THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

Days of publication during the summer:
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
ELECTORS
AT LARGE.
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
First District—JOHN B. PLAUCHE.
Second District—THOMAS W. SCOTT.
Third District—TRASIMOND LANDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER MOETON.
Fifth District—PLACIDE BOSSIER.
GOVERNOR,
J. B. DAWSON.

The weather, which, for the last fortnight, has been extremely hot, is now agreeably cool. We do not mention this for the information of those who we are compelled to see the daily on amid the dust of the metropolis; but to remind their patients, others to display their goods upon the almost neglected counter—and some to slumber on the stroll; while we are compelled to exercise our vocation of collecting bulletins of the cholera, small news from abroad, or balsam from other papers—but for those who are more fortunate, in looking through the "loophole of quite snug retreat," upon what is passing here in their winter home. The city has been uncommonly healthy; and this has been the reason that our readers have not been entertained with a weekly account of "death's doings," as is our wont in times of the prevalence of epidemic. Indeed, the "grim old monster," with whom, in some months, we become so familiar, has had as dull a season as the rest of us. Well—until two months will soon flitter, when we shall have our fashids with us again, and our streets will be enlivened with the merry hum of business.

A public dinner was given to the honorable EDWARD D. WORTH, on the 1st instant, by a party of his friends, at Delpis' hotel, Terre-aux-Boeufs. The occasion is said to have been one of conviviality and mirth. Mr. White was chosen the company, after the cloth was removed, in a great speech, in which he passed in review the principal measures of the late session of congress which relate particularly to this state. With a single exception, it is evident that Mr. White deems the course of the national government, towards Louisiana, to have been, on the whole, liberal. The telling reduction of the sugar duty he considers "unjust and impolitic" and it was on this ground that he voted in the negative, on the final passage of the bill to modify the tariff. In other words, it was "unjust and impolitic" that Louisiana should, with her sister states, make the slightest concession to the murmurings and complaints of an entire section of the Union. It was "unjust and impolitic" to relieve the people of $18,000,000 of unnecessary taxation.

The planters of Louisiana would not have censured our delegates in congress had they voted to have made such an offering upon the shrine of patriotism, to restore harmony among the alienated members of the confederacy.—Half a cent on the pound of sugar, compared with the safety and quietude of the Union! We leave it to Secretary Woods to make the "calculation"—the ultra tariffists and further Cooper.

The two papers in this city which advocate the ultra protective principle still keep up their senseless clamor in regard to the late meeting of the sugar planters, and the vote of approbation of the conduct of Mr. Gordon, for preventing the high tariff, which they so highly esteem, from being circumvented. One objects that neither the president nor secretary of the meeting are sugar planters, and the other suggests that there could have been but few sugar planters present, because public notice was not given, and because it was not invited. For the satisfaction of such querulous gentlemen, we can inform them that although Mr. AUBRY is not directly engaged in the sugar culture himself, yet has two sons who are; and that Mr. FOUCHER, the secretary, is a large sugar planter. These gentlemen, whose honour is beyond the reach of suspicion, have certified, under their own proper signatures, that the meeting was "numerous" and the editorial of the tariff organs, in questioning their veracity is equal only to the impudence of asserting that the planters are poor dupes, who can be wheedled and thrown aside at pleasure, and are incompetent to rightly understand their own interests!

The Emporium seems to be opposed to the measures taken by Mr. Gordon for suppressing the importation of dissolved sugar, at *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent—to the decision of the admiralty court, condemning the article to pay duty as sugar—to the order of the secretary of the treasury, directing that it should only be permitted to be entered as sugar,—and to the act of congress placing it upon the same footing as sugar. This journal would nevertheless be deemed the champion of the sugar interest in this state. The planters will have good reason to exclaim, "save us from our friends!"

The Emporium persists in believing that Mr. Gordon was guilty of deception towards Mr. Goodale, in relation to the importation of dissolved sugar, or syrup, notwithstanding the charges which that paper made against this efficient officer have been contradicted, and pronounced to be false. Mr. Goodale is referred to as the voucher of those charges; but we very much question whether that gentleman would either sub his name to them, as they appeared in the Emporium, or verify them by his oath.

At few periods of our history have greater obstacles presented themselves in the path of the chief magistrate of the nation, than during the three years just past. In one portion of the union the laws were openly threatened to be set at defiance by nullification and rebellion. The dissolution of the union was proposed and defended by men who had heretofore enjoyed the highest confidence of the nation, whose sincerity of purpose could not be doubted and dared not be disregarded.

