THE BEE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

"It is fortunate for the country that Gen. Jackson is likely to be fit for public life at the end of the present four years; for in him is the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to rise out of the broad construction now again given to the constitution of the United States which affaces all limitations of powers, and leaves the general government, by theory, altogether unrestrained."—THOS. JEFFERSON, in 1825.

"Gen. Jackson is a clear headed, strong minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man it [illegible]"—JEFFERSON.

"Towards that distinguished captain, who [illegible] so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a political and moral property, I never had, I NEVER CAN HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound gratitude, and of the utmost kindness."—H. CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS

OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

First District—JOHN B. LAUCHE.
Second District—THOMAS W. [illegible]
Third District—TRASIMOND LANDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER MOUTON.
Fifth District—PLACIDE BOSSIER.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

The reported defeat of general Ripley, in the second congressional district of this state, turns out to be too true. Of the result in the third district, we are still uninformed.

A single glance at the names of the representatives elect is sufficient to convince any candid mind, that, in the next legislature there will be an overwhelming majority in favor of the present administration of the general government.—Indeed for some little past, there has been nothing like opposition in this state, until the resuscitation of the Emporium, the efforts of which resemble those of some blind Polyphemus, throwing stones at random, and "making ducks and drakes" in the political waters. The old cause of the opposition seems long since to have wearied in a hopeless cause, and resigned itself, with a tolerably good grace to the defeat of its party, which its political prescience has whispered was inevitable.

The democratic republican electoral ticket will prevail in November next, by an overwhelming majority; the vote of Louisiana will be recorded for JACKSON and VAN BUREN, the men of the people.

The verdict of the jury acquitting Fry of the charge of killing *John Byrnes*, has excited nothing but indignation, wherever it has been spoken of, excepting always when it is spoken of by some pimp or pander of those who are in power. So strong, indeed, is the feeling on the subject, that we have heard a public meeting spoken of, to petition the city council to disband those Janizaries. It certainly behoves the citizens to resort to some measures to secure their own safety! when unoffending individuals are shot down "mistake," and the culprit is screened from punishment by the public functionaries.

We are far from contending that Fry has been guilty of any intentional crime; but "*ignorance of the law excuseth no man.*" He had no right to fire upon Hayes, even with a certainty of his identity; yet he has made the appalling and heart-rending 'mistake' of shooting down an innocent unarmed man, and is justified under the plea of self-defence, because he had heard that Hayes was armed and intended to resist! These mistakes are happening too frequently to be longer looked over with indulgence. A man who should discharge a musket at random in Chartres street, would be scarcely more culpable than were those who were concerned in the transaction on the New Bayou road, in which Byrnes lost his life; and they are as much answerable for the consequences, as such an individual would be should his wantonness destroy the life of some passer by.

The bill-making appropriations for the improvement of harbors, &c. having passed both houses of congress, has received the executive signature. It embraces an appropriation of $20,000 for a breakwater in lake Pontchartrain.

The tariff bill was still occupying the senate at our latest dates from Washington, July 6. Mr. Clay expressed a hope of getting through with it on that day, and the senate was left sitting when the Globe went to press.

The president had not signed the bill renewing the charter of the United States bank,—opinions are divided as to its fate.

The secretary of the treasury has given notice to the proprietors of the *exchange fives per cent. stock, and four and a half per cent. stock*, that the same will be paid on the first of January. No transfer of stock to be made after the first of December next. The interest to cease on the thirty-first of December.

We copy an article on the subject of the vice-presidency, from the Washington Globe, which will command the attention of the friends of the administration. On a future occasion we shall redeem our pledge, by giving our own views on the subject, although we cannot flatter ourselves that they will be more cogent, or forcibly expressed, than those of our Washington contemporary.

Extract of a letter from D. W. Smith, esq. United States Consul at Matamoras, to the Collector of this port, dated 30th June.

I beg leave to inform you that on the 24th instant, an armed squadron appeared off this port, commanded by commodore Codrian, under the Mexican flag, consisting of one ship of ten guns, one schooner of five, two of three, and one of two, all acting in favor of gen. Santa Anna. On the 25th, they disembarked about 200 men and took possession of the Brazos de Santiago, without opposition. After erecting a temporary fortification they took up their line of march for this place, which they arrived on the morning of the 29th, having defeated a small detachment of government troops on the road, that had been ordered out by col. Guerra to reconnoitre. No resistance was made to their entrance into town, the commander in chief having fled with his men the day before. It produced no excitement nor commotion. The ordinary business of the town continues as usual.

Colo. Mexia, commander of the Santa Anna troops, in a personal interview with me, declared that the persons and property of American citizens will be protected, and that every facility will be afforded to commerce.

