool, the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes, "By the recent custom house act foreign salted beef and pork, in bond, is allowed to be taken for ship stores, without the payment of duty."

Maracaibo a free port.—A letter received in New York, dated Maracaibo, Sept. 10th, says: Maracaibo has become a free port for goods going to Colombia and New-Granada, paying only three per cent duty. Persons now shipping their goods by way of Carthagena, will find it for their advantage to send them here.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.

COTON.—The market last week was quiet, but without change in prices, except in the inferior qualities of American, which have in some instances been bought on rather lower terms. Of 1580 bags of Sea Island and [illegible] of stained offered by auction on Friday, only 600 of the former, and 280 of the latter found buyers, at a decline of [illegible] per lb. The sales amount to 12,568 bales, consisting of 658 Sea Island at 11d to 16d; 230 stained 6d to 9 1-4; 6500 Bowed Georgia 6 1-2 a 7 1-2; 1560 Mobile and Alabama 6d to 7 1-2d; 2270 New-Orleans 6 1-2 to 8 3-4d; 1230 Maranham 8 1-2 to 9 1-2d; 160 Demerara 8 4-4 to 9 1-2d; 680 Egyptian 8 a 8 1-2d; 80 Bahama 7d to 7 1-2d; 80 common West India, &c. 7d and 380 Surat at 4-12d to 5 3-4d per lb. The imports are 25,782 bags.

Liverpool, evening, Oct. 2.—The market has been steady to-day; about 6000 bags have been sold on Saturday, [illegible] at former prices.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr. Montanero, [illegible]rillo, Havana, J. Prats.

Towboat Post Boy, Davis, from the Passes, towed to sea, man of war, "Bello Indio." Santa Anna's flag; brought up ship North Star, from Philadelphia. Reports outside the bar, British barque Bellona, and a brig unknown—aground in the S. W. Pass, Brig Blue Adelaide—nothing new in the river.

Ship North Star, Benedict, from Philadelphia, to Samuel Thompson, cargo to sundries.

Ship North Star, Benedict, from Philadelphia—to S. Thompson, cargo to R Grant & co; Summers; A H Forsyth; Wilcox & Fenby; J G Stevenson & co; J H Field & co; S Thompson; Wallace, Macbeth & Pope; Towne & Beckwith; W G Hewel, J Summers; B & W Soulie; Haynes & Geddis; O Morgan & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; W Gerard; Bell & Buchanan; J W Breedlove & co; P L & G Torke; J Ball & co; B Lacoste; Yorke, Macalester & co; J & W Maher; S C Bell; Puech & Belm; J Linton; Bullitt & Shipp; A J White; A Benoist; W A Gasquet & co; Martin, Pleasant & co; Wright & Geisse; J W Zacharie & co; A W Scotes; T Toby; M Cornell; E Johns & co; J A Maybin; Wright & co; Yeynoldson, Byrne & co; Whiting, Slark & co; Whitall, Jaudon & co; J Mager, Mrs Kokernot & son W McKean; Byrne, Byon & co; W White; L Pilie; G Brusle; T Mossy; H M Hart; 30 passengers.

Brig Belle Isle, Sloyd, from Livergool—to Gordon, Forstall & co—cargo to the same.

Schr Christina, Pedemould, from Havana, with segars, fruit &c.

Feluca Emelia, Sala, from Havana with fruit etc.

Steamer Monticello, from Plaquemine with 63 bales cotton, C Bell—6 cabin and several deck passengers.

Steamer Telegraph, Mumford, from Bayou Sarah, with cotton to consignees. 60 cabin and deck passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at New-York for this port, brig Trent, Cornell, brig New-Packet, Bedford, 1st october; sailed, ship Illinois, Parker; ship George Clinton, Woodhouse.

Hence at Liverpool, 27th aug. the Congbook; the Charles-Wharton.

Brig Wm. Osborn, hence for Cowes, was spoken on the 29th Aug, lat 42, long 29.

Brig Lochiel, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 3d Sept. lat 46, long 42.

Packet ship Creole, arrived at New York from Liverpool

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, ship Eleanor, Childs, 25th August.

Cld. at Philad, 2d inst. ship Chandler Price, Mathieu.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.
PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZAIZE
Of the United States.

In offering a new enterprise to the notice of the public, the successful prosecution of which must essentially depend upon the encouragement which that public may be disposed to bestow upon it, the Editor feels bound to accompany it with a brief, but plain and distinct, exposition of his plan, and the reasons which have induced him to think it worth the attention of his fellow citizens. He would be sorry to entrap any one into the support of a work, the objects of which were hidden, or indefined, or capricious: on the contrary, *strong in the integrity* of his motives, and purpose, he hopes for the most liberal *patronage from those* who shall be most fully acquainted with the views and designs they are called upon to approve and encourage.

