THE BEE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

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

"Towards that distinguished captain, who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its *moral property*, I never had, I NEVER CAN HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the *utmost kindness*."—H. CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

First District—JOHN B. PLAUCHE.
Second District—THOMAS W. SCOTT.
Third District—TRASIMOND LANDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER MOUTON.
Fifth District—PLACIDE BOSSIER.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

By yesterday's western mail we received complete returns of the election for governor, etc. from 19 counties in Kentucky, which give Breathitt, the Jackson candidate, 1344 votes, and Buckner, the Clay candidate, 2537. Returns of two day's election (there are three days) in thirteen counties, give Breathitt 1945, and Buckner 2011; and returns of one day's election in 20 counties, give Breathitt 146[illegible], and Buckner 1411. Thus far Buckner has a majority of 1299. The most decided Jackson counties remained to be heard from. We are unable, from these very incomplete returns, even to conjecture the result.

The Nashville Banner of the 13th inst. mentions that the president of the United States was expected to arrive at the Hermitage on the succeeding Wednesday. Preparations have been made to give him a public dinner. His stay is expected to be only about twelve days.

Mr. WALTER H. OVERTON is announced in the Alexandria Gazette of the 11th inst. as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the senate of the state legislature, occasioned by the death of colonel Charles T. Scott. Major Thomas is his competitor. We trust the republicans of that district will be careful how they repose their confidence in one who has once betrayed them, as major T. did, in the senatorial election, last winter.

We have not taken the trouble to ascertain whether the meeting, which was called at Bishop's Hotel, for Thursday evening, in reference to a daily mail, took place or not. It is evident, however, that the object of those who called it was wholly factious. Before their proceedings can possibly reach Washington and orders be issued to the contractors, the mail, under the present very bad arrangement, will have recommenced to run daily between this city and Mobile. Besides, if the department has really been imposed upon by the late postmaster at Mobile, as is generally believed, major Barry will need no prompting from any publick meetings, but will forthwith order its restoration. All the facts have been laid before him; and it is possible that our patriotic gentlemen of the upper fourburg may have that restored to them, the loss of which they complain against, before their proceedings will even have reached the seat of government. It should be remembered that an important election takes place in Nov next, and that various "springes to catch woodcocks" will be set between now and that period! The meeting above alluded to, was, doubtless, intended as one of them.

The attempt which the opposition press of this state is now making to excite the prejudices of the sugar planters against the present administration, as the cause of the reduction of the sugar-duty, by the new tariff, will prove unavailing. They seem to forget that Mr. Adams is the putative father of the bill; and if he did not introduce the proposed reduction of the duty upon sugar, he certainly offered no opposition to it, and did not relax his support of the bill after it had been introduced. They seem to have utterly forgotten, too, that it was governor Dickerson of New Jersey, and not either of the senators of this state, who offered the amendment in the senate, restoring the duty after it had been reduced by the house of representatives. They seem also entirely to forget that on the final vote, in the house, the yeas and nays embraced a relative proportion of both administration and opposition members, as we will show hereafter. The line was about equally drawn between them.

It cannot be perceived, then, with what propriety the opposition press undertakes to make the administration responsible for a bill originating with the very head of the previous administration, which became a law by the votes of the moderate men of all parties, and which not only promises to disarm nullification, but to give general satisfaction to all classes of industry throughout the republic. It is not the sugar-planters of this state who complain of the reduction; for they know very well that they have obtained a full equivalent, in the total repeal of the duties upon coffee, tea and fruits, which all require sugar in their consumption, and in the immunity which is secured to them against the introduction of *sirop de batterie*:—it is only the profligate and unprincipled politicians, who, to carry their purposes, endeavor to array important interests against each other—to exasperate local jealousies,—and, after stimulating a war of factions, to persuade the interested, by an appeal to their cupidity rather than their patriotism, that safety can only be secured by sacrificing the honored chief, who amid the storms of faction, has so happily guided the bark of the Union from amid the rocks and quicksands in which the late administration abandoned it.

Do the opposition suppose that patriotism is wholly extinct in the bosoms of the planters of this state, that they thus address themselves to their interests? Is it reasonable to suppose that a duty, imposed at a time when the country was deeply in debt, for no other purpose than the raising of a revenue, but which has since operated as a protection of the sugar interest, is to be always maintained, now that the government has no need of the revenue? Do they expect that the thirteen millions of freemen, in the United States, will always be willing to pay a *protective* duty of two hundred per cent. upon all the sugar which they consume, to encourage eight hundred sugar-planters in Louisiana, who are, generally, richer than the average of those from whom the duty is to be raised? While the government required the revenue, and the culture of sugar was in its infancy, the duty was paid with cheerfulness; but since the public debt has been paid off, and the sugar interest has acquired some stability, it is no more than reasonable that the duty should be reduced. It has not, until recently, been contended that the principle of protection was to be perpetual; it was formerly averred that it was only necessary to foster an interest in its infancy, after which it was to protect itself; and it was only by such delusive promises on the part of its advocates, that the protective system has been allowed, to take root so deeply that it now bids defiance to its opponents, either to uproot it, or to disembower the unprotected interests of the country of the luxuriant foliage with which it has overshadowed them.

The prosperous condition of the treasury, as well as the loud voice of discontent that was breaking out from almost every city and hamlet, against the inequality of the tariff, required that the revenue should be reduced nearly one half, as well as equalized. Were the sugar-planters to bear no part of this reduction, by a diminution of the duty upon their staple? Were the manufacturers to sustain none of it? Or was the entire revenue to be collected upon protected articles, and thus indirectly compel the *unprotected* to raise the whole of it, for the advantage of the *protected*? The proposition was too monstrously unequal to be listened to, and moderate men of both parties united to put it down; a reduction was made, in the spirit of compromise, by which the sugar duty was diminished one-half cent per pound: and we cannot persuade ourselves that the sugar-planters are so utterly devoid of patriotism as to murmur, because they have not been made an exception, in adopting a policy that has been applied, indiscriminately, to their fellow-citizens throughout the United States, and more especially when they, alone, have obtained an equivalent, in the shape before mentioned.