Since writing the foregoing, the United States schr. *Grampus*, Tattnall, lieut. commanding, came to an anchor off this port. Lieut. T. is now in temp. With his protection, there need be no apprehension that the American trade will meet with any serious interruption in this quarter.

The Globe contains the report of the visitors to the West Point academy. It is too long for publication entire.—It bears strong testimony to the ability of the institution, and the fidelity and impartiality with which it is conducted.—The board lay particular emphasis upon the public benefits conferred upon all parts of the country by the science of engineering, which is so thoroughly taught at the academy, so necessary in prosecuting works of internal improvement, and on the dependence which is hereafter to be placed by the country in times of war and danger, on the military science and discipline of the graduates.

Some alterations in the regulations and improvements in the buildings at the Point, are recommended by the board. They suggest that several of the professorships should be placed on a better foundation. By the existing regulations professors are selected as assistant professors, which appointment increases their expenditures without increasing their pay, and also takes them out of the line of staff appointments. These appointments are therefore reluctantly accepted, frequently changed, and the course of instruction becomes variable and unstudy. To remedy this, a general increase of pay, from the superintendent down, is recommended.

They also advise the erection of an additional building, a house of public worship, and alterations to ventilate and larger improve the students' rooms in the existing buildings.

An [illegible] is recommended in change fixed for the admission of cadets. The present term fixed is fourteen, [illegible] thirteen should be fixed hereafter as the age within which cadets may be admitted.

Messrs. Gray, Walker and Calhoun have discovered, or now, that the sentence of condemnation which they passed upon Mr. Van Buren, has not been ratified by the people of the United States. Philosophers have frequently observed that men are sometimes refused by having their wishes accomplished, the gods, in order to punish their crimes, having listened to their prayers. The enemies of Martin Van Buren thought they were preparing a bold and happy deed of political warfare, when they rejected his nomination as minister to England;—how they chuckled among themselves! how they congratulated one another that the great Van Buren, the steadfast and efficient friend of the president, was deposed from an honorable situation, and degraded (as they fondly imagined) in the eyes of the nation, by their [illegible]. Alas! how empty is the vanity of human wishes! [illegible] can doubt that they have repented of that act in the bitterness of their hearts! that seeing its results and apprehending its ulterior consequences, they would most cheerfully reinstate Van Buren in his late situation, if their fatal act of rejection could be undone?

With much pleasure we copy the following from the N. Y. Standard, received by the last mail. It will be seen that the people of that high spirited and patriotic city are making preparations to receive their compatriot in a manner worthy of themselves, and worthy of MARTIN VAN BUREN.

NEW YORK, July 4.

Arrangements for the reception of Martin Van Buren.

The executive committee appointed by the committee appointed at a public meeting of the democratic republican citizens of New York, held on the 31st May last, and by other committees appointed for the same object, has completed the duties confided to it so far as relates to the arrangements for the reception of *Martin Van Buren.*

The new and splendid steamboat West Chester has been engaged, and will be properly decorated and provided with band of music for the occasion. The members of all the committees, the several guests, and other citizens, will be supplied with tickets, and will assemble on board the boat at such hour as shall hereafter be designated. Upon the arrival of the packet in which Mr. Van Buren is a passenger, at Staten Island, the information will be communicated by telegraph, when the national flag will be displayed at Tammany Hall and other public places throughout the city.

Information of the time and place of departure of the steam boat will be disseminated as extensively, and as early an hour as possible. The steam boat will proceed to the island and receive the guest. Upon his arrival on board, an address will be delivered expressive of the sentiments of respect entertained for Mr. Van Buren, by his fellow citizens of New York, and of their gratification on his return to his native country.

The landing will take place at Castle Garden, on the steps heretofore distinguished as the landing place of Lafayette. A procession will be formed composed of several committees and other citizens, and will proceed from the Battery through Broadway to the governor's room at the City Hall, where copies of the various resolutions, and other proceedings of the meeting of citizens and committees will be presented, with such addresses and other ceremonies as may be appropriate.—Such further information as may be necessary, will be communicated for the information of the public at a future day.

Published by order of the executive committee.

GIDEON LEE, Chairman.
PETER W. SIMON, } Secretaries.
[illegible] HOLLIS, }

City Hall, New York, July 4, 1832.

Seven Guatamalians unite in a note to the editors of the *New York Mercantile Advertiser*, in pronouncing the report, which has been extensively circulated, of three commissioners having arrived at Havana, with authority to restore that country to Spain, to be unfounded in fact. They add, "that no such commissioners have been sent from the government of Guatemala to Havana, and while further information is expected to put to silence this ridiculous and nonsensical rumor, you may safely scorn it as the most absurd invention of the enemies of our independence."

