THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1833.

Days of Publication:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

☞ We have been requested to announce JAMES BRADFORD, Esq. as a candidate to represent the second district of this state in congress.

The Northern Mail of yesterday failed beyond Montgomery.

We regret to see announced, in the Louisville papers, the death of the Hon. Mr. BUCKNER, a Senator from Missouri, and his lady; both deceased about the same time of cholera.

We are gratified to see public opinion around us to the necessity of adopting requisite measures to stop the buildings now being built between the two markets. In no other city but this would the corporate authorities have allowed such a nuisance to be begun, much less continued. Our aldermen had better set in the premises immediately if they wish to save themselves from the deserved censure of their constituents.

We did not intend to take any *particular* interest in the controversy between the city proper and the upper faubourg as to the location of the Commercial Bank; intending to leave the matter to correspondents more interested in the issue than ourselves. But, as the Mercantile Advertiser has taken upon itself to decide the question, and has endeavored in an article more *distinguished* by its *length* than *its aim* to demolish the incontrovertible reasoning of our correspondent "*St. Louis Street*," by placing *his premises* and conclusion in a wrong position, we think *our* opinions should no longer be withheld.

"Can it be disputed, with any regard to truth, that the Legislature is granting the charter of the Commercial Bank *intended* it should be located within the limits of the city proper, the mart of the great commercial transactions?—The nature of the institution, and its object point to the fact that it was so intended as plainly as if a clause to the charter had been annexed to that effect expressly. The faith of individuals in this as well as in all other transactions in the ordinary course of affairs, was regarded, no doubt, as a sufficient guarantee for the purpose, and, besides, the mischievous tendency of putting the location of such an institution into the hands of directors was so evident that it could not be given but in express words and should not be inferred.

Reason and justice direct that the Commercial Bank, like similar institutions, should be located in the heart of the city, and it would be a suicidal act on the part of the stockholders residing therein to suffer it to be located elsewhere. The excuse offered by the Mercantile might have been alledged by all the other banks with the same reason, and the city might have been thereby deprived of them in the same manner that it is about to be deprived of that institution.

As to the assertion of the Mercantile, that the stockholders should not have waited that their representatives should expend one hundred thousand dollars for a piece of ground when another could be obtained for forty or fifty thousand dollars, possessing the same advantages we think altogether preposterous. The lot purchased does not possess the same advantages or any thing like them, and if the question could come fairly before the stockholders it would be so decided. The location is extremely bad; the worst one that could have been made above Canal street. It stands on a new street, or rather lane, which has only been opened a year ago, about half way up Magazine street.

The strict means taken by a majority of the directors to accomplish their ends by locating the bank in the section where lame credit for the ingenuous [illegible] have attempted it, but not *success*.

The city proper is not to be gulled or deceived by the *false* intimation that proper sites for the Bank cannot be obtained within it at a reasonable price. Property holders should not throw impediments in the way of the location of the Bank where it should be located by *being exorbitant in* their prices, for this would be one of the ways to make it impossible to have the institution among them, and would be favoring some other section; all of which does not stand to reason, and consequently is incredible.

The course pursued by the Mercantile upon the question is probably suggested by certain directors living in the upper faubourg, who expects to enjoy great facilities in *raising funds*, by having a *city* bank placed in a dark corner at their door.

The stockholders residing in the city proper should take the energetic measures that the bold attempt demands.—Let them devise all the necessary measures to prevent their interests and privileges from being so singularly invaded.

At a time when the building now erecting on the Levee, and other important questions under the immediate jurisdiction of the city council, are drawing a large share of public attention, it seems that the community have a right to expect that each member will not, on light and trivial grounds, avoid the responsibilities and duties of his office, or paralyze, by an unexpected absence, the useful and necessary discharge of his own duties as well as those of his colleagues. These obligations, however, are not generally acknowledged, and if they are, the delinquent is still more reprehensible.

On Wednesday last, the message of the Mayor, contrary to its usual tenor, was very interesting; the matter was very important, (so one of the members assures us,) and entitled to an immediate consideration by its merits; however nothing was done.

A quorum would have been found, and the important business treated of, would have been transacted, but *Mr. Morse*—being well aware of all this, determined to prevent any thing being done, and therefore did not think proper to honor the council with his august and important appearance, knowing that he controlled it by the resignation of two of its members. If Mr. Morse's situation, as presiding officer of the city council, an office of public utility, or a mere nominal office where the incumbent has the liberty of appearing or not appearing as it suits his views? If it be one of utility, shall it not appear when he has no reasonable cause to assign for his absence? Has Mr. Morse any?