When the opposition allege that the administration party, as a party, are hostile to the protection of American industry, they forget that one of their own partizans, *Albert Gallatin*, presided in the free-trade convention, and one of ours, *William Wilkins*, in the tariff convention. Judge *Spencer* and Chancellor *Kent* are both anti-tariff and anti-Jackson, while *Mahlon Dickerson* and *George M. Dallas* are administrationists, and at the same time, uncompromising advocates of the ultra-protective policy. Relatively as many oppositionists voted for the new bill, as administrationists. The tariff is a question that should never be mingled with party politics, and the tariff of 1828 is a standing proof of the bad results of such a commingling. The people were thereby taught a lesson which they will long remember, & which will induce them to frown upon the present attempt of Mr. Clay and his partizans to stride it as a hobby upon which he hopes to ride into the presidency.

NULLIFICATION, after the creed of Mr. Calhoun and the political Hotspurs of South Carolina, seems to meet, nowhere, except at the hands of Mr. Clay and the *Richmond Whig*, the slightest countenance or support. Georgia, which it was expected would affiliate with South Carolina, through a meeting of her most distinguished citizens at Oglethorpe, has repudiated the doctrine, although opposition to the protective principle is distinctly avowed; but no other opposition, than that recognized by the constitution, is indicated by their proceedings, which are before us, at length, in the *Macon Advertiser*. The only measure proposed, is a convention of the southern states, to memorialize congress on the subject of their grievances;—and this not only every, or any, citizen, but each and every state, has the constitutional right to do. There is nothing of S. Carolina nullification here.

North Carolina, upon the other side of the revolting state, has never afforded the slightest encouragement to the dangerous doctrine of nullification. The popular branch of the legislature has openly repudiated it, in a series of resolutions, which have been transmitted to the legislatures of other states. Alabama, though slightly tinctured with the fallacy, is firm in its opposition to the tariff, and equally so in her attachment to the Union. Rebellion will be neither aided nor abetted by either of those states.

We come now to speak of Virginia—republican, patriotic and chivalric Virginia, the nursery of statesmen—the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, the Monroes, the Madisons, the Randolphs, the Giles, the Tazewells, the Barbours.—Listen now to

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

South Carolinians!—The object of the writer of the following, is to undeceive you upon an important subject. The opinion may have been taken up from the mad acts of some of the Virginia delegation in congress, that Virginia, one state, is going for nullification. These gentlemen may have expressed their sentiments, but not, we are assured, the sentiments of their constituents. *Virginia in no part is ready for nullification.* Virginia is for the union, and she will not hazard the blessings of the union, for the uncertain fruits of resistance to this tariff. Virginia has not departed from any of the spirit, which actuated her primitive sons. She still loves liberty, but chooses to be her own interpreter.

South Carolina, cannot, must not, look for the aid of Virginia in her *mad course*. If such is her expectation, she will be sadly disappointed. Let her dismiss her demagogues, and, discarding passion, return to the retreats of reason; then may she expect the aid of Virginia.

The holy spirit which actuated our fathers, we deem entirely different from that which actuates you. To us was the effect of actual wrongs and oppressions—yours from imaginary evil and imaginary oppression. Yours from miscalculation in figures; theirs from the full evidence of the eyes and the senses. How can we come up to your help, when we see the spirit which actuates you? When we see that imagination has more to do with you than fact?

We admire the eloquence of one of your worthy senators, and had his reasoning been equal to his poetry, we should have believed him. But we look upon his specious words as we do upon the poems of Ossian, as an interesting curiosity: fiction, not reality. The writer of this knows something of South Carolina.

He admires the spirit and bravery of her sons, and is proud of the memory of her revolutionary heroes; but he cannot let friendship veil the eye of reason. He could not join in deeds which he pronounces treason.

Will you nullify? Virginia asks the question: the answer imports awful consequences. If this be your resolution, beware. The sun of your glory is set. You may make a bold struggle, but the dishonor of being driven back into the union, will outweigh the honor of a gallant resistance. In the language of Mr. Clay, "pause and think." The die is not yet cast: come back to the union. Stop and see the effects of the present tariff bill; and if it does not produce the desired effect, then Virginia will join with you and exterminate this doctrine of protection. Are you conscientious in what you are a doing? Do you not "nurse your wrath to keep it warm?" Are you sure that the motives which govern its friends are personal and pecuniary? Are you sure that it is their desire to oppress the South? Again we say, "pause and think." The majority are against you—that majority is constantly increasing. The North are not to be insulted without at least feeling. Along with you they would put their shoulders to the pillars of the union to support it. And they will guard it with the vigilance of Boston and the spirit of "Bunker's Hill." CAUTION.

