THE BEE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, DAILY BY
THOMAS BAYON.

Daily publication during the summer:
TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1832.

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

ELECTORS,
OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
First District—JOHN B. PLAUCHE.
Second District—THOMAS W. SCOTT.
Third District—TRASIMOND LANDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER MOUTON.
Fifth District—PLACIDE ROSIER.

GOVERNOR.
J. B. DAWSON.

☞ The military essay on the United States bank is respectfully deferred, because we wish it to appear simultaneously in both languages.

By yesterday's northern mail our dates from New York are to the evening of the 31st; from Washington they are to the 1st instant.

The board of health, in New York, has discontinued its daily reports. In Philadelphia, according to the latest reports, the number of deaths was 4; Albany 1; Rochester 2; Utica 2; Norfolk 6; Portsmouth, Va. 1; while in N. Haven, Providence, Newport and Boston, only a few cases have occurred from the first.

The cholera is evidently subsiding, not only in N. York and Philadelphia, but almost throughout the country. There is no considerable town in the Union, except Baltimore, and perhaps Washington, where it is not decidedly abating.

Sales at the New York stock and exchange board, Aug. 31st, 195 shares U. S. bank 117½; 100 ditto New Orleans canal 110; 100 Sp. doubloons 16 a 20; bills on London 4 80.

Chartres street, at the upper end, is in the filthiest condition that can well be imagined. High piles of filth are permitted to lie there, exhaling the most noxious *miasma*, as if in defiance of every probability of the breaking out of an epidemic. Jefferson street is in a still worse condition; and its residents intend, if the city council ever sits again for the transaction of business, to apply for leave to force it up and plant it with peas, it being quite useless now.

The Emporium has given *three* different versions of the history of the seizure of Mr. Goodale's dissolved sugar, each of which is different from the other, and inconsistent with Goodale's own statement. It nevertheless "*spits at*" Mr. Gordon "*and defies him*," for alluding to the "polluted source from which the 'charges'" of his having been guilty of deception towards Mr. Goodale, originated. There is a proverb of one's "spitting against the wind and spitting in his own face;" and the Emporium seems likely enough to verify it.

Mr. Goodale says he informed Mr. Gordon, on the arrival of his first cargo of dissolved sugar, that "he believed that he had a new article for entry?" *If sirop de batterie*, it was no new article, assuredly. What then induced Mr. Goodale to suppose that he had "a new article for entry?" We pause for an answer.

It is the common resort of little minds, when worsted in an argument, or convicted of misrepresentation, to resort to personalities, for order to divert public attention from their defeat. The Emporium, pinned to the wall by the stubborn facts adduced in contradiction of its statements, as much as that of Mr. Goodale, in relation to the seizure of two cargoes of dissolved sugar, flies to this last refuge.—We, however, know too well the *impurity of the source*, to regard those which are directed against us; and therefore let them pass: we are certainly as well known in this community, as the editors of the Emporium; and can defy their calumnies.

The Emporium avers that its editors "have never sold themselves to any party," and there is a very good reason why—*nihil ex nihil fit*—nobody would give a button for them. Their establishment, however, is more available.—It will sustain a miserable existence, with less than one advertisement a day, for about six weeks (until after the election is over,) when it will be sold at auction by Isaac L. McCoy or Hewlett & Raspilier. It will be fortunate for the purchasers if the present editors be not thrown into the bargain, by way of *kapa!*

If the Emporium wishes to have the question of the constitutionality of the tariff fairly discussed, let it recommend its friends to entitle the bill "an act to control and direct the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the United States;" we will then cheerfully abide the decision of the supreme court, which it regards as infallible, as to its constitutionality. Is this nullification? What's in a name? The bill may remain the same as it is now. Yet the tariffists have twice rejected the title—"an act to *protect* the manufactures of the United States." Does not this prove that they disbelieve the constitutionality of the principle for which they contend?

LIES OF THE DAY.

"Mr. Goodale carried a specimen vial of the first importation (of dissolved sugar) to Mr. Gordon, who informed him that it would pay a duty of only fifteen per cent."—*Emporium.*

[Mr. Goodale says he carried an invoice of hogsheads; but says nothing about a vial.]

"The Bee is out in support of nullification."—*Emporium.*

[The Bee has never mentioned nullification, except in terms of reprobation.]

The Clay papers at the north are making much noise about a certain Monsieur Bienvenu, of Attakapas, who has published a letter in which he avows himself a convert to Mr. Clay. Who is Mons. Bienvenu, and who cares for him? He has but one vote any how; and has proved himself to have been a *malvenu* when he entered the Jackson ranks, for he has deserted them. The importance attached by the Clayists abroad to his desertion, is like the Courier and Enquirer quoting the Emporium, as evidence of public opinion in this city. It is understood that our Clayists are about to receive a still more important deserter, in the person of Mr. SIMON BAYONNE, the Jackson candidate for congress, in Judge White's district, who received 60 votes at the late election. Tremendous "signs," these, for Mr. Gales! They indicate very plainly that the Jackson electoral ticket will not have more than 2000 majority, in this state, in November next!