The Indian tribes of the south and south western states had come in direct collision with the state authorities; and, through the perverseness and obstinacy of the contending parties, alarming difficulties had long existed in the way of a peaceable and amicable adjustment of their differences. The foreign relations of the government, too, at the accession of the present chief magistrate, were in a state of almost hopeless confusion and embarrassment—our ministers abroad, for the want of decisive instructions and of an efficient head, were either slumbering on their posts, or at least making early promises, through executive messages, of speedy redress, which year after year were renewed with fresh disappointment until hope itself was wearied.

The bank of the United States, too, throughout proper at this period of unusual excitement and press of public duties, and when a presidential election was just pending, to come forward and ask an extension of its privileges. The bank charter has yet four years to run; this early application for its renewal was made contrary to the advice of the present secretary of the treasury; and it cannot but be manifest to the most indifferent observer that this particular crisis was chosen for political purposes, and that the bank held the rod of terror over the president; and thus a palpable attempt was made by bank influence and power to control the freedom of action of the chief magistrate and to deprive the people of the check given by the constitution. The bank of the United States is an institution that has always been watched with the closest eyes of suspicion and jealousy by the democratic party. Slowly, gradually and reluctantly did they range their opinions that any such an institution ought to be tolerated, or was sanctioned by the constitution. While it facilitates the operations of government and provides for us a sound and uniform currency, it may also, if uncontrolled and unrestricted, be subversive of the rights and dangerous to the liberties of the people; and as it may be made the instrument of a tremendous political power, it ought to be free from the taint of suspicion of justification in any political machinations to secure its own perpetuation.

Those interested in the bank thought that at this time, Andrew Jackson dared not exercise his constitutional right to veto the bank bill; that he had not the courage to brave the tempest that would be raised through its influence and that he stood like its own moody creditors, a creature of its will and to be blasted by its frown; then will the result show they have mistaken their man, and they will learn hereafter to appreciate that inflexible integrity, that uncompromising firmness of character which know how to distinguish between duty and thoughts of self,—when they come in conflict with his duties as a public officer.

The operations of government too, have been retarded and embarrassed by a reckless and unhinged opposition [illegible] feeling. Political turpitude, with disregard of union except a common hatred of the author of Jackson, have waged an fierce warfare against the acts of the administration, regardless of their tendency to the public good. They have endeavored to defeat the prosecution of any measure of public utility to widen the breach of dissatisfaction between conflicting sections of the union; they have shrieked the president in his appointments for the purpose of discrediting and injuring him in the affections of the American people. Such have been the unholy purposes of this coalition. But the straight forward course of honesty and integrity has blasted all their expectations; the country has enjoyed an unexampled degree of happiness and prosperity, and never during any administration has been so much good effected, so many benefits secured in the same time.

The tariff laws, under which yawned the deep and dreadful gulf of disunion and rebellion, have been happily adjusted,—securing at the same time the great manufacturing interests of the north, and taking from the south so many pretexts for dissatisfaction as to render it certain that tranquillity will again be restored.

In our foreign relations, the president, who was determined "to seek nothing but what was clearly right and to submit to nothing wrong," has secured important indemnities and treaties with foreign powers. A universal reciprocity of good feeling now exists, where before prevailed jealousy and dissatisfaction.

In addition to all these, new avenues of trade, hitherto inaccessible to the American navigator, have been opened, and fresh resources are given to our enterprising merchants. Our footing with foreign powers is of the most friendly character, and distinguished by an unusual degree of comity and good feeling.

Internal dissensions, order has come out of chaos, light out of darkness; incompetent officers have been dismissed, public defaulters have been arrested in their career, and their accounts subjected to the severest scrutiny; speculation has been stopped, and a rigid system of economy introduced into all the departments. We owe it to the enemy and vexatious of our present chief magistrate that the government has been restored to its pristine simplicity, purity and vigour. In the navy department alone, a saving has been effected in the first three years of general Jackson's administration, of more than a million and a half of dollars; and the end of his present term of service, the 4th of March, 1833, will witness the singular and gratifying spectacle of a great nation clear of debt, and debating upon how they shall dispose of their superfluous income.

The man under whose directions all this has been accomplished, is Andrew Jackson, the candidate of our choice and elevated by our suffrages. It is he whom we can now gravely, yea earnestly called upon to abandon. The ballot-boxes in November next will show how little the generous choice, and how little Henry Clay, by contrast, has improved upon our affections. They will show the miserable folly of those who live only in the expectation of defeating some new title.

The steamboat *Tippecanoe*, which arrived from Louisville the day before yesterday, brings Louisville papers of the 28th ult. which contain the official returns of the Kentucky election. Mr. Breckinridge's majority is 1800.