The following beautiful and patriotic ode, the production of the respected Mr. *Gilmore*, of Charleston, is improperly credited, by the *Emporium*, of this city, to the *Richmond Whig*.—It was sung to the spirit-stirring air of "[illegible] *has seen Wallace bled*," on the occasion of the celebration of the 4th of July in 1831, by the Union party in Charleston, and repeated on the recent anniversary. It is said that on the singing of the last stanza, on both occasions, the assembled audience spontaneously to express their

"———— solemn vow,
Ever to maintain, as now,
UNION—LIBERTY!"

The Emporium seems to blunder equally in literature as in politics. The "shoe-maker to his last" is a good maxim.—We do not like either politics or literature, by the yard, or under the hammer.

AIR—*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*

HAIL, our country's natal morn!
Hail, our spreading kindred bons!
Hail, thou banner not yet torn,
Waving o'er the free!
While, this day, in festal throng,
Millions swell the patriot song,
Shall not we the notes prolong,
Hallow'd Jubilee?

Who would stay freedom's shrine?
Who would draw invidious line?
Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest:—
Dear to me the south's fair land,
Dear, the central mountain-band,
Dear, New England's rocky strand,
Dear the prairied west.

By our altars, pure and free,
By our law's deep-rooted tree,
By the pearl's dread memory,
By the WASHINGTON;
By our common blood and tongue,
By our hopes, bright, fearless, young,
By the tie of country strong,—
We will still be ONE.

Fathers have ye bled in vain?
Arise! arise ye drooping shades!
MERCY! shall we rashly stain
Blessings sent by THEE?
No! receive our solemn vow,
While before thy throne we bow,
Ever to maintain as now,
"UNION—LIBERTY!"

I offer my sincere thanks to those persons who have pleased to nominate me as a candidate for the [illegible] ath, to represent the first district, the station they have taken of me in this instance, I look upon as a great honor conferred, but my daily avocation will not permit me to accept an office which would interfere with my ordinary occupations.

DE ST. ROMES.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, July, 14.

It is with sincere regret that we heard of the defeat of general Ripely, for a seat in congressional counsels, which he was so highly qualified to fill. His talents and experience would then have had a fair field for exertion. But the people have willed it otherwise, and his verdict coming fresh and pure from the people, always commands our respect and acquiescence. We were however, amazed to see a Clay candidate elected from a congressional district, which will, in November, give general Jackson a majority of 1500 or 1700 votes.—Think of that Master [illegible].

FRANKLIN, July 11.

By a letter from a friend in Opelousas, we are informed that Mr. Mouton receives a majority of 55 votes over his competitor, Mr. A. Butler, in the parish of Rapides; and a majority of [illegible] in the parish of Avoyelles. Votes yet remains six parishes to be heard from, and all parties combine in the belief that Mr. Mouton will get a majority in most of them. Whatever may be the issue of this contest, we prognosticate a [illegible] election; imagine the efforts of the Teche Country and Opelousas Country to gift the people into the belief that Alexander Mouton is not worthy of a seat in our national assembly.—*Republican.*

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Frigate Potomac.—We understand that this gallant vessel arrived at Sumatra in India, the 5th of February last, and that being able to obtain satisfaction for the [illegible] piratical attack on a portion of the crew of the Friendship, inflicted summary chastisement on the treacherous offenders, by battering down their establishment on the coast.

She has lost but four men by disease and casualties of every kind, since she left the United States in August, and up to the last advices, March 12th, was at Bantam bay, in the island of Java on her way to Canton, and from thence to her station in the Pacific.

(Gaz.

NEW YORK, July 4.

The health of the city so far as we can learn on particular inquiry, never was better at this season of the year than it is at present. This may, in a measure, be ascribed to the unusual cleanliness of the streets, and the particular caution observed by citizens in exercise and diet. At present there is nothing to excite unusual alarm, on the subject of any one. We believe that our board of health are active and industrious, and proceed with caution and caution.

We do not believe that there is, or has been a case of Asiatic cholera in this city; no, nor in the United States. That we may be visited by that pestilence is possible, but while we see from it, do not let us excite the public mind, and paralyze the business of the city, and bring injury, if not ruin on our commercial and trading men. Let no one run from the city, and let strangers come hither, without fear, as heretofore, till official notice of danger is given.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.