What were his engagements on that *particular* day, that he could not attend to his public duties? Was he occupied with his race horses, or any other *gentlemanly* amusement? If so, they must be of more importance to him than his public duties! We trust that the public will have their eyes open at the next election, and not elect as Recorder any person who knows not the duties of his office, and whose zeal for the public weal will not supersede the employments of horse-racing and cock-fighting to the exclusion of his official duties.

A magnificent undertaking is in contemplation by the French government—the formation of a grand line of iron railways from Paris to Rouen, Havre, Lyons and Marseilles. The government have, with this intent, already demanded a vote of 20,000 pounds for the preliminary surveys. This is part of a vote of four millions sterling just taken for the completion of public edifices and monuments; canals, and military roads in the Vendee. Amongst the former are the finishing of the triumphal arch De L'Etoile 60,000 pounds; the Church of the Magdalen, 112,000 pounds; the Pantheon, 80,000 pounds; the Museum of Natural Hist., 16,000 pounds; new buildings for the Grand Hôtel-Dieu, 240,000 pounds; Royal School of the Fine Arts, 76,000 pounds; Cathedrals St. Denis, 80,000 pounds, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 8,000 pounds.

[illegible] "The tools of oppression, says *Mr. Jefferson*, in a letter to Carrington being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to have them gone, and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

Rio de Janeiro papers to the 7th of May have been received by the editors of the *New-York Daily Advertiser*. On the 3d the regency closed the extraordinary session of the Congress, and opened the ordinary session. They state that the regulation of the circulating medium is highly important, and recommend it to particular attention. Friendly relations and a good understanding continue to subsist between Brazil and other nations of the old and new world; tranquillity has been entirely re-established in the provinces of Ceara and Maranham, but dissensions still exist on the confines of Pernambuco and Alagoas. The constitution of Rio Negro, in Para, as an independent province, was put down by the appearance of an armed vessel; and 50 soldiers in Matta Grosso, who had revolted, were easily reduced to obedience. The sedition in the capital of Matta Grosso, on the 22d of March, produced no permanent effects.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8, 1833.

Mr. J. B Maurian Director of the central and primary schools.

SIR—The board of trustees has directed me to make it known to you that, at their meeting of the fourth instant they have postponed to the fourth Saturday of this present month, the public examination which it was intended should take place on Saturday next, and that they have passed a resolution that, hereafter, the reports of the special committees whose duty it is to visit the schools monthly, will be published in the papers of this city. The board feel confident that this measure, and the exactitude with which you discharge the duties of your office will have a tendency to excite a degree of emulation which must be productive of the happiest results.

When government, made a considerable appropriation of funds towards the education of the indigent, and decreed that two hundred children, taken from that class of society should be admitted gratuitously, in the schools of its creation, it was no doubt intended that this measure would result in something more than a vain show of munificence.—It was, no doubt, through a feeling of sympathy for those unfortunate beings whom want and misery seemed to have doomed to waste their life in gross ignorance, that means were appropriated for the purpose of giving them instruction, and to enable them to become, at a future day, useful members of society, and to serve their country. This all desirable aim could never be attained, and the trustees would have, altogether mistaken their mission, if they hesitated to redress a disorder which has been signalized to them. It appears that, although the lists of the schools are crowded with a number of names nearly equal to that fixed by the Legislature, still not one-half of the scholars ever attend the schools. You will please inform the several professors, and consider yourself informed of this fact, that the board of trustees have determined to adopt suitable measures for the purpose of compelling children to be regular in their attendance, under the penalty of being deprived of the advantages which were offered to them, in order that it may be transferred to others who will better know how to appreciate them. The trustees think it proper to make this determination known to the parents of the students, and to you they intrust that charge.

I am, also, directed to request you to put rigorously in execution, and see that the same be rigorously executed by others that article of the regulations which fixes at three o'clock, the hour for dismissing the school, and not before.

Permit me to seize this opportunity, to renew the assurance of my esteem and of my consideration.

CAN NGE,
President of the Board of Trustees.

To the editor of the Bee.