The republicans of the parish of St Helena, it will be seen by the proceedings of a meeting which we insert today, wake up nobly. Indeed, we hear that the same spirit prevails throughout all the Florida parishes. Meetings are shortly to be held in East and West Feliciana, which we are sure from our own knowledge of the public feeling in those parishes, will be large and enthusiastic. Florida will present an almost unbroken phalanx in November next. It is time that the party were organising, throughout the state, for that contest; for the Clay party will make a desperate struggle, not with the hope of electing their candidate, but of preserving their ascendency in the state.

JACKSON MEETING AT ST. HELENA.

Agreeably to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of the Parish of St Helena, friendly to the reelection of Jackson to the presidency of the United States, assembled at Greensburgh, the seat of justice of said parish, on Saturday the 25th day of August. William Kendrick, a soldier of the revolution, and Demcy Kemp, chosen president and John Youngblood and Jesse Smith, vice presidents, John Killian and Saml. G. Hunter were appointed secretaries. After the meeting was organized, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

PREAMBLE.

The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to freely express their approbation or disapprobation of the acts of the rulers, is one of the fundamental principles of a republican government, exercising this right, the people of the parish of St. Helena, in the state of Louisiana, now assembled at the seat of Justice established, proceed to express their feelings and opinions of what they approve and what they disapprove in the government, since Gen. Jackson was installed as the chief executive officer of the republic.

As soon as it was announced to the nation that Andrew Jackson was elected president of the United States, and before his installation, war against his administration was declared by Mr. Clay and his allies. Every act of the new executive was to be opposed, whether it operated for the good of the people or not, and before congress adjourned an opposition was organized, at the head of which was Henry Clay, to embarrass the administration of the people's president.

Unfortunately for the president, in selecting his first cabinet, he brought about his person and into his confidence, some men who were opposed to the principles which brought him into the executive chair, and who sought from the beginning to thwart the wise measures contemplated by the chief magistrate for the public good. Yet notwithstanding the unforeseen embarrassment which this selection gave the president, so determined and settled was his political course, that a tide of success attended all his measures, and never did our country enjoy such uninterrupted prosperity.

Time will not allow, at a meeting like the present, to bring all the measures of the Jackson administration, which have elevated the pride and advanced the prosperity of our beloved country, into review. A few of the most prominent will suffice.

The West India trade, which was lost by the neglect or mismanagement of Messrs. Adams and Clay, while the administration of government was in their hands, has been recovered and opened to our enterprizing citizens, by the ability and decision of Gen. Jackson and his coadjutors.

Indemnity to our merchants for spoliations committed on our commerce by order of the consular and Imperial governments of France, and by the public armed vessels of Denmark, has been secured.

Advantageous treaties of commerce have been negociated with the republics of Mexico and Columbia, and our commerce on both American continents placed on the most safe and favorable footing.

Justice to our injured merchants has been exported from Miguel, the usurper of the throne of Portugal.

The Malays, a savage and piratical people, inhabiting an archipelago in the Indian ocean, who had plundered one of our merchant vessels and massacred the greater part of the crew, have been taught to feel the force of our arms, and had an exemplary punishment inflicted upon them.

A commercial treaty has been negotiated with the Ottoman Porte, by which the commerce of the Black sea is opened to our merchants, and the "star spangled banner" now proudly floats where lately only was seen the flag of the Ottomen.

Nor has the success of the administration of general Jackson been more happy and triumphant abroad, than prosperous at home.

The national debt paid off. The tariff is modified.—Treaties concluded with the Choctaw and Creek tribes of Indians, by which their landed possessions in the state of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi have been acquired, and these people are now quickly and contentedly removing to a region assigned them west of the river Mississippi. A similar treaty has been entered into with the Chickasaws, but not yet ratified by the senate.

If a like success has not attended the efforts of the president to conclude an amicable arrangement with the Cherokees, the fault must be laid at the door of the opposition, and a few misguided zealots, in and out of congress, who have induced those deluded people to believe that the views of the executive are neither beneficient, nor intended for their good; and that they can be successfully opposed in the supreme court of the United States. For the evils which may grow out of such advice, a jealous and illiterate people, let a reckless opposition answer to their consciences, their country and their God.

Coming to the last prominent act of the national executive, we are at a loss how to convey our opprobation in terms sufficiently expressive and glowing.—We allude to his veto on the bill for rechartering the bank of the U. States—a bill which has been aptly and appropriately styled, "a bill of abominations."

One view of this stupendous fabric of iniquity must answer our present purpose. The whole stock allowed by the charter, is now taken. It is provided in the bill, that no other bank shall be chartered. Whatever wealth we may hereafter acquire, our capital must lie dead on our hands, because all the stock of the existing bank is [illegible] will take care that the privileges shall not be [illegible] to individuals or to any other association. But this [illegible] obligation did not [illegible] itself to the character of the bank, this view of that unhallowed institution would be sufficient to stamp it with the seal of everlasting reprobation. In the language of one who is no friend of gen. Jackson, we add,—"it may safely be said that if the bank is governed by any other motive than making the most of its privileges, for the benefit of the stockholders—if it does not reserve its favors for those who need them least and whose influence it would secure—if it is not superciliously indifferent to the accommodation of small dealers, it is not only much misunderstood, but very much belied."