In the account of revolutionary movements in Texas which we copy from the *Louisiana Advertiser*, the schooner Brazoria, Capt. Rowland, is mentioned as taking part. We are requested by a gentleman of this city, one of the owners of the Brazoria, to state that the schooner was seized by the authorities at Brazoria, and that the part she took in the transactions, was under their exclusive direction. The order of seizure was in the following words:

"To John G. Rowland, Captain of the schooner Brazoria, you are hereby commanded to hold yourself armed and ready in readiness to start to Anahuac at eight o'clock on Friday, the 22d instant. We regret being compelled to take this seemingly arbitrary course, but necessity compels it, and we pledge ourselves to indemnify the owners of the vessel for all damages she may sustain by detention or otherwise, whilst in our hands. Dated Brazoria, June 22, 1832."

Signed, JOHN AUSTIN,
Commander of the military forces, &c.

At the time of issuing this order, Capt. Rowland was absent on business at San Phillipe, and the vessel, not being willing to leave the schooner, as her Captain placed her in his charge, remained on station. He took no part in the action that ensued, but was sitting in the cabin, when a ball from the fort, passed through the hull of the schooner, and instantly killed him.

Commercial Bulletin.

NEW YORK, July 3.

MADEIRA.—The brig Remittance arrived at Alexandria the 30th ult., having left Madeira on the 20th May. It appears that the blockade by Dom Pedro's squadron was not respected by the U. S. frigate Constellation, Captain Reed, then lying in Funchal Road. The brig Grey, Coddington, Capt. Stanes, had been warned off on the 08th April, and was obliged to discharge part of its cargo in a damaged state, at Porto Santo. On learning that the frigate was respect the blockade, the captain of the brig proceeded to Funchal, and safely landed the rest of the cargo. On the 22d May the blockading squadron disappeared, being no doubt ordered to join the rest of Dom Pedro's Squadron, proceeding to Portugal.

Commercial Adv.

From the Washington Globe.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

We have heretofore given reasons why every friend of popular sovereignty in our government and of the interests and honor of our country in its intercourse with foreign nations, should vindicate the one and advocate the other by supporting Mr. Van Buren for Vice President. There are other considerations, less important perhaps, but not less persuasive, which address themselves to the friends of Gen. Jackson and the Republican Party.

It is not denied that a chief object with the "New Coalition," in the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, was to baffle, weaken, mortify and dishonor the president himself. They knew he had dictated with his own mouth, the passage in Mr. M'Lane's instructions which they seized upon as a pretence; for they were explicitly so informed in debate. They knew he disavowed the minister influence imputed to Mr. Van Buren in producing the dissentions of the first Cabinet and his final dissolution; for they were so informed as well in debate, as through many other channels. In charging Mr. Van Buren with dishonoring his country through those instructions, they, therefore, charged the President with the same offence. In persisting in the charge, that Mr Van Buren produced the difficulties in the Cabinet which led to its dissolution, they charged the President with falsehood and subserviency to his inferiors. They charged him with promoting to the office of Secretary of State, and then appointing as Minister to Great Britain, a man who was totally unworthy of public employment.

Could charges more dishonorable to the President or more wounding to his feelings, be inverted to or prolonged? How must "the conqueror of Napoleon's conquerors" feel when charged with humbling his country "at the foot of the British throne!" How must one who was born to command, whose own energetic mind now gives impulse to all around him, as it has ever done, feel, when charged with subserviency to those whom he directs? The point of the shaft which has been aimed at his patriotism and honor, is certainly blunted by the consideration, that it was sped by a coalition of political aspirants who are unable to conceal their selfish objects under the simulated veil of "American feeling" and mock morality. But the blow would be felt by him in all the force with which it was aimed, if his friends and countrymen did not step forward to ward it off.—If, when assailed by open enemies and treacherous friends, the American people, those whom he has ably defended in war and, faithfully served in peace, do not rally around and sustain him, he must feel that honest exertions in the public service are not shielded against hartless intrigue, and may with truth repeat the remark, that "Republics are ungrateful." His re-election to the Presidency will be no reparation for the attack upon his honor. If the people re-elect him and at the same time condemn his acts, he will feel that he is entered upon the arduous duties of Chief Magistrate *dishonored.*" He will correctly think that he has as little reason to calculate on the support of the public in time to come as in time past, and will have before him the prospect of another four years of baffling management and tumultuous faction, impugning his purest motives and seeking to defeat all his efforts to serve his country.

The people will not permit this state of things. The friends of the President, whether they personally like Mr. Van Buren or not, will rally around him and do justice to his motives and his acts. By making Mr. Van Buren Vice President, they will declare to the world that in public opinion he is not the President, but the first President and half of the Senate, who have dishonored the country. They will say to the President, our confidence in your patriotism, integrity and honor is undiminished—go forward with alacrity and zeal in your endeavors to serve your country." Faction and management will be rebuked into silence. The new "Holy Alliance" will be dissolved by the rushing of the people to the polls, as was the old by the citizens of Paris in the *three glorious days.*" We shall have peace during the four coming years; or if the march of our country in the bright path of prosperity happens to be at all annoyed, it will be by the pitiable wailings of powerless malice.