On my return to the city after a temporary absence, it was with equal surprise and indignation that I observed in the "Opelousas Gazette," an unmanly and scurrilous attack upon *Judge Harper*, which I *perceive has been republished* in one of the newspapers of this city. In the absence of Judge Harper I shall take the liberty of making some remarks in relation to that publication. The observations or insinuations made therein, respecting the *habits* of the Judge, are equally false and malicious, as will be acknowledged by all who know him and who are disposed to do him justice; and having said thus much, I shall dismiss that part of the subject. If the calumny had consisted solely in that charge, I should not have deigned to answer it.—But the object of the publication is, to persuade the people of the western district that Judge Harper has been delinquent in his duty towards them, in not having held a court here regularly every year since his appointment. To disabuse the *people on this subject*, I shall *state some facts* within my own knowledge. Judge Harper was appointed in March, 1829. In the following August, the law made it his duty to hold a court at Opelousas; but as there was no United States Marshal in commission, the court of course could not be held. In August, 1830, he held his court there. In the mean time, the Police Jury of St. Landry passed a resolution declaring that the Parish Court House should not be used by the United States unless they paid rent for it. This the Judge was not authorized to do. This resolution in 1830, *Congress* changed, [illegible] the western court to the second Monday of June, but this change was not made known to him officially, or otherwise, until the very day before the court should have been holden, when it is manifest he could neither attend himself nor direct the Marshal at a distance of one hundred and fifty miles to adjourn the court to a future day within the year and consequently the benefit of the term was lost, but not through his fault. The last May term in New Orleans was held but two weeks in order to give the Judge an opportunity of holding the court in Opelousas on the second Monday of June. The waters at that time being very low, it was necessary for him to procure a passage by the way of St. Martinsville, which he did, and was on the point of embarking, when the cholera having become *epidemical* in the city, attacked and killed one of his relations then residing in his family, and threatened an attack on his wife.—Under these circumstances, his family physician advised him to retreat immediately with his wife across Lake Pontchartrain, as the only probable means of saving her life, and which was no doubt saved by flight. These circumstances were communicated by the Judge *to the officers of the* western district, (as he informed me at the time,) and yet, a lying and malignant publication has been suffered to go abroad, without the slightest hint at the cause which produced the failure of the court. Is this conduct fair? Is it manly? Honorable men will judge. The State courts I am informed, have in that very district been adjourned on account of the cholera, and is the presence of that *terrific* scourge no justification for the adjournment of the United States' court in the same section of the country? The concluding sentence of the publication explains the motive of the attack. Judge Harper was appointed by the present administration, and that alone is cause sufficient in the minds of malignant party politicians, to assail him in the language of billingsgate.

Ever since his appointment in 1829, the records of the court for the eastern district will show, and I think the members of the bar will state, that he has most assiduously attended to the duties of his office, with what ability, I am willing to leave the bar to testify. One thing is certain, the business in that court has greatly increased since his appointment, which is some evidence of the confidence reposed in him on the part of those who ought to know him best.

What course Judge Harper may think proper to pursue in relation to his calumniator, I know not; but in the mean time, I have thought it my duty, as an officer of his court, and especially in his absence, to repel the calumny, under the sanction of my name, and have to request that if my statements are questioned, that it will be done under a responsible name.

July 1, 1833. F. W. LEA.

To the editor of the Bee.

SIR—A late number of your paper contained an account of the proceedings of the "London Political Union," extracted from an English paper at which a Rev. Mr. Wade presided as chairman. As an undue weight may be given to them, as representing the opinions of the people of England, will *you allow me to give your readers* some information on the subject, through the medium of your impartial columns. To begin with the chairman: The Rev. Mr. Wade is rector of the parish of St. Nicholas, in the town of Warwick, about one hundred miles from London. He is a good preacher, and exemplifies the soundness of the advice of our Saviour to his disciples, when he told them to follow the *precepts of those who sat in Moses's* seat, but not to imitate their conduct. Mr. Wade is notoriously an immoral character; as a proof of which, I need only state that some years ago when a woman named Mary Heytree, [illegible] late, five miles from Warwick, was apprehended as an accessary to a most atrocious murder, for which she was afterwards tried and hung, on the clear evidence, an *assignation from the rev. gentleman* for the night ensuing was found in her pocket; and this only ten days after a fine sermon preached by him on chastity and morality. The rev. gentleman is also a magistrate for the town and county of Warwick. The magistracy in England is unpaid, and I fearlessly challenge any country to produce a body of men, who execute the onerous duties entrusted to them, with more disinterestedness, or a more equal regard to the justice of the causes brought before them, whatever may be the rank of the offenders, or the poverty of the complainants. They usually have clerks who are paid certain fees for warrants, &c. and who ought to receive them exclusively, as the magistrate is not entitled to any part of them.—But sir, there are black sheep in every flock, and there are some few, very few instances of what are called *trading* justices; that is, who receive themselves a part or the whole of the fees thus paid, and whose interest it therefore becomes to be mischief makers, instead of peace makers; Mr. Wade belongs to this class—his clerk pays him half the fees he receives, and as he acts in a populous neighborhood, they amount to a considerable sum. He is also a great public speaker and holds forth on all occasions, addressing himself in general to the passions of the lowest part of the assembly. I have dwelt thus at large on these particulars, that your readers may judge what must be the description of persons who attend a meeting at which such a chairman is called to preside.—"Excipe Hercolem!" The first *resolution* of the London Political Union consists of persons of the lowest description. They cannot in all London get a person to take the chair who has even an appearance of respectability, but they can get the Rev. Mr. Wade, from Warwick, who happens there as a clergyman and a magistrate, and thus gives to the meeting a character of respectability to persons ignorant of the circumstances of the case. What would you think sir of a meeting here composed of twenty of the most notorious drunkards of the levee, not worth one cent, and supported by depredations on the public, and at which a person like Mr. Wade if on some place one hundred miles off was called to preside—such a meeting sir (except that it would be more numerous in proportion to the population here, than the meeting alluded to, to that of London) would be no inapt representation of the London Political Union. If the lower orders of people of New Orleans had as little to do, or were as violent politicians as many in London, such meetings would be held here, and you would find there violent declaimers on the *rights* of man and the liberties of the people—Tom Paine's in principle and Wade's in practice, they would find some supporters among those who have nothing, not even character to lose. Long may New Orleans be preserved from such a pest, as such a Political Union as I have described! But let it not be supposed that the sentiments uttered there are those of the English people, any more than what might be uttered at such a meeting here would be the sentiments of the inhabitants of New Orleans. The existence of such societies may be salutary as showing to what liberty becomes when it degenerates into licentiousness. May the example not be lost on Americans. May their liberty, which no one venerates more than I do, never be polluted by *such* stains—may their peace *never* be disturbed by *such meetings!*—and may *their* meetings never be disgraced by *such* a chairman!