Whilst we thus express our approbation of the general course of the administration of the people's president, it would afford us heartfelt pleasure if we could, without what we consider a departure from sacred duty that we owe our country, pass over the conduct of a coordinate branch of the government, at the last session of congress, in silence.

It is known to every intelligent citizen of the United States, that whilst the appearance of the sincerest friendship marks the intercourse between this country and Great Britain, there are points of great delicacy yet to be adjusted. If the negotiation to settle these points is not conducted with consummate skill and judgment on the part of our negotiator, advantages may be gained by our rival in power and commercial enterprize, which will prevent the ratification of a treaty on our part.

To conduct this negotiation, the president selected Martin Van Buren, a distinguished citizen of the state of New York, who had been lately secretary of state of the United States, who possessed the entire confidence of the executive, and as we believe of the body of the nation, who was a favorite of the democratic party, and of surpassing and acknowledged ability. During the recess of the senate, Mr. Van Buren was sent to London, and had, as is understood, entered on the negotiation before congress had assembled. At the opening of the session the nomination was laid before the senate for approval and confirmation—and after much and unnecessary delay, was finally rejected. For this act of the senate we can [illegible] no other palliative nor excuse.

It is with regret that we find the names of both our senators recorded among the *nays* upon the question to approve the nomination. To our senators, then, we say, your vote on this question meets our decided disapprobation. The vote of Josias Johnston, created no surprise in us. We never have considered him a representative of the people of Louisiana in the senate of the United States; but the representative of the whim, the caprice, the passions and the ambition of Henry Clay! From George A. Waggaman we had expected better service.

The foregoing premised considered,

Be it resolved, That our confidence in the integrity, ability, patriotism and firmness of Andrew Jackson is undiminished.

Resolved further, That the manner in which he has administered the national government, meets our entire approbation.

Resolved further, That we will use every honorable means in our power, to promote his re-election to the presidency.

Resolved further, That we particularly and highly approve of his veto on the bill to recharter the bank of the United States. "It will place the banking operations of the country on their proper footing—it will confine the states in the free exercise of their rights, and it will teach foreign capitalists that they cannot place their funds in this country, without their being subject to the same burthens and taxation that are endured by the American people. It will teach all, that monopolies will not be granted, and that the few shall not be favored at the expense of the many, and that this is a country where equal rights and equal liberty is still secured to all classes of human society. It is a production that the American people have just cause to be proud of—it reflects immortal honor on the head and hand of the president, and in future ages it will be hailed as the proudest eminence in the landmarks of the pre-eminent and patriotic devotion."

Resolved further, That we cordially approve of the nomination made by the Baltimore convention, of Martin Van Buren for vice president of the United States, and we recommend to the friends of general Jackson in this state to place the name of Martin Van Buren on their ticket for president and vice president of the U. States.

Resolved further, That highly as we estimate the talents and republican surmises of Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, of William Wilkins of Pennsylvania, and of Philip P. Barbour of Virginia, we should view with regret, a permission given by either of them, at this time, to use his name for the vice presidency.

Resolved further, That we recommend to our fellow citizens of the various parishes of this state, who are friendly to the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States, to hold meetings in their respective parishes and to use every honorable means in their power to promote the great end we aim at.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the republican newspapers printed in the state of Louisiana.

WILLIAM KENDRICK,
DEMCY KEMP,
Presidents.

JOHN KILLIAN,
SAMUEL G. HUNTER,
Secretaries.

NATCHITOCHES, Aug. 25.

Warning to Thieves—Some fourteen days ago, a man passed through this town by the name of James Hays on his way to Texas with three slaves. On the next day, a Mr. Harvey arrived here, and confirmed the suspicions already entertained by our police officers, by stating that he was in pursuit of James Hays who had stolen three slaves from the parish of Concordia, and was making way as he supposed for the Mexican states. About this time some of our officers had returned from an ineffectual pursuit of this thief, and learning from Harvey the whole circumstances of the case, they raised a small army, for the apprehension of Hays.—About twenty two miles from this place, the following event took place which led to the detection and death of the chief. Hays sent the negro man whom he had stolen, to a house some distance to get provisions. The negro man found a woman in the house and asked for food; the woman said she had none. Upon this, he drew his knife and threatened to cut her throat, if she did not procure some. She, in the extremity of terror pointed to the cupboard from which he took every thing that was eatable. She then told him to return in two hours and she would have more prepared for him. He came accordingly, helped himself, and went off. The husband of this woman returned about this time from a hunting expedition in the forest, with four of 5 of his men, and being told the circumstances which had transpired during his absence, he immediately with his companions wheeled about and gave chase. They caught the negro, told him to lead them to his master's hiding hole, upon the pain of death. And further to give the signal which had been agreed upon between them, for meeting. The negro upon arriving at the place, imitated the cry of the patridge; Hays came out with his gun from a dense under brush, and look cautiously around. The men who were hidden by the trees, cried to him to throw down his gun, upon which he, instead of pushing for his nest where he could not have been traced owing to the thickness of the trees—turned suddenly round towards the voices, and shouldering his gun, exclaimed "shoot, and be d—d." Three rifles on the instant emitted their deadly contents upon this desperate man, and he fell, pierced in the head, in the breast and in the thigh.