Mr. H. L. Pinckney, editor of the Charleston Mercury, has been re-elected intendant of that city, by a majority of 182 votes over his competitor, Mr. H. A. Dessausure. The nullification ticket for aldermen is also elected.

The Clayists of Adams county, (Mi.) lately got together and nominated an electoral ticket, pledged to vote for candidates for president and vice-president, who were known to be in favor of a renewal of the charter of the bank of the United States. The gentlemen nominated, C. P. Smith, Thoms Land, and John A. Quitman, esqrs., have all declined serving.

In 1812, before the American system was conceived, the duty upon brown sugar was the same as it is now, *two and a half cents*. This was plainly a revenue duty only. In 1816, when protection was first thought of, it was raised to *three cents*—the additional half cent was given by way of protection. These are facts—let who will charge us with "ignorance."

The branch bank of the United States at New York, has made a donation of $500 for the suffering poor of that city. What right have they to give away the public money? Or if they have a right to do so, what merit is there in bestowing that upon the poor which does belong to them?

The Newark (N. J.) Eagle, an ably conducted journal, formerly devoted to the cause of the opposition, has hoisted the republican banner, and now supports Jackson and Van Buren.

The mind which is not capable of discriminating the difference, the wide and broad difference, between the investment of foreign capital in a bank of the United States, and a state bank, as regards the dangers of such investments, must be obtuse indeed. Can any one of the very forcible reasons, urged by Mr. Clay in 1811, or by Andrew Jackson in 1832, against such investments in a federal bank, apply even with a moderate degree of plausibility to similar investments in a state bank? We say no. A neighbour, who is astonished that we should not apprehend as much danger from the one investment as from the other, is certainly about to adventure (probably we are wrong in saying "*about*") upon the plan of electioneering suggested, and since practised upon, by the leader of his party, the principal editor of the Intelligencer, *that the people have not a sufficiency of sense and of virtue to appreciate men and measures*; and therefore the only hope lies in a resort to a system of gullibility! Well, these are strange notions, whether they come from old England or from New England. And Mr. Gales will be taught that he has got the saddle upon the wrong horse; that the people of the United States are sufficiently wise, and sufficiently virtuous to appreciate men and measures; but that he, Mr. Gales, is either totally ignorant of the character of the American people, or that his prejudices are too violent to permit him to do them justice; or that he does not possess virtue enough to enable him to speak or write the truth. It is a gross libel upon the American citizens. These are his words:

"The late president and his heads of departments placed all their reliance on the virtue and intelligence of the people; they it appeared, by the result, that they were justified in doing so."—*Nat. Int.*

It is very unfortunate that this learned politician does not specify precisely how much virtue and intelligence the people are to be relied upon; for unless he is necessarily to deceive them, and gull the simple-tons into the belief that he is an editor, he must specify to what degree, extent, or limit, an editor, if he pretends to be a decent man, should, honestly and conscientiously go, in pandering and cheating the simple and vicious people into their slavery, by the fabrication and the publication of prodigious stories without even a shadow, or a pretension on which to sustain them, and in other like devices? Mr. Gales is too cunning to have published this libel for the purpose of letting the people know his opinion of them. He published it for the benefit of the politicians of his party. He wished them to make it their principle of action until the close of the electoral election. He hoped, no doubt, that it would reach the ear of but very few of the people. It is very strange, however, that he had not discovered that the whole corps of editors of his party, from instinct, or some hint or other, had been most vigorously, vociferously and astoundingly engaged in practising, for some months, upon the very principle which he suggested. The knavery we have seen in relation to this subject, hereinafter, was, probably, on the 5th of the present month. A disciple of Mr. Gales, as the old proverb expresses it,—"caught the wrong pig by the tail." He supposed that Mr. Gales' remarks proceeded from despondency, and blazoned forth "with redoubled vigor to his wind, and keener vengeance in his eye," in an attack upon the stupid, ignorant, superstitious, idolatrous people, and he abused them most lustily, and with a sovereign contempt. If he has discovered his mistake, he must feel in something of an awkward predicament; having just abused the people whom he wishes to bring over to his side.