Messrs. Editors: To such of your readers as are not familiar with Mr. Jefferson's writings and opinions, the following extracts from his correspondence will be useful and acceptable. They are apposite to the present state of things in our country. Vol. IV. Letter VII. Page 12. "From a passage in the letter of the president, I observe an idea of establishing a branch bank of the United States in New Orleans. This institution is one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and form of our constitution. The nation is at this time so strong and united in its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at this moment. But suppose a series of untoward events should occur, sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican government to meet a crisis of great danger, or to unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries; an institution like this, penetrating by its branches every part of the union, acting by command, and in phalanx, may, in a critical moment upset the government. I deem no government safe which is under the vassalage of any self constituted authorities, or any other authority than that of the nation, or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not this bank of the United States with its branch banks be in time of war? It might dictate to us the peace we should accept, or withdraw its aids. Ought we then to give further growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile? That it is so hostile, we know: I. From a knowledge of the principles of the persons composing the body of directors in every bank, principal or branch; and those of most of the stockholders. II. From their opposition to the measures and principles of the government, and to the election of those friendly to them; and III. From the sentiments of the newspapers they support. Now, while we are strong, it is the greatest duty we owe to the safety of our constitution, to bring this powerful enemy to a perfect subordination under its authorities. The first measure would be to reduce them to an equal footing only with other banks as to the favors of the government. But in order to be able to meet a general combination of the banks against us in a critical emergency, could we not make a beginning towards an independent use of our own money, towards holding our own bank in all the deposits where it is received, and letting the treasurer give his draft or note for payment at any particular place, which, in a well conducted government ought to have as much credit as any private draft or bank note or bill; and would give us the same facilities which we derive from the banks?"

Vol. IV. Letter XVIII. Page 27. "You seem to think it devolved on the judges to decide on the validity of the sedition law. But nothing in the constitution has given them a right to decide for the executive more than to the executive to decide for them. Both magistracies are equally independent in the sphere of action assigned to them. The judges, believing the law constitutional, had a right to pass a sentence of fine and imprisonment; because the power was placed in their hands by the constitution. But the Executive, believing the law to be unconstitutional, were bound to remit the execution of it; because that power has been confided to them by the constitution. That instrument meant that its co-ordinate branches should be checks on each other. But the opinion which gives to the judges the right to decide what laws are constitutional and what not, not only for themselves in their own sphere of action, but for the legislature and executive also in their spheres, would make the Judiciary a despotic branch."

Granville, July 30. LECTOR.
Richmond Enq.

DETROIT, August 2, 1832.

Latest from Chicago.—The active measures taken by governor Porter to comply with the request of general Scott, and the spirit and promptness of our citizens in volunteering for the service, justly deserve our praise. The troops from Monroe under col. Humphreys, as well as those from Oakland under col. Hascall, would ere this time have been on their march for Chicago. These troops were composed of brave and hardy men, and would have proved equal to the service. No less efficient were the troops already put in motion at Ann Arbour, Ypsilanti, and Mount Clemens. The whole body would soon have taken up their line of march under circumstances honorable to themselves and the county. In addition to which, we understand the whole battalion was to be commanded by gen. Brown of Tecumseh. We can only add, that a more persevering, gallant, and efficient officer is not attached to the militia in any part of the country.

By the Express from Chicago, which arrived in this city on Sunday last, his excellency the governor was notified by major general Scott that he revoked his call made on the 17th ult. for 400 mounted men, and requested that any orders which may have been given in consequence of that call might be countermanded.

The reasons assigned for this, we understand, were that when the general made the call on the 17th, he did not expect that the troops which were to follow to Chicago, would get there less crippled and afflicted than the detachment that accompanied him. He then expected to make an early march with major Whistler's detachment of regulars, and the Indiana volunteers. Since that time, and contrary to all hope then entertained, the "Wm. Penn" brought four companies [illegible], and all slightly infected with cholera. Major Thompson's two companies which left here to pass through by land were all in good health at the mouth of the St. Joseph's—and the Wm. Penn was dispatched to transport them to Chicago. Some of major Payne's detachment were also expected; as well as a company from Mackinac. But the principal inducement for revoking this call was no doubt founded on the information just received from general Atkinson's camp, stating that the hostile Indians had succeeded in turning his left flank and were in full march upon the Mississippi, south of the Wisconsin, with a neat prospect of escaping to the west of the former river.—*Courier.*

From the Natchitoches Reporter of August 11th.

TEXAS.—We have heard the American residents at Nacogdoches have taken that town and declared for St. Anna. Our authority is not of that character however, that we can give into the world as a matter of fact; more especially as we are determined nothing shall enter our columns but truth, when it comes under an editorial garb.

Four days later.—A letter was received in town on Thursday evening, 9th instant, from a gentleman residing on the Sabine road, which states that news had reached him from Texas, the moment of writing, that the Mexicans & American settlers had had an engagement, and that colonel Piedras was taken with his men who fled with him twenty miles west of Nacogdoches. The colonel held out to the last, & did not surrender until his senior captain presented a pistol to his breast, and demanded his sword, the captain at the same time accusing him of stubborness and a determination to have his troops sacrificed; they accordingly surrendered and returned prisoners to Nacogdoches. The loss of the Americans, three killed and one wounded, that of the Mexicans, thirty killed and one hundred wounded. It is also said that some Americans, who were to have been in the action, did not behave with that courage, so great an ingredient in the composition of every son of Columbia. Again we state that this news is not so authentic as we should like to have it, as the gentleman who wrote the letter says he heard it. It carries however, the face of probability, and we are inclined to believe the statement. Col. Piedras has certainly behaved with determination, but this might have been expected; he is a good soldier, and a man with whom those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance, have been pleased. He was opposed to the Santa Anna faction, so far as we can learn, and determined to obey his superior officers in the government, be their orders right or wrong.

The news as published above from Texas, has been confirmed by a gentleman who arrived in town this morning. An engagement took place at Nacogdoches on Friday, the 3d inst. between the Americans and Mexicans—the former were victorious; the number of killed and wounded falls far short of what was stated in the letter, which we this day publish, not over ten or fifteen being killed. The flag of Santa Anna now waves over Nacogdoches, and all tranquil. Private property is respected. Col. Piedras will be sent on immediately to the interior, to be given up to St. Anna.

From the Baltimore Republican.

1818 *versus* 1832.