We have been thus particular in the relation of this tragedy, that men may take warning, from it. Let them learn the true distinctions between *meum* and *tuum* and their fates will be more to be envied than is that of James Hays.—*Reporter.*

NEW YORK, July 22.

It is said, and we are happy to believe the fact, that a morning paper, notorious for its want of principle has joined the ranks of the opposition. The Courier and Enquirer, it is reported, will appear to morrow without the names of Jackson and Van Buren as its candidates for the presidency and vice presidency.—M. M. Noah withdraws from the establishment, and James Watson Webb is to remain sole editor. We congratulate the party on this and desirable purgation, and recommend the blushing neophyte, yet in the infancy of his conversation, to the tender cares of the Clay party, the nursing mother, which not long since welcomed Stephen Simpson & Co. to her bosom. We wish the opposition much joy of the acquisition they have made, and hope they will endeavor to suppress any wry faces, on the occasion.—*Exp. Post.*

From the Nashville Banner.

A strange, and, it would seem to us, most unnatural union or coalition has been effected, or rather is attempted, in New York. The friends of Mr. Clay in that state, despairing of an election, by their own strength, of presidential electors favorable to their views, have adopted the ticket nominated by the anti-masons, and have joined issue with the latter in an [illegible] the electors of president and vice president. The hope undoubtedly is by a union of the two parties—hitherto most bitterly opposed to each other—to outnumber the friends of the administration, and either to induce the anti-masonic electors, chosen by the united vote, to support Messrs Clay and Sergeant, in consideration of the election of an anti-masonic state officers—or to give the electoral votes of New York to Messrs Wirt and Ellmaker, merely for the sake of taking them from Jackson and Van Buren, and thus, if possible, to prevent the election by the bitter battle of the colleges. Such a project as this can, however, scarcely succeed. The materials are too discordant and unnatural to harmonize and coalesce. The Clay party [illegible] a large number of masons who had rather surrender their favorite candidate for the presidency, than lend their votes and influence to the support and encouragement of antimasonry.—The antimasons—many of them—too bitter and uncompromising to consent to aid, even indirectly, the elevation of Mr. Clay. The latter, of course, will not refuse the support of the former, extended to their candidates. But the masonic advocates of Mr. Clay will not very readily consent to contribute to the triumph of their opponents and bitter persecutors, without some more substantial benefit than is likely to result to them from this uncongenial and unnatural combination. It is doubtful even whether the united forces of the two parties could beat the friends of the national administration, and certainly they cannot succeed without entire harmony and most cordial co-operation. The Masonic Mirror, a national republican paper published at Boston and a pretty correct index of the prevailing feelings of the masonic friends of Mr. Clay, is most vehement in its denunciation of the attempted union. It expresses the opinion that many, hitherto sincere and zealous supporters of Mr. Clay, would rather vote for Gen. Jackson, than for antimasonic electors. Among other strong expressions on the subject, we find the following, in the close of a long editorial article, in its columns on the 11th inst.

View this subject in whatever light you please, and it presents a most degrading and loathsome aspect. A large proportion of the national republican party in New-York is composed of masons, and men who are friendly to the cause of masons. We are, therefore, the more surprised, that political party leaders, with a knowledge of this fact before them, should have had the hardihood to stand up in high places and advocate a union, on any plan, of men who have no confidence in each other; whose sweetest words to each other have been steeped in gall. From the anti masons of that state, and every where else, masons and their friends have received every species of abuse which malignity and fiendish hatred could invent; and they are now threatened, in no equivocal terms, with a repetition of the same vile calumny, the same wicked persecution and proscription, when their insatiable persecutors shall obtain the power, which this amalgamation proposes to give them. How then dare men, who have a reputation at stake openly ask for such a union? Besides, neither masons nor those national republicans who are the friends of masons, have even the pitiful excuse to offer in justification of the sacrifice of principle and honor required of them, that the union is solicited by those whom they are invited to place in power, and who threaten to cast them to the earth when they are in power!