The editor is *not* aware, that any such work as that now proposed to be published, at present exists, or has ever been attempted, in the United States he does not therefore, wittingly, interfere with the labors of another. Perhaps, heretofore, the times have been considered as unpropitious; or such a work was not supposed to be needed; whatever may have been the deterring cause, the editor does not perceive the operation of any such at the present moment. Farmers, Physicians, Mechanics, Philosophers, Sportsmen, have each their exclusive Magazine, all of which, it is believed, have led to the happiest consequences, by creating in the several classes an *esprit du corps*, and excoting a spirit of *generous* emulation, which are the necessary stimulants to improvement. There can be no reason to doubt, that like good would be produced by like means when applied to the army and navy.

That the Seat of the general government possesses advantages, not enjoyed by other localities, for the establishment of such a work, it is presumed, will be readily conceded, that to point them out would be needless.

As its title indicates, the Military and Naval Magazine will be principally designed to the diffusion of useful information, *in all the branches* of the respective professions, among the officers of every *rank* in the two services. It is therefore chiefly to these in class she of his fellow citizens, that the editor addresses himself for the support necessary to animate and encourage him in his labors. But though the work will be avowedly professional in its general features, yet it will necessarily embrace such, in the various and extensive range which its binary character must require, in which every reader will find something to instruct or amuse him. All who are fond of hydrographic or geotic investigation; all who feel an interest in the concerns of the Army or Navy; all who are connected by the ties of consanguinity or friendship with the individuals composing [illegible] will hardly fail to derive gratification from some of the pages of the Military and Naval Magazine. They will find there a notice of the latest discoveries and improvements, in every branch of science which it belongs to the soldier or sailor to understand; details of the most recent operations and movements of the several detachments, on land and squadrons at sea; and, what will be of more interest to parents, relatives, and friends, the latest and most accurate information of individuals, which the assiduity of the Editor, and the courtesy of the departments, aided by an extensive correspondence, may enable him to procure.

The "United Service Journal" of Great Britain—a work of extensive and deserved celebrity—has been adopted as, in some measure, the model upon which the Military and Naval Magazine will be conducted; and a portion of each number will be given to the republication of the most interesting articles of that valuable work.

The original and domestic department [illegible] which competent assistance has been secured—will consist of essays; letters, notes, and problems, on the military [illegible] matters embraced in *military* and Naval science; narratives of interesting voyages, cruises, marches, and campaigns, biographical sketches of deceased Military and Naval officers; notices, analytical and critical, of new publications on any subject connected with military or nautical studies; a monthly chronicle of remarkable events in the two services, changes of stations, arrivals and departures, and lastly, a register of deaths, resignations, courts-martial, dismissions, and promotions.

It will hardly be expected that the whole of this extended plan can be developed in a single number. *Gradatim fit accervus*—the volume must be made up of parts; and it is only when the several parts are *bound* together, that the nature or value of the structure can be fully discerned of fairly comprehended. To conclude: the editor will make this unremitted study, to render the Military and Naval Magazine, a repository of every thing that may be supposed, in any way, to conduce to the instruction or recreation of the gallant defenders of the republic.

Terms: Will be published *in monthly numbers* of sixty four pages octavo each, upon superfine medium paper, and forwarded to subscribers the first day of every month.

The first number will be issued on the first of January 1832, provided 500 subscribers shall have been obtained prior to the first of November next.

Five dollars per annum. The numbers for naval officers, upon service on foreign stations, will be delivered at the Navy Department, to be forwarded with dispatches from the government. Orders for the work to be transmitted prior to the 1st of November 1832 to

E. JOHNS & CO.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the following goods, viz:
300 casks Marseiles claret,
200 boxes do do
100 boxes Muscat wine,
2 pipes brandy, entitled to [illegible]
50 boxes Champaigne [illegible]
10 pipes choice [illegible]
years old, in [illegible]
Olive Oil, bou[illegible]
2 Bales Fre[illegible]
10 barrels [illegible]
A complete as[illegible]
country rum.
oct 16 (10[illegible]

FOR S[illegible]
schooner [illegible]
captain [illegible]
oct 16

200 [illegible]

EXCHAN[illegible]
by [illegible]

SALES ATTENTION.

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 20th instant, at the usual place of sale, a BARQUE H[illegible] with two [illegible