Let us then rally around the Baltimore nomination, for the honor of our old Chief, and to enable him, with the better heart and more power, to serve his country. Agitating questions are abroad. Bad men are availing themselves of conflicting interests and sectional prejudices to threaten our Union. The moral effect of a President elected by every point, will be most salutary. If he find his countrymen flocking around him in support of his official acts, he may say to the rising waves of nullifying Carolina as still, "and there shall be a moral force and magnificent in the command which will awe them into silence. But if the Executive be now weakened by the division or desertion of the President's friends, his moral power will be lost, faction will be encouraged in its designs, and our glorious Union may be wrecked in the raging storm.

These considerations the true patriot and friend of the Union, (which all the President's friends may find reasons why they should support Mr. Van Buren.) It is not to be marvelled that any man shall consider himself pledged to support him because the present occasion, In future years, the distracting question which now agitates us will be settled if we preserve our influence for our President even the minds of our countrymen, when politicians will have little to do with guiding their preferences in support of particular men. But now, deep and abiding interests are involved. There is no other fitted to perify the public mind, and if need be, stem a storm than Gen. Jackson. By preserving his moral power, we may enable him to maintain domestic peace until our troubles shall be settled; his native dignity, and his ability to serve his country in the hour of conflict, we cannot be free from.

From the Nashville Republican.

South Carolina will not [illegible] to the execution of the tariff, peaceably and constitutionally. Personally, we hope it may be so. But if she cannot be with nullified, if she solemnly proscribe the present revenue laws of the United States unconstitutional and tyrannical, and thenceforth to be void and void within her limits of her territory; and of course will provide suitable modes for preventing their execution. The president of the United States who, by the oath of office, is charged with the execution of these laws, and not acknowledging the *legal* and *constitutional* right and power of South Carolina, to prevent their execution will take the necessary steps to discharge his duty in that behalf. What these will be we know not; nor, however, as his discretion shall suggest as most expedient we only hope they may be such as the nature of the case will admit. To us, though, it seems, that any act which would effectually stop her importing commerce, by laying upon the condition of an indian complexion which the laws would be sufficient, and might probably be carried into effect without bloodshed, or civil broil of any description, unless it should arise among them selves, which is much to be apprehended. A few ships of war, stationed off her ports could easily intercept her commerce, or at least, enforce the conditions on which it should be carried on, until calm reflection should induce her to abandon the mad project, or until greater, but more rational madness, if we may be allowed the expression, drove her into the arms of revolution and open resistance, and she declares herself a *free* and *independent Republic*, and, so far as may be, dissolve the bonds which have heretofore constituted her one of THE UNITED STATES of America. In this case another question would arise, which we are not now disposed to discuss.

When South Carolina demands the entire abandonment of that protective principle as the condition of her acquiescence, she should remember the part she bore in establishing that principle. She should remember that in 1816, when members of Congress from other parts of the Union opposed discriminating duties on the very ground and with the same reason now used by her, they were stamped to be answered and refuted by her most distinguished men; the very principles and measures she now abhors and denounces as the height of tyranny, were strongly urged and supported by her most prominent representative, Mr. Calhoun. This is no reason why she should still adhere to the same opinions, if erroneous; nor why her own policy should be unjustly practised against her. But it is a most powerful reason why she should wait more mildly and patiently for errors to be dispelled which she had shared in creating, and the adoption of measures of policy and principles which she acted a conspicuous part in establishing. She should remember these things, and coolly though earnestly lend all her aid towards the general adoption of a more just and more correct principles on the subject of the tariff. Years were required to establish the prevailing fallacies—years may be required to remove them. Nor will violence contribute to that end so much as argument—which though slow is sure; or, the very first principle on which the whole fabric of our government stands is utterly false. That the Tariff is unjust in its operation we have little doubt, not only on South Carolina, but on an immense majority of the people of the United States, comprehending even a majority of those who now support it. Time, reason and reflection will undeceive them; when the system will be abandoned as gradually as it has been assumed,—as it should be.

From the Charleston Patriot.

THE NEW AND OLD TARIFF.