To the editor of the New Orleans Bee:

SIR: I thought I had said enough in my last article to convince every candid person of "the vanity, the folly, the absurdity, the wickedness, of the plan of the Argus" I had imagined, in the pride of my presumption, that I had conquered and overwhelmed him completely; but he again buckles on his broken armour, whose openings expose his bleeding body to new wounds; he comes, with confidence upon his brow; but his blows are weak, wrongly directed, and he parries ill. His attack of Saturday, upon my observations of the first inst. falls wide of the mark. I have taken, and is nothing to the purpose. A great part of his long article is taken up with pointless digressions upon some epithets and expressions I used with regard to his project; while he silently passes by, and pretends not to have perceived, the arguments and facts which authorized me to use them. These sallies, he doubtless thinks, are very witty; but, he differs as to that, in opinion with every one else. The remainder of his piece is devoted to the consideration of but two or three of my objections, leaving several strong points unanswered; while even those he has noticed are presented in a deceptive, and in their weakest light. Can the Argus expect to satisfy the minds of our citizens by such a sophisticated course as this? The object itself, he proposes to attain by the consummation of his plan, many are inclined to believe not to be the real one. He should have avoided the least appearance of a want of frankness; for it but adds to the doubts and fears of those he endeavours to persuade.

Let it not be forgotten that the sole end which the Argus proposes to attain, and the only benefit which he thinks will be derived from the opening of a canal, "*for ships*," from opposite Livaudais's Suburb to below the English turn, is to prevent the *increase of the batture!* Why then should the canal be made so as to afford a passage for ships? Certainly the Argus could not be unaware that such a canal would effect another revolution besides the one he expects. We have seen with what industry he has, from the start, endeavoured to persuade his readers that it would not change the course of the river, or of our commerce. He anticipated from the very first that his projection would arouse the fears of every proprietor and merchant below; and he has tried to tranquilize them by showing how they could "keep the river where it now is," by digging *five* other canals, cleaning out and rendering *four* bayous navigable, all of which is to cost an immense sum of money originally, and thousands annually for repairs and ameliorations. He attempts to dissemble the new and incalculable advantages his ship canal would afford to the commercial intercourse of the suburbs, situated the farthest up; he does not even give a moment's attention to the prediction, deducted from our knowledge of the cause which influence the current of commerce, that in time it would draw the centre of business even above Withers' saw mill, but when he is told that the lower part would be inevitably ruined by this, he tells us that no legal process can prevent the formation of the canal, "and that the *four* canals joining lake Borgne to the river, will hinder its ancient bed from filling up. He will not take into consideration, even should he in this be correct, that his ship canal would still have the same bearing upon our commerce, as becoming the "natural," and "direct" course of the river. Indeed one is tempted to believe that the editor of the Argus has purchased lots in Livandais suburb, and wishing to make a profitable speculation, thus strains all his faculties, thus exerts the influence of his press, to persuade his fellow citizens to adopt or tolerate his project, and by these means insure oblimself a large fortune, together with the other owners of property in that section. He advocates his ship canal as a lawyer would a bad case, in expectancy of a large fee—all testimony which may work against him he sets at naught, as amounting to nothing, or tries to invalidate by representing it as interested, he takes truth in flank, or seeks to overwhelm it by the wiles & deceptions of sophistry; and even would put on its semblance to deceive the unwary and the simple.

It is honestly and sincerely that I designated the plan of the Argus as a wicked one. I have already depicted in prominent colours the injury it would do to the lower suburbs; on closer examination, I am inclined to think that the harm will extend much farther. Supposing the ship canal to be opened as desired, there can be no doubt, in spite of every exertion to prevent it, that the current rushing as we the reach above would prefer this new course; would scour out wider and deeper every year, and in time it would inevitably become the main channel of the river. In this case, the suburbs Livaudais, Lafayette, and Annunciation would be the only part of New Orleans, as it now stands, situated on the banks of the Mississippi. There is no exaggeration in this, and in support of *my opinion* I will offer that of a man who understands the topography of Louisiana better than any other, and to whose decision both the editor of the Argus and I must bow.—Darby, in his description of Louisiana, states his conviction generally speaking, that "nothing can have less foundation than the common notion of the fixability of the Mississippi to desert its channel;" "the reason why," says he at the same time, "the narrow necks in the bends of the Mississippi, are so often & easily cut by the incumbent water, is that they are mere walls of sand and earth, which, when broken down, the water finds *its usual capacious channel*." Now to me is enough to prove one of the strongest positions of the Argus, which is, that nature will effect the canal if art does not; but unfortunately for him, Darby goes one step further, and bears me out triumphant. What becomes of the ancient beds of the river which its course is thus shortened? It is invariably obstructed, and one, or both of the mouths of the bends close up. "Grand lake," says the author, "lake Providence, lake St. Joseph, lake St. John, lake Concordia, and Fausse Riviere, on the right bank; and the Yazoo and Homochitta lakes on the east, were all, no doubt, once part of the Mississippi bed." The Argus may say that his *four* canals to lake Borgne would prevent the usual effect of these changes in the direction of the river; but he will find, on examining the map, that all but two of these lakes have similar outlets, which, instead of having kept the river where it was, have not in the least prevented its separation from its former course.