On the 24th of March, 1818, Henry Clay, delivered the following words in the house of representatives—"No man more than himself, respected the preservation of the independence of the several departments of government, in the constitutional orbits which were prescribed to them. It was his favorite maxim, that each acting within its proper sphere, should move with its constitutional responsibility, without influence from any other."

Now this is the very head and front of Jackson's offending—[illegible] Clay! Some of your old speeches are as useful for the defence of Andrew Jackson, as the sword of the bravest knight of chivalry was for the defence of innocence. But let us examine farther; on the 12th of July, 1832, he says, "what is the doctrine of the president but that of South Carolina applied throughout the union. The president, independent both of congress and the supreme court, only bound to execute the laws of the one, and the decisions of the other, as they conform to the constitution, as he understands it." As the Clay *pharisees* make such a puffing and blowing about consistency, let them, if they can, reconcile one speech with the other. Perhaps he viewed the constitution in '18 with clear eyes; perhaps in '32 his eyes are filled with Biddle's gold dust: be that as it may, it is ridiculous to see the demure Webster from the land of "godliness," at his elbow urging him on, with "go it Clay, never mind consistencies." Well done Webster! good and faithful servant.

On the 24th of March, 1818, Clay in the same house said, (he was advocating an appropriation for the outfit and one year's salary for a minister to Buenos Ayres.) "When a minister is sent abroad, although the legislature may be disposed to think his mission useless; although if previously consulted, they would have said, they would not consent to pay such a minister, the duty is delicate and painful to refuse to pay the salary promised to him whom the executive has even unnecessarily sent abroad." Now if it was painful to refuse to pay the salary in '18, it was equally as painful in '32—if it was painful in '32 how he must have suffered in voting against Van Buren; what contortion! what agony! and if his memory could remind him of the speech of '18, what must the poor man have endured, unheard of torture. Besides, in '18, according to his own words, he possessed some delicacy but in '32, according to his vote, he is quite indelicate. Well may the hon. Henry Clay fly to prayers to avert the agonies of the cholera, when he knows by sad experience, the agonies, caused by a refusal to appropriate a salary to a minister, even though his mission was useless.

On the 24th of March, '18, Clay in the same house says, "All religions, united with government are more or less inimical to liberty. All, separated from government, are compatible with liberty"—now read the resolution he introduced into the senate, to request the executive to meddle with religion, and set apart a day for prayer, and you then have the very climax of Clay's piety—devout man!

"The senate where the good man brought his prayer,
Is privileged beyond the common walks of Jackson."

If hard electioneering for one's self can gain the chair, Clay certainly will earn it; with one foot on the shoulder of Webster, and the other on that of Biddle, I think we may venture to class him as the second Colossus of Rhodes; but beware of the earthquake.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

PARIS, June 20.

M. de Chateaubriand, from his place of confinement at the Prefecture of Police, has addressed a letter distinguished by all the peculiarities of his ingenious mind and his fanciful style to his former friend M. Bertier de Vaux, the editor of the Journal des Debats, but has sent it for publication to the Quotidienne. He enumerates as usual, his pecuniary losses occasioned by his resignation of his pension as a peer and of his salary as a councillor of state. He reminds us that he has never taken any oath of allegiance to the government of Louis Philip, and whatever his offences may be, at least he cannot be accused of treachery or ingratitude. The authority of Louis Philip, he professes himself ready to acknowledge, as that of the government *de facto*; but that, as it has not been sanctioned by an appeal to the voice of the people, legitimately expressed in their primary assemblies, and as it does not rest on any right of hereditary descent, he can never recognise it as the government *de jure*. He draws a distinction between what he calls the order *social* and the order *politique*, saying that by the first he is bound to pay his quota of taxes, but that no principle can compel him to recognize the second. It is known that when first brought up for examination immediately after his arrest, he refused to give the magistrate any answer whatever, not even to the preliminary question as to his place of residence and his name. This refusal he defends in his letter of this morning, saying that if put to him as a matter of courtesy he was ready to disclose every action of his life, but that the magistrate had stood on his right, which he, M. de Chateaubriand, did not recognise. Among the Carlist coteries I am told it is [illegible] that the causes assigned by the friends of the government for the arrest of the Duke de Fitzjames, M. Hyde de Neuville and M. de Chateaubriand, are not the true ones; that these gentlemen in fact, have been guilty of no indiscretion, inasmuch as they voluntarily present an interview with the duchess de Berri; who, if any reliance can be placed on these mysterious gentlemen, has succeeded in making her escape to England, after passing two nights in the city of Paris. They pretend, however, that these illustrious friends of the fallen family have not committed themselves by word or deed, on the subject of the rising in the western departments; and they argue that a mere interview with the duchess cannot be construed into a crime, either moral or political. M. de Chateaubriand concludes his letter with some animated allusions to his fellow prisoners; and with reference to the duke de Fitz James, he speaks of him as the last of the Stuarts defending the last of the Bourbons.

The anniversary of the three days of July is now said to be the period fixed for the marriage of the princess Louise and King Leopold, unless the "glorious summer" of the poet should be changed into a "steel alarm" if not followed by a "winter of discontent" through the mulish obstinacy of the king of Holland. Should any aggressive movement be attempted on the Belgian frontier there can be no doubt from what we have already seen of his character, that king Leopold will promptly place himself at the head of his troops, to repel the invasion, and as little that he will be powerfully seconded by marshal Gerard at the head of the army of the North.