A more reckless, profitless and debasing compact was never devised by men professing the least regard for the principles of moral honesty or the common courtesies of civil society. As republicans, we look upon it as an effort of desperate political adventurers to sell an organized and independent political party! And as masons, we regard it as a most infamous attempt to sacrifice the Freemasons of that state, to the advancement of the sinister views of men who would sell their country for a mess of pottage. The masons in New York are fairly driven to the wall, and it remains to be seen whether they will quietly submit to the degradation into which these political traffickers are about to plunge them, or whether they will [illegible] men and [illegible] those who have undertaken to sell them to their enemies, *that they are not disposable property.*

From the Republican (R. I.) Herald.

HENRY CLAY AND THE BANK.

The following parallel of Henry Clay's opinion on the bank of the United States, exhibits his true character.

Henry Clay without a fee.	*Henry Clay with a fee of $60,000.*
The influence of the great statesman of the west, it seems, was deemed by the old bank in 1811, *not worth a retaining fee.* The motto of his patriotising then was, the CONSTITUTION and no BANK. Then a bank was UNCONSTITUTIONAL. Then, congress did not possess the power to establish a bank. Then it was "IMPOSSIBLE TO SURMOUNT THE FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTION."	His supposed influence in 1832, it seems, is deemed by the BANK worth a *retaining fee of $60,000.* Hence he is made the CANDIDATE OF THE MAMMOTH INSTITUTION, for the PRESIDENCY. The motto of his patriotism now is, the BANK and the CONSTITUTION. Now the bank is CONSTITUTIONAL. Now congress does possess the power to establish the bank. His fundamental objection in 1811, is now SURMOUNTED.

The following extracts of Henry Clay's report, March 3, 1811; and of his speech in the senate, July 12, 1832, will be reconciled only on the influence of a common fee.

CLAY'S REPORT.

"That holding the opinion (as a majority of the committee do) THAT THE CONSTITUTION DID NOT AUTHORIZE CONGRESS, ORIGINALLY, TO GRANT THE CHARTER, it follows as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restriction contemplated by the stockholders, *is equally repugnant to the constitution.* BUT IF IT WERE POSSIBLE TO SURMOUNT THE FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTION and if that rule which forbids, during the same session of the senate, the agitation of a proposition once decided, were disregarded, your committee would still be at a loss to find any sufficient reason for prolonging the political existence of the corporation for the purpose of winding up its affairs."

HIS SPEECH.

"In this body, we know that there are members enough, who *entertain no* CONSTITUTIONAL SCRUPLES, to make, with the vote by which the bill was passed, a *majority of two-thirds.* In the house of representatives also, it is believed there is a LIKE MAJORITY in favor of the bill."

Again—Congress by various other acts in relation to the bank of the United States, has again and again sanctioned this power. And I believe it may be truely affirmed that from the commencement of the government to this day; there has not been a congress opposed to the bank of the United States, upon the distinct ground of a WANT OF POWER TO ESTABLISH IT."

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

DRAWING THE LINE.

"All power is resolvable into that of the purse, for with it you may command almost every thing else." CLAY.

Acting on the principle avowed in the above quotation, certain gentlemen of this city not only feel bound to give the most extravagant demonstrations of devotion to *the bank*, but they have resolved, if the withdrawal of their patronage can effect it to put down this paper. The following list embraces the names referred to:

S. & J. BELL,
G. & A. BUCHANAN,
TH. ANDERSON & Co.
BAINBRIDGE & WARFIELD,
KELLER & BUCHANAN,
JAMES WENSLEY,
ANDERSON, BELL & Co.
O'BRIRNE, BALDWIN & Co.
GEO. STARKEY,
FORSYTH & Co.
COLEMAN & LOUGHERY,
BAIRD & BALDWIN,
RICH'D. & JNO. ATKINSON,
JOSHUA B. BOWLES.

Previous to the late presidential election, a similar attempt was made to overawe us, by the withdrawal of the patronage of about an equal number of persons.—The mushroon aristocracy of the city than boasted that we were ruined—but they were deceived. The *geomancy of the country stepped forward* and vindicated the course we pursued, by adding more than five hundred names to our subscription list. To the farmers and mechanics of the country, we may again appeal with confidence. They will sustain us in the fearless and decorous expression of our opinion in reference to the bank. They can bear the bank question discussed without trembling in their shoes, and without feeling the propriety or necessity of that sort of union which proves how readily we would be silenced by a *gag law*, if our opponents possessed the power to enact and enforce one.