Under the existing Tariff, Plains costing 35 cents per square yard, pay 22 1-2 cts per yard duty.
Under the New Tariff, Plains costing 35 cents per square yard, will pay less then 2 cts.
Under the existing Tariff, Plains costing 1-2d (33 1-2 cts.) or under, pay a duty of 14 cents per square yard.
This is the *lowest rate of duty* at which Plains can be imported.
The best Welsh Plains, for instance, 7-8 wide, agreeably to the above, pay 12 1-2 cents per running yard.
Under the new Tariff the same cost will pay 1 1-2 to 1 5-8 cts. do, do.
The second quality do. about 1 1-4 do. do. do.
Inferior do. do. do. 1 do. do. do.
Hunter's Cloth, or Plains costing 2-4d, under the existing Tariff, pay 86 per ct. adv.
Under the new Tariff, 50 do. do. do.
Flannels now pay 22 1-2 cts. per square yard.
Under the new Tariff, 16 do do do.
Brussels Carpeting now, 70 do. do do.
Under the new, 63 do do do.
Ingrained Carpetings now, 40 do. do. do.
Under the new, 45 do do do.
Venitian Carpeting now pays 40 cts. per square yard.
Under the new, pays 22 1-2 do. do. do.
Worsted Stuff Goods, such as Bombasets, Cambletts, Plaids, Circassians &c. &c. now pay 25 per cent adv.
Under the new Tariff, 10 do. do. do.
Silk and Worsted Goods, such as Bombazeens, Norwich Crapes, Barege, Italienets, &c. &c. now pay 33 1-3 do. do.
Under the new, 10 do. do. do.
Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. 35 do. do. do.
Under the new, 25 do. do. do.
Blankets, not exceeding 75 cts., such as Point and Bristol, under the new, 5 per ct.
Under the existing Tariff, 35 do do.
Cotton Goods, costing less than 25 cts. per square yard, shall be deemed to have cost 35 cents, and 25 per cent adv.
New Tariff deemed to have cost 30 do. and 25 do. do.
If dyed and printed, same as before, 35 do 25 do do.
Yorkshire or Servants' Cloth, under the existing Tariff, 45 to 85 per ct adv.
Under the new Tariff, 50 per ct.
Cotton Bagging now, 7 cents.
Under the new, 3 1-2 cts.
Silk Goods now, 30 per cent.
Under the New Tariff, 10 per cent.
Irish Linens paid by the old Tariff 25 [illegible]
And are to pay by the new, 15 per cent only.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKET, July 4.

Cotton.—Since our last reports advices have been received from Liverpool to the 24th and Havre to the 30th May. At the former an advance of ½d. had been obtained—at the latter, the market was heavy, and prices had given way a little. The extreme quotations in Liverpool, for uplands, are 5¾ & 7½d. Holders here have been a little more firm, but no improvement has been realized, and the transactions have been upon a moderate scale. Our stock is much reduced. The sales, from 30th ult. to 3d. inst. inclusive, amount to about 700 bales, of which 500 were upland at 9c 10½ cts. 100 Florida, 10c11¼, and 100 New Orleans, about the same range.

Import 30th June—from	
Georgia,	456
North Carolina,	86
Total import, from 1st to 30th June	Total, [illegible] bales.
Export from 1st to 30th June,	11,[illegible] bales.
	[illegible] bales.
Import, from 1st Jan. to 30th June,	129,210
Same period last year,	111,142
Decrease,	18,[illegible]
Export, from 1st Jan. to 30th June,	69,341
Same period last year,	39,[illegible]
Decrease,	27,028

Cotton Bagging.—We notice sales of about 2000 pieces, [illegible] 500 were Dwelff, at 13c18 cts. for inferior hemp [illegible] and the heavy American, at 16c18 cts.

Molasses.—The stock continues small, and we have heard of no important sales. One or two parcels of Havana, of our quotation, are all that has come to our knowledge.

Sugars.—We have heard of no transactions of any magnitude. A lot of inferior brown Havana, in boxes, sold at 7¼ cts. The stock of clayed sugars continues very small, though a few hundred boxes Cuba ten now in [illegible] fine.

Tobacco.—A further sale of 20 bales Cuba leaf, made by auction, yesterday at 4mos. We have heard of no other transaction. Import, 30th June—[illegible] Maryland. Total import, from 1st to 30th June, [illegible] Canada.

ON SATURDAY

BRIGHTONS

NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY,

19th class for 1832.

The drawing will take place on Saturday evening, 21st July, 1832.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
1 OF	10,000	10,000
1 OF	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 OF	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 OF	6,000	6,000
1 OF	5,000	5,000
1 OF	[illegible]	[illegible]

For Tickets apply at FELIX [illegible]'S.
Lottery Price Office, Royal, Philip Street at the corner of Conti Market.