Hic niger est—hunc tu, Romane, Caveto!

I have the honor to be sir,
Your very humble servant,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

We learn by a gentleman from Connecticut, that the President and suite arrived at Norwich yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, accompanied by Governor Edwards and other gentlemen of distinction, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Among other things which had been arranged for his coming, was a foundation of a monument to Uncas, the celebrated Indian Chief—the corner stone of which was laid by the President, and a short address made by the Secretary of War, Mr. Cass.

From Norwich he proceeded to New-London, in the steamboat GENERAL JACKSON, where he arrived about 7½ o'clock, P. M. Here, also, as every where, he met with a very cordial reception. This morning he was to take his departure for Newport.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER TRANSPORT.—*The sealing schooner Transport of Bristol, R. I. Bray, master, was wrecked on the West Coast of Terra del Fuego, on the 13th January, and totally lost—the crew were saved and taken to the Falkland Islands, where captain Bray chartered the schooner Sun, and sailed for Staten Island to take off a sealing party he had left there.*

The following extract from the Log Book of the Transport, detailing a daring outrage committed by another sealing schooner, is forwarded by capt. B. for publication. December 21, 1832, got under way and went to Landfall harbor, at 7, A. M. left the scur for Landfull Key, the boat of the schooner Antarctic of New York, capt. Nash in sight—at 3 30, landed eight men on the Rock—the Antarctic fired two guns to drive the seal off the rookery—the mate of the Antarctic landed and stopped some time, then left the rock and said he would man three boats and land by force.

About noon the Antarctic ran down, fired a gun, hoisted American colors and ordered our boat along side, then made a tack and commenced firing round shot and canister at our boats—the men were forced to leave the boats and shelter themselves behind the rocks. She made another tack have to off the rock and commenced firing again. We then hauled one of our boats on the rocks, seeing he was determined to stave our boats and kill our men. He then ran in and again fired, some of the shot striking very close to us, hauled down the American flag, hoisted a private signal and stood into the harbor and came to anchor near the Transport, and sent a note to capt. Bray, ordering him to pay for some provisions and salt which he had left on the rock, otherwise he would sink him in 15 minutes.

Baltimore American.

NATCHEZ, June 25.

Health of Natchez.—The cholera has nearly disappeared, as may be seen by a reference to the Sexton's report. Of 15 deaths, only 3 died of cholera. *Under such favorable* circumstances, many un-reflecting persons are apt to consider all danger from the disease at an end, and therefore become incautious, and avoid the necessary precautions.—The people should be constantly on their guard; it is the disposition of the cholera to go, and come again.—*Journal.*

State of the Waters.—By a boat which came down yesterday, we understand that the waters have fallen with the exception of the Arkansas, which continues unusually high. The Mississippi here has not yet began to fall.

Since the above was in type, we have understood that the Ohio had been falling, but that it is again on the rise, and that it is anticipated the rise will be considerable. The Wabash is very high and still rising.—*Ib.*

NASHVILLE, June 20.

We are happy to be able to state that cholera, not indeed in here, or any other disease for the last two days, and that the epidemic is now considered extinct in this city. We hope it may so continue. It is abating also at the Penitentiary.

A Good Hit.—A Philadelphia Editor remarks that Black Hawk, while at the Theatre in that city, was astonished at nothing until he heard Jim Crow called for the fourth time. It might well astonish any one to find a polite and enlightened people pleased with such silly and ridiculous exhibitions.