Steam Cannon.—In the London Spectator, we find this, noticed among a collection of mechanical curiosities, the *Steam Cannon of Mr. Perkins.*

Mr. Perkins may be considered in the light of a benefactor of his species, inasmuch as his wonderful improvement in the art of killing must lead to the abolition of any given calibre, connected with a moderate pressure of steam in any direction by means of a tube or gun barrel. With one fourth additional force to that of gunpowder, it will propel a stream of bullets, which the blunderbuss or cannon balls, at the rate of seventy eight miles in five seconds, for any length of time which the steam power may be kept up.—Nothing mortal, or that is made by mortal hands, can stand against such a resistless attack. One gun in itself is a battery in perpetual and incessant action, moving horizontally or vertically, sweeping in a semicircular range, and pouring all the while a continued volly of balls, with unerring precision, when pointed point blank. Two of these guns on a ship would sink any vessel instantly; and what force could pass by such a battery on land? The very appearance of one on the field of battle, would clear it of living beings, either by putting them to flight or to death. The gun is fired every half hour; and it is fixed so that the balls can only hit a target at the other end of the room. The noise it makes in firing little more than that caused by the rush of a column of steam from a narrow aperture, with the addition of the noise of the ball hitting the target. Strange to relate there is not the slightest danger to attend the most timid female. It is curious to see a small tube of polished steel spitting (for that term is most expressive of its action) forth a shower of bullets and steam without the least apparent effort.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Herbules, Longpre, Philadelphia, Samuel P Morgan & co
Brig Ajax, Rollins, Norfolk, J W Zacharie & co
Brig Roque, Seaver, Marseilles, John A Merle & co
Schooner Splendid, Ekridge, Mobile, Slos & Byrne

ARRIVED.

Steamer Lafourche, Sands, fm Louisville, with full cargo of flour, potatoes, bale rope, bagging, etc. and two flatboats in tow loaded with flour—69 passenge s. Left Louisville on the 30th; the Ohio had risen twelve feet, but had since fallen five feet in the last 48 hours previous to our departure; all the large boats which had been detained in the Ohio, have arrived at Louisville and were discharging their cargoes.

Steamer Freedom, Harkins, from Louisville, with a full cargo of produce and two flatboats in tow, one loaded with produce; and the other with sheep.—32 passengers.

Steamer Monticello, Irwin, from Plaquemine, with sundries, and several passengers.

Steamer Tippecanoe, Fullerton, from Louisville—cargo, rope, bagging, flour, butter, 10 bales cotton, etc.—59 passengers, among whom was RUDD, the robber.

Steamer Senator, Crawford, from Louisville—cargo, bagging, rope, castings, sheep, etc.—21 passengers

Steamer Colombia, Laurent, from Bayou Sarah, with 54 bales cotton and sundries—36 passengers.

PACKET FOR PHILADELPHIA, on the 7th inst.
The Barque HERCULES, William Longepe, master, is now lying at the Levee having returned from the coast, can get take some more freight for which or passage apply on board below the Markets, or to SAM'L. P. MORGAN & CO.
sept 8

CORN—500 bags Corn, recently received and for sale by M. THOMAS.
sept 8 No 77 Levee street.

BUTTER.—110 kegs fresh Ohio butter, just landing, for sale by STETSON & AVERY.
sept 8

PORK.—100 barrels plane Pork, full brand, for sale by STETSON & AVERY.
sept 8

LOUIS ANTOINE COUSTAIX, recently arrived in this city from Guadeloupe, has the honor of informing the public that he desires a situation, on a plantation, as overseer. Having studied medicine for three years, he deems himself competent to the practice of that profession. He would accept the office of family teacher, as he passed through all the classes of the college of Louis le Grand, in Paris, and ventures to flatter himself that his certificates will be perfectly satisfactory. He may be found at the house of Mr. Antoine General, No. 25 Main street, near the Levee.
sept 8

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First judicial district court.—*John Morris Beck and wife, and Raphael Toledano vs. Barney Coffin and others.*—By virtue of an order of seizure to me directed by the honorable the first judicial district court in and for the state of Louisiana, I shall expose to sale, at the corner of Jackson and Levee streets, at the parish court house, on the 9th day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. all that lot of ground situate in the suburb Lafayette, parish of Jefferson, designated on a particular plot made of the lot No. 4 of said suburb, by the city surveyor, on the 9th day of November, 1829, deposited in the office of G. R. Stringer, notary public, in the city of New Orleans, for the year 1830, as number one; said lot having 63 feet 11 inches front on Rousseau street; by 150 feet 9 1-2 inches in depth, all English measure, bounded above by the lot forming the corner of Josephine and Rousseau streets, and on the other side by the lot designated as No. 2, and in the rear by the lot No. 12, together with all the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereof. Seized in the suit of John M. Bach and wife, against Barney Coffee, Patrick Dailey, Edward Boyle and Daniel Boyle. Parish of Jefferson, September 7, 1832.
sept 8 J. CHARBONNET, sheriff.