It seems that I already hear the last cry of the Argus: "if such be the result from the opening, such must inevitably be the result from nature." Well then, I ask, shall we hasten our ruin? We know that the above mentioned changes were effected when the Mississippi was not restrained by strong levees. Had not the levees been made so *strongly* below," says the Argus, "the river would have long since disembogued into lake Borgne." By this he argues that the river may be kept to bounds by strong levees. I am sure they would cost less and do less damage, than his *six* canals. But, the increase of the batture—what is to be done with that? This is the point I have to answer. The light in which the Argus views the question amounts to this: better that a million should be expended immediately, and tens of thousands yearly for the opening and preservation of a score of canals; better that the whole city from suburb Lafourche downwards should be thrown back from the river, the only source of their present prosperity—than that the batture should increase. The Argus thinks that "the silence as to any other, shows that there is none" other remedy than the one he proposes, and that it must be adopted; he regards not the consequences! Now to quiet him on this head, I will presume, although I doubt the immense importance of stopping the formation of batture, to suggest a remedy. A canal from the bend above—not a ship canal, nor one to join the river, but opposite the turn spoken of, whose injurious effects it would greatly lessen, others to prevent—but an opening, protected on each side by *strong* levees, wide and shallow, from the Mississippi to Quiche river, which would carry off during the season of high water, the force of the current, through this river, into Barataria Bay, and thence into the sea. This canal would be but a mile and a half long; and but few obstacles and slower, fully the end desired. (The distance of Quiche river is between the bend and the English turn.) Again the question of tax which has been raised, I invite your readers to form their own opinions on the subject. I have shown to the article 45 and 46 of the Civil Code, and they will be enabled to decide whether, in attempt to change the current of the river, as the Argus proposes, would not be contrary to law; and also, to judge of his candour and fairness in argumentation.

A CREOLE.

ONE DAY LATER FROM FRANCE.

(New York, Aug. 31.)

The ship Catharine, from Havre, arrived yesterday, brings dates from that place to the 21st July, being one day later than previously received. The letters by this conveyance state that the cholera had almost disappeared, and that there was a decided diminution in the ravages made by the cholera in that capital.

The packet ship Charles Carroll, sailed the same time as the Catharine, Capt. Lee, who commands the former, had been seriously indisposed at Havre. He had, however, sufficiently recovered, to sail in the Ch'ls Carroll. At this week's suite of health, he had, however, deemed it expedient to ship another officer. We hope the able navigator will soon reach home entirely convalescent.—*Courier.*

The Havre market for coffee was very firm. For cotton it continued the same as before, for there was in other articles no alteration.

Havre Sales, July 20.—Cotton, 51 bales Georgia, 90 1-2c.—15 do 89—19 Mobile at 85—46 do, at 90, Uniqr, 82 chests, 9f. 25—38 do. 71.85. Coffee, 75 bags Havana at 85c. Hides, 14:0 Buenos Ayres at 87 1-2.

Latest from Portugal.—The ship Cedric, at this port yesterday from Antwerp, was bound to St. Ubes, but on arriving off the port, 21st July, had her log book endorsed by one of Don Pedro's squadron, with the notification of the blockade of the ports of Portugal, and she was forbidden to enter. Capt. Crowell was informed that Don Pedro had possession of all the North of Portugal, and that the greater part of his squadron was in the Tagus blockading Lisbon.

Boston Gazette.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

BOGOTA, July 6, 1832.

Public affairs go here as usual. Commissioners have not been named here as yet to meet those from Venezuela on the subject of *reunion*. The affairs of the south still remain unsettled.

On the 4th, Mr. M one gave a dinner to the American citizens residing here, and in the evening entertained a large party of the officers of government, diplomatic agents, and distinguished natives. Many toasts were given indicative of a very cordial feeling towards the United States. Among others, the vice president, Senor Marquez gave the following: "The United States, the model of true republicanism, of political and moral virtue! may this country follow her footsteps, and reap her reward,—the glory and unmarrled prosperity which that favoured land enjoys."

Valley of the Mississippi.—We have been much interested in the examination of a work just published by Mr. Tanner of Philadelphia, entitled a "View of the Valley of the Mississippi, or the Emigrant's and Traveller's Guide to the West; containing a general description of that entire country, and also notices of the soil, productions, rivers, and other channels of intercourse and trade, and likewise of the cities and towns, progress of education, &c. of each State and Territory."

It contains by far the best account of the vast region known by the name of the Mississippi valley, that we have ever seen. Fifteen or twenty maps are interspersed throughout the volume, representing the face of the country, and views of the principal towns and their environs. pp. 311. 12m.—*N. Y. Stand.*

ST. FRANKSVILLE, Sept. 1.