DUCHESS DE BERRI.—*A Paris letter writer states that the* Count Hector Suchesi Pali, Prince of Campo Franco, is to receive a million of francs for figuring as the legitimate father of the young Vendean, who has been lately presented to the French Nation, by the Duchess de Berri. Her brother the King of Naples took an active part in the negotiation, and is to pay half the money.—*Savannah Rep.*

From a letter from Brigadier General Atkinson to the Commander-in-Chief, under date of the 30th ultimo, at Jefferson Barracks, published in the last Globe, it appears *that the Winnebago Indians are removing peaceably from* the ceded lands. The Pottawatomies are also going to sell out and will remove beyond the Mississippi, after raising the present crop. "The Mississippi and the Lakes will hereafter form barriers to secure our settlements on the North Western Frontier, from the tomahawk. The brave Col. Dodge is engaged in facilitating the progress of the *Indians to their new settlement.*"

THE SCOTCH PIPER.—This individual, of whom so much has been said in the prints, both of this country and Europe, arrived in this town on Thursday afternoon, and immediately commenced his peregrinations and piping about our streets. His height is over six feet—he is well built—has a large nose—small eyes—wears glasses—has rather a sandy complexion—and makes a very commanding appearance. His name is Stewart. He has been an officer in the British Army—served under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington, and sold his commission after the battle of Waterloo. His opponent is Count Bender, a French nobleman, educated in Scotland at the same school with the pipe—and between whom a great friendship subsisted. *In 1825* they met in London, when a dispute arose relative to the hospitality of different nations. Both parties, in order to settle the question, agreed to travel in disguise—the one as a fiddler in France, Belgium and Italy and the other (the piper) in Great Britain, Ireland and America. They both commenced their line of march in July, 1828.

The piper is evidently a gentleman of extensive information—easy in his manners—a Scotchmen by birth—his age about fifty. He received a severe hurt from the upsetting of a coach in Ireland a *few years since*, which confined him one year, and in consequence of which he is lame. He has travelled through the Canadas, and on the first day of May he commenced his tour of the United States at Eastport, Me. He asks no one for money; but when any is presented to him, he touches his cap in token of thankfulness, and passes on without making any pause in the music of his bagpipe, which *yields very sweet melodious tones.*

Yesterday afternoon, the incognito made his second appearance in our streets—his pipe being pitched so as to give out the most captivating strains. He was followed by hundreds of boys, whom he would not allow to approach within a yard of his person. What amount he collected we know not.

He has taken a private room at the Portsmouth hotel.—He has been visited by some gentlemen. They found him engaged in making records of his journal. He appears to be very cautious of the company to which he gives audience; and considerable formality, such as sending up your name, occupation, &c. is required, in order to gain admittance. He is very polite and intelligent—speaks highly of the Americans, and says they might be the happiest people in the world.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

We understand that Mr. Stewart, the gentleman above alluded to, has arrived in this city, and taken lodgings at the Exchange Coffee House.—*Boston Atlas.*

If this "wandering piper," is going to travel through the United States "in disguise," as he has begun, we think it high time that the American public should be prepared to give him a proper reception. We will take it for granted (which however we do not know,) that he is no impostor, but a *bona fide* Scotch Highlander, an ex-officer of the British Army, a gentleman of extensive information, &c. &c. If such a man is supposed to descend from the respectability of his condition, and play the part of a strolling musician-beggar, (one of the most contemptible characters, by the way, that infest our cities) we have no particular objection, though we think it might be in better business. But that the American press and the American people should so far degrade themselves as to encourage his ingenious undertaking, is mortifying in the extreme. What does he propose to do? Why, to ascertain, in connexion with his co-fiddler, whether the hospitality of Great Britain Ireland and the United States, is greater or less than that of France, Belgium and Italy. And what is the standard by which their hospitality *to be measured?* Why, the encouragement they afford strolling pipers and fiddlers! a set of beings who instead of being fattened at the public expense, deserve to be taken up and lodged in the poor house. And how does he propose to ascertain the degree of encouragement afforded to such characters? Why, by asking the person "to dance," i. e. by making his real character known wherever he goes, and inducing a too gullible press to trumpet his coming beforehand, and exhort the people to meet him with money in their hands, and rescue the country from the degradation of being pronounced inhospitable to —— strolling musicians. "Oh, but he does not ask for money, he only receives it when offered to him." We never knew a strolling musician that did. They do not ask in words, but in more expressive language of looks and gestures. They do not ask, but if you do not give, their sneering grimaces will follow you with all the wo of the Apocalypse. While they not beg in words! Because it would expose them to the displeasure or the penitentiary. But this gentleman begging gives all his receipts to benevolent societies. Who knows that? He may give something to benevolent societies, but who knows that he gives all, or even tithe of what he collects? And supposing he did; have our intelligent citizens so little confidence in their own judgments, that they need the aid of a foreigner and a piper to choose for them the objects of their charity? Charity indeed! there is a multitude of sins, "but it has been so that its folly are as ample as to cover such a greyhound folly as this.