A good story is told among circles of course not overflowing with good will to the powers that be, which deserves to be repeated as an indication of the means to which a certain class would willingly have recourse for the purpose of embarrassing the government. A scene is supposed to take place between a landlord of the *juste milieu* and a liberal or republican tenant; to whom he goes on the same day to ask for payment of his rent. The tenant receives him with a suspicious excess of courtesy, and takes care throw wide open the doors of his *secretaire*, for the purpose of exhibiting the store of napoleons with which he is supplied. When the landlord speaks of the money, he is interrupted by the tenant, who can talk of nothing but the state of siege. The landlord becomes impatient, and speaks of the napoleons which he has to pay. The tenant says that trade is at a stand; that in the present state of the country he could not think of parting with a single *sous*, and begs his visitor not to give himself the trouble of calling again until the ordonnance proclaiming martial law has been definitely recalled. The object of this little history it is needless to suggest to you, as you will at once perceive that its chief design is to excite alarm among the wealthier classes of society, on whom the government chiefly leans for its support.

GALILEO. The first volume of the scholar's library, published by William Hyde & Co., contains a life of Galileo Galilei, republished from the library of useful knowledge. He was born at Pisa, in 1564, the descendant of an ancient and noble Florentine family.—After the custom of the Italians, he was called by his christian name, as Sanzio and Buonarotti are called Raphael and Michel Angelo. In his boyhood, like Newton, he constructed many ingenious toys. He had a passion for drawing and music, and might have excelled in either. At the University of Pisa he became distinguished for the boldness of his objections to the dogmas of Aristotle, which were then universally taught in the schools. A quotation from the Stagyrite settled any subject.

His earliest discovery was the use of the pendulum, which occurred to him in beholding the regular vibrations of a lamp in the cathedral. He conceived that he had found a good method of measuring time, and immediately constructed a pendulum which for a while was used only by physicians, for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of the pulse. In his 26th year he was appointed lecturer on mathematics, at the University of Pisa, where he soon had much success in rendering questionable some of the principles of Aristotle; and in restoring a knowledge of the solar system, on the theory of Copernicus, who had published his great work in 1543.

Galileo however made his experiments before reluctant eyes, and dropped his "counsel in unwilling ears." Aristotle still continued to be in the schools an authority above reason or demonstration. He had asserted that if two falling bodies, of the same material, dropped from the same height, the heaviest would reach the ground the first, in proportion to its weight. This was believed for ages, because no one thought then of testing the theory by experiment. Galileo tried the experiment from the leaning tower, and though two weights fell together, the Aristotelians believed their oracle before their senses. They spoke chapter and verse a [illegible].

The invention of the Thermometer belongs to Galileo, and in 1609 the era was marked by his invention of the Telescope, which led the way to the great discoveries in astronomy, and to the perfecting of navigation. The English delight to call their Bacon the founder of experimental philosophy, as they are pleased to call the marquis of Worcester the inventor of the steamboats; but the fame of the former belongs to Galileo, as much as that of the latter is the right of Fulton.

A Dutch spectacle maker had by accident hit upon the principle of the telescope, but the invention with Galileo was one of study. At Venice, where he received his first telescope, his house was so thronged with the curious, that he quitted the city for [illegible] neighborhood. He discovered the inequalities of the moon, and next the satellites that revolve around Jupiter, which in honor of Cosmo de Medici he named the Medicean stars.—His next great discovery was the peculiarity of Saturn's rings, which, however, appeared to his imperfect telescope to be two stars; the full discovery was reserved for Huyghens and Herschel. In 1611, Galileo was at Rome, where all ranks received him with honor. In about two years afterwards, he addressed a letter to the arch-duchess of Tuscany, showing that in natural problems it is not required to begin at the authority of the scriptures; for his discoveries and opinions had given his enemies occasion to assail the purity of his faith. His enemies employed themselves in collecting evidence of Galileo's heretical opinions, but he went to Rome to confront and confute his enemies. As the age was not enlightened, the question began to be moved, whether the whole system of Copernicus was not a heresy, and the pope gave Galileo formal notice not to teach hereafter the opinions of Copernicus, that the sun is the centre of the system, and that the earth moves round it. One would suppose that astronomical opinions or demonstrations would escape proscription; but Galileo's knowledge was a reflection on the ignorance of the age. Seventeen years afterwards the great astronomer was summoned to Rome to answer for his dialogue on the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems, in which he gave the best of the argument to the latter. Urban VIII. was then pope, and he had examined the dialogue while he was cardinal, and authorized the publication. The Inquisition had cognizance of the question and decided summarily. The illustrious offender received in a penitential dress the sentence of the court, from which the following is a partial extract: "Whereas you, Galileo, &c. of Florence, aged 70 years, were denounced to this holy office for holding as true, a false doctrine, taught by many,—that the sun is immovable, in the centre of the earth, moves and also with a diurnal motion; and following the hypotheses of Copernicus, you include several propositions contrary to the true sense of the holy scripture, therefore this holy tribunal have qualified the two propositions of the stability of the sun and of the motion of the earth by the theological qualifiers as follows:

1. "The proposition that the sun is immoveable is absurd, philosophically false and formally heretical;—because it is expressly contrary to the holy scripture.

2. "The proposition that the earth moves is theologically erroneous in faith.

"But being pleased to deal mildly with you, it is decreed that you give up altogether the said false doctrine, and that in fault of acquiescence you be imprisoned.—We pronounce, judge and declare that you have rendered yourself vehemently suspected of heresy, and by way of salutary penance, we condemn you to prison for a period determinable by us, and we order that during the next three years, you recite once a week the seven penitential psalms."

It is thought by many that Galileo was tortured in the inquisition; but there are no traces of it in the records, and there is little probability that he was. He was made to abjure, curse, and detest all his errors; yet it is said that when he rose from his knees, he whispered to one of his friends, "it does move, though."