July 19

[illegible]N.—1500 [illegible] of [illegible] recently imported and for sale by MEDELICE THOMAS, 77 Levee street.
july 14

WHISKEY.—Bobbins' Whiskey now landing, for sale by [illegible] & BECKWITH, 18 New Levee.

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING.—1200 bale rope, very superior Kentucky hills bagging and 114 pieces do. bagging, for sale by FOSTER & BETTON, 77 Canal st.

[illegible] THEODORE NICOLET & CO.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Russell, Bennett, New York, Gordon & Adams
Brig Sharon, McMartes, Havre, Hardie & Quarles
Brig Mary, Brown, Liverpool, B. Booth & co

DEPARTED.

Steamer Grampus, with ship Russell for New York, and ship Combrook, Liverpool.
Steamer Shark, with a brig and a schooner.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Cincinnati, Perry, 4 days from Louisville—cargo, bagging, hale rope, 260 sheep, etc; 14 passengers—69 inches feet water in the Ohio and falling.
Towboat Pocahontas, Hubbles, from the Passes, having towed to sea ship Dromo and brig Criterion, brought up schrs Anzellean and Francisco—nothing in sight off the Pass.
Towboat Porpoise, Marshall, from the Passes, having left her tow to sea, brought up schrs Pearl and Express, reports nothing in sight off.
Brig American, Arnold, from Rio Grande, to Lizardi Brothers.—Cargo $240,000, etc. to S. Cucullu, J Chaloron, Lizardi Brothers, L Germain, F Frey & co, J W Zacharie & co.
Schr Pearl, Choate, from Rio Grande—cargo specie, etc. to Kohn & Bordier, J W Zacharie & co, J Chaloron, L Armand, A Baron; Cariera & Rorduzat.
Schr Express, Girardel, from Campeachy, to S Cucullu—cargo, segars, fruit, straw hats, logwood etc. to Dufour & Deshois, S Cucullu, and the master.
Schr Francisco, Alzina, from Campeachy; cargo.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lewis, hence for Antwerp, was spoken on the 26th May, lat. 49, 10. long. 16, 40.
Ships Humphreys and Champion (from this port) were up at Havre for New York.
Cleared at New York for this port, ship Henry Rogeland White, July 3d.
Hence at New York, July 3d, packet ship Tennessee, Fowler.
Up at Bordeaux for this this port, May 14, the Hiram, to sail soon, and the Texas on the 25th.

FOR NEW YORK, to sail on the 25th, (*Louisiana and New York line of packets.*) The new and elegant ship NASHVILLE, captain Rathbone, is now loading and will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite the vegetable market, or to
july 19 FOSTER & HUTTON, 77 Canal st.

REMOVAL.—JOSEPH AICARD has removed his Crockery store from No. 46 St. Ann street, to Toulouse street, opposite messrs. Peyroux & Rivarde. He has recently received a large assortment of Crockery, which he offers for sale at very moderate prices.
july 19

THE public is informed that, after this date, no debts contracted in the name of the subscriber, by Mr. Baptiste Dubois, will be paid by her.
HENRIETTE BOCHARDREAU,
july 19 corner of St. Ann & Rampart sts

TAR.—400 barrels Tar for sale by
july 19 M. THOMAS, 77 Levee st.

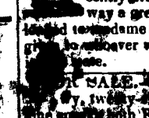
COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Monday, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the store of the late Joseph Ogdin, No. 156 Chartres street, the goods composing said store, consisting of watches, jewelry, &c. Terms: all sums under $100 payable cash, and all sums above, at a credit of 60 days, in notes satisfactorily endorsed. By order of the court.
july 19 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday, the 21st August, 1832, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose for sale, at the new Exchange coffee house, for the account of the estate of the late Jean Oudin, a lot of ground situated in this city in Ste Ann street, designated by No. 9 of square No. 58, and having 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth, together with the buildings thereon. Terms: $300 cash, and the balance at 9 months credit, in a satisfactorily endorsed note, with special mortgage.
By order of the court.
july 19 MARTIN BLACHE, register.
N. B. The act of sale to be passed by C. Pollock, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

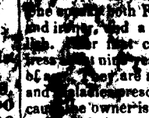
COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose for sale at Hewlett's coffee house for the account of the estate of the late Otis Burlingham, 28 shares of the stock of the Merchants Insurance Company, on each of which $20 has been paid in. Conditions cash. By order of the court.
july 19 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

C. Vogel vs. J. W. Carstens.

BY virtue of a fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday, July 30th, at the premises at the Bayou St John, at 5 o'clock, 1 billiard table, 1 doz. fancy chairs, 5 tubs, 1 clock, 1 side board, 1 pictures and glass, 1 count r and shelves, stock of liquors bottles, decanters, tumblers &c., seized in the above suit.
July 19. L. DAUNOY, Marshal.



FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Will be given for arresting and lodging in the jail of this city, the negro named Richard, aged about 28 years, speaks both French and English, and is well known in this city as a carter and chicken monger. He is marked on the forehead and breast with the letter P. Apply at 110 Royal street.
july 19.



FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Absconded on Wednesday last, the American negro boy HENRY, speaks English only; is about 11 or 12 years old; tall and slender in person, smooth black skin; full round face; has an open pleasing countenance; is artful & intelligent. Had on when he left, a cotton shirt, linen pantaloons, and seal skin cap. As he went away without cause, and is a stranger in the city, having been in it but about two months, it is supposed that he is harboured in some of the upper faubourgs. If harboured, I will give the above reward for his apprehension and such information as will lead to a conviction of the person or persons harbouring him; or twenty dollars if delivered to me at 42 Rampart street, or lodged in any jail so that I can get him. Masters of vessels and steamboats, as well as all other persons, are hereby cautioned against giving him employment, as I am determined to prosecute all who may be found harbouring or employing him from home.
july 19 J. A. LYLE.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.—Runaway from the subscriber on the night of the 27th ult. an American mulatto named CHESLEY, about 22 years of age, and a carpenter by trade; he is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, American measure; had on when he went away, white pantaloons and Nankeen vest, and had a cap on his head; but as he took away a variety of other articles, it is probable that he will change his clothing. He formerly belonged to Mr. Guilham, carpenter. He plays the flute remarkably well. Captains of vessels and steamboats are cautioned against receiving him on board under the penalties of the law.
july 19 [illegible]

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away on the 26th ult. the negro man named CHARLES, aged 26 years, [illegible] 5 feet 8 inches high, American [illegible] said negro is a painter and cooper, [illegible] always decently dressed, and had on when he went away a grey hat with crape on it. He formerly belonged to madame Sylvain. The above reward will be given to whoever will deliver him to the jail of this place.
july 17

PUBLIC SALE.—A negro [illegible] a long time in this country, twenty-six years of age, with best recommendations. He speaks both French and English; she is a washer and ironer, and a perfect cook, either French or English. Her four children are very intelligent little mulattoes, from nine years of age; the other is about 6 years old. They are all fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law, and they are sold because the owner is about to depart from the state.
Conditions—one half cash, the balance on a credit of [illegible] months with satisfactory endorsement & mortgage until final payment. For further particulars apply at the corner of Lafayette and Dumaine streets, No. 110
July 17

[illegible] subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has established an establishment at No. 154 Chartres street, opposite Madame Fox's, where he will always keep a [illegible] assortment of merchandize of the best quality; where he hopes by his unremitted efforts to please the patronage of those who may deal with him, will secure him a liberal patronage.
July 10 [illegible]UCHET.

TO LET.—The building fronting at [illegible] Carpents, situated on the other side of the river, opposite the city, between the ship yard of Mr. Richard Barker and that of Mr. Byrne. Apply at No. 115 Royal st.
july 14

NOTICE.—A young man speaking both the French and English languages, and lately arrived in this place, wishing to obtain a situation as a clerk. He would confide the business, such as collections, &c. Apply to [illegible] CAPPER & MICOUD, [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY HEWLETT & RASPILLIER.

ON Saturday, 21st instant, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, Sally, a mulattress, 18 years of age; she is a first rate washer and a good plain cook; she has been in this city nearly four years, and is fully guaranteed. A negro man named Dan, 22 years old; has been 5 years in the state; a good active plantation negro, has a good character, and is fully warranted free of the vices and diseases provided against by law.
Terms—cash. july 19

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday next, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold, slave Lavina, a griffone, aged 24 years; a good house keeper, and understands sewing. She is of unquestionable character, and fully guaranteed against the diseases & vices prescribed by law. Terms, an approved note payable on the first day of January next, with mortgage until final payment. The act of sale will be passed before Wm. Boswell, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

ALSO, will be sold at same time and place, slave Gibbs, aged about 40 years, a first rate field hand, acclimated; title only guaranteed. Terms, six months credit for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage until final payment. july 19

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Friday afternoon, the 20th inst. at 5 o'clock, at the levee steam cotton press, will be sold, 60 bales cotton and a quantity of loose cotton, damaged, and sold for account of whom it may concern. Terms cash.
july 19

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold, slave Clara, a creole, aged about 15 or 16 years, speaks French and English, a good child's nurse and house servant, fully guaranteed. Terms, half cash, and the bal