If our reputation for hospitality depends upon the report which this piping-beggar gentleman shall carry back to Europe, it must be in a very precarious condition indeed. Europe has already had *sufficient proof of our hospitality*, in the friendly reception we have have given to thousands and hundreds of thousands of her oppressed and miserable population; and if she wants further evidence, let her send us men who will at least keep up the forms of decent society. We have no hospitality to bestow upon vagabonds of any sort; and if the gentleman so much cajoled and applauded "Down East" comes to this city, he need not be greatly surprised if we afford him hospitality in some of the numerous institutions provided here for those who "have no visible means of support."—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

WASHINGTON IN 1772.—We have received a beautiful engraved portrait of Washington as he was at the age of 40, from a copy, by Amos Dickinson, Esq. of the original picture by Peale. The latter is the only original portrait of Washington, executed prior to the Revolution; and Mr. Custis of Arlington, has given a certificate of the exactness of this copy by Mr. Dickinson, whose talents as a Miniature Painter are well known. The face of Washington in this portrait is quite youthful—indicating the most vigorous health and a mind completely at ease—with a clear, unclouded brow, and a mild, steady gaze. The change which must have taken place in his features, within few years, is easily accounted for by the toils, cares and responsibilities which weighed upon him as the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, and one upon whom all the hopes of his fellow-countrymen rested.—This likeness represents him in the uniform of Colonel Commandant of the Provincial Forces of his Britanic Majesty, in the Colony of Virginia. It is engraved by a first rate Artist, on steel.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Apologetic—Mrs. Trollope has recently addressed a letter to a lady, in this country, in which she begs that her correspondent will not entertain any unkind feelings in relation to her book upon the Americans. 'I had a *husband* and eight children to support,' she remarks, 'and found myself compelled to do something for their maintenance.' This acknowledgement was actually made, and has been mentioned to us from good authority.—*ib.*

The Saint Simonians.—The court of Assise in Paris have just acquitted Enfantin, the Supreme Father of the St. Simonians, and Chevalier, one of his first apostles, who were accused of holding illicit congregations; a delinquency for which they are already in durance. Enfantin appeared in court *dressed in a velvet cloak lined with fur*; a symbolical necklace ornamented his person, consisting of pieces of steel and copper of various shapes, one side of which was unpolished, to denote *imperfection*, and the whole intended to represent the several *capacities* of his society; at the end of the necklace hung a half sphere, intended to denote the *father*, whilst the words *a Lettre* were inscribed on the plane *in* face. The other St. Simonians present had their names embroidered on their waistcoats. Enfantin expounded the doctrine of his association, and detailed the attributes of the Supreme being in the following loud terms: Dieu est Pere et Mere de tous et de toutes; Dieu Pere, il est bon; Dieu Mere, elle est bonne!

SUMMER.

——Who loves not summer?
It is the tide of joy!—the Sun, then, thrown
Out from his blue pavilion in the sky
His richest rays to feed the gladsome Earth.
The Summer-time is Nature's festival,
When earth and all its denizens rejoice;
The winds are soft, and warm with sunshine; airs,
Coursing the lilies of their ripe perfume,
Bear, on their scented wings, outrauding bees
In many a swarm, on amorous foray bent,
Against the honeyed flowerage. Gentle doves
Coo in the woods, or through the well-in winnow
Catching the sunlight on their painted pinions;
And streams—each like a beauteous cup-bearer—
Pour forth ecstatic draughts to quench the thirst
Of the proud antler'd deer, and timid hare.
The land is bright with flowers, that gladly lift
Their fair heads to the day—All, except one—
The modest harebell, in in its pensive grace,
Whose bells interwoven with the dew,

Commercial.

From the New-York Gazette.

DUTIES ON WINES.—The following letter from the Treasury Department, addressed to a house in this city, is important to wine dealers and drinkers:—

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, 4th June, 1833.

Gentlemen:—The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to me your letter to him of the 27th ult. in which you submit the following questions for the decision of the Department:—

"Are the duties on Wines to be reduced on the 4th March 1834, to one half their present rates, and a return duty to be allowed on those then on hand, or instead thereof, will the progressive reduction contemplated by the tariff act of 2d March apply to wines? In the latter case will the wines in bond on the 4th March 1834, be entitled to the first reduction of duty?"