Peter Marsten vs. the schooner Jolly Cate

BY virtue of an order of sale 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 12th of October next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hawkins's coffee house, corner of St. Louis & Chartres streets; the schooner Jolly Cate, her tackle, apparel and furniture, to satisfy the judgement in the above suit.
sept 8 L. DAUNOY, marshall

Gabriel Rolland vs. Widow Brouillaty.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday, 18th September, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal, a quantity of household furniture. Seized in the above suit.
sept 8 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

J. P. Benjamin & D. L. McCoy vs. Mr. Valois.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable J. Bermudez, associate judge of the city court, on Tuesday, the 18th September, at five o'clock, at the Principal, sundry articles of household furniture. Seized in the above suit.
sept 1 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

WHISKEY, BALE ROPE & BACON.—43 barrels fine flavored Whiskey; 430 coils Kentucky bale rope; superior canvass'd hams and bacon hams and shoulders, for sale by
sept 6 STETSON & AVERY.

CANDLES & OIL.—230 boxes sperm candles, 6's & 6's; 30 casks pure sperm oil, 40 do. refined whale do. for sale by
sept 6 STETSON & AVERY.

TO BE LET BY THE YEAR,
(from the 1st of November) two three story fire proof brick WAREHOUSES, with counting rooms in the second story, situated on the north east side of Gravier, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets. For terms apply to
sept 6 SAM'L. P. MORGAN & CO.

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia for sale by
sept 6 SAM'L. P. MORGAN & CO.

SALSESARILLA.—10,000 pounds Sarsaparilla, very fresh, for sale by the subscriber at a moderate price.
sept 6 FORESTIER

TARGET SHOOTING,
Corner of Bons Enfans and Champs Elysees, on the Rail Road.

MESSRS. JUSSELIN & CO. have the honor of informing their friends that they have established, at the above place, after the style of Lepage at Paris, a course for the trial of skill in firing the pistol at a target, where it is proposed to unite every thing that is agreeable in the accomplishment of self defence. The exercises will commence every day at 4 o'clock p. m. ☞ The terms are four shots for a bit. sept 6

SNUFF BOX LOST.

LOST, yesterday morning, near the steamboat landing, a round tortoise shell SNUFF-BOX, with a glass upon the lid, beneath which was a braid of hair. A reasonable reward to whoever will return it to the subscriber.
sept 6 DESSOURCE QUESSAIR.
Cabinet maker 234 Dauphin street.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, from Bordeaux, desires a situation in a mercantile house of respectability in this city, where he could be employed in that capacity, one, two or three hours only, each day, between six and nine o'clock in the evening. Apply at this office. sept 6

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Levee Steam Cotton Press, until the 8th September inst., for executing the carpenters work of the establishment from the press wharf to Louisa st. sept 1

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Saturday the 8th of September next, at noon will be sold at auction, at Hewett's exchange, the wooden building in which the Concordia Lodge is held, situate in Dauphine between Ursaline and Hospital streets, upon the conditions that the purchaser will remove the building and carry away the rubbish within ten days after the purchase.

Conditions: one fourth on the first November next, one fourth on the first March, one fourth on the first of May, and one fourth on the first of August 1833, with notes satisfactorily endorsed. aug 30

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday the 8th instant, at noon, at Hewlett's exchange, the negress Maria Louise, about 35 years of age, with her daughter aged 12 years. Maria Louise is a good subject, a washer and ironer and somewhat of a cook. Conditions; an endorsed note payable in May next.
sept 4

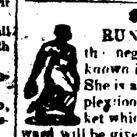
RUNAWAY SLAVES IN JAIL.

Was brought to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, on the 4th instant, the following slaves viz:—STEPHEN, says he belongs to Med. Marrillos; BEN, says he belongs to Mr Adams; LEWIS, says he belongs to Mad. Cimonette; DAVIS, says he belongs to Mr. D quin. The owners are requested to comply with the law and take them away. P. A. C. CHARBONNET,
sept 8 Jailor.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway, the negro girl MATHILDE, about 30 years old, has a scar on the right side of her neck. She took away her mulatto son Thomas, about seven years old; red hair. It is suspected she may embark with her husband in one of the steamboats. The above reward will be given to whomever may lodge her in jail, or bring her to the Union Hotel, No. 30 Conde street. sept 8

$10 REWARD.



RUNAWAY, within about twenty days, the negress named SOPHIE, very well known in this city as a merchant of cakes. She is about 25 years of age, of robust complexion, and may be known by the basket which she usually carries. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery at 140 Royal street, or for lodging her in one of the jails of this state. Captains of vessels and steamboats are forewarned against receiving her