In a late number of the New Orleans Emporium, a paper which has buckled on its armor, and seems disposed to break a lance in defence of Mr. White, a candidate for governor, there appeared, under the editorial head, a communication signed "A Planter." Upon its first perusal we concluded to pass it by without notice, as we thought it so puerile and illiberal in its spirit, that it could not possibly injure the character or prospects of general Dawson. Upon further reflection, however, we have concluded to give to the paltry effusion of Mr. Planter a passing notice, as it is so common in these times, for many honest and well meaning men to give credit to the basest slanders, and the most gross misrepresentations, which they may chance to see in print, unless they are furnished with evidences of the fallacy of such slanders, clothed with all the dignity and formality of the printed accusation.

We shall not drop our pen and take up our pencil to draw the portraits of general Dawson and Mr. White, in all its outlines our convenience; but when we do, we are confident that we shall do more justice to both gentlemen, than Mr. Planter has extended to general Dawson. After calling upon us to furnish the public with an account of general Dawson's peculiar qualifications for the office of governor, before we present to it a picture of Mr. White, Mr. Planter then uses the following language:—

"We should like the gentleman, in such an enterprise, not to be arrested by the difficulty he must, necessarily, experience in setting forth the conduct of judge Dawson, when a representative in the state legislature, towards the honorable judge Chinn, of the parish of St. Francisville." [parish of West Feliciana we suppose was meant,] "an office now held by judge Dawson himself! the great part he has taken as a Jackson man, to have Marigny abandoned by the Jackson party—his reasons for so doing, if otherwise founded than on those that Marigny, though a creole, is of French origin!"

The foregoing extract, contains imputations against general Dawson of the most unjust and illiberal character. Mr. Planter insinuates that general Dawson, while a member of the legislature, did something which was highly improper, pending the impeachment of judge Chinn. Until specific charges are alleged against general Dawson, we should be fighting a wind mill to undertake to defend his conduct in the legislature on the occasion alluded to. Let Mr. Planter throw aside his Jesuitical mode of accusation, and step manfully forward with his charges and specifications, clothed in plain language, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate to every impartial and intelligent man, that gen. Dawson, during the impeachment of judge Chinn, did nothing incompatible with the conduct of a gentleman, or inconsistent with his duties as a representative of the people. We know some thing of the origin, progress, & termination of that impeachment, and we feel no hesitancy in declaring that general Dawson had no part or lot in getting it up. It is true that a personal misunderstanding took place between judge Chinn and general Dawson, pending the impeachment of the former, which, however, has long since ceased to exist, and their intercourse now is of a very friendly character.—The tomahawk has long since been buried, and the calumet of peace mutually accepted. We feel confident that Mr. Planter is no friend of judge Chinn's, else he would have permitted the subject of his impeachment to have remained in the tomb of Capulets, where it has rested in peace and quietness for some years. We have no doubt that general Dawson has forgiven, if not forgotten all that occurred on that unpleasant occasion, and while he would sincerely deprecate a revival of long buried feelings, he asks no favors, nor does he fear any scrutiny into his official conduct during the impeachment of judge Chinn. Mr. Planter's object in referring to this affair of "Auld Lang Syne," is very plain and obvious, and must meet with the decided disapprobation of all who were actors in it. He hopes the embittered feelings which grew out of that impeachment, and which divided the people of this parish for a time into two heated parties, have not yet become so entirely extinct but that they may be again forced into existence. We can assure Mr. Planter that he will find himself mistaken in his wicked intentions. All the personal animosities and feelings of rancour, which that impeachment generated in this parish, have long since given way to more kindly feelings; and we hope and believe it is entirely out of the power of such a reckless scribbler as a Planter, to revive them. So much for the impeachment. Now for the charge concerning general Dawson towards Mr. Marigny.

If the allusion of Mr. Planter to the conduct of gen. Dawson, on the impeachment of judge Chinn, evinces an illiberal and mischievous disposition, what shall we say of his charging general Dawson, with an effort to induce the Jackson party to abandon Mr. Marigny, and the reason assigned by him, as the motive of general Dawson's pretended conduct? No language can describe the mingled feeling of indignation and contempt which swelled our bosoms when we first read this unfounded charge. We had anticipated that the friends of general Dawson, (for who is exempt from them,) would be exaggerated, magnified, and held up to the public, discolored by all the tints and hues that malice, personal hostility, partisan feeling, and misguided ignorance could given—but we confess we were totally unprepared to see a charge brought against him which has not even a shadow of a foundation in truth. Where, we confidently ask, did general Dawson make a demonstration of political hostility against Mr. Marigny?—We say, never. If he had feelings of enmity, he never possessed the energy to believe that he could put Mr. Marigny beyond the pale of the Jackson party. On the contrary, we have often heard general Dawson speak in the highest terms of the character and talents of Mr. Marigny. At the time, rumors of Mr. Marigny's being of French origin, Mr. Marigny is based upon the fact of the intermixing of the French origin. How unfortunate for the object of Mr. Planter, that his imagination should have put a most plausible charge against general Dawson—one that some body would have credited. It is notorious, throughout the state, that general Dawson entertains the highest opinion of the French creole—that his earliest association were with the class of our population; and that he now has among them some of his most intimate, respectable, and generous friends; and we appeal to those friends, and in fact to all who know the general, for a refutation of the slanderous charge brought by a Planter against him, bearing on one to Mr. Marigny, or any one else, as a court of last resort. No man is more free from those vulgar prejudices, and illiberal feelings, which lead too many, unfortunately, to proscribe and denounce a man, because he was not born in the same degree of latitude, and descended from the same race of men with himself. General Dawson has the most influence of heart, and his ideas of philanthropy and peace are too expanded to feel, much less indulge, any animosities against a man on account of his origin. He looks upon all men as the offspring of one benevolent head; and in forming his opinions of men, he is not influenced in the smallest degree, by a consideration of their places of nativity, or their genealogies.—*Planter.*