He was restricted in his residence, to a country place, in Tuscany, where he died. *Bos. Courier.*

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Helen Mar, Harrison, Philadelphia, Saml Thompson
Ship Princess, Holmes, Liverpool, Lincoln & Green
Brig Hope, Marston, Philadelphia, Cockayne, Watts & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Huntress, Herriman, from the Passes, having put to sea ship Vesta and brig General Victoria—towed up brig Ajax. Nothing in sight off the bar.
Towboat Shark, from the Passes—towed up brig Delight
Brig Delight, Storer, from Marseilles—cargo, wine, etc.
Brig Ajax, Rowland, from Norfolk, with slaves.
Steamer Columbia, Laurent, from Bayou Sarah, with 8 bales new cotton and sundries—40 cabin and 12 deck passengers.
Steamer Beaver, Swain, from Grand Gulf, with 677 bales cotton and sundries—10 passengers.
Steamer Monticello, Irwin, from Plaquemine, with sundries—14 passengers.

NATCHITOCHES LOTTERY.
☞ The drawing of this lottery, which was to have taken place this day, is postponed until Saturday the 1st of September next.
aug 25 J. B. FAGET, Manager.

MANILLA WHITE ROPE & CORDAGE, for sale by HARRISON & BROWN,
aug 21 317 Ro[illegible]

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The fast sailing schr ELIZABETH, is just from the ship yard, where she has undergone a thorough repair, and been coppered and copper fastened anew. For terms, apply to
aug 25 BARAU, PERET & CO.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON CITY.
JAMES H. CAUSTEN, (late of Baltimore) having made this city his permanent residence, & located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the state and treasury departments, will undertake, with his accustomed zeal and diligence, the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly, claims before congress—against the United States, or the several departments thereof—and before any board of commissioners, raised or to be raised, for the adjustment of spoliation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire c[illegible] growing out of French spoliations prior to the ye[illegible] and many of those embraced by the treaty la[illegible] cluded with the French government; with ref[illegible] which, he has access to the archives of the gov[illegible] and has secured legal aid of undoubted quali[illegible] He has been so long before the public as an ag[illegible] it can only be necessary now to say, that econ[illegible] prompt attention shall be extended to all busin[illegible] ded to his care; and that, to enable him to re[illegible] services and facilities more efficacious, he has [illegible] a commission of Notary Public.
It is but just that, while it will be his pleasur[illegible] instant attention to all proper communications, [illegible] age should be paid on letters addressed to him.
Washington city, July 16.

NOTICE.—Lost or mislaid, a note for the [illegible] $700, drawn by Mr. Pierre Cazaly to the [illegible] Mr. A. Giraudel. Payment of this note having [been] stopped, whoever may have found it, is reque[sted to] leave it at 118 St. Ann street or at the office [of this] paper.

READING CABINET.
C. JOURDAN'S Bookstore, having been [illegible] ished with several new works, as well as h[illegible] ing cabinet, he invites his patrons to exchange th[illegible] alogues. The price of subscription, as her[illegible] continues to be one dollar per month.
He offers for sale a complete Encyclopedia [illegible] per volume in folio; a Universal History, at 7[illegible] per volume 8vo. in handsome binding; also the [illegible] of Voltaire at the same price.
He is also charged with the sale of two sup[illegible] tures: the one representing "Cupid and Psy[illegible] masterpiece of the celebrated Valin, at $250, altho[ugh] original cost in Paris, was $1200; the other rep[illegible] "the Desert from the Cross," price $60. Pay[illegible] will be made to accommodate purchasers. au[illegible]

MARSEILLES CLARET, in casks, and [illegible] Muscat in barrels and cases—Champaigne, [illegible] Oil, Pickles and Brandy, now landing from br[illegible] light, direct from Marseilles, and for sale by
aug. 25 A. LANFEAR, 118 Cana[l]

NOTICE. The consignee of two cases me[illegible] dise marked *Clement Dupré*, No. 1, 2, im[illegible] on the 5th instant per ship Helvetia, from Havre, [illegible] quested to call at the Customhouse for the sam[e] to pay the freight unto
aug. 25 THEODORE NICOLET & [illegible] Revans [illegible] No. 1[illegible]

COURT OF PROBATES.—[illegible] *ter of Wills.*—On Thursday [illegible] 27th S[illegible] ber, at 12 o'clock, I will expose for sale, at H[illegible] coffee house, for account of the estate of the [illegible] Mercier, the following slaves and landed propert[y]:
Joseph, a Mulatto man, aged about 25 years, [illegible] servant, cart driver and cotton presser; *Rosalie*, [illegible] gro woman, aged about 50 years; *Hypolite*, a m[illegible] man, aged about 25 years, house servant; *Rachel*, [illegible] gro girl, aged about 21 years, somewhat of a co[illegible]; *Adeline*, a mulatto girl, aged about 26 years, hou[se] servant; *Ovide*, a negro boy, aged about 15 years; [illegible] *Irude*, a negro woman, aged about 56 years, sick[illegible] cook; and *Carlos*, a mulatto man, aged about 45 [illegible]
A square of ground, situated in the town of M[illegible] nough, parish of Jefferson.
Terms—One fourth cash, and the balance at 1, [illegible] years credit, for approved endorsed notes, with sp[illegible] mortgage until final payment. By order of the c[ourt].
aug 25 MARTIN BLACHE, regis[ter].
N. B. The act of sale to be passed by H. Pedesclaux notary, at the expense of the purchasers.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday, the 25th September, 1832, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose for sale at Hewlett's coffee house, for the account of the estate of the late Charles Meunier, f. m. c.
A lot of ground, situated at the corner of St. Claude and Barracks street, measuring 30 feet front on the former by 120 feet front on the latter, (French measure) together with the buildings thereon.
An American negro girl named *Sophia*, aged about 13 years, having a web on the right eye.
Terms: one third cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit, in approved endorsed notes, with special mortgage. By order of the court.
aug 25 MARTIN BLACHE, register.
N. B. The acts of sale to be passed by H. Pedesclaux notary, at the expense of the purchaser.