In reply I have only to observe, that the duties on such wines as are now in bond and shall remain so until after the 31st December, 1833, and on such wines as may be imported before that day, and shall at the time of importation be deposited under control of the proper officers of the customs, and shall remain so until after that day, will have to be regulated by the provision of the 1st section of the act of 2d March, 1833, to modify the act of 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports and accordingly if such duties exceed an advalorem duty of 20 per cent, a reduction thereon will be made, at the time of withdrawing the wines from the Public Stores, equal to the tenth part of such excess. Respectfully,

JOS. ANDEREON, Comptroller.

To Messrs. ——, New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

FLOUR.—Western continues to maintain our quotations, $5, 75 to $6—and the quantity coming is lessening—several holders are storing it, in hopes of a still farther advance. We do not hear of any material change in Southern. Howard street $6,18 to $6,25. Alexandria held firmly at $6. Sales of Richmond country at 5,75, equal to cash for South America—but now held at $5,87.

MR. EDITOR:—By announcing Doctor JAMES S. McFARLANE a candidate to represent the *First Ward* in the City Council, you will much oblige

MANY OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

MARRIED,

In the parish of St. James, on the evening of the 29th ult, by the Rev. Abbe La Croix, Mr. ETMA L. CHARSOUTE, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. MARIE LOUISE CLARIS, of the former place.

FOR TAMPICO.
(With a certificate of health.)—Will leave positively on Saturday the 5th instant, schooner TAMPICO, Captain Daunes. For a few barrels of freight, or passage, apply to
julyo5 DUFART & BARON.

FOR MATANZAS.
The Spanish schooner, OSCAR, capt. Mora, will leave in a few days; for passage *only*, having good accommodations apply to the captain on board or to
J. & J. DARRAMON,
julyo 3 23 Chartres st.

FOR QUEBEC.
The ship ESSEX, Vaughan, master; will sail about the 8th inst. For passage, apply on board, or to
julyo 3 BENJ. BOOTH & CO.

PIG LEAD for sale by
julyo 5 J. MAGER.

WANTED.—The advertiser, said to be qualified for any kind of business, would accept of any employment in a counting-house or store, &c.—for the present, at a most moderate salary, as employment for the next three or four months being his principal object. The most respectable references, &c. Please address box 315. july 5

WANTED in a barber's shop, a young man, well acquainted with the business, and who can conduct business of that kind. To such a one a liberal salary will be given. Apply at this office. july 5

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY on the 1st instant, the grif Patrick, aged about 28, speaks English only, of a character gentle and submissive, about 5 feet 8 inches high, slender, has a cicatrice on one of his arms near the elbow; said slave is well known as the conductor of Mr. Charles Boyer's saw mill, in the parish of St. Charles.

The above reward will be given to whomsoever will arrest him, and put him in any one of the jails in the state.—Captains of steam boats, and all others, are cautioned against harboring said slave, under the severest penalties of the law.
julyo 5 BLANC & BRUGIER.

THE undersigned continues the Dry Goods Store at No. 100, Chartres street.
july 1 CHARLES DERANCO.

EXCHANGE on Paris for sale by
june 29 J. MAGER.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

☞ *No clearances yesterday.*

CLEARED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.
Brig Dos Hermanos, Morillo, Havana, Tufts & Clarke
schr Tela, Orfilo, Matanzas, Courvel, Acebo & co
Schr Consolacion, Moretto, Tobasco, P Pie
Schr Charlotte, Leonard, Pensacola, Allen & Dabbay

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamboat Vermilion, Baugh, from St. Matthewville.
Arrived Steam Tow Boat Post Boy, Cornwell. Towed to sea ship May, brig Motton, schr Transit, schr Gazelle, schr Anguila de Oore. Towed up to town brig Cleopatra, Marliera, from Havana. Left the Bar yesterday afternoon. Reports nothing. Met the Pilot at midnight with his tow boat down at Poverty Point.

☞ The Post Boy left again for sea yesterday afternoon with ship Sarah Ralston, Waterhouse, for Laguira; and schr Consolacion, Moretto, Tobasco.

Towboat Whale, Wheaton, fm S W Pass, towed to sea ship New-Jersey—brought up ship Mordecai, and schr Pacific; nothing in the ship canal except brig Lucy; schr Two Brothers in the river.