From the New York Standard.

The lumber of the party.—How are the mighty fallen! Oh, Sam Patch! peace to thy, illustrious *manes*, for now thy glory is departed, thy effulgence eclipsed. Sagely dost thou indeed "some things can be done as well as others."—For a little moment the Falls pt. Niagara superseded, in *classic* renown, the promontory of Leucrate, and by magnificent plunge, the long lauded lover's leap. But now, thy fame's exhausted—a living avalanche has *tumbled down* from the summit of political ascendency into the *bottomless pit*. O temporal! O manes!

The BANK, the BANK! "where's the rub?" Not the *bank* so divinely sung by the incomparable Hatton—

"On yonder BANK

The shiny worm DUROWS *unseen*;"

but the U. S. bank, that is, the bank *and* United States—particularly the United States *vide best* DESSELL. What ascendancy—what alchymy! To pour some $50,000 into *such a mixture* and precipitate *such a thing!* "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

The *thing*—the *son discreet*, who now sits fishing for small fry in the troubled waters, is contemptibly diminutive. How microscopic!

"The spider's most attenuated web."

Is a small thing to chew, that *morning ruin*, as it is to the political world, that thou should'st tear from out thy flinty heart thy *little all*, "and put it in thy pocket!" Is it edifying that thou should'st leave, reproachingly, thy Peruna Mother, by whose fond nature thou did'st go to be *perceptible*, nay, inflate "till thou a giant became?"—THOU of *all* her family! "*A fit Brute*." And all for *pelf*!—Thou wast once her *hoyday favorite* son, but *now* "a nameless thing, an abject, yet alive." To THYSEF she condemns thee—to mourn forever the impotence of thy treason, or chuckle over the immunity of thy *purse*.

Wednesday's Courier! Had we some old PIRANTE *last confession*, we might burn it in effigy—but stay,

Great Cæsar dead and turned to CLAY,
May stop a hole to keep the wind away.

Be it so. 'Tis well. My song has ceased and "died into an echo." 'Tis well.

The opposition will doubtless make the Courier the leading journal, for Webb will never think of holding a second place. If they do, we think of detailing a clerk to the duty of refuting Webb's writing—out of his own columns. They contain material in abundance. Hear a couple of his recent declarations:—

"We are convinced that this state will not vote for the re-election of Andrew Jackson."—*Courier & Enq.*

"We are neither a mason nor an anti mason, yet our vote and the little influence we may possess, will be given for the ticket nominated by the anti masonic convention and accepted by the national republican party."—*Courier & Enquirer.*

New York not vote for Jackson! why the mammoth sheet has declared that he *must* obtain a triumphant majority:—

"Besides, the *utter impossibility* of inducing the anti masons to *vote* for Mr. Clay, will give the Jackson and Van Buren electoral ticket a great and decided majority."—*Courier and Enquirer. June 13th.*—*Ib.*

The Trenton Emporium has these two brief but most pithy articles; we incline to sweetypie them:—

"The Clay men burn at the treason of the *Courier*. So their old allies the British did at the treason of *Arnold*. But what will *this*—or what did *that* avail against the cause of the people."

"For a refutation of all the calumnies now uttered against General Jackson by the bank Courier and Enquirer, we refer to the columns of this paper previous to the bank veto. Webb then declared the whole of the charges he now makes, to be gross and unprincipled falsehoods.—*Ib*

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The New York Journal of Commerce, generally speaking, is eminent for candor and complacency; two characteristics which are truly commendable, as well by reason of their rarity in the majority of journals, as from their inherent value. We look to the Journal, ordinarily, for sound doctrines in political economy; for good moral precepts; and for a pervading republican tenor and spirit. In the main, it opposes the present administration,—but its opposition is neither purblind nor malignant. It distorts and extenuates nothing wilfully; and, if it falls into error, makes the correction demanded, when that error is known. The opinions of such a journal are entitled to more than ordinary attention; making due allowances, of course, for that bias of party, from which no paper, not entirely, can be free.