FRANKLIN HALL,
CORNER OF LEVEE, AND CHAMPS ELYSEE STREETS.
Opposite the entrance to the Rail Road.
The subscriber tenders to the public his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage he has received at the MARINER'S RETREAT, and solicits, as he designs by his assiduity in pleasing his patrons to merit, a continuance of their favor; not only at his old establishment, but at the one which heads this advertisement, which he has recently purchased from Mr. Tessier. The public are assured that the bar is supplied with liquors of the best quality.
N. B. Since opening the Franklin Hall, the prices of wines and liquors are reduced from 12 1-2 to 6 1-4 cents per glass.
aug 23 THOMAS CALDWELL.

FOR SALE, A house situated in fauboug Marigny in Champs Elysees, No 171 between Craps and Love streets, with a lot 60 feet in front, by 120 feet in depth. The principal house has four apartments with fire places, a gallery, and two cabinets. In the yard there is a kitchen, stable, &c. The whole could be rendered suitable to be occupied with a few reparations. For conditions and price apply on the premises, to
aug. 23 JOSE MATOS.

15 DOLLARS REWARD.—Was delivered to black carman on Monday the 20th instant, on the rail road, to carry in the upper faubourg, 1 trunk and 2 packages, containing 10 linen shirts, 5 cottonade and white drilling pantaloons, 6 white & colored Marseilles vests, 3 razors with black handles, 1 cristal shaving glass, 7 frocks for a girl about 9 years old, 6 shifts for ditto, 1 1-2 dozen men and childrens' socks and stockings; 4 volumes German books called Conversation Lexicon, and a shot gun with a silver plate on the stock and an iron ramrod. Said carman did not deliver the goods. For any information which can be given that will lead to the recovery of said goods, the above reward will be paid, on application to
aug 23 J. S. LINDNER, 101 Chartres st.

LUMBER.—All kinds of flatboat lumber, including timber, planks, boards, wood by the cord, &c constantly for sale. Apply to P. A. C. Poursine, at madame Roland's, corner of Tchoupitoulas and St. Jacques streets, near the distillery of Mr. Millaudon, fauxbourg Annonciation. aug 23

SUGAR.—14 hhds first quality Sugar, on the levee opposite the ferry, for sale by
aug. 23 DUCROS & MORPHY.

FOUND on Friday last, in Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, two thirds of a bag of coffee, marked P. 162. The owner can receive the same by applying to T. Lartigue, corner of Camp and Canal streets. aug. 23

CHLORIDE OF SODA—a few boxes just received and for sale by
aug 23 THAYER, HURD & CO. 20 Magazine street.

DRY GOODS.
S. W. OAKEY & Co. corner of Customhouse & Chartres streets, are now receiving some of their supplies for the autumn and winter trade, among the packages of goods just received are Kerseys, Sattinetts, Flannels, Bombazetts, Blankets, Black, Navy blue & fancy Calicoes, Drill's Cotton Thread, Tickings, Cottonade, Checks, Plaids, 3-4, 4-4 and 4-4 brown Cotton, 4-4 bleached Cotton, Flax and Cotton Osnaburgs, extra stout brown Cotton, Sincheaws, Handkerchiefs, &c. aug 21

NOTICE.—The subscriber, testamentary executor of the late Ursule Constance Beauvais, wife of Lejeune, and administrator of the estate of Auguste Gulbert, informs those who may have claims against either of those two estates, to present them as early as possible. Point Coupee, August 13.
aug 21 A. BEAUVAIS.

COFFEE.—500 bags Port au Prince Coffee, just received and for sale by
aug [illegible] MEDELICE THOMAS, 77 Levee st.

SALES AT AUCTION.
BY T. MOSSY.
ON Thursday, the 20th of September next will be sold, at [illegible] Hewlett's Exchange, a LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings thereon, situated in Toulouse street, between Bourbon & Dauphine, adjoining on one side Mde. Widow [illegible], and on the other Mr. Larive, it contains [illegible] feet [illegible] 30 of which have a depth of 120, 18 have 90, and the 6 remaining 70 1/2. The buildings consist in 3 apartments fronting on the street, one of which is 24 feet front on the street, the other 18 and the third 8 1-2 feet, with each a depth of 23 feet, all of bricks; the two former have chimneys and are covered with roof tiles; the other has no chimneys but is covered in terrace form; also two mezzanine apartments with chimneys and an upper room and cellar; the whole of bricks and covered with flat tiles. Another adjoining house, filled in with bricks, covered with 3 foot boards, composed of two apartments; a kitchen with 2 servants rooms constructed of bricks and having a terrace top, a [illegible] behind the kitchen, two brick wells, and a lightning rod. The banquettes are paid for.
Terms—$1000 cash, for the balance one third in 6 months, one third in 12, and one third in 18 months, in approved endorsed paper divided into checks as will suit the seller, and secured by mortgage. The act of sale to be passed before E. Feraud, notary public, at the cost of the purchaser. aug 23

BY F. DUTILLET.
BY virtue of an order from the honorable the court of probates in and for this city and parish, of the 6th of April last, will be sold on Monday the 27th of August next, and the following days, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, 260 LOTS, or thereabouts, situated in fauxbourg Montreuil, near the city, one undivided fifth of which belongs to the estate of the late Theodule Montreuil.
Terms—1, 2 and 3 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage.
☞ A plan of the lots will be exhibited at the Exchange previous to the sale.
The act of sale to be passed before Octave de Armas notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. july 24

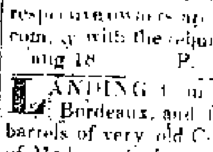
BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
ON Saturday the 1st of September [illegible] at the Exchange coffee house, by [illegible] B. Shields, syndic of the creditors of [illegible] Hagan an absconding debtor, will be sold [illegible] slaves, forming a valuable family [illegible] mother, Betsey aged about 26 years, [illegible] house servant, has been [illegible] with her children Alfred aged about [illegible] Washington, about 6 months old. These [illegible] sold with whatever title said George H. Ha[illegible] [illegible] Terms, 6 months credit for [illegible] paper, seconded by mortgage until final [illegible]
july 28.