Ship Mordecai, fm Liverpool, to L H Gale.
Schr Pacific, fm Charleston, with slaves.
Brig Clemente, Martinez, fm Havana, cargo.
Schooner Columbia, Lawrent, from Bayou Sarah, cargo, 48 bales cotton, A Guertier & Boutin; 4 do J. Linton; 3 do Bugely & Merritt; 4 do, 13 beef hides, A Ledoux; 26 bbls pork, M & P Maher; 5 hhds sugar, Champomier & Girod; 3 negroes, 3 horses, and one gig to order; *sundries* to F A Blanc, R Relf, T Yard. Passengers, Messrs B C Adams, T J Ross, Randall, W Flower, J Forde, Lieut.-Governor Morris, Rober Scott, Robert Tavier, Allen, Boyer, C Perret, jr., J M Carr, James Johnson, Antoine, J Doherty, J Blanco, J B Wazer, D D Chermot; Mrs C Adams and daughter.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.
Steam tow boat Pilot, Riddle, from the Passes, having towed to sea, ships Oscar, Guillbrandson, for Gottenborg; Falco, Harlow, Philadelphia; Victor, Marseilles and San Remeo, Piedemonta, Havana. Brought up brig Manuella, Vincent, from Havana. Left the Bar Tuesday afternoon, and N E Bar Tuesday morning. Reports a brig and schr in N E Bay, unknown. The Pilot reports a ship in the offing. The Post Boy had taken her tow to sea, and was waiting a tow up.

The Pilot left for sea yesterday with ships Emporium, Reed, for Boston; Grand Turk, Madigan do; Canton, Howard, do; and Brigs Gracchus, Snow, for Baltimore, and Dos Hermanos, Morrillo, Havana.

Brig Manuelita, Vincent, from Havana, to Conval, Acebo & co.

Schr Octavius, Lafontaine, from the coast.

Steamer Niagara, Doughty, from St Louis; 10 cabin and 3 deck passengers.

Memoranda—Steamer Niagara, June 26, met steamer Express, above Grand Turn; 27th, met at mouth of Ohio, Michigan; do President below New-Madrid; Freedom at Memphis; 28th, met Missourian below do; 29th, met Chester at Helena, had broke one of her shafts, and waiting for one; Creole and Jefferson both at do; Senator at Montgomery Point; 30th, met Convoy and Little Rock above Vicksburg. The Convoy had broke one of her flanges and was replacing it. July 1, met Cavalier above Port Adams; 2, met Arab at Hampton's Plantation.

MEMORANDA.
Brig Regue, hence for Marseilles, was spoken on the 15th June, 59 miles west of Cape Hatteras.
Brig Sarah and Susan, hence for Providence, was spoken off the Tortugas, on the 18th June, being 14 days at sea, and having lost her fore topmast.

☞ NOTICE.—Neither the captain or consignees of the ship ESSEX, will pay no debts contracted by the crew of that vessel.
july 3

INFORMATION WANTED.
SEVERAL years ago Sarah McNamar left Knoxville, and when last heard from, was in New-Orleans.—Her mother, an aged and disconsolate woman, still residing in Knoxville, Tenn. is anxious to hear from her. If her daughter is still living, it is hoped she will either return to her mother or write her, as she is much distressed in consequence of having heard a rumor of her death.
SARAH McNAMAR.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Martin Paradol, has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Alexander Bacon deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the court.
july 5 S. BLOSSMAN, dep. reg. of wills.

Dr. H. Petitpain vs. Bonlemps.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the honorable Charles Gayarre, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Friday the 19th of July, at 4 o'clock; on the premises, corner of Hospital and Rampart streets, the contents of a Grocery Store, consisting of sundry articles of groceries, shelves, counter, &c. Seized in the above suit.
july 5 A. DAUNOY, marshal.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the honorable G. Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 20th July, at 5 o'clock, at the Marshal's office, 1 sofa, 1 table, 112 boxes of Spanish segars, 1 secretary. Seized in the above suit. At the suit of Madame Lebre.
july 5 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.
AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, held on Saturday the 29th June last, the following candidates were duly elected Directors of said Bank:—

From the Parish of Orleans.

P. J. Tricou,	M. Lizardi,
Dussau de la Croix,	J. B. Lapretre,
C. Lesseps,	A. O'Dwhigg,
T. Nicolet,	A. Ducros,
D. Warburg,	

From the First District.
L. G. Hilligberg, Alcee Labranche.

From the Second District
S. Hiriart, V. Allain, Senior.

From the Third District.
Goisneau, J. Eyssallenne.
E. BARAU, Sec'y.

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES.
NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1833.
AS this office will be closed on Thursday, the 4th inst., persons having notes or acceptances due on that day, will please pay them on Wednesday the 3d instant. Notes intended for discount on Friday, must be offered on Wednesday. [july 3] JAS. SAUL, Cashier.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.
AS the Bank will be closed on the 4th of July next, persons having notes falling due on that day are requested to pay them on the 3d.
Notes for discount must be offered on Wednesday.
july 3 J. B. PERRAULT, Cashier.

OFFICE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS CO.,
New-Orleans, 29th June, 1833.
STOCKHOLDERS that have not exchanged their Receipts for Certificates of Stock, are requested to call, with their Receipts and