A late number of the Journal contains a very ill written article on the subject of the presidency.—The editor inclines warmly to the cause of Mr. Wirt, but despairs utterly of his election, of which he declares there is not the shadow of a prospect. Of Mr. Clay, he entertains an indifferent opinion; he deems the national views of that individual dangerous and erroneous; and the extremity to which those views are carried, derogatory to the orderly calmness which should distinguish a moderate and pacific republican. The following are the opinions of this editor, with reference to general Jackson. We do not quote the entire text, inasmuch as the sentences preceding those we detach, relate, retrospectively, to the uncongenial materials of his first cabinet. Let it be noted, that this view of the president, comes from an uncompromising political enemy, whose journal is the acknowledged organ of the mercantile community,—and who is not slow to condemn, when he is furnished with a pretext:—

"Gen. Jackson possesses many eminent qualifications for his office. We will say nothing of his services in the cause of his country, for if he had any claim to be rewarded for them, it has been already satisfied.—Fortunately he has other qualifications to recommend him to the confidence of the people. His straight forward, business course has much in it to commend; his plain, republican frankness is in accordance with the genius of our institutions; his energy of action is fitted to command respect abroad, as well as to secure us from foreign encroachment; he is eminently a man of the people. His views of several important subjects of national concern, as the tariff and internal improvement, are moderate and sound, avoiding both extremes, and looking to the harmony and prosperity of the country. He is strongly opposed to nullification,—yet to the south generally, with the exception of this faction, is so acceptable that he will receive their votes almost *en masse*."

☞ This bauque PHILETUS, Capt. Cook, from New York, is discharging below the Vegetable Market, opposite post No. 78. Consignees will please attend to receipt of their goods. sept 15

☞ The drawing of the Natchitoches Catholic Church Lottery which was to have taken place this evening, is postponed until Saturday next, the 22d instant.
J. B. FAGET.

PORK. 140 barrels prime inspected pork for sale by STETSON & AVERY. aug 18

From the Pennsylvanian.

NOLENS VOLENS.

(Air "Poor Mary Bailey.")

A captain gay, in Gotham town, old Mother Bank, to call
Reduced, one day, as people say, with fifty thousand dollars;
His conscience sore it smited him, till tired of hearing *nolens*,
He smothered it beneath a heap of bank notes—*nolens volens*.

O nolens volens, cruel nolens volens, etc.

And now, said he to Mother Bank, I'll stop your sworn adviser,
With honest and soft, and what is more, with Courier and Enquirer.

The gay old lady smiled to think she now was surely *volens*,
When up this smothered conscience popt, and cried—*O nolens volens!*

O nolens volens, cruel nolens volens, etc.

Avaunt my conscience, then he cried—hence thou unreasonable monkey!
Dear captain Webb, the ghost replied, you treat me like old crockery;
And can you cast me from your breast, to which I long was *nolens volens*,
Without a *separate maintenance*—*O cruel nolens volens!*

O nolens volens, cruel nolens volens, etc.

Dear ghost, said he, since you and I accounts must once for all close,
Take this accommodation note, I've just ta'en from my small clothes;
'Twill be discounted by the bank.—The ghost then vanished, *volens*,
Saying, never more I'll trouble thee—forget me, *nolens volens*.

O nolens volens, farewell nolens, etc.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Socorro, Torre, Havana, J A Merle & co
Schooner Josefa, Durante, Campeachy, S Cucullu

ARRIVED.

Towboat Doctor Conley, Hubbell, having towed to sea ship Atlantic and barque Hiram—towed up brig Primero de Mahon. Reports off S W Bar ships Helen Mar and Chester, and two brigs names unknown.

Brig Primero de Mahon, Beija, from Havana, to Estevanell & Courval, cargo coffee, sugars, rum, beeswax, etc.

Steamer Seventy-six, Bridge, from Louisville, with full assorted cargo—28 cabin and 54 deck passengers.

Steamer James Monroe, Smith, from Louisville—cargo bale rope, bagging, twine, whiskey, potatoes, etc—Reports 7 feet water in the Ohio and falling.

Steamer Columbia, Laurent, from Bayou Sarah—cargo, cotton etc.—70 passengers.

Steamer Paul Clifford, Gordon, from Alexandria, with 204 bales cotton (new crop) and 9 passengers.

Steamer Monticello, Irwin, from Plaquemine, cargo of sundries—15 passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Archer was loading at Baltimore for this port, 1st September, and was to sail soon.

Ship Emery, from this port, was met at sea on the 21st of August, lat 46, long 40

Cleared at Boston for this port, Aug 30, brig Caroline, Towers.

Up at New York for this port, brig Emery, Marshall, to sail on the 8th September, packet ship Nashville Barstow sailed; packet ship Kentucky, Dennis, 10th September.