NOTICE.—All persons are forewarned not [illegible] the crew of the brig [illegible] master or consignees [illegible] crew may contract [illegible]

FOR SALE.
A plantation situated [illegible] about 30 miles [illegible] the same side of the river, measuring [illegible] upon the river with forty in the [illegible] with the cane, and [illegible] three principal canals, one [illegible] middle, with a lateral one from one [illegible] has been many years cultivated, and [illegible] The buildings [illegible] built of [illegible] bricks between posts, [illegible] a large store house [illegible] will answer for a sugar house [illegible] dwelling house, kitchen, [illegible] which require some repairs.
[illegible] above property should not be sold [illegible] to the 25th December next, it will [illegible] For conditions apply to [illegible] premises, or, in the city, at the office [illegible]

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
[illegible] Widow LEFEVRE respectfully informs the [illegible] that she has opened a private boarding [illegible] the style of those of France [illegible] the reception of French and Spanish gentlemen, [illegible] No 36 Conde street, between Madison and [illegible] streets.
☞ She will [illegible] good meals to residents. aug 16

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Friday, the 21st of September 1832, at 12 o'[clock] I shall offer for sale, at Hewlett's coffee house, for account of the succession of the late [illegible] lot of ground situated in the suburb [illegible] Craps street, between Frenchmen and [illegible] measuring 60 feet front by 120 feet deep, together with the buildings thereon. Terms—one fourth cash, [illegible] at 6, 12, and [illegible] months credit, in [illegible] satisfactorily endorsed and special mortgage until final payment. By order of the court.
aug 21 [illegible] BLACHE, register.
N. B. The sale [illegible] Joseph Cuvillier [illegible] notary public, at the cost of the purchaser.

RUNAWAY SLAVES IN JAIL.

Was brought to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, the following runaway slaves [illegible] says his name is [illegible], and that he belongs to M[illegible] of New Orleans; a negro [illegible] who says her name is MARGUE[illegible], and that she belongs to Madame Lefevre of New Orleans. Their respective owners are requested to come forward and comply with the requisites of the law.
aug 18 P. A. CHARBONNET, jailor.

LANDING from the French brig [illegible] from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, a few barrels of very old Cognac Brandy, also some boxes of Medoc. In store, Champagne Wine [illegible]
aug 21 J. N. FORTIER.

LARD.—20 [illegible] Lard, 35 kegs [illegible] landing and for sale by
aug 21 TOURNE & FE[illegible]WITH, [illegible] New Levee.

FOR SALE AT COST.—[illegible] 73 Chartres street, offers her [illegible] consisting of a complete assortment of FANCY GOODS, at cost, both at wholesale and retail [illegible]

MOLASSES.—A few barrels of Molasses for sale by [aug 14] DUCROS & MORPHY.

COFFEE.—54 bags green Havana coffee for sale by VICTOR DELA COVA & BROTHER
aug 11 No. 15 St Louis street.

COFFEE & COCOA.—125 bags green Havana coffee, 115 bags Caracas cocoa, just landing from schr. Carmen, for sale by
VICTOR DELA COVA & BROTHER,
july 31 No. 51, St. Louis street.

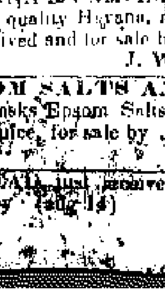
ICE CREAM AND SHERBERTS.
TO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber has the honor to inform the public that he will continue to serve Ice Cream & Sherberts, commencing on Sunday next, the 12th instant, in a house situated in [illegible], between Orleans and St. Ann streets. Two rooms are neatly fitted up for the reception of ladies and gentlemen. (aug 9) F. SERREAU.

OLIVE OIL in baskets of 12 bottles each. [illegible] les in casks and Mascarede [illegible] in cases. For sale by A. LANFEAR.
August 14 118 Canal street.

THE undersigned offer for sale 200 casks Marseilles wine, 100 boxes claret, 100 boxes muscat wine entitled to debenture; 3 pipes brandy, 5 bales corks 5 do. almonds, 50 hampers of bottles.
aug 17 A. QUERTIER & BOTTIN.

BEEF HIDES.—500 Beef Hides, recently received & for sale by MEDELICE THOMAS,
aug 2 77 Levee street.

KENTUCKY BAGGING.—200 pieces Kentucky bagging just received, for sale by
july 21 S. C. BELL.


L. GAMOTIS, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST (No. 208 Camp st. between Common and Gravier, near Bishop's hotel.) Informs the public, that he has established a Drug Store, where every kind of Drug and Medicinal preparation will be found;—also all kinds of Syrups. He flatters himself that those persons who may honor him with their support will be satisfied with the quality of his drugs as well as moderate charges.
An assortment of all kinds of CHOCOLATE. july 3

HAVANA & CAMPEACHY SEGARS.—50,000 first quality Havana, and 50,000 Campeachy segars, received and for sale by
July 9 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

EPSOM SALTS AND LIME JUICE.
60 casks Epsom Salts, and 10 puncheons Lime Juice, for sale by
aug 27 JAMES S. SHAW.

PIG LEAD, just received per steamer Huron, for sale by (aug 14) J. MAGER.