Sailed from Philadelphia for this port, packet brig William Henry.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The barque PHILETUS, a first class vessel, can carry about 800 bales cotton. Apply to FOSTER & HUTTON.
sept. 15 No. 77 Canal street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The packet ship EDWARD BONNAFFE, Campbell, master, is now discharging, and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to SAM'L C. BELL,
sept 15 81 Canal street.

FOR SALE

The fine fast sailing schooner ROSE IN BLOOM. For terms apply on board, opposite the *place d'armes*, or to
MEDELICI THOMAS
sept. 13 77 Levee st.

FOR TAMPICO, (in ballast to order,)

The superior fast sailing schooner TWO BROTHERS, Harper, master, will positively leave on Sunday, the 16th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to H. BOOTH & Co.
sept 11 Exchange street.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine fast sailing schr ELIZABETH, having been rebuilt and newly equipped, and having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch for the above port. For the balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
BARAU, FERIET & CO.
sept 11 No. 7, on the Rail Road.

DURING my absence from New Orleans for some time, Mr. Coulon Jumonville, has passed his letter of attorney to Mr. G. Jumonville de Villiers, who is now charged with his affairs.
sept 15 PIERRE HUCHET KERNION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish court for the parish and city of New Orleans, September 12th, 1832.—*Hulbridge & Murray* vs. *their creditors.*—The cession of property of the petitioners having been accepted by the court for the benefit of their creditors, it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place at the office of Carlisle Pollock, esq. notary public, on Monday, the 15th day of October next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioners; and in the meantime all proceedings against their persons and property are stayed, and that C. Roselius, esq. be appointed to represent the absent creditors. By order of the court.
P. A. GUYOL, dep. clerk.
Clerk's office, N. Orleans, Sep. 12, 1832. sep 15

EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR THE SIGHT.

MR. JEAN RAPALLO, in order to acquaint the public with the different new cases which he has effected, respectfully submits the following certificates. Persons who may be afflicted with diseases of the eye, are invited to call upon Mr. R. No. 64 St. Peter street, between Royal and Chartres.

New Orleans, 30th June, 1832.

I certify that Mr. JEAN RAPALLO has treated, in my house, a slave belonging to Mr. G. N. Allard, whose eyes were so badly affected that it was with great difficulty he could walk about; but that after the treatment of Rapallo his sight was perfectly restored, and he is now able to resume his former occupations about the city. PAULIN J. FLORTAS.

I certify that Mr. Jean Rapallo has restored the sight of one of my negroes, aged 28 years, which had been very dangerously affected with small pox.
WM. W. MACDONOUGH.

We certify that Mr. Jean Rapallo has cured the eyes of Mr. Chaulot, in the space of ten days.
J. BERTEL,
F. DURUY.

Feb. 10th, 1832.

I certify that Mr. Jean Rapallo completely cured my eyes, in the space of 18 days, so that I could resume my work. J. MORET.

New Orleans, 1st Jan. 1830.

I hereby certify that Mr. Jean Rapallo cured the eyes of one of my negroes (thirty four years old) in three days; notwithstanding he had been afflicted for many months. So as at times to be scarcely able to walk. He has since been exposed to fire, and engaged about different kinds of labour, without experiencing the least inconvenience. FURCY MERRET.

New Orleans, Oct. 12, 1830.

MR. JEAN RAPALLO—I am in justice bound to admit your capability as an oculist. Your prescriptions and advice have succeeded with regard to my daughter aged 7 years, and she has within the last fortnight completely recovered her eye sight. You are, sir, authorized to inform the public, if you deem it proper, as I am confident that many persons labor under that disease, how implicitly I confide in the efficacy of your remedy. I am, with respect, your humble servant,
ALFRED McCARTY.

N. B.—Mr. RAPALLO will gladly serve all persons who may honor him with their confidence. sep 15

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the other side of the river, on Saturday last, the two Mulatto boys named NECK and BENN.

NECK is about 5 feet 6 inches, aged about 19 years.

BENN is about 5 feet 10 inches, aged about 21 years.

They have been seen near the Rail Road. Whoever will lodge the said slaves in the jail of this city, will receive the above reward on application in this office.
June 15

LARD.—20 barrels leaf Lard, 35 [illegible] packing lard for sale by
TOURNE & BE[illegible]
aug 21 15 N[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Monday Sept. 17th at store No. 20 St. Louis street, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of a store consisting of dry goods, hard ware, boots, shoes, hats, clothing, etc. not assorted for the fall trade.
sept 13

BY J. J. DOMINGON.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the honorable the parish court, sold by order of the syndics of the estate of Joseph Gendron, will be sold at auction on Tuesday the 25th of September instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the store corner of Royal and St. Philip sts. all the goods, etc. surrendered by the said Joseph Gendron to his creditors. Conditions—for the amount of $200 cash, from $200 